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Holland City News, Volume 18, Number 22: June 29, 1889

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889.

NO. 22

The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

DEKEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, Van der Ven's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, I., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Pension Claim Agent, River St. near Tenth.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office: Post's block, corner Eighth and River streets.

Bakeries.

BLUM, C., Jr., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars. Blum's new block, Eighth street.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors, Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlor, Eighth and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly attended to.

Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN BROS., dealers in Boots and Shoes. A large assortment always on hand. Eighth street.

Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the largest stock of Cloth and Ready-made Clothing in the city. Eighth street.

VORST, W., Tailor. Renovating and repairing clothing a specialty cheap and good. River street.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, H. Kremers, M. D., Proprietor.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key West, and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., M. D., proprietor of First Ward Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business.

YATES & KANE, druggists and booksellers. Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BERTSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Furnishing Goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

CRANDALL, S. B., dealer in Department Goods and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar, Eighth street.

DE JONGH, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise, and Groceries. Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STEKETEE, BASTIAN, general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The finest stock of Crockery in the city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WISE, J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods, Also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite City Hall.

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Carpets, Picture Frames, etc., River street.

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Picture Frames, Household Decorations and Novelties. Eighth street.

Flour Mills.

WALSH DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KATERS BROS., dealers in general hardware. Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hardware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware. Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PARK HOUSE, David L. Boyd, proprietor. Has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth streets.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J. Jr., proprietor of Holland City Sale and Exchange Stable. General teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh streets.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FRIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer and blacksmith shop. Also manufacturer of Oak Yokes. River street.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Proprietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels. Cor. Maple and Tenth streets.

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph and Headings. White and Black Ash Bolts bought. River street.

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist Mill and Engine Repairer a specialty. Shop on Seventh street, near River.

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder and Contractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on River street.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Klyne, Proprietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick. Sixth street.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, B. L. Scott, Proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles and brick. River street.

THE CAPRON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO., Tanners of Harness, Saddle Leather, Harness, Grain, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

TAKKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole owners of the Patent Wagon. Special attention to Horsehoofing and Repairing. River street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Sts.

WILMS, P., Pump manufacturer, and dealer in Agricultural implements of all kinds. South River street.

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER, dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, River street.

VAN DER VEERE, WILLIAM, First Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

Photographer.

L A FAYETTE, J., Photographer. The best work and the lowest prices. Gallery, 2nd door east of the City Hotel.

Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Tenth street, corner of Market. Office at the drug store of H. Kremers. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's drug store. Residence, corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in the house formerly occupied by L. Spritsma. Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

VAN WERT, T. B., Proprietor Holland Real Estate Agency. Property of all kinds bought, sold or exchanged.

Saloons.

BROWN, P., dealer in liquors and cigars of all kinds. Eighth street near River.

SERRY, MICHAEL, dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three doors east of City Hall.

Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. B., proprietor of Second Hand Store and dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc., Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

STEVENSON, C. A., successor to H. Wyk-buysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street opposite Walsh's drug store.

Miscellaneous.

BEST, MRS. R. B., has a very fine line of Fancy Goods and materials for fancy work. Ladies, call. Ninth street, between Market and Cedar streets.

DE KEYZER, C., Newspaper and Periodical Subscription Agency. Leave orders for publication in U. S. or Canada with him at P. O.

KAPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, sail, land and calcined plaster. Corner Eighth and Cedar street.

MULDER, J. B., Subscription Agent for all American and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines. Office, De Grootweg building.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.
A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 194, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, 1889. The following are the officers: W. M., J. H. Van der Ven; S. W., J. H. Van der Ven; J. W., J. H. Van der Ven; K. of R., J. H. Van der Ven; E. of R., J. H. Van der Ven; Sec'y., J. H. Van der Ven; Treas., J. H. Van der Ven; and all the members of the lodge are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.
W. A. HOLLEY, Commander.
GEO. E. HUNT, R. K.

CITY MARKETS.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
WHEAT. RETAIL.
No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 6, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 7, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 8, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 9, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 10, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 11, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 12, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 13, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 14, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 15, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 16, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 17, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 18, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 19, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 20, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 21, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 22, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 23, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 24, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 25, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 26, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 27, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 28, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 29, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 30, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 31, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 32, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 33, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 34, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 35, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 36, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 37, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 38, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 39, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 40, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 41, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 42, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 43, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 44, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 45, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 46, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 47, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 48, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 49, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 50, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 51, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 52, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 53, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 54, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 55, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 56, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 57, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 58, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 59, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 60, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 61, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 62, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 63, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 64, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 65, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 66, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 67, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 68, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 69, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 70, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 71, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 72, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 73, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 74, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 75, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 76, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 77, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 78, \$1.00 to \$1.10; 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No. 117, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 118, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 119, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 120, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 121, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 122, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 123, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 124, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 125, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 126, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 127, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 128, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 129, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 130, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 131, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 132, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 133, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 134, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 135, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 136, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 137, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 138, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 139, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 140, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 141, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 142, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 143, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 144, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 145, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 146, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 147, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 148, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 149, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 150, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 151, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 152, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 153, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 154, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 155, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 156, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 157, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 158, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 159, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 160, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 161, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 162, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 163, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 164, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 165, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 166, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 167, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 168, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 169, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 170, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 171, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 172, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 173, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 174, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 175, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 176, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 177, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 178, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 179, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 180, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 181, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 182, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 183, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 184, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 185, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 186, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 187, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 188, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 189, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 190, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 191, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 192, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 193, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 194, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 195, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 196, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 197, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 198, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 199, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 200, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 201, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 202, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 203, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 204, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 205, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 206, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 207, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 208, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 209, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 210, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 211, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 212, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 213, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 214, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 215, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 216, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 217, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 218, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 219, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 220, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 221, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 222, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 223, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 224, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 225, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 226, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 227, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 228, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 229, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 230, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 231, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 232, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 233, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 234, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 235, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 236, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 237, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 238, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 239, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 240, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 241, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 242, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 243, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 244, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 245, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 246, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 247, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 248, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 249, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 250, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 251, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 252, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 253, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 254, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 255, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 256, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 257, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 258, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 259, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 260, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 261, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 262, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 263, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 264, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 265, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 266, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 267, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 268, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 269, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 270, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 271, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 272, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 273, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 274, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 275, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 276, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 277, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 278, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 279, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 280, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 281, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 282, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 283, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 284, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 285, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 286, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 287, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 288, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 289, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 290, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 291, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 292, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 293, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 294, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 295, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 296, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 297, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 298, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 299, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 300, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 301, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 302, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 303, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 304, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 305, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 306, \$1.00 to \$1.10; 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MEADOWS OF REST.

BY MISS M. L. RAYNE.

I remember the beautiful meadows
And their sweet streams purring clear,
With flowers blooming, where my young days
were spent,
Where the birds their murmurings rear.
I was sheltered then in the dear home nest,
Where my feet turned off to the meadows of rest.

I remember a grave in those meadows,
Where slumbered a laughing-eyed boy;
Death found him at play, he laid him away,
And with him went half our joy.
We mowed the turf that his feet had pressed,
And kept his grave green in the meadows of rest.

I remember a silver-haired father,
Who walked by the river wave
To watch the reeds grow, or the sweet waters
flow.
Or to muse by that little grave,
He has passed long ago to the home he loved best.

To the infinite peace of God's meadows of rest,
I wonder if green are those meadows,
If purring and clear are the streams,
If the moon shines as bright, if the stars give
such light.
As they did in my youth's happy dreams,
O, angels of destiny, heed my request:
Give me back, give me back my dear meadows
of rest.

HIS DUTY: A TRUE STORY.

BY WILLIAM FENDLETON CHIPMAN.

Benny Waters got up at daylight that morning to build a fire and warm the room for his mother, who was not strong, and found the keen air of the early spring very trying in their rudely built cabin, a few miles out on the plains from the village. All the time he was about this labor of love he was thinking of the fortunate opening likely to be his that day.

He had been searching for something to do in the village, for matters were getting serious in their little home. The mother had been sick so long, and their expenses had been so heavy, that the little they had saved against a time of need was now completely gone. Next to nothing remained for them to live upon, and it possible he must find work of some kind to keep actual want from the door.

So for two or three days previous to this morning he had been looking for work, but without success. He was either too young or not strong enough, or they had no work for a boy, and he had become well nigh discouraged. The evening before, however, just as he was about to give up trying farther for that day, he stepped into the store of Field & Swinburn, hardware dealers, and asked if they needed a boy. He was shown into the office, where he found Mr. Swinburn alone.

That gentleman, after making some inquiries as to Benny's age, and where he lived, said:

"Yes, we do need a boy, but Mr. Field is now out of town. You may come to-morrow morning, however, at 9 o'clock, and we will see what can be done for you. Mind, now, and be on time, as we shall hire the first boy that comes along."

"What wages would you be apt to pay?" Benny ventured to ask.

"Oh! two or three dollars a week," answered Mr. Swinburn, carelessly. "It depends altogether on how well you work."

So Benny built the fire, and busied himself in cooking the potatoes—all that they had for breakfast—happy at the prospect before him, and sure that he would do his best to earn the highest wages suggested. On that amount he felt confident his mother and himself could, with proper care, live comfortably until she was able to work again.

The breakfast—if a dish of potatoes can be called a breakfast—once ready, he went to the door of his mother's room and called her.

"Only think, mother," he exclaimed, as they sat down at the table, "I'm to have work to-day; and if I'm worth it I'm to have three dollars a week, and that'll be enough for us to live on."

Yes, indeed," responded his mother; "but I fear you are too young to undertake so much; above all to take your long walk after each day's work."

"Oh! I can stand it easily enough, mother," he asserted, confidently.

When the little meal was finished he brought in several armfuls of wood, and arranged as far as possible for his mother's comfort throughout the day, and then put on his coat and started.

"Here is your scarf, Benny," said his mother, calling him back, "it will be chilly as you walk home to-night, and you will need it."

He laughingly took it, not realizing then how it would be of special service to him a little later.

It was not yet 8 o'clock, and he had ample time to reach the village before the appointed hour. The most direct way was down the railroad track, and he hurriedly tripped over the ties, as happy as a boy could well be.

Within a mile of the village the track made a sharp turn to the right, and entered what was known as Hemway's cut, where the road-bed had been blasted through solid rock for a number of rods. As Benny reached the curve, he, as a precaution, glanced back along the track to be sure the 8:45 passenger train was nowhere in sight, and then entered the cutaway. When about half way through, however, he suddenly stopped, for in front of him lay a large boulder, which had fallen from the cliff above, and completely blocked the passage.

But it was possible to clamber over it, and Benny began to do so, then he as quickly got down again. The thought had come to him that the train, number 27, coming around the curve at full speed, would not have time to come to a stop before reaching the obstruction, and a smash-up, more or less terrible in its results, was inevitable unless some one gave the warning.

But if he waited to warn the train of its danger he could not reach the village at the appointed hour, and might lose the place. Indeed, Mr. Swinburne had distinctly said if he was not there on time they should hire some other boy.

There was not time enough to go on to the village and have some one sent to flag the train. At least it would be a tremendous risk to do so.

observed to the road and reach the village in that way? then no one would ever know he had discovered the rock, and could not blame him. Thus would he arrive at the village in ample time for his engagement.

For a moment he hesitated; more than this, he actually left the cutaway and went a short distance up over the cliff towards the highway. Then he came back to the track, and with quivering lips sat down. He knew it was his duty, whatever the personal sacrifice, to stay there and warn the train.

As if to test the strength of his determination to the full, a sense of their absolute need now came home to him as it never had before. It frightened him. Starvation stared them in the face. There was only enough food in the house to last a day or two longer. He must have work at once, or he must beg.

He shrank from the thought with a shudder. But if he lost this place, and could not get another, he might be forced to do that for his mother's sake. She must not suffer for want of food.

"I can't leave her," he resolutely said, "even if I do not get work and we have to beg."

The train was late that morning, and for nearly an hour he sat there. He knew it must be already 9 o'clock, and he wondered if some other boy had been hired to fill the place he had only an hour before been so sure of. In spite of himself the great tears would come to his eyes.

The low rumbling of the train at last roused him from the despair into which he was fast falling. Springing to his feet, he exclaimed:

"I wish I had a red flag, an' I'd stop the train easy enough."

Then his eye fell on his scarf; it was large and of a bright red color. The next moment he had cut a long stick and stretched his scarf to its widest capacity over one end, forming a wide flag. He now hurried down the track toward the coming train, moving the scarf to and fro as he had often seen the flagmen do.

On came the train; now it was near enough for the engineer to plainly see him; the next instant a prolonged whistle, which Benny knew meant down brakes, rang on the air, and he jumped from the track.

The cars shot by him, but came to a stand-still near the curve. The engineer sprang from his cab asking:

"Well, my boy, what is it?"

"Just step around the curve and you'll see for yourself," answered Benny.

The engineer, fireman, conductor and a crowd of passengers hurried into the cutaway, and a moment later stood by the boulder.

"It is a big morning's work you have done, my lad," the conductor at length said; "had we come round that curve and stove full force into that rock there would have been terrible work here. How came you to discover it?"

So Benny briefly told his story:

"I was going to work for Field & Swinburne down at Scottville this morning at 9 o'clock, and left my cabin back here a couple of miles to go there. When I got here I saw the rock, and knew I ought to stay to give you warning. Though I s'pose I have lost my place by it," he added, regretfully.

"How is that?" asked a tall, finely-dressed gentleman standing by.

"Why, Mr. Swinburne said I was to be there on time," answered Benny, "or else they should hire some other boy."

The conductor now decided that with enough men and the proper tools the obstruction could be removed in an hour or two at the farthest, and dispatched a messenger to the village for them. He also advised the passengers to return to the cars and make themselves as comfortable as possible during the delay.

Then a gentleman spoke up enthusiastically:

"Let us make a purse for the lad. Here are five dollars toward it."

A hat was passed among the passengers, and a few minutes later the gentleman announced:

"We have got a hundred dollars. Now where is the boy?"

He could not be found, but a brakeman finally said:

"I saw him go off toward the village with the man the conductor sent down there."

"He'll be back this way by and by, likely as not," said the conductor; "if not, it can be left at the Scottville depot for him."

It was true Benny had hastened off to the village, hoping yet he might reach the store before some one else was engaged. But in this he was disappointed. For as he entered Mr. Swinburne's office, that gentleman looked up at him and curtly said:

"You are too late, sir; I engaged another lad half an hour ago. Learn next time to be punctual at the appointed hour."

Poor Benny! Without offering a word of explanation he left the store and hurried off home. He had no heart to look else for work that day at least. He knew he had done right—that his mother would approve of his course—still he could not get over the great disappointment that had come to him. What in the world should they now do for bread?

As he reached the cutaway he found the men busy blasting the boulder to pieces, and paused to watch them. While he stood there the conductor caught sight of him.

"Look here, youngster," he said, "aren't you the boy that stopped the train?"

"Yes, sir!" promptly responded Benny.

"Well," he went on, "there's a gentleman up at the cars that wishes to see you."

Wondering what could be wanted of him, Benny went up to the train, clambered into the parlor car and asked:

"Is there a man here who wishes to see me?"

"Yes, sir!" exclaimed a gentleman, dropping his paper, and springing to his feet. "We all want to see you. We want to thank you for your unselfish conduct this morning, and give you this roll of bills as a token of our appreciation of your act," and he handed Benny the money.

didn't just like to see the train busted up."

"We can well afford to give this money to you," replied the gentleman, kindly, "for some of us would have doubtless lost our lives but for you; and had the overturned cars taken fire in that out, none of us could have escaped."

With joyful heart Benny now hastened home. Nor was his joy any less when his mother, after listening to his story, said:

"I had rather a son of mine should do his duty, even if it forced us to beg, than to have secured the best position in the world by a dishonorable act."

But the good flowing forth from Benny's unselfish act did not end here. The very next morning, as he was cutting wood at the door, a gentleman rode up and asked:

"Are you Mr. Benny Waters?"

"Yes, sir!" replied the astonished boy.

"Well, here's a letter I was asked to leave here," said the man, handing it to him.

It bore the heading of Field & Swinburne, and read:

"SCOTTSVILLE, KY., March 2, 1887.

"Mr. Benny Waters:

"DEAR SIR—Mr. Field, of our firm, was upon the train you so bravely warned of its danger yesterday, regardless of your own loss. We have decided that we have got a place in our store for a boy like you, and we will furnish your mother a tenement in the village, rent free, and allow you at first five dollars a week. I trust you will be magnanimous enough to overlook my unparadise curtness of yesterday, for had you explained the cause of your delay we should have hired you then and there. At your earliest convenience let us know your decision. Respectfully yours,

"GEO. A. SWINBURNE.

"Firm of Field & Swinburne."

Benny and his mother have already moved into their comfortable home at the village, and he is busily at work in the store. He studies hard evenings, and hopes to thoroughly master the business he has entered. He says:

"I just did that morning what I knew was my duty, and all came out right in the end."

So will it always.

Across the Ocean in Three Days.

There is promise of a more rapid increase in the future in the average speed of steamships than has been accomplished in the past. Until within a few years the progress in that direction had been slow. Now rapid strides are being made. Ten years ago 16 knots an hour was rapid speed. But a new boat just built by the Herreshoffs makes an average of twenty-three knots an hour. The English are building war vessels to run twenty-two knots and one is projected for twenty-four knots. That would be about twenty-seven geographical miles, which equals the average rate of speed of ordinary express railway trains in this country.

Ship-builders think that this speed will be doubled in the future. Two things are necessary for this purpose—one is lighter material with which to build vessels and the other is a motive power that will not require so much room. Both of these objects are in a fair way to be attained.

For a long time inventors have been at work to discover a cheap process to manufacture aluminum. This metal is one-third lighter than iron and very much stronger. It will not rust. It is found in abundance all over this country, being the characteristic part of common clay. Some progress has been made towards the solution of this problem, and as soon as it is solved aluminum will take the place of steel for steamships. Being one-third lighter an immense gain will be made. As to the motive power that is likely to be electricity.

When these two things are accomplished we shall be able to cross the ocean in three days. It does not seem in the least improbable that the present generation may live to see that wonderful speed accomplished on the ocean. This is an age of progress.—*New York News.*

"The Chief Burglars."

The recent death of "Clutch" Donohue at Kingston, Canada, brought to a termination the career of one of the most successful and clever thieves in America. Some of "Clutch" Donohue's adventures read as if taken from a page of romance. On the 2nd of February, 1871, just before the office closed, a man now supposed to have been Donohue, entered the South Kensington National Bank, Philadelphia, and informed the cashier that he had received a hint that the institution was to be robbed, and had been sent to give the information. The manager at once detailed two watchmen to guard the premises at night. While these men were in the building the same night, two policemen in uniform rapped at the door, and were admitted upon explaining that the superintendent of police had become apprehensive that the bank was to be robbed that night, and that he had sent them to help keep watch. They spent a couple of hours in the office, and then about 3 o'clock one of the constables expressed the opinion that it was dry work, at the same time suggesting that a little whisky would not go bad. The watchmen fell in with the idea, and as the men in uniform could not openly enter a saloon to buy a bottle of whisky one of the watchmen went for it. While he was away the two uniformed men suddenly fell upon the remaining watchman, and after binding and gagging him, locked him up in a small room. When the second watchman returned, he was treated in a similar manner, and then the bogus policemen opened the door for their pals who, with muffled sledge-hammer, wedges and jimmies, forced open the vault and stole \$100,000, over \$60,000 being in cash and the balance in securities. The latter were afterwards returned to the bank, but none of the thieves were ever convicted.

An Optical Delusion.

Young Badger from New York on the first morning of his visit to his Uncle Abner's farm appears bright and early in a pair of white flannel trousers. Uncle Abner (taking him aside)—Gee Whittaker, nephew, why in blazes didn't you tell me you was so poor? Here, boy, take this \$3 and run down street to the store and buy a pair of pants before the morning wears away.

Young Badger, however, being a little slow, did not understand the meaning of the remark, and returned home with the money. Uncle Abner, seeing this, said:—Well, now, you can't go to the store and buy a pair of pants with that money, can you? So you must stay here to-night, and I will give you a new pair of pants to-morrow morning.

Young Badger, being a little slow, did not understand the meaning of the remark, and returned home with the money. Uncle Abner, seeing this, said:—Well, now, you can't go to the store and buy a pair of pants with that money, can you? So you must stay here to-night, and I will give you a new pair of pants to-morrow morning.

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AN INSPIRING SERMON.

DR. TALMAGE DISCOURSES ON THE POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

"The Mightiest Weapon is the Gospel." His Subject, and His Text the Words: "There is None Like That; Give It Me."

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered one of his characteristic and forcible sermons at the Brooklyn Tabernacle upon the subject: "The Mightiest Weapon is the Gospel." His text was I. Samuel xxi, 9: "There is none like that; give it me." The preacher said:

David fled from his pursuers. The world runs very fast when it is chasing a good man. The country is trying to catch David, and to slay him. David goes into the house of a priest, and asks him for a sword or spear with which to defend himself. The priest, not being accustomed to use deadly weapons, tells David that he cannot supply him; but suddenly the priest thinks of an old sword that had been carefully wrapped up and laid away—the very sword that Goliath formerly used—and he takes down that sword, and while he is unwrapping the sharp, glittering, memorable blade, it flashes upon David's mind that this was the very sword that was used against himself when he was in the fight with Goliath, and David can hardly keep his hands off it until the priest has unwound it. David stretched out his hand toward that old sword, and says: "There is none like that; give it me." In other words, "I want in my own hand the sword that has been used against me, and against the cause of God." So it was given him. Well, my friends, that is not the first or the last sword once used by giant and Philistine iniquity which is to come into the possession of Jesus Christ, and of His glorious church. I want, as well as God may help me, to show you that many a weapon which has been used against the armies of God is yet to be captured and used on our side; and I only imitate David when I stretch out my hand toward the blade of the Philistine, and cry: "There is none like that; give it me."

I remark, first, that this is true in regard to all scientific exploration. You know that the first discoveries in astronomy and geology and chronology were used to battle Christianity. World philosophy came out of its laboratory and out of its observatory, and said: "Now, we will prove, by the very structure of the earth, and by the movement of the heavenly bodies, that the Bible is a lie, and that Christianity, as we have it among men, is a positive imposition." Good men trembled. The telescope, the Leyden jars, the electric batteries, all in the hands of the Philistines. But one day, Christianity, looking about for some weapon with which to defend itself, happened to see the very old sword that these atheistic Philistines had been using against the truth and cried out: "There is none like that; give it me!" And Copernicus, and Galileo, and Kepler, and Isaac Newton came forth and told the world that, in their ransacking of the earth and Heaven, they had found overwhelming presence of the God whom we worship; and this old Bible began to shake itself from the Koran, and Shaster, and Zenda, and with which it had been covered up, and lay on the desk of the scholar, and in the laboratory of the chemist, and in the lap of the Christian, unharmed and unwarmed, while the towers of the midnight heavens struck a silvery chime in its praise.

Worldly philosophy said: "Matter is eternal. The world always was. God did not make it." Christian philosophy plunges its crowbar into rocks, and finds that the world was gradually made, and if gradually made, there must have been some point at which the process started; then, who started it? and so that objection was overcome, and in the first three words of the Bible we find that Moses stated a magnificent truth when he said: "In the beginning."

Worldly philosophy said: "Your Bible is a most inaccurate book; all that story in the Old Testament, again and again told, about the army of the locusts—it is preposterous. There is nothing in the coming of the locusts like an army. An army walks, locusts fly. An army goes in order and procession, locusts without order." "Wait!" said Christian philosophy; and in 1868, in the southwestern part of this country, Christian men went out to examine the march of the locust. There are men right before me who must have noticed in that very part of the country the coming up of the locust like an army, and it was found that all the newspapers unwittingly spoke of them as an army. Why? They march like a host. They halt like a host. No arrow ever went with straighter flight than the locusts come—not even turning aside for the wind. If the wind rises, the locusts drop and then rise again after it has gone down, taking the same line of march, not varying a foot. The old Bible right every time when it speaks of locusts coming like an army; worldly philosophy wrong.

Worldly philosophy said: "All that story about the light turned as clay to the seal is simply an absurdity." Old time worldly philosophy said: "The light comes straight." Christian philosophy said: "Wait a little while, and it goes on and makes discoveries and finds that the atmosphere curves and bends the rays of light around the earth, literally 'as the clay to the seal.' The Bible right again; worldly philosophy wrong again." Ah," says worldly philosophy, "all that illusion in Job about the foundations of the earth is simply an absurdity. 'Where wast thou,' says God, 'when I set the foundations of the earth?' The earth has no foundations." Christian philosophy comes and finds that the word as translated "foundations" may be better translated "sockets." So now see how it will read if it is translated right: "Where wast thou when I set the sockets of the earth?" Where is the socket? It is the hollow of God's hand—a socket large enough for any world to turn in.

Worldly philosophy said: "What an absurd story about Joshua making the sun and moon stand still. If the world had stopped an instant, the whole universe would have been out of gear." "Stop," said Christian philosophy, "not quite so quick." The world has two motions—one on its own axis, and the other around the sun. It was not necessary in making them stand still that both motions should be stopped—only the one turning the world on its own axis. There was no reason why the halting of the earth should have jarred and disarranged the whole universe. Joshua right and God right; infidelity wrong every time. I knew it would be wrong. I thank God that the time has come when Christians need not be scared at any scientific exploration. The fact is that religion and science have struck hand in eternal friendship, and the

better for us. The armies of the Lord Jesus Christ have stormed the observatories of the world's science, and from the highest towers have flung out the banner of the cross, and Christianity to-night, from the observatories of Albany and Washington, stretches out its hand toward the opposing scientific weapon, crying: "There is none like that; give it me!" I was reading this afternoon of Herschel, who was looking at a meteor through a telescope, and when it came over the face of the telescope it was so powerful he had to avert his eyes. And it has been just that many an astronomer has gone into an observatory and looked up into the midnight Heavens, and the Lord God has, through some swinging world, flamed upon his vision, and the learned man cried out: "Who am I? Undone! Unclean! Have mercy, Lord God!"

Again, I remark, that the traveling disposition of the world, which was averse to morals and religion, is to be brought on our side. The man that went down to Jericho and fell amidst thieves was a type of a great many travelers. There is many a man who is very honest at home who, when he is abroad, has his honor-floated and his good habits stolen. There are but very few men who can stand the stress of an expedition. Six weeks at a watering place has damned many a man. In the olden times God forbade the traveling of men for the purposes of trade because of the corrupting influences attending it. A good many men now cannot stand the transition from one place to another. Some men who seem to be very consistent at home in the way of keeping the Sabbath, when they get into Spain, on the Lord's day always go out to see the bull fights. Pinto said that no city ought to be built nearer to the sea than ten miles, lest it be tempted to commerce. But this traveling disposition of the world, which was averse to that which is good, is to be brought on our side. These rail trains, why, they are to take our Bibles; these steamboats, they are to transport our missionaries; these sailors rushing from city to city all around the world, are to be converted into Christian heralds and go out and preach Christ among the heathen nations. The Gospels are infinitely multiplied in beauty and power since Robinson, and Thompson, and Burkhardt have come back and talked to us about Siloam, and Capernaum, and Jerusalem, pointing out to us the lilies about which Jesus preached, the beach upon which Paul was shipwrecked, the fords at which Jordan was passed, the Red Sea bank on which were tossed the carcasses of the drowned Egyptians. A man said: "I went to the Holy Land an infidel; I came back a Christian. I could not help it."

I am not shocked at the idea of building a railroad to the Holy Land. I wish that all the world might go and see Golgotha and Bethlehem. If we cannot afford to pay for muleteers now, perhaps when the rail train goes we can afford to buy a ticket from Constantinople to Joppa, and so we will get to see the Holy Land. Then let Christians travel! Let speed the rail trains, and guide the steamships this night panting across the deep in the phosphorescent wake of the shining fleet of Him who, from every cliff to wave cliff told the stormed Tiberias. The Japanese come across the water and see our civilization, and examine our Christianity, and go back and tell the story, and keep that empire rocking until Jesus shall reign.

Where? or the sun Does his successful journeys run. And the firearms, with which the infidel traveler brought down the Arab horseman and the jackals of the desert, have been surrendered to the church, and we reach forth our hands, crying: "There is none like that; give it me!" So it has also been with the learning and the eloquence of the world. People say: "Religion is very good for women, it is very good for children, but not for men." But we have in the roll of Christ's host Mozart and Handel in music; Canova and Angelo in sculpture; Raphael and Reynolds in painting; Harvey and Boerhaave in medicine; Cowper and Scott in poetry; Crocius and Burke in statesmanship; Boyle and Leibnitz in philosophy; Thomas Chalmers and John Mason in theology. The most brilliant writings of a worldly nature are all aglow with scriptural allusions. Through senatorial speech and through essayist's discourse Sinai thunders and Calvary pleads and Siloam sparkles.

Samuel L. Southard was mighty in the court room and in the Senate Chamber, but he reserved his strongest eloquence for that day when he stood before the literary societies at Princeton commencement and pleaded for the grandeur of our Bible. Daniel Webster was not his chief garlands while he was consuming Hayne, nor when he opened the batteries of his eloquence on Bunker Hill, that rocking Sinai of the American revolution, but on that day when, in the famous Girard will case, he showed his affection for the Christian religion and eulogized the Bible. The eloquence and the learning that have been on the other side came over to our side. Where is Gibbon's historical pen? Where is Robespierre's sword? Captured for God. "There is none like that; give it me!"

So, also, has it been with the picture making of the world. We are very anxious on this day to have the printing press and the platform on the side of Christianity; but we overlook the engraver's knife and the painter's pencil. The antiquarian goes and looks at pictured ruins, or examines the chiseled pillars of Thebes, and Nineveh, and Pompeii, and then comes back to tell us of the beastliness of ancient art; and it is a fact now, that many of the finest specimens—merely artistically considered—of sculpture and painting that are to be found amidst those ruins are not fit to be looked at and they are looked up. How Paul must have felt, when, standing amidst those impurities that stared on him from the walls and the pavements and the bazaar of Corinth, he preached of the pure and holy Jesus. The art of the world on the side of obscenity and crime and death.

In later days the palaces of kings were adorned with pictures. But what to unclean Henry VIII was a beautiful picture of the Madonna? What to Lord Jeffries, the unjust judge, the picture of the "Last Judgment"? What to Nero, the unwashed, a picture of the baptism in the Jordan? The art of the world still on the side of superstition and death. But that is being changed now. The Christian artist goes across the water, looks at the pictures, and brings back to his American pulpit to talk as never before of the sufferings of the Saviour. The private tourist goes to Rome and looks at Raphael's picture of the "Last Judgment." The tears start, and he goes back to his room in the hotel, and prays God for preparation for that day when

Surviving like a parched scroll, The flaming heavens together roll.

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Commencement Week.

The past week has been devoted to the young ladies and gentlemen, who, having completed their course of study at the colleges and schools of the land, receive their hard earned parchments, and "commence" the active work of life, or a new course of study at higher institutions.

Holland City is favored by the location of Hope College within its borders. Our citizens never so fully appreciate the advantages of this fact, as they do during the closing week. Not only do the young men and maidens, connected with the college, throng the streets arrayed in their sweetest smiles and best clothes, but large numbers of their friends come from the cities and country about Holland, to join in the pleasures of the gala week.

The music and speeches are soon forgotten and the gay dresses, flowers and ribbons become a dream of the past, until another year brings the same programme of fresh young faces, white roses, and diplomas. The only difference is that of the names of the graduates.

But beyond the thought of the simple feature of commencement exercises is the more practical view of the effect of the annual stream of "educated" young men and women, which the colleges of the land pour into the current of every day life. An army of several thousand persons complete their studies at the higher institutions of learning in the United States each year. They go into every walk of life, and, generally speaking, exert an influence upon the communities in which they make their homes in favor of higher and better ideals of life.

Too soon the youth learns that his beautiful diploma is not the open sesame to success in the struggle for wealth. But he will always find that the education he has obtained from books, and the years of intercourse with men of learning and refinement, during his college course, will open to him the doors of the homes in every community where the true enjoyment of life is to be found.

What Shall the Harvest Be?

The entire country is anxiously awaiting the answer to this question. While the tendency at the present time is to build up the great cities faster than the country districts are being improved and populated, the farmer is still the man to whom we must look for business prosperity, or the dismal "hard times." Good crops even at low prices, in the United States, mean "good times" for merchant and manufacturer.

Wheat, rye and oats promise fine crops, provided the wheat midge, which is now found in millions, in every field, does not do any material injury to the grain. As to the probabilities on this subject, it is the opinion of experts, that if the weather is favorable to a rapid development and ripening of the grain but little damage will be done. The theory appears to be that the grain will then grow faster than the insects. But if the weather is cold, it is feared that the midge will make a big hole in the farmers crops of grain.

Corn, potatoes and all other spring farm crops and vegetables, are so backward that only the extension of summer into October, without frosts, can ripen them. Potatoes may do better, but the corn crop in this vicinity is already considered a failure.

The hay crop, which is one of the most important to the farmer, will not be more than three fourths of an average one. Many fields are injured by frost, others by the high water and, still more, even on the best of land, by great quantities of sorrel in the meadows.

The fruit growers have as little prospect for joy as the farmers. The grapes were nearly all destroyed by May and June frosts. Apples promise only a fair crop; peaches will be a total failure, except in a few localities, in Laketown and on the Lake Shore north and west of Holland. The raspberry and blackberry crops will be very large. Pears will be an average crop.

Warm weather is very much needed to ripen the grain: and help out the other crops, and a hot July may materially improve the farmer's prospects.

Our Candidate for President.

He will be nominated by the Convention and will be elected by the people, because he will come the nearest to filling their ideal of a Chief Magistrate. Electric Bitters has been given the highest place, because no other medicine has so well filled the ideal of a perfect tonic and alterative. The people have indorsed Electric Bitters and rely upon this great remedy in all troubles of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. For all Malarial Fevers and diseases caused by Malarial Poisons, Electric Bitters cannot be too highly recommended. Also cures Headache and Constipation. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

Price 50c, and \$1 at the drugstore of Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. de Kruij, Zeeland.

Commencement Week.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Commencement Exercises of Hope College.

The close of the college year brings with it a succession of public entertainments, which always attract the attention of a large majority of our citizens.

The commencement exercises opened with the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. This was delivered at Hope Church, on Sunday evening, June 23rd, by President Charles Scott, D. D.

The church had been handsomely decorated with flowers, and it was completely filled with the audience. Dr. Scott's sermon was based upon the text: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.—II Timothy 2:15." In the application of the text he gave to the young men before him some excellent advice upon the duties of life, which, if followed, will make of them men of whom their college need not be ashamed.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

On Monday afternoon, the closing rhetorical exercises of the grammar school department of Hope College, were held at the chapel. These exercises always attract a large audience, and it is unfortunate that they are not held in a larger room than the chapel. Many persons were unable to obtain even standing room at this entertainment.

The programme was as follows: Prayer—By Rev. P. Lepeltak. Music—Chorus.

Oration and Welcome—Labor Conquers Everything, Henry J. Pietenpol. Eulogy on Lafayette—Egbert Boone. To Mark Mother's Grave—Jennie Kollen.

"Am Life Wuth de Libin Fur"—Reuben Maurits. Music—Quartet.

Idolatry at Home—W. W. Mills. Effects of Culture—William Zoethout. The old man in the model church—John J. Mersen.

"You put no flowers on my papa's grave"—Agnes Hofma.

The Bashful Orator—Dirk De Kleine. Chorus.

The Revolutionary Rising—Albert Kuiper.

The Class Poem—Written by William Miedema; read by Leila E. McBride.

The loss of the Arctic—J. Vennema. "I Want to Fly"—Henry Van der Ploeg. Chorus.

The great melon case. A law suit—W. T. Janssen, Judge; Henry Huizinga, defendant; W. V. Te Winkel, plaintiff. C. G. Haan and D. J. Walvoord, attorneys; Clara R. Van Dyke, wife of plaintiff; John Schaefer and Isabella Steffens, witnesses.

Vocal music. How Congress fought for Sheridan—William Miedema.

The Engineers Making Love—Cornelia S. Van der Meulen.

Brudder Brown's discourse—Martin Verhage.

Oration and Valedictory, "Success"—James Sterenberg. Class Song.

The orations and recitations were all well rendered, and the speakers were greeted with liberal applause from the large audience present. The chapel had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers. The class motto "Dum vivimus, vivamus," was encircled by a chain of the initials of the twenty-four members of the graduating class.

"ULFILAS CLUB."

On Monday evening, the third annual exercises of the Ulfilas Club of the college, were given at the chapel.

These exercises were all in the Holland language. The principal address was delivered by Mr. J. M. Van der Meulen, upon "The battle of Waterloo." Mr. Van der Meulen is an excellent speaker, and his address was a fine one as a literary production.

ALUMNI MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the annual gathering of the graduates of the college was held at the college chapel.

The order of exercises was as follows: Music—Instrumental, Misses Boone and Aleott.

Invocation—By Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D.

Vocal music—Miss Gertrude Aleott. Oration—Limitations of Education, Prof. J. H. Kleinheksel.

Music—Amphion male quartet. Poem—Rev. J. A. De Spelder.

Music—Solo, Mr. J. B. Nykerk. Address—In Memoriam, Rev. A. A. Franstiehl.

Poem—In Memoriam, Rev. H. E. Dosker.

Address—In Memoriam, Rev. Peter Moerdyke.

Music—Solo, Miss Gertrude Aleott. Benediction.

During the past year Rev. L. Hekhuis, Rev. E. Van der Hart, and Miss Lizzie Phelps, three graduates of the college, have died. The circumstances of their deaths have been particularly sad, in each case, and the poem, by Rev. Dosker and remarks by Revs. Franstiehl and Moerdyke, upon the subject, were very appropriate. The chapel was filled with an audience, all of whom enjoyed the evening's exercises.

ALUMNI BUSINESS MEETING.

A business meeting of the alumni was held on Wednesday afternoon. A large number of former Hope College students, many of whom are now gray bearded "boys," were present.

Among other matters passed upon at this meeting, it was resolved to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college, which occurs in June 1890,

appropriately. Rev. Philip Phelps, D.D. the first president of the institution, will be invited to deliver an address.

The governor of Michigan, the state superintendent of public instruction, and many other public men will be invited to be present, and the quarter centennial will be made an interesting event for the college and our city.

The alumni will also present an oil portrait of Rev. Dr. Phelps to the college.

COMMENCEMENT.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement, the climax of the closing exercises, took place on Wednesday, at the First Reformed Church.

The programme was as follows: Invocation—By Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D. Music.

Address in behalf of the college council—Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

This address by Dr. Taylor was an interesting presentation of the work of the college, with special reference to its local character, and the benefits to the city and community, derived from the location of Hope College here. These benefits involve the reciprocal duty upon the people of the city to do all in their power to help the institution. The speaker suggested that our citizens could provide sidewalks around the campus and walks about the grounds, which would add very much to the comfort of pedestrians and appearance of the place. That strangers in the city and our own people could enjoy visiting the beautiful grounds.

Dr. Taylor illustrated his remarks by a reference to a celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the university at Berne, Switzerland, when that city was decorated with banners and arches, and the entire populace took part in the processions and exercises. Next year will witness a quarter century since Hope College became a collegiate institution. We trust that our citizens will all join in the celebration of the event, and also take to their hearts Dr. Taylor's words about their duties toward the institution.

The ancient commencement programme, of sophomorical orations by members of the graduating class, had been laid aside for this year, and we trust for all time, and in their stead an address was delivered by Rev. John H. Barrows, D. D., of Chicago.

Dr. Barrows is one of the most widely known and popular orators in the west. The subject he had chosen was the "Heroic Age of Holland, and Rembrandt, the Dutch Shakespeare."

The space at our command will not enable us to give the readers of the NEWS more than a general idea of the address. It was a presentation of the glorious pages of the history of Holland, interwoven with a glowing eulogy upon its great painter, Rembrandt. The speaker described his long search among the art galleries of Europe for the painting, which would give to him the electric thrill that proclaims the hand of the master. After visiting nearly all the great cities of Europe, and gazing upon acres of canvas, he at length stood before Rembrandt's great picture, "The Class in Anatomy," at Amsterdam. A single glance riveted his attention and the world of pictures he had seen were forgotten, and he felt that he had found the picture and artist for whom he sought.

As Shakespeare portrayed, in words, the thoughts, hopes, fears, loves, hatreds, and, in short, every passion and phase of the action of the human mind, so Rembrandt has pictured all these passions and the tragedy of life upon his glowing canvas, where one can read from the faces the work of the master-mind, as the reader of Shakespeare finds his wonderful genius in his books.

The heroes of the Dutch Republic and their glorious work in freeing their land from the rule of Spain, were dwelt upon by the speaker, and his love for the land of dykes and liberty, in his own words, made him appear to the audience more of a Hollander than an American. The occasional reference to "Chicago," and especially its connection with Jerusalem, made it apparent, however, that after the little country beyond the sea, the city of magnificent stockyards and modest men was next his heart.

Dr. Barrows held the large audience spell bound during the entire address. He is a fine speaker and his descriptions of the country, men, and, especially of Rembrandt's pictures, were those of the skillful "wordpainter." The address closed with a magnificent peroration describing Rembrandt's two wonderful pictures, the "Class in Anatomy" and the "Night Watch."

In beautiful language the speaker placed before his auditors the characters and scenes portrayed upon Rembrandt's canvas. The hearer could almost see the professor and students standing about the dead body in the operating room. The speaker, in the picture, is describing to the students about him, the wonderful mechanism and structure of the human hand. The living lecturer portrayed in a brilliant manner the connection of the hand with all great works and deeds.

The second great picture, presenting a party of Dutch soldiers emerging from their quarters into the morning sunlight, was described in a masterly manner. The audience could almost see the stern faces, the beautiful costumes, the wonderful coloring and

lights and shadows of the picture, and its deeper meaning, as the portraits of the brave men who wrought the grand work of the sixteenth century, in overthrowing the Spaniard and founding the Republic.

The speaker was frequently greeted with the applause of the audience; and he thrilled the heart of every auditor by his eloquence.

President Scott made the customary address to the students in conferring the degrees and diplomas. This was in Dr. Scott's most earnest manner and deeply affected both students and audience.

The following members of the college graduating class received diplomas: Clinton L. Dayton, Berlin, Mich.; Henry Hospers, Jr., Orange City, Ia.; Herbert G. Keppel, Zeeland, Mich.; Albert Knooihuizen, New Holland, Mich.; Gelmer Kuiper, Graafschap, Mich.; Teunis W. Mulenburg, Orange City, Ia.; William Stegeman, New Groningen, Mich.; Anthony M. Van Duine, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dirk J. Werkman, Hull, Iowa.

Certificates of graduation from the grammar school were conferred upon the following members of the class of 1889:

Agnes Hofma, Vriesland, Mich.; Jennie Kollen, Overisel, Mich.; Cornelia S. Van der Meulen, Ebenezer, Mich.; Egbert Boone, Holland, Mich.; Dirk De Kleine, Jamestown, Mich.; Cornelius G. Haan, Vriesland, Mich.; Henry Huizinga, Beaverdam, Mich.; Wirtje T. Janssen, Foreston, Ill.; Albert Kuiper, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Reuben Maurits, Vriesland, Mich.; John J. Mersen, Marion, N. Y.; William Miedema, Vriesland, Mich.; John Schaefer, Oregon, Ill.; James Sterenberg, Fulton, Ill.; Wilhelmus V. Te Winkel, Alto, Wis.; Henry Van der Ploeg, Holland City, Mich.; John Vennema, Holland City, Mich.; Martin Verhage, Vriesland, Mich.; Dirk J. Walvoord, Cedar Grove, Wis.; William Zoethout, Roseland, Ill.; Leila E. McBride, Holland City, Mich.; Henry J. Pietenpol, Holland City, Mich.; Seine J. Menning, Alton, Ia.; Wiley W. Mills, Dorr, Mich.

The Birkhoff prizes for elocutionary skill, conferred on John Van Der Meulen, of Ebenezer, for English and upon John Luxen, of Holland City, for Dutch literature.

An unknown friend in Holland contributed two prizes this year for skill in drawing. They were received by P. Swart, of Roseland, Ill., and Wm. Dean, of Holland, Mich.; each a prize, consisting of a neatly bound copy of Whittier's poems; and Wm. Van Kersen, of Roseland, Ill., honorable mention.

An important part of the programme was the music. This consisted of opening and closing selections by a choir, under the leadership of Prof. J. B. Nykerk, vocal solo by Mrs. G. J. Diekema, a duet by Mrs. Diekema and Mrs. J. H. Gillespie. Miss Rika Boone presided at the piano in a manner that won the compliments of all present. Mr. Will Breyman, accompanied Miss Boone on the violin, in one selection, in a manner which was a pleasing surprise to all present. Mr. Breyman has become an excellent performer on the violin. The vocal music was all well rendered.

The beautiful church edifice was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The class motto, "One life, improve it well," appeared upon the arch above the speakers.

The weather during the whole week has been perfect, and the college closes another year of its good work under most favorable auspices for a long succession of future "commencements."

The Tenth High School Commencement.

"Charity" was the motto of the class of 1889, at the graduating exercises of the high school, which occurred at the Lyceum Opera House on Thursday evening. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated, and great credit is due to the teachers and pupils who designed and executed the decorations. The motto, "charity," in floral letters of marguerites, was suspended at the front and over the stage. The latter was walled by huge banks of beautiful potted plants, all giving a pleasing effect.

The following programme was given: Overture—My Native Hills. Ripley. Goodrich's orchestra.

Invocation—Rev. J. T. Bergen. March—Esperanza. Tracy.

Essay—The Movements of Molecules, M. J. Wilhelmina Van Raalte.

Recitation—The Famine, from The Song of Hiawatha, Frances G. Strovenjans—Class of '91.

Waltz—Blue Danube. Strauss.

Essay—Every Day, Mary H. Huntley.

Essay—The Roman Tribunes, Maggie Meensen.

Medley Overture—Plantation Echoes. Arr. by Ross.

Recitation—An Order for a Painting, Beatrice L. Kimpton—Class of '90.

Essay—"Daily with souls that cringe and plot; We sinners climb and know it not," Winnifred A. Goodrick.

Andante and Galop. Diplomas conferred. Benediction.

The young ladies who participated in the exercises all acquitted themselves well. Their productions showed much care in their preparation and delivery, and all were warmly applauded by the large audience, which packed the hall to its utmost capacity.

Continued on fifth page.

The Fourth of July!

Holland will not have any public celebrations, but a grand day's pleasure will be enjoyed at

Shady Side
—AND—
Macatawa Park

THE STEAMERS
Macatawa, O. C. Williams and Lizzie Walsh

will make regular trips from Holland to Shady Side, and Macatawa Park, during the whole day. Fare only twenty-five cents. No other boats land at these resorts.

At SHADY SIDE

a programme of rowing and yacht races, swimming contests and other sports will be enjoyed. Dancing during the afternoon and evening at Shady Side.

At MACATAWA PARK

there will be a day of pleasure, boating, bathing in Lake Michigan, picnicing in the beautiful groves, fishing excursions on Lake Michigan, and general enjoyment.

Bring your wife, children, mother and mother-in-law, and enjoy a good time.

Cronk's famous Battle Creek orchestra and band will furnish music on the boats and grounds.

Fireworks in the evening at both resorts.

Come and see our
New
Stock
—OF—

Parlor Suits,
Upholstered Rockers,
Reclining Chairs,
Rattan Rockers,
Oak and Antique Chairs,
Fancy Rockers of all descriptions.

THE FINEST
Bed-room Sets

EVER SOLD IN THIS CITY. ALL SOLD AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

We also have on hand a full line of
Wall Paper and Carpets;
And an elegant assortment of

-RUGS-

as low in price, or lower, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.
DOUBLE STORE,
RIVER STREET.

Continued from fourth page.

Miss Wilhelmina Van Raalte's subject, "The Movement of Molecules," was admirably written. Heat, light, and electricity are all due to the movement of the smallest divisions of matter, called molecules. The Divine law manifests itself in worlds within worlds with the same unalterable exactness.

"Every Day" was handled by Miss Mary Huntley in a manner that showed that the writer appreciates the responsibilities of every day's duties. Each day's work should be done, not for the work alone, but as a preparation for to-morrow, and for its influence on the formation of character.

Miss Maggie Meunier showed how "The Roman Tribunes" protected the rights of the common people, in Rome's palmiest days. Rome fell because the common people were crushed. Selfishness, then as now, brought disaster.

Miss Winnie Goodrich's subject was taken from Lowell's "Sir Launfal" who is represented as spending his life in a vainglorious search for rest and peace with God. He finds, at last, that God is found in deeds of love and charity.

"Tis not the bold knight alone, though booted and spurred with ecclesiastical titles, or clothed with pontifical robes, who shall win the favor of the Master. The humblest of His creatures, with the sunlight of God's love in his heart, shall sit on the very summit of Sinai, and, like Moses of old, shall, indeed, commune with God, while the knight may be wandering in the wilderness, a blind man attempting to lead the blind."

The recitations given were both finely rendered, and well appreciated.

The interest in our public schools is increasing from year to year and this is a healthy sign that the people more and more see that it is a great bulwark, which protects our free institutions. Once let any influence, ecclesiastical or otherwise, impair the integrity of the public schools, and the inalienable rights of freemen, of which we boast, will gradually slip from us, until all of liberty is lost.

The exercises closed in a manner that brought applause from the audience and consternation to Sup't Hummer, who was presented with a beautiful gold watch by the teachers and pupils of the schools, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them. This gift is but a slight indication of the affection which exists between the retiring superintendent and his pupils. No better proof of his ability and the excellent work done by Prof. Hummer in our schools, could be given than the fact that the teachers and pupils, during the entire time he has been here, have always worked together harmoniously, with the greatest respect and love for their superintendent.

It is, therefore, a matter of extreme regret to many of our citizens that a change of teachers is to be made.

Goodrich's orchestra furnished music during the evening. This organization always plays well, and all present united in complimenting the unusual excellence of their music Thursday evening. We hope that they will continue to keep up their organization, as they provide the best orchestra music ever furnished here.

Mr. D. H. Clark of Holland township has the finest "berry" farm in this locality. He has about seventeen acres of raspberries, which will yield an enormous crop this year. Mr. Clark is now gathering a fine crop of strawberries and he kindly remembered the editor with a sample box of big berries.

The Two Orphans.

This celebrated drama will be produced in a realistic manner at the Opera House, next Monday evening, July 1, by the talented young actor Frank Tucker, and his troupe of metropolitans. Mr. Tucker has been in Holland time and again, and has generally given universal satisfaction to all lovers of the drama. The play, "The Two Orphans," is one of the best that has ever been presented on the American stage, and we are certain, that it will be pleasing to all who attend. Admission 25 and 35 cents. Reserved seats now on sale at O. Breyman & Son's jewelry store, without extra charge.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Hamilton.

Dirk Kamps while at work in Kolvoord's mill, was struck by a piece of sap, which flew from the single saw, and severely injured. D. Stegeman, a veteran of the civil war, dropped dead a few days ago, and was buried under the auspices of the G. A. R. The cut-worm is devastating many corn-fields around here. Wheat and rye are looking well.

Zeeland.

Mr. John De Bruyn, traveling salesman for D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, spent Sunday with his brother Robert here. Sheriff Vaupell, of Grand Haven, passed through here to-day. Miss Gertie Higgins, of Holland, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Benjamin this week. Several of our young men went to Grand Rapids Wednesday to take in Forepaugh's circus, but were disappointed at the show. Last week Friday two young lads from Grand Rapids passed through here on a bicycle on route for Macatawa Park, where they made a very brief visit, as

the following day their parents, Mr. John Perry and Mr. Clinton Harley were on their heels, and sent them home to their mamma. The public school closed last Friday with an exhibition by the scholars in the afternoon, which was a grand success and was largely attended. The annual school meeting for the election of members of the school board will take place on Monday, July 8. Ald. De Merrel, of Holland, was in town this week on business. Zeeland will not celebrate the glorious Fourth this year, but will sell tickets to Boreau at reduced rates enabling persons to visit that flourishing city and have a good time.

Lake Shore.

The old saying is, corn knee high by the fourth of July, but it will be a long way from that by the Fourth, this season. We have had so much rain that it is almost impossible to cultivate and push the crops, and the weeds seem to thrive best in wet weather. John Cochran bought four more cows lately, at a cost of about \$120. John is a hustler, when he does a thing he doesn't do it by halves. Wilbur Cochran drives his best girl out in a carriage now a days. D. Dolph had the misfortune to lose one of his horses last week, which is a severe loss to a person of like circumstances. Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Aussicker, on June the eleventh, a girl. To Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ogden on June 18th, one of the feminine gender. If report be true, then a bachelor of Ventura, and a charming widow of the same place, will soon commit matrimony. Died: On the 27th inst., the beloved wife of Mr. Alt Yaker. Deceased leaves her husband with two small children. John Cochran expects to peddle white fish for the fishermen Baker & Co., who are fishing at this harbor, and will take in exchange therefor butter and eggs.

West Olive.

We had a good shower last night followed by a beautiful summer day. It is estimated that there were about 400 at the union picnic, Tuesday. Mr. Perham, of Spring Lake, made an instructive address. He was accompanied by two young ladies, who were also good speakers. Mrs. Laferty and children, who have been visiting her parents here, have gone to Grand Rapids. Mr. D. V. Cone has gone to Cambria Mills, and will remain till about harvest time. Miss Bertha Austin has come home from Lansing, where she has been for some time attending an institution for educating the blind. William Marble and family went to Muskegon yesterday. Mrs. Moujar, went to Grand Rapids, Thursday. Mr. A. R. Robinson, started out to-day again, on a canvassing tour. Arrangements are being made for an entertainment here on the fourth in the evening. There will be speaking etc. The M. E. quarterly meeting of the West Olive charge, will take place at Olive Centre, July 6 and 7. S. S. next Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Young people's meeting, 7:40 p. m. "L. O. U."

History of the Wheat "Bug," Which Troubles the Farmers.

"This insect, commonly known as the grain plant louse (Siphonophora avenae) is an old world species, known for over 100 years to infest small grain, feeding, indeed, on a great variety of grasses and grass-like plants, including wheat, barley, oats, rye, blue grass, foxtail, and the like, but not injuring any of the crop plants outside the family of grasses. The general observer may readily distinguish it by its oval and oblong shape, its small size (when full grown about half that of the head of a pin), by its color (varying from bluish-green to pale brown), by its six slender-jointed legs, and two feelers springing from the head, and especially by two short black tubes (the so-called honey tubes or crinicles) projecting backwards and upwards from the hinder part of the body. Some of these plant-lice are wingless, while others have large, transparent wings. On the heads of wheat it often crowds the stem as thickly as it can be packed between the kernels. Here it does its injury by sucking away the sap on its way to the swelling grain, thus shriveling or blighting the kernel. "In America it was first noticed in 1861, when it literally thronged the wheat fields of the Northeastern States and of Canada, from New York and Pennsylvania northward. Its injuries first attracted attention in Illinois in 1866, and again in 1876 and 1878, since which time it has not been here reported as especially injurious. It has been collected by us in small numbers, however, every year since 1862.

ITS AMAZING ABUNDANCE

This season seems due to the droughts of recent years and of the early spring, its enormous rate of multiplication enabling it to take rapid advantage of circumstances favorable to its increase. A single female may give origin in twenty days to more than two million young, these themselves, then multiplying at the rate of a million a day. The amount of its injury, depending largely upon the weather can not commonly be predicted, seasonable rains serving to check its mischief, both by their unfavorable influence upon the insect and by enabling the grain to support the loss of sap. Serious injury has not been heretofore reported from the same district for two successive years. These insects infest their food plants throughout the year, passing from one to another with the advancing season. They are most conspicuous and injurious when the grains infested are filling the kernel, at which time they concentrate in the head, at other times they are scattered upon the foliage, upon which they produce relatively little effect. The interval between harvest and seeding time, they pass upon volunteer grain and wild and cultivated grasses. They have been found in late fall and early spring, even when the ground was covered with snow, upon the roots of winter wheat and rye, and here they seem to pass the winter. Doubtless, also, eggs are laid at some season, according to the usual method of insects of this kind, but the time and place are as yet unknown. Besides their susceptibility to unfavorable weather, they are subject to immense destruction by parasites, the most useful of which are minute four-winged insects

which lay their eggs in the bodies of the plant lice, thus giving origin to a minute grub which feeds upon the tissues of the living insect. The brown, inflated, empty crusts of plantlice which have been thus parasitized may often be seen among the living insects, each with a round hole in the back, from which the mature parasite has escaped. The attack in force of this plant louse is commonly so sudden and widespread, and its numbers are so overwhelming when it gets a fair start, that there is probably nothing to be done with it that is of any practical value. So sensitive a creature can best be left to the Weather Bureau and its natural enemies."—Inter-Ocean.

[OFFICIAL.] Board of Health.

HOLLAND, MICH., June 27, 1889.
The Board met pursuant to a call from the Mayor.
Present:—Mayor Kremers, Mr. W. H. Beach and F. J. Schouten, M. D.
President Kremers stated that the meeting had been called at the request of the citizens that there had been four cases of diphtheria out of which three cases had terminated fatally; that the health officer being sick it was necessary to advise what action should be taken to fill his place for the present.
On motion of Mr. Beach.
Resolved, That in view of the fact of having had several cases of diphtheria and the health officer unable to attend to his duties, that the president of this board be requested to see that every precaution be taken, and to use such measures as he deems advisable in the premises to prevent the spread of all contagious diseases, and if there are any cases of contagious diseases now existing that he see that they be strictly quarantined.—Carried.
On motion of Dr. Schouten.
Resolved, That all the physicians in the city be and are hereby directed to report all cases of contagious diseases to the Board of Health, and that the several physicians be and are hereby requested to notify the heads of families in all cases of contagious diseases to report the same to the Board of Health and that the clerk notify, in writing, the several physicians of the passage of this resolution.—Carried.
Board adjourned.
GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk.

Durham Coffee is elegant. The Ottawa County Building and Loan Association.

KANTERS' BLOCK, HOLLAND, MICH., JUNE 25, 1889.
The stockholders of the above association are hereby notified, that the first annual meeting will be held at the Lyceum Hall in this city on Monday, July 15, 1889, at 7:30 p. m., at which the fourth quarterly report will be presented. The sum of \$1000 will be offered to loan, and the election of four Directors, in place of those whose term of office will expire.
Also the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted for adoption or rejection, to-wit: Art. 4, Sec. 3, to be omitted; Art. 9, Sec. 1, after the words Loan Association, omit the rest of that section, and add "in such Bank as the Directors may appoint, and all moneys shall be deposited as soon as the Bank is open, after the receipt of said funds."
Art. 13, Sec. 2, after the word mortgage, insert "or trust deeds"; Art. 15, Sec. 4, on the third line, omit the words "one year," and insert the words "six months," and at the end of that clause insert, "And whenever the fees and fines shall amount to a sum equal to the aggregate of installments paid into the Association, the stock on which such fines may have accrued may be declared forfeited, and the owner thereof cease to be a member."
By Order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY MARTIN, Secretary.

22 2w.
Try package Durham Coffee.

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the City of Holland, Michigan for the building of a well 16 ft. diameter, inside measurement, and 30 feet deep, to the clay, from there 6 feet diameter, inside measurement and 33 feet deep, to the gravel.
Also proposals will be received for the building of a well 6 feet in diameter, inside measurement, 63 feet deep.
Well to be built water tight, in order to exclude surface water.
All persons bidding on well must furnish their own plans and specifications a copy of which must accompany their proposals.
Bids will be received until 7 P. M. July 15, 1889.
The Board of Water Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.
GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk
22-3w.

If you want good Coffee buy Durham

As an Emergency Medicine, for sudden colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all remedies, a dose or two generally sufficing to stop ordinary coughs and ease the worst. For the cure of lung and throat disorders, this preparation is unequalled.

Babies cry for it. Durham Coffee.

Fourth of July.
ONE-THIRD OFF SALE.

I will sell on July 4th next our stock of violins, accordions, banjos and guitars at one-third off from regular price. Parties desiring to purchase any of the above articles will find it the best bargain ever offered them on musical instruments in this city. Call now and ascertain our prices and thus convince yourself as to the accuracy of this statement when you buy an instrument on that day only. H. KIEKINTVELD, 1w. Manager.

Jno. Pessink & Bro. have a large stock of flags on hand for the fourth. They have those with 42 and those with 13 stars also fireworks. 22-1w.

Beautiful card in Durham Coffee.

Canker in the mouth can be cured only by expelling the poisonous humor from the system. To do this effectually requires the persistent use of Ayer's Sassailla, together with a good, general cathartic. One dollar a bottle. Six bottles for \$5. Begin at once.

Ask your Grocer for Durham Coffee

Fetch the Kegs Back.

All those having beer kegs belonging to me will do me a great favor by returning them as soon as possible, as next Thursday is the Fourth of July, and I will need them.
A. SEIF,
Holland City Brewery.

Notice.

Bids will be received for painting church and parsonage of the H. C. R. church Market st. on or before July 10. Specifications may be seen at Meyer, Browner & Co.'s furniture store, River st. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of Committee.
J. A. BROUWER, Sec'y.

22 2w.
Durham Coffee always fresh.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in this city by Yates & Kane, and by A. De Kruij, Zeeland, Mich.

Have you tried Durham Coffee?

Parasols.
The finest line in Holland at D. BERTSCH'S.

W. L. Douglas' celebrated \$5.00 shoe at Van Duren Bros. This is the best shoe for the money made.

Embroidered dress patterns at D. Bertsch's. These goods cannot be excelled. Call and see them.

Roasted (by new process) Durham Coffee.

Don't forget the fact that P. De Kraker carries a fine stock of boots and shoes. You will save money by purchasing footwear of him.

Quality guaranteed. Durham Coffee.

He Sent Eighty Miles for It.

Milo Page, of San Bernardino, Cal., on Sept. 9, 1888, writes as follows: In 1888 I was taken with bilious colic, being then seventeen years old. Yearly attacks followed, and at length they became more frequent. In 1872, while residing in Oakland, I suffered severely from this disease, and was informed by Dr. Pinkerton that it was chronic and incurable.

While prostrated by a severe attack, a friend induced me to take a large dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters. Old Style, probably four wine glasses full. In less than half an hour I was free from pain. I followed this up with three wine-glasses a day—one, half an hour before each meal—until I used up the bottle.

For over seven years I was perfectly free from bilious colic, but in the fall of '79 I was engaged in mining in Nevada, and the coarse food I ate brought on a sharp attack. I was far from any drug store, but I despatched a courier eighty miles for a bottle of Vinegar Bitters.

When he returned I was unable to speak, but I put the bottle to my lips, took two swallows, and in twenty minutes the pain left me. I finished the bottle as before, taking three doses daily, and for nine years afterward I was perfectly free from the dreaded disease.

A month ago it returned, but trying the old remedy, Vinegar Bitters, I was cured, as before.

I write this because you do not especially recommend Vinegar Bitters for bilious colic. Only those who have suffered the agonies of this disease, can understand what a boon a sure cure is, and in Old Style Vinegar Bitters you have the best, and perhaps the only real remedy known.

In reply to Mr. Page we will say that Vinegar Bitters cures hundreds of diseases; we have not the space to catalogue them, and perhaps if we published them those unacquainted by experience with our valuable remedy, might doubt its efficacy still, as so many worthless preparations are thrust on the market, and puffed in so many extravagant ways.

The fact remains, however, that those who have been accustomed to take Vinegar Bitters for any length of time, are hale and hearty, whether they are young or old. Those who doubt and fail to take it, are likely to fall into all manner of ailments, great and small. Vinegar Bitters, both Old and New Styles, keep those who take them fresh, fair, healthy, and young-looking, and when we once gain a customer, we keep them always, like Mr. Page, who sent eighty miles for Vinegar Bitters, and it was almost a ride for life.

The New Style Vinegar Bitters is a beautiful, clear, dark reddish color, and extremely pleasant to the taste.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



The only non-Alcoholic Vegetable medicine put up in liquid form ever discovered.

Send for a beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO. 532 Washington Street, New York City.

PARSONS' Business College.

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The only College in the U. S. that runs a regular Bank of Real money in connection with the College. The practical system on which the Institution is conducted is increasing its patronage every year from all parts of the country. Short-hand and typewriting thoroughly taught by experienced teachers. Send for Journal. 23-1yr



TO THE PUBLIC!

We are now prepared for the Spring and Summer, and have on hand a larger and finer stock than ever before.

Suits for Men, Boys and Children.

Hats and Caps. Also a large and fine assortment Fancy Woolen and Cotton Shirts, Neckties, Cuffs and Collars, Cuff Buttons and Collar Buttons, Underwear and Hosiery. Everything you can find in a first-class clothing store.

CHICAGO CLOTHING HOUSE, L. HENDERSON, Proprietor

Notice of Application for Order of sale real estate of the Trustees of the First Reformed Church of Zeeland, Michigan.

The Trustees of the First Reformed Church of Zeeland, Michigan, a Religious corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, hereby give notice that they will make application to the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa on the first day of the next term thereof appointed to be held at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County on the fifth day of August next, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order of the Court that the following described parcel of land to-wit: Lot number seven (7) in the village of New Greenburg according to a map of said Village on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, may be sold and that the proceeds arising from such sale may be directed to be applied for the purpose of payment of indebtedness of said church.

Dated Zeeland, Mich., April 20th, 1889.
J. KREMER, Pres.
JAC. DEN HEDER, Sec.
ABRAHAM VAN BEEK,
ABRAHAM VAN BEEK,
JAN DEN HEDER,
G. BRUNSE,
P. BENJAMINSE,
ALBERTUS G. VAN HERS,
GERARD VAN LIENH,
P. VAN KULON,
Trustees of the Ref. Church of Zeeland.
AREND VIERCHER, Attorney for Trustees.

THE GREAT

French Welt

\$3.00

SHOE

BEATS THEM ALL!

It equals any 5 or 6 dollar shoe for style, durability and comfort. Other advertised \$3.00 shoes are full of nails which hurt the feet, but these shoes are entirely free from them.

Try these Shoes

And you will wear no other.

For sale by

J. D. HELDER,

who always keeps on hand a

large assortment of all

kinds of footwear.

If you want a good pair of

Boots and Shoes

For a reasonable price call at

P. De Kraker's,

Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Repairing done neatly, substantially,

and on short notice.

P. DE KRAKER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 13, 1888. 27-1y



"ALL THE CO."

We have just received from New York a larger stock of Millinery Goods than ever before, which includes Lace Hats, Flowers, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Laces, Velling, Mull Neckties, Gloves and Mitts. Also a full line of Ladies' Furnishing Goods and Underwear.

Infants Clothing a specialty. School hats from 15c upwards.

VAN DEN BERGE & BERTSCH.

Something New!

Non Explosive, Reliable

GASOLINE STOVES!

Jones & Hickok,

Dealers in

New and Second-Hand Stoves

ware, Kerosene and Gasoline Stoves of all kinds.

General Repairing of Stoves and Lin-

ware a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed and charges reasonable.

CALL AND SEE US.

Howard Building,

River St., Holland, Mich.

HISTORY OF ALASKA

From the earliest period to the present time.

By EUGENE HOWE BANCROFT.

A vivid narrative of most peculiar interest; original, truthful, thrilling. Drawn largely from Russian sources now first revealed.

This book, complete in one volume, with index, is now first issued separate from the complete set of Mr. Bancroft's far-famed historical series of thirty-nine volumes. Thousands in every part of our land will avail themselves of this privilege, and buy and read with avidity this book. The knowledge which it contains is of intense interest and importance, and much of it is found nowhere else.

Agents Wanted Everywhere, for all the work is interested in this wonderful country

Alaska. The work of Mr. Bancroft has met with remarkable success, having acquired a great reputation in America and Europe. Any good, earnest, and active worker can make from

\$5.00 to \$20.00 a day

selling this most entertaining volume. Apply immediately for exclusive territory, or this rare opportunity will slip by and be forever lost.

Neither money nor experience is required to enter this enterprise, as the publishers allow thirty days' time for the agent to deliver and sell before payment to them, and if the book is properly presented it sells itself. Address

THE HISTORY CO., 723 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the Eleventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maunes Kiekintveld, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jonathan V. Kiekintveld, executor in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Maunes Kiekintveld, late of Holland City in said County, deceased, and for her own appointment as executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the Ninth day of July next

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at a session of said Court in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy) Attest. CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

J. H. YOUNG,

Photographer,

39 Canal Street,

GRAND RAPIDS.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Building and Loan

ASSOCIATION,

Holland, - Michigan.

Incorporated under the law of the State of Michigan; approved

March 29, 1887.

Authorized Capital, \$200,000.

Stock taken from June, 1888, (the time of organization) to April 20, 1889,

1185 shares of \$100 each.

The subscription to stock is open every Saturday and Monday at the office of the association, in Kanters Block, and the Secretary can also be found at his residence corner of River and Thirteenth Streets on all other hours.

Shares of stock are sold on installments of 25 cents, payable every other Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the office of the association. Membership fee is 25 cents per share of stock.

From \$500 to \$1,000 are loaned to the members every month. Loans are made on first mortgages on real estate only, and each loan is to be approved by the Board of Directors, at their regular monthly meeting.

All moneys paid in are made productive by being immediately invested so that no capital is allowed to remain idle.

For further information apply to the Secretary.

HENRY KREMERS, M. D., President,

HENRY MARTIN, Secretary,

A. M. KANTERS, Treasurer.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPERS

—AND—

DECORATIONS!

TALKING TO THE SIOUX.

DICKERING FOR THE GREAT INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Commissioners Explain to the Dusk Men the Provisions of the Dakota Land Bill—Many of the Chiefs Obstinately Oppose the Sale.



HE first movement of settlers in the Northwest in anticipation of the opening of settlement of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota has already commenced. The portion to be thrown open consists of about half of the great reservation, or about 11,000,000 acres, and is said to comprise some of the richest soil in that region of marvelous fertility and resources. The land is owned by the Sioux tribe, and the Government appointed a commission, composed of Gen. Crook, ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, and the Hon. William Warner of Missouri, to negotiate a settlement of their claims, and restore the tract to

land. Maj. Warner clearly explained that the present treaty only added to the old one, not having any effect to do away with that. He concluded his task by an appeal to them as friends to remember that they were fathers and should provide for their children with some security against the future. Two Strikes, a disgruntled old chief, harangued them briefly, asking for a further increase of the price of the land. When in Washington last winter he thought \$1.25 enough, but now he thought an increase of 25 cents would be just; but of course such an increase was beyond the powers of the commission.

Speeches were made by the most strenuous opposers to the bill—Hollow Horn Bear, Two Strikes, and Yellow Hair. The first speech was made by Two Strikes, briefly in the following language: "What I said the other day, the same I say today. There were some payments which you promised me under the treaty of 1868 for thirty years to come. Now, when there are ten years yet to come in which we are to receive annuity goods and all those things which you promised me, you come with another treaty. We all remember that other treaty. You say this treaty and the one of 1868 go along hand in hand. I cannot understand this. My thought and that of my people is to have payment for the goods as promised in 1868. I have heard about John Grass (Charging Bear) asking for \$1.25 for this land in Washington, but I know nothing about this. I ask for 25 cents more, so our young men can have money to buy better clothes. Tell this to your Great Father, and see what he says. If he says give 25 cents more we will sign." Yellow Hair, who has always opposed

when you can live by hunting, and now you can only live as the white man does—by tilling the soil. The Great Father wishes that your sons shall be taught how to farm and become mechanics, and your daughters shall become school teachers, and that the money which is now paid to the white men shall be paid to your own people, and that you shall become citizens as the white men. He has sent us to you to tell of this bill, and we can neither add to it nor take anything.

He explained how the proposed reservation for this agency exceeded in size that in last year's bill, and on that point alone there was enough land to give every man, woman and child 122 acres, and that in the whole reservation there would be 560 acres for each Indian, young and old. "In this bill it is provided that you may take your land in severalty and have a patent." He explained the provisions with reference to allotments, and as to the assistance the Government would give in starting them in the new path; also with reference to the educational provisions, and the permanent fund created, and how the interest is to be expended. Major Warner concluded by asking each one not to be influenced by prejudice, by anger, or flattery, but urged each one to think and act for himself. At the conclusion of his speech the council broke up. Throughout the council the Indians listened with close attention and were evidently impressed by the clearness in which the act of Congress was explained by the Commissioners. It is probable that they will expect several days in which to talk with each other before they will take any decided action.

1876. When you came here to buy more land I looked around to see if you had any boxes full of money to pay us, but I see none. I presume you are to pay us in sugar talk, as you have done before." Several other leading Indians made speeches and the commissioners then replied, after which an opportunity was given for the savages to sign, and several of them did so.

ANSON AT CLEVELAND.

HE BEATS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS AS A KICKER.

In Turn He Is Badly Trounced by the Bats—The Kicker and the Umpire—The Forest City Infants Take Two of the Three Games—Base-Ball Gossip.

[CLEVELAND CORRESPONDENCE.] The Chicago club had an unexpectedly warm time of it upon the occasion of its second series of games in this city, and the Cleveland club will remember Anson's young men for many a day to come. Anson came down here from Chicago set upon winning at least two out of the three games, or making it mighty uncomfortable for anybody that got in his way. Umpire Fessenden happened to be the man to get into Anson's way during the second game of the series, and the result was about two hours of the liveliest kicking and fun for everybody in general ever seen upon a ball field. "The old man" commenced to kick on Fessenden's calling of balls and strikes in the second inning, and thereafter ran things with a high hand. "I've been robbed of games enough this season already," said he after the game, "and I made up my mind as soon as I saw how things were going in that game that it was time to do a little kicking myself, and I did it."

No one who was present at the game that afternoon will doubt Anson's statement. There was not an inning of the game in which the big Captain's powerful voice was not heard in determined dispute with the umpire. Fessenden threatened, and blustered, and bluffed at the "old man" throughout the nine innings, but the beauty of Anson's kicking is that he always knows what he is talking about, and, consequently, he has the best of an argument upon any rule or point of play that he may decide to kick upon.

Before Anson began to kick the game promised to be as tame as one of those of the day before, when Cleveland had won by a score of 5 to 4. The "old man" kicking, however, had the effect of awakening the members of both teams, and the amount of ginger they threw into their work made the game a bitter fight to the very end. Chicago finally took the victory by a score of 5 to 4. Duffy's hit to center sending in the winning run in the last half of the ninth inning. Another good effect of the "old man's" kick was the battery work done by the team. Anse himself went to bat four times and made four beautiful hits, each of which helped along or brought in a run. Duffy and Ryan also did great stick work, and where Chicago had not been able before this season to hit O'Brien they jumped upon his delivery and deliberately batted out their victory. It was a triumph indeed for the "old man," who of late has been doing little or no batting compared to his record of last season.

Cleveland captured the third game of the series handsly—score 7 to 4—thus winning two out of the three, much to the discomfort of the big Chicago captain. In this game the double umpire system was introduced, and Fessenden and McQuaid worked together in first-class style. There was no wrangling, badgering or kicking, and the balls and strikes were attended to with care.

Chicago has returned home, and during the remaining days of the month it will meet the four Eastern league teams—Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Williamson will rejoin the team July 4, when he expects to play his first game of the season in Chicago. The return of the big short-stop will be hailed with joy by every lover of base-ball in the lake city, for his coming will put the team in smooth working order again.

CURRENT BASE-BALL TALK. Tim Keefe, of the Giants, holds the record on strikeouts in a single game, for the season. Twelve of the Bostonians went down before his curves in the series. Clarkson comes next, having struck out ten of Anson's hopefuls.

There are four players in the league who have a batting average of over .400, while there is not a player in the association who has yet reached that figure. The Chicago team has made more home runs than any other club so far, with a total of twenty. New York is seventh, with nine to its credit.

There seems to be nothing the matter with John Montgomery Ward as a second baseman.

Tom Daly, the old Chicago catcher, has signed with Washington. He is now with the team in Boston, and says his arm is in first-class condition.

The Giants wear rubber-soled shoes when playing the outfield on the home grounds, as the boards make it uncomfortable with spike shoes. Of late visiting outfielders are following the New York team's example, and find that they can play a much better game on rubber than upon steel.

The player who will lay an obstruction on the line, run into, or block off a fellow player is a damaging ruffian, and not only should be legislated into obscurity but sent to the criminal courts for another overhauling. Not more than two or three cases would be dealt with before the end came.

The release of Arthur Irwin to the Washingtons cost Hewitt \$3,000. The Washington Club has been after Irwin for some time, but President Hewitt would not pay the sum demanded for his release until he was forced to do so for want of a competent short-stop for his team. Irwin will receive a salary of \$3,200 and be Captain of the Senators. John Morrell will still play in the team and be manager, while Irwin will have exclusive control of the Senators while on the field.

The Base-Ball Brotherhood's opposition to the classification system now in vogue in the National League has at last borne fruit. The Brotherhood, through a committee, notified President Young of the players' ideas on the subject, and a few days ago Mr. Young informed the players that he had placed the matter before the League and that the club owners would meet the players and talk the matter over. The League has appointed Messrs. J. B. Day, President of the New York Club, J. I. Rogers, of the Philadelphia Club, and A. G. Spalding, of the Chicago Club, a committee to act for the clubs. Ward, Hanlon, and Brainerd are the players' committee. The conference will be held in the West within the next two weeks. John B. Day openly avows his opposition to the objectionable classification rule.

Brothers, formerly of the Detroit, now with Boston, leads all the League batters. Charley Bennett, Richardson and Gansel are likewise batting hard, playing good ball, and contributing largely to the success of the Boston Club.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes. —A Lansing dispatch says: "The weekly crop report bulletin gives the temperature and rainfall both slightly above the average for the past week, and the average amount of sunshine, and all crops but corn are making rapid growth. Cut worms and the potato-bugs are working vigorously, and the grain aphid is working in wheat in Berrien, Jackson and Ottawa counties. Fruit prospects continue good."

—A recent letter from Ishpeming says: "One hundred and fifty pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of \$50,000 a ton, were brought in from the Michigan Gold Mine to-day. A new shaft was started on Thursday, and at a depth of four feet a pocket of quartz carrying gold was struck. The vein at the point where the find was made is three feet wide—double the width of the vein at points previously worked. The discovery has caused much excitement, and is regarded as the most important yet made in the Ishpeming gold range."

—Mrs. George H. Maxwell, wife of a theatrical manager, lives alone in Detroit, and keeps a Siberian bloodhound in her room for protection. The other morning she awoke and found the dog lying on her bed. She tried to drive the brute away, but he sprang at her face, tore her nose nearly off, and lacerated one cheek in a frightful manner. The lady will probably recover, but she will be permanently disfigured.

—The wet weather has greatly injured corn and oats in Saginaw County. Grass and wheat are doing well.

—East Saginaw is to have a \$20,000 club house.

—Thomas B. McCartney, an old Midland County pioneer, died at Midland a few days ago. He located in that region nearly half a century ago, when the country was a howling wilderness.

—The Eighth Michigan Infantry, to the number of 150, attended the annual regimental reunion at Lansing last week, and had a highly interesting time. Among those present were:

Capt. Geo. Nowell, Surgeon J. C. Wilson, Capt. Wm. Tracy, and Lieut. G. H. Turner and Andrew Gillis, of Flint; Capt. A. Cheney and County Treasurer Longyear, of Mason; Capt. James Buchanan, of Grand Rapids; Adj. Orrin Bump, Treasurer of the First National Bank of Bay City; Senator Pulver, of Lansburgh; Col. McComas, Capt. Cottrill, ex-Alderman D. K. Fuller, and Wm. Longstreet, of Lansing; Drum Major C. McWilliams, of Flint; W. F. Dickerson, of Grand Rapids; Wm. Jewell, of Flint; O. B. Chapin, of Flint; Thomas Eager, of Ionia; and H. E. Todd, of Flint.

Capt. J. S. Donahue, of South Haven, was also present. At the battle of James Island, June 18, '62, he was struck by a grape shot, which lodged near his spine, and in that condition he walked two miles before he was taken care of. Later, at the battle of the Wilderness he lost a leg. Capt. Wm. Clark, of Ann Arbor, was shot through the mouth, and is now wearing a complete false mouth, jaw and all.

—There are a large number of cases of diphtheria in Ishpeming, and fears are entertained of epidemic.

—Dr. Leonard Hatch, of Plymouth, Wayne County, was kicked by his horse in his barn in such a manner as to break his right arm. The Doctor, with his characteristic nerve, and unassisted, set the broken limb with his left hand, and is driving about the vicinity attending to his patients as usual.

—The Catholics of Elk Rapids, Antrim County, have purchased an acre of ground, and will build a church there as soon as they are able. They also intend purchasing another acre for a convent.

—The manufacture of box shooks was recently commenced at Alpena. The work was done at the Wilson planing-mill. If the experiment proves successful, it is probable that a regular box factory will be erected for manufacturing the shooks.

—The Ontonagon Herald, in a paragraph alluding to the death of the Misses Richards, of Ypsilanti, at Johnston, calls to mind the fact that a few years ago their sister Fannie and two other young ladies were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat at the mouth of Ontonagon River.

—Mount Pleasant expects to market 50,000 pounds of wool this season. The prices so far this season have ranged from 21 to 34 cents.

—Captain Edwin C. Gaskill, United States Army, retired, was buried at Mackinac Island last week with full military honors. The United States military of Fort Mackinac and the President and Common Council of the village attended the funeral in a body. The Grand Army and many prominent men of the country were present. He was a man universally respected, and the funeral was the largest ever witnessed in Mackinac Island.

—Fire at Ishpeming destroyed the McKay Block, occupied by merchants and law and insurance offices. The loss is nearly \$15,000, partially covered by insurance.

—The Eastern Michigan Association of Christian Churches and Ministers met in annual session with the Union Church at Bay, Macomb County, last week. The officers of the association are: Rev. S. Snyder, Oxford, President; H. S. Hayward, Lexington, Secretary; D. B. Skinner, Davison, Treasurer.

—James Blake, of Pontiac, Oakland County, met with a peculiar and painful accident. While batting a base-ball for some youngsters to catch he dislocated his right shoulder.

—The firemen's tournament and national celebration at Mount Clemens on July 4 promises to be an unusually brilliant affair. Twenty-five departments from Michigan and Canada have already entered for the races, with ten bands accompanying. It is expected that many thousands will visit the city.

—The total amount raised in Bay City to date for the Johnstown sufferers is \$1,812.61.

—Sixteen headstones have been received by U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Bay City, from the Government, making fifty in all that have been received to mark the graves of their dead comrades.

—Fire at Mount Clemens destroyed a planing-mill and a sash and blind factory. Loss, about \$9,000; no insurance.

—C. & E. Ten Eyck, shingle manufacturers at Saginaw, have failed. Liabilities, about \$14,000.

—James Mullen, a brakeman on the Michigan Central, fell between the cars of a freight train near Zilwaukee, Saginaw County, and was beheaded. He had been dragged over a mile before discovered. His home is supposed to have been in Bay City.

—The proposition to bond the city of Ann Arbor for \$25,000 for the erection of a hospital, for which the Legislature appropriated \$50,000, has been carried, there being only ten dissenting votes.

—A Pontiac man was fined \$5 by an Oxford Justice of the Peace for selling sewing machines without a license.

—The programme of the twenty-second annual session of the Michigan Press Association, which meets at Grand Rapids on July 9, 10 and 11, will be as follows:

July 9—Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Meeting of Executive Committee at Morison House. 2 p. m.—Reception at Hartman's Hall. 3 to 4 p. m.—Business session, opening with prayer, followed by address of welcome; response; mutual acquaintance; reception of new members; organization; report of Committee on Finance; report of Committee on History of Press Association; report of Committee on Legislation; press song, Maj. J. W. Long; President's address; music; address by "M. Quad" (C. B. Lewis).

July 10—Wednesday, 9 to 12 a. m.—Business session. Paper (subject not known). H. McDowell, of Telegram-Herald, Grand Rapids. Two papers by parties yet to be selected. Paper by W. B. Weston, Grand Rapids Leader. 2 p. m.—Dinner to Reid Lake for a clam bake. 8 p. m.—Hop at boat house. (N. B.—The O-Wash-Ta-Nong Boat Club, with its usual generosity, has tendered the usual hospitality of the club, both at its elegant city club house and at its boat house at Reid Lake, to the members of the association during their stay.)

July 11—Thursday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.—Ride about town and to Soldiers' Home. 2 p. m.—Business session. 7 p. m.—Business session for the report of Committee on Memorial and Resolution and for report of the Secretary and Treasurer. Election of officers, followed by "P" (volunteer reminiscences of various members of the profession).

July 12—Friday, 8 a. m.—Excursion to St. Joseph and lunch at Plank's Hotel, ending with an excursion across Lake Michigan on the City of Detroit to Chicago.

The little village of Baraga raised nearly \$1,000 for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers.

—Henry S. Wilson, an East Saginaw lumberman, has bought 15,000 acres of cypress timber in Florida.

—Merrill & Ring have purchased of Col. A. T. Bliss, of Saginaw, a tract of pine lumber in Gladwin County for \$49,700.

—Grace Hospital, Detroit, is a homeopathic institution which owes its being to the liberality of Senator McMillan, who gave \$150,000 for its erection and equipment. At the head of the institution is Dr. C. A. Walsh, a leading physician. Recently Dr. Walsh was expelled from the Homeopathic Society of Detroit for having sworn that he was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania when his diploma came from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. Thereupon nine members of the hospital medical staff resigned, declaring that they could not associate with Dr. Walsh. Six others have been relieved by the board of managers because they denounced Walsh. The hospital is in what might be called a "rocky" condition.

—The dredge has arrived at Alpena for the purpose of deepening the river at the city.

—Milton Wells and Frank Perrio pleaded guilty, in the Circuit Court of Monroe County, to a charge of burglary, and were sentenced to fifteen months each at Ionia.

—Grace Episcopal Church at Mt. Clemens is soon to have a vested choir.

—The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway is carrying large quantities of live stock East. They average six train loads—about 10,000—of hogs a day.

—The Masonic order are about to erect a brick block in Traverse City, and they expect to secure the co-operation of adjacent property owners, so as to have a structure which, though owned by various persons, will be a harmonious whole and a credit to the town.

—The jury which tried the case of Helen Daily against Matthew T. Miller, at Bay City, failed to agree. It is said they stood six to six. Mrs. Daly sued Miller for selling liquor to her husband after being notified not to do so, charging that her husband had his leg broken as a result of visiting Miller's saloon. Plaintiff sued for \$10,000.

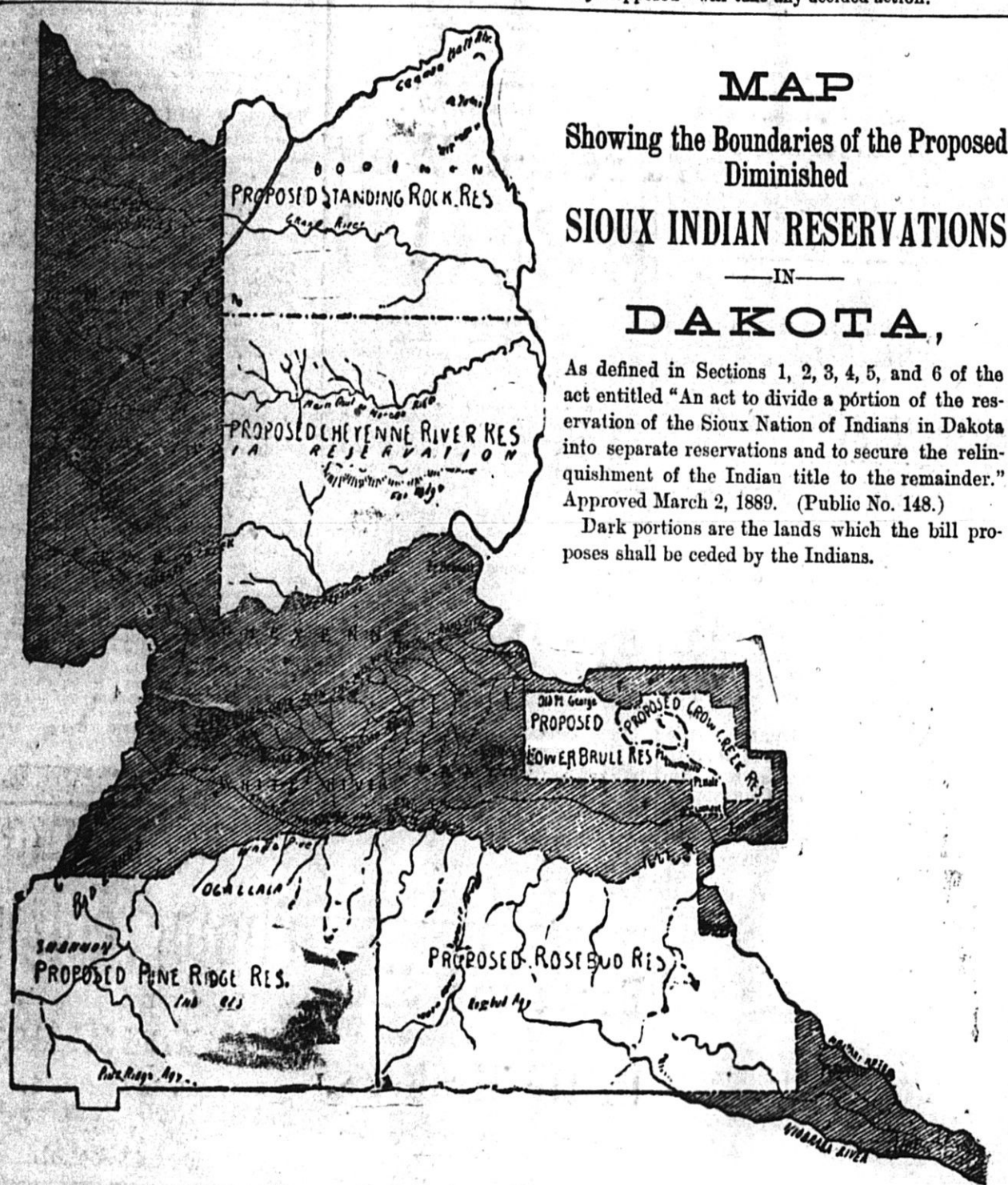
—In the Eden (Ingham County) shooting affray, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that "Elsey Douglas came to his death from a gunshot wound from the hand of A. C. Sutherland, but without malice."

—The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Polish Church at Alpena City has been laid. The former church was burned at the big fire last year. The new one will be a much finer structure than the old one.

—A petition, signed by 172 students of the State Agricultural college, has been presented to Gov. Luze, asking the Prof. Johnson be removed from the chair of Agriculture. Gov. Luze promised to give the matter his attention, but believed the Professor was

MAP Showing the Boundaries of the Proposed Diminished SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN DAKOTA.

As defined in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder." Approved March 2, 1889. (Public No. 148.) Dark portions are the lands which the bill proposes shall be ceded by the Indians.



the public domain. The Government offers the red men \$1.25 per acre for the land, or \$13,750,000 for the entire tract. The signatures of three-fourths of all the Indians of the tribe will be necessary to consummate the contract and open this vast area, which will afford homes to 70,000 settlers, giving them 160 acres apiece. There is little doubt that the negotiations will be successful, and it is expected that some time in August the President will issue his proclamation throwing down the bars which now keep home-seekers out of this coveted territory.

The first council with the Indians was held at Rosebud Agency. Some of the chiefs were stubborn, or pretended to be so, at the start, but through the influence largely of Gen. Crook a sufficient number of them were induced to affix their signatures to the treaty to insure its ratification. Gen. Crook's well-known proclivity had a wonderfully good influence with the Indians. They know him well as their friend, and when told by him that this was a good bill they had faith in his assertions. One Indian, a spokesman of the Ogallalas, came in from his band to inform the General that his band would sign if he would assure them of his (Crook's) approval of the bill, and this is but one example of what he has done with all the bands. Of active personal contact with the Indians Gov. Foster and Maj. Warner had none except in general council. While as enthusiastic and as earnest in the work, they were strangers to the Indians' customs, and were looked upon with more suspicion than one whom they know as they know Gen. Crook, who has been their good friend in the past. The confidence which the Indians have in Gen. Crook's entire disinterestedness made him the speaker for the commission. The General made a speech to the Indians in which he expressed his sorrow that they should treat him so badly when they knew he was their friend. He referred to the time when he was in charge of the entire Sioux Nation, and appointed military officers to be their agents, and asked: "Did I not get you rations then? Did you ever go hungry when I was here? Now, when I come back after eleven years I find you here, and you tell me you are my friends. Have you treated me like a friend?"

The General briefly alluded to the experiences he had with the Apaches, and described the continual westward flow of population by saying: "The white men in the East are like birds, and brood after brood hatch out to find no room for them except in the West. When the treaty of 1868 was made there were but few white men west of the Missouri River. Now there are many, and the land is wanted. I want you to become men, take your land in severalty, so the Government will give you a paper for it, and no white man can get your land from you nor from your children."

Some misunderstanding arose from the misinterpretation of the present treaty, which refers to the treaty of 1868. The Indians thought that the Government would abrogate the old treaty and substitute the present one, using money belonging to the Indians

the treaty, said: "I want to be a white man and work like a white man, as my Great Father asks me to. I want, when I work, to get good pay for it, and to learn to be a blacksmith, carpenter, and so forth. When I was in Washington the Great Father took me around and was a friend to me. He promised me many things, but we did not get them. Why did they lie to us? Some white men come here and are good to us and are our friends. We are glad when such men come here and are their friends. I shake hands with you with a good heart. You give me rations and I am glad. We must learn to work and know how to make a living. We want the Indians and half-bloods to be employed at the agency, then the money will stay here and not go east. Like now, when the white men do the work."

From Rosebud the Commissioners went to Pine Ridge Agency and held a council with the Indians. All the principal chiefs and many of their bands, as well as the representative men of mixed blood, were present. Agent B. D. Gallagher was chosen by the Indians to act as interpreter.

Gov. Foster, Chairman of the Commission, then addressed the Indians. He said: "My friends, we greet you by that name and believe you meet us in that spirit. The Great Father has sent us to you with an act of Congress for your acceptance or rejection. We are here to explain it to you fully, and any word we say or you say will be taken down and carried to the Great Father—your questions and our answers—and if we talk wrong, then the Great Father will know it and all that we do will go for nothing. One of our number is known among the Indians as a man who never deceived them. We expect you to find that we will do the same way. You must know that you cannot now live as your fathers did. The Great Father and his council have for a long time been studying what it was best to do for you, and last year sent a commission to you with a bill which you rejected. Then he sent for your head men and talked with them at Washington, and now this commission presents to you a bill which is practically what your head men said they would be willing to agree to. You must not expect that the Great Council will be more liberal in the future than it is now. [He here exhibited a large map of the Sioux Reservation.] The Government asks you to sell that portion marked yellow." [He pointed out the limits of the proposed reservation for this agency.] He then explained fully the provisions of the present bill, and pointed out the difference between the present and last year's bill. He concluded: "We are not here to ask your consent if you are unwilling to give it, but the Great Father and all your friends among the white men believe this bill is a good one for you."

Major Warner then spoke to the Indians. He said: "My friends, the days of war are past, and the days of peace between the white men and the red men have come. The Great Father sends us here to-day to talk with you as one friend

At the close of the council a simultaneous rush was made by a large number of mounted Indians, who surrounded the council grounds, the meaning of which transpired afterward. The Indians had appointed a large number of soldiers before the council met, and said the rush was made to prevent any Indians from speaking in favor of the bill after the Commissioners had finished their talk. This action indicated the existence of an unfriendly feeling toward the bill, and added to the difficulty to be overcome by the Commissioners.

The following day another council was held at which Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Red Cloud, Little Wound, Blue Horse, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, and other chiefs spoke. Their talk was a rehearsal of their individual views as to the promises of the treaty of 1868, which have not been fulfilled. They spoke at length with the evident intent of using up time and preventing an immediate decision.

When they finished Maj. Warner explained the provisions of that treaty. Gen. Crook then talked to them much in the same way as at Rosebud, and in reference to paying Red Cloud for his ponies, and told them to be careful of any men who wanted to get any of this money; that advice from such men was not worth much; that while he thought it was for the interest of all of them that the bill should be accepted, still the Commissioners wanted them to do as each thought best. He concluded by saying that the bill was ready for signatures.

No flesh was the first to touch the pen. About forty signed in twenty minutes, when further action was deferred for the day.

Obstinate Chiefs. A dispatch of Thursday, June 20, from Pine Ridge Agency, states that Gov. Foster opened the council on Wednesday by inviting any Indians desiring information to speak. After counseling among themselves for some time Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, now over 80 years old, arose and said that the paper in his hand was given him at the time of the treaty of 1868, in Fort Laramie. "It means," he said, "that after cultivating the ground of eight generations we were to become self-supporting. There are twenty-one years more due on that treaty and there is no use in going ahead of the time. It seems to me you are in a great hurry to start a new treaty now while there is so much time before the old treaty expires." Red Cloud was the next speaker. "I have," he said, "the same sugar paper, but here is a map of my reservation which was given me by the Great Father. Spotted Tail and I made that treaty of 1868, nineteen years ago. By that treaty we were to receive cattle and horses and sheep and farming implements until the treaty runs out. Since that time we have made another treaty to give the Great Father, and we have pay for seven generations. Now, my friends, the Great Father hasn't paid the things promised us, but wants us to give more land before we are paid for what is due us now. Gen. Crook is here, and I think he wants to sell the treaty of

THE HOME.

The Hand that Rocks the Cradle.

Blessings on the hand of woman,
Angels guard its strength and grace
In the palace, cottage, hovel;
O! no matter where the place!
Would that never storms assailed it;
Rainbows ever gentle curled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the one that rules the world.

Infancy's tender fountain!
Power may with beauty flow;
Mother's first to guide the steamer
When their soul's unresting grow;
Growing on for good or evil,
Sunshine streamed or darkness hurled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

Woman, how divine your mission
Here upon our natal sod;
Keep, O! keep the young soul open
Always to the breath of God!
All the trophies of the ages
Are from Mother Love impeached;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

Darling girls, with Eden's music
Ringing yet in each young heart,
Learn and treasure household knowledge,
Precious in its future part.
When you, too, exultant mothers,
Bravely boyed and gently girl'd,
Feel the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

The True Wife.

Often times I have seen a tall ship
glide by against the tide as if drawn
by some invisible bowline, with a hundred
strong arms pulling it. Her sails
were unfurled, her streamers drooping,
she had neither side-wheel nor stern-
wheel; still she moved on stately in serene
triumph, as with her own life. But I knew
that on the other side of the ship, hidden
beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically,
there was a little steam tug, with a heart of
fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it
bravely on; and I knew if the little
tug untwined her arm and left the
ship it would wallow and roll about,
and drift hither and thither, and go off
with the reflux tide, no man knows
whither. And so I have known more
than one genius, high-decked, full-
freighted, full-sailed, gall-pennoned,
but that for the bare, toiling arms,
and brave, warm-beating heart of the
faithful little wife that nestles close to
him, so that no wind or wave could
part them, would have gone down with
the stream, and have been heard of no
more.—O. W. Holmes.

The Power of Prayer.

A few days ago my little baby-girl
came running to me crying in a half-
frightened way: "Mamma, I couldn't
open the door, so I thought I would
ask God to help me, but just as I said,
'O, God!' the door came open, and now
I am afraid I took God's name in vain."

It was very funny and we all laughed;
but to me it was something more, for I
saw in it not only a beautiful evidence
of youthful piety, but also the germ of
a very common species of ingratitude.
Said a successful physician:
"It is very trying but my patients
frequently come to me saying: 'Well,
doctor, I took your medicine and I feel
a great deal better, but I don't know
that the drugs had anything to do with
it. I think I was just going to get well
anyway.' That is just the kind of in-
gratitude we daughter was guilty of;
but, dear! I's heart, how can I know
that her trusting little prayer was al-
ready waited to Heaven on two wings
of thought!"

This is a funny little girl of mine. I
wish I could tell you all the "cute"
little things she says. I know you
would laugh—if you did not cry—as I
sometimes feel tempted to do.

Some time ago she went to a Band
of Hope meeting and came home thor-
oughly imbued with the spirit of tem-
perance, especially the "Come-Home-
Father" factor. A few days after she
saw me filling some decanters with
wine, and asked me what I was going
to do with them.

"Put them on the dinner table," I
said.

"Are you going to let papa have any,"
she asked naively.

"Yes, certainly," I answered unsus-
pectingly.

"Why," she cried, opening her eyes
in alarm, "he'll get drunk and beat
us!"

The innocent reproach crept to my
heart.

Verily, "Out of the mouth of babes
and sucklings hast Thou ordained
strength," for never since that day has
a drop of wine appeared on my table,
not altogether through fear of the
threatened beating, however, but more
through the greater fear of weaken-
ing the good impression already made
on the little one's mind.—Free Press.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the
peculiar way in which the proprietor of
Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds
does is indeed wonderful. He author-
izes all druggists to give those who call
for it a sample bottle free, that they
may try it before purchasing. The
Large Bottles are 50c and \$1.00. We
certainly would advise a trial. It may
save you from consumption.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your
readers that I have a positive remedy
for the above named disease. By its
timely use thousands of hopeless cases
have been permanently cured. I shall
be glad to send two bottles of my re-
medy FREE to any of your readers who
have consumption if they will send me
their express and post office address.
Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St.,
New York.

PARASOLS. D. BERTSCH. PARASOLS.
PARASOLS. D. BERTSCH. PARASOLS.
PARASOLS. D. BERTSCH. PARASOLS.

The City Bakery turns out all kinds
of pies and other pastry work on short
notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dress Goods at D. Bertsch's.

Reducing the Surplus.

The disposition of the Surplus in the
U. S. Treasury engages the attention
of our Statesmen, but a more vital
question has our attention, and that is
the reduction of the Surplus Consump-
tives. Since the discovery and intro-
duction of Dr. King's New Discovery
for Consumption, there has been a
marked decrease in the mortality from
this dreaded disease, and it is possible
to still further reduce the number of
Consumptives. How? By keeping con-
stantly at hand a bottle of Dr. King's
New Discovery and using according to
directions, upon the appearance of the
first symptoms, such as a Cough, a Cold,
a Sore Throat, a Chest, or side Pain.
Taken thus early a cure is guaranteed.
Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane,
Holland and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

Ladies try the "Tricorn" corset. For
sale at D. Bertsch's dry goods store.

P. De Kraker has the finest line of
boots and shoes in the city. Corner
Eighth and River streets.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Buy Douglas' \$2.00 Boy's shoe, the
best article for boy's wear in the mar-
ket. For sale at Van Duren Bros. tf

Parasols, cheaper than ever before at
D. Bertsch's.

P. De Kraker, the shoe man, is always
ready to furnish you with all kinds of
footwear. His line of ladies shoes can-
not be beat. Give him a call.

Dr. Thomas, the eye doctor, from
Grand Rapids, treats all diseases of the
eye at Blom's bakery every Thursday
afternoon. Many are having their eyes
cured.

A fine line of ladies' kid shoes always
kept instock at P. De Kraker's.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by
the persevering use of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alternative, and
causes a radical change in the system.
The process, in some cases, may not be
quite so rapid as in others; but, with
perseverance, the result is certain.
Read these testimonials:

"For two years I suffered from a se-
vere pain in my right side, and had
other troubles caused by a torpid liver
and dyspepsia. After giving several
medicines a fair trial without a cure, I
began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I
was greatly benefited by the first bottle,
and after taking five bottles I was com-
pletely cured."—John W. Benson, 70
Lawrence St., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out
on my arm. The usual remedies had no
effect and I was confined to my bed for
eight weeks. A friend induced me to try
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three
bottles healed the sore. In all my expe-
rience with medicine, I never saw more
wonderful results.

Another marked effect of the use of this
medicine was the strengthening of my
sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly
Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years,
and suffered terribly; and, as my brother
and sister were similarly afflicted, I
presume the malady is hereditary. Last
winter, Dr. T. J. (of Fernandina,
Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's
Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year.
For five months I took it daily. I have
not had a blemish upon my body for the
last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146
Chambers St., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled
with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I
did not notice it much at first, but it
gradually grew worse until it became
almost unbearable. During the latter
part of this time, disorders of the stom-
ach and liver increased my troubles. I
began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and
after faithfully continuing the use of
this medicine for some months, the pain
disappeared and I was completely
cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush,
Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

YES

\$125 will buy a full sized city
lot in the west part of
town.

\$275 will pay for a house lot
in the Third Ward, suit-
able for a small family.

\$350 gives you your choice of two
beautiful lots, on which to
build your home.

\$400 buys a house and two lots
on a graded street, with
good sidewalk.

\$550 takes a new house and lot
in the First Ward.

\$700 is the price of the hand-
some new cottage and lot
on River Street.

\$800 buys something else, which
is a good investment for
your money.

\$900 pays for a pleasant resi-
dence on one of the best
streets in town.

\$1000

\$1400

\$1800

are the prices of beauti-
ful homes which we can
sell you.

If none of these bargains suit
you, we have many more on the list.
Also farms, fruit orchards, and, in fact,
everything in the line of real estate.
We also rent houses and stores in the
city.

Holland Real Estate Exchange,
J. C. POST, Manager.

Holland City, Michigan.

Good Understanding

is desired by all. To obtain it call on

E. HEROLD,

Eighth street. He will you out with
the very best

BOOTS and SHOES

at reasonable prices. An experience of
many years enables him to select the
best stock and to suit all classes of
customers.

We have just received a
bran new stock, and it will be
money in your pocket to call
on us and inspect these goods.
We guarantee satisfaction.

Gray Bros. Shoes

A Specialty.

E. HEROLD.

Sheet Music

CHEAPEST
and BEST in
THE WORLD

Send for catalogue of 3,000 pieces of late and
popular Sheet Music, Vocal and Instrumental, all
standard, full size, regular editions, Sold at 10c
each. Special rates to teachers, or on orders of 5
pieces or more. All music publications at cut
prices. Mention this paper. Address,
JAMES L. MERRIOTT,
34-17 365 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

C. Steketee & Bos,

GENERAL
MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods
consisting of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

FLOWER POTS,

From the smallest to the largest size; also large
Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c.

Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and
Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying
elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1889.

SPRING

Has arrived and so has a
NEW STOCK

—OF—

Dress Goods,

SATEENS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

DAMASKS,

COTTONS, ETC.

At the store of

G. Van Putten & Sons.

Also a large stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
including Fancy Woolen Shirts, White
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats
and Caps, Neckties, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of

BUTTONS

in the city.

A FULL LINE OF

Family Groceries

KEPT IN STOCK.

Give Us a Call.

Your Land Title.

I have the only set of Ab-
stract books in Ottawa county
and am prepared to furnish
abstracts of all land titles in
the county, promptly and at
reasonable prices. I also buy
and sell real estate, and draw
up deeds and mortgages for
parties at my office. Call on,
or address,

JACOB BAAR,

Grand Haven, Mich.

ATTENTION!

A fine lot of

Top Buggies

just received at

J. FLIEMAN'S.

These buggies will be sold cheap.

The improved Ira I. Hunt Spring
Tooth Harrows and Cultivators kept in
stock. Steel clad on bottom without
extra charge to purchasers, and farmers
need not be afraid to purchase them,
as there is no royalty to pay, as there
is, or may be on some other harrows.

The St. Joseph Manufacturing
Co. Plows and Repairs. These
are the best.

My shop is the best place in Holland
to have your wagon or buggy repaired
and painted.

The new Trace Brace and Common
Sense Sand Band is now used on my
wagons. This is a good thing. Call
and see it.

Farmers and other good citizens are
invited to call at my wagon works and
examine the fine stock I have on hand.
All goods sold are warranted.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

HOLLAND, MICH.

Holland, Saugatuck and Chicago

NEW AND STANCH PASSENGER STEAMER

"KALAMAZOO"

D. CUMMINGS, Master.

Leaves Saugatuck, at 6 p. m., on Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Chicago at 5
o'clock next morning.

Leaves Graham & Co's dock, foot of Wabash
Ave., Chicago, at 5 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday, arriving at Saugatuck next morn-
ing in time to connect with steamer for Holland.
FARE—From Holland to Chicago, \$2; Round
trip, \$3.50. Sleeping accommodations free.

Elegant Passenger Accommodations!

Comfortable Sleeping Berths!

WALLACE B. GRIFFIN, Manager

WATCH!!

But don't wait when you want to buy

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Silverware,

But everything kept in a first-class

JEWELRY STORE

But go to

O. BREYMAN & SON

And be assured of good goods, low
prices and courteous treatment.

We have in our employ a
first class watchmaker and are
prepared to do repairing of all
kinds in a satisfactory manner
and on short notice.

We sell goods cheaper than
ever and are constantly adding
to our stock all the latest de-
signs and novelties in Jewelry
and Plated Ware.

Call on us and examine our goods,
learn our prices and be convinced.

O. BREYMAN & SON.

Holland, Mich., March 15, 1888.

Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect June 16, 1889

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 5 15 9 35 9 55 10 40

For Grand Rapids..... 5 20 9 40 9 55 10 45

For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 5 20 9 40 9 55 10 45

For Hart, Pentwater..... 5 20 9 40 9 55 10 45

For Big Rapids..... 5 20 9 40 9 55 10 45

For Allegan..... 5 20 9 40 9 55 10 45

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 4 50 8 15 9 35 10 30

From Grand Rapids..... 4 55 8 20 9 40 10 35

From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 4 55 8 20 9 40 10 35

From Hart, Pentwater..... 4 55 8 20 9 40 10 35

From Big Rapids..... 4 55 8 20 9 40 10 35

From Allegan..... 4 55 8 20 9 40 10 35

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