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### Holland City News, Volume 14, Number 22: July 4, 1885

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 22.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 671.

## The Holland City News

A Weekly Newspaper published every Saturday.

### Business Directory.

#### 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.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc. Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berge's Family Medicines. River Street.

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

#### Furniture.

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

#### General Dealers.

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

#### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Williams Bros., Proprietors. 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.

PHOENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

#### Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVEKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable: Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's hotel.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable: Ninth street, near Market.

#### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAVELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger Mills. Manufacturers of new Process Flour, "Near foot of Eighth street."

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

#### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

KREMERS, R., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

#### Watches and Jewelry.

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

WYKBUSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

### Societies.

#### I. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 199, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
A. J. CLARK, N. G.  
W. ZEEN, R. S.

#### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evenings, Jan. 28, Feb. 26, March 25, April 23, May 21, June 24, July 22, Aug. 19, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 16. St. Johns days June 24, and Dec. 27.

O. BREYMAN, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

### Our Markets.

#### Produce, Etc.

##### (WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Apples, 50c; Beans, 80c; Butter, 9, 10c; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 13c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 30c.

##### RETAIL.

Apples, 60c; Beans, \$1.45; Butter, 12, 13c; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 30c.

#### Grain, Feed, Etc.

##### (WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$100 lbs., 70c; Barley, \$100 lbs., \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1 lb., \$4.50; Corn Meal, \$100 lbs., 1.10; Corn, shelled, 46c; Flour, \$5.20; Fine Corn Meal, \$100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, \$100 lbs., \$3.00; Feed, \$100 lbs., 1.10c; Hay, \$5.00; Middling, \$100 lbs., 30c; Oats, new, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$100 lbs., \$5.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy Seed, \$1.50; Wheat, white, 90; Red Fultz, 80; Lancaster Red, 92.

##### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$100 lbs., 75c; Barley, \$100 lbs., \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1 lb., \$5.50; Corn Meal, \$100 lbs., 1.20; Corn, shelled, 50c; Flour, \$5.60; Fine corn meal, \$100 lbs., \$1.50; Feed, \$100 lbs., \$3.20; Feed, \$100 lbs., 1.20; Hay, \$5.00; Middling, \$100 lbs., 30c; Oats, 40c; Pearl Barley, \$100 lbs., \$5.00; Rye, 55c; Timothy seed, \$2.25.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the Public Schools of the City of Holland will receive applications, until July 6th, 1885, for the position of Janitor of the Union School Building of this City for the ensuing year.

C. J. De Roo, Sec'y.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

PLEASANT but rather cool weather this week.

It's vacation now and the small boy is in his glory.

TO-DAY is Independence Day. Let the Eagle screech.

ATTORNEY DONALDSON, of Grand Rapids called on us last Thursday.

YATES & KANE have their soda fountain in running order. Step in and get a glass.

THE Fennville band will be on board the steamer A. B. Taylor on all her trips July 4.

DR. W. ZWEMER, who has practised medicine at East Saugatuck for a few years past has moved to Graafschap.

FARMERS in this vicinity expect an unprecedented yield of wheat this season. The ripening grain looks very fine indeed.

MRS. F. G. CHURCHILL returned to her home in this city on Thursday last, after a six week's visit in New York and Pennsylvania.

THE steamer Macatawa met with a slight mishap last Thursday which prevented her from making the usual afternoon trip.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y Company have issued a circular in which they call Macatawa Park the "Coney Island of Michigan."

DR. B. J. DE VRIES will not be in his office from Monday, July 6 until Wednesday, July 15. The doctor intends taking a vacation.

THE Star Skating Rink will be open for all those who desire to travel on wheels during the forenoon, afternoon, and evening of the Fourth.

R. KANTERS has sold the schooner *Josie* to the Anderson boys who will refit the vessel and sail her this summer. The consideration was \$750.

EDITOR REID, of the *Allegan Gazette*, thinks the scenery around Macatawa Bay monotonous and displeasing. There is no accounting for tastes anyhow.

THE sad news reached this city last Thursday morning from Albany, N. Y. that the mother of Rev. Dr. Phelps had departed this life at her home in that city.

OUTSIDE of the excursions on Macatawa Bay by the steamers Macatawa and A. B. Taylor, with brass bands aboard, the celebration of the Fourth at Holland will be small.

THE fine private residence of Mr. A. M. Kanters, which is being built on West Twelfth street is assuming shape. Mr. H. Te Roller, of Grand Rapids, has the contract for building.

THE steamer Macatawa now makes a trip on Lake Michigan from the grove and park, every afternoon at three o'clock. Fare only ten cents. This will be a very attractive feature of the pleasures at the park.

JUST as we go to press we learn that arrangements are just about completed whereby a telephone will be placed at the park. The line is to be built and the instrument put in inside of the next ten days.

WE are given to understand that one of our local physicians, who is a great man for the employment of "local talent," takes his horses to Jamestown to have them shod. Rather inconsistent isn't it doctor?

THE second quarter's pew-rents in Hope Reformed Church are now being paid at Mr. Herold's store. The prosperous condition of the finances of Hope Church is encouraging to all members and attendants of the Church.

WE understand that Mr. Thos. Deane and a Mr. Johnston, both of Chicago, will bring a fast sailing yacht from Chicago to Macatawa Bay. It is their intention to use the yacht for taking parties from the Park out on Lake Michigan.

W. BAUMGARTL, the barber, has purchased a stock of Cigars which are the finest and best that could be procured. They will be on sale to-day. Try "The Leader," the most popular five cents cigar in Grand Rapids. He sells them.

THE Fourth of July will be celebrated at Holland by the Pessink Bros. this year. Their advertisement in another column explains all. They have a large stock of fireworks and they sell them at reasonable prices. Call and see them on the Fourth.

LAST Wednesday the Third Reformed Church Sunday School went to Macatawa Park. It was the first Sabbath School picnic of the season and a large number went. The party returned without accident and all report having had a splendid time.

THIS week two gentlemen from Grand Rapids were here looking into the advisability of putting a small steam yacht on Macatawa Bay for the accommodation of small parties. We understand they were favorably impressed with the prospects and the yacht will be here to-day.

MR. C. D. HILDEBRAND is booked at Lyceum Opera House for next week Thursday, July 9th, and will give his cryptogram of Prison Life. Judging from the accounts given by newspapers of Grand Rapids and other towns near by, his entertainments are very instructive.

THE skating rink at Macatawa Grove and the Macatawa House were opened last Saturday night with a session of skating, and dancing. There was a considerable number present from Grand Rapids and the hours passed pleasantly until twelve o'clock. The rink will now be open at all hours for all who desire to skate.

THE next evening excursion to the Park on the steamer Macatawa will be given next Friday evening, July 10, with music on board. The boat will start at 7:30 sharp. Those who intend to join the evening excursions of this boat will please note that an effort will be made to start promptly at the time advertised, so as to give more time at the Park and on the lake.

DR. J. W. BOSMAN, JR., returned home this week from Ann Arbor where he has just completed his medical studies at the State University. The doctor graduated with a large class and had the honor of being appointed class orator. Dr. Bosman intends locating at Kalamazoo and his many friends in this locality wish him a successful career. He leaves for his future field of labor next week.

LARGE crowds are expected at the park to-day. The A. B. Taylor and Macatawa will run hourly trips between the park and the city. There will be music and bowery dances there, and the skating rink will be open for all who want to skate. In the evening a display of fireworks will be made from the top of "Lookout Mountain." All who come will be entertained and amused.

MR. ALBERT FAIRBANKS, of Fillmore, brought to our office last Wednesday a pair of the largest and finest strawberries that we have seen this season. The berries were of the Sharpless variety and the largest of the lot measured nearly six inches in circumference the largest way. Twenty-nine of them filled a quart box. They were beauties and of delicious flavor. Many thanks, friend Fairbanks.

E. A. STOWE & Bro., have commenced the publication of a new journal in Grand Rapids called *The Michigan Manufacturer*, the first number of which reached us this week. The journal will be issued monthly and judging from the first number will be filled with matter of interest to all manufacturers. It is a sixteen page paper and has a very neat typographical appearance. We wish the paper every success.

MANY very favorable comments are being made as to the way the steamer Macatawa is run this season. Capt. Harrington has revolutionized the steamboat business in this port. The Captain and all his men strive to do their utmost to accommodate and oblige all passengers and guests at the Park and the boat is kept unexceptionally neat and clean in every particular. Ed. is a good fellow and we are glad to see that he is meeting with success.

LIEUTENANT C. GARDNER, U.S.A., who was at one time a student at Hope College, was in this city last Wednesday looking up old acquaintances. The lieutenant is now stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, and is enjoying a two months furlong with friends and relatives in Michigan. Lieutenant Gardner was obliged to return to Kalamazoo on the afternoon of Wednesday but promised to return and stop a few days with us. We hope the lieutenant will keep his promise.

TO-DAY, Fourth of July, a novel exhibition will be given on the vacant lot next to the Koenigsberg building. The exhibition will consist of the operating of a chicken incubator and it is expected that there will be some two hundred chickens hatched that day. The process will be thoroughly explained by the proprietor, Mr. W. J. Davidson, who has embarked in the business of raising chickens for the market. This enterprise Mr. Davidson intends pushing, and invites all to come and see the process.

CAPTAIN HOPKINS has purchased a half interest in the steamer *Cora Fuller* and will place her on a route between this place and Saugatuck. Arrangements are now pending with the Chicago and West Mich. R'y whereby it is expected to run excursions from Grand Rapids to Baldhead Park via this city. By this means a line may be permanently established between here and Saugatuck. Captain Hopkins will also hold himself in readiness to run excursions on Macatawa Bay and will accommodate all parties applying to him.

ON Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights of this week "The Drummer Boy" at Lyceum Hall occupied the attention of the people of this locality. The play is written for amateurs and is not as full of good dramatic work as it otherwise would be. The scenes are calculated to remind one of the exciting days of the Rebellion and were very faithfully and creditably portrayed by the gentlemen and ladies taking part in the play. The tableaux were very beautiful and deserve especial mention. The G. A. R. Post, for whose benefit the play was presented realized quite handsomely from the performances and are very much gratified at the result.

#### Runaway Accident.

LAST Wednesday Mr. C. J. De Roo, of the Standard Roller Mills, his mother, wife, and daughter, were out for a drive. On the return and as he was helping his family out of the carriage at his residence on Ninth Street, two young men passed by on bicycles and the horses became frightened and ran away. His little girl was still in the carriage and Mr. De Roo struggled vainly to get the horses under control. As the team arrived at Market street they turned and overturned the buggy and fortunately broke the whiffletrees letting the horses loose from the carriage and undoubtedly saving him and the child from possible serious injury. As it was the carriage was badly demoralized and Mr. De Roo and daughter received a few slight bruises.

#### A Wife Deserter.

Two weeks ago M. F. Adair, the carriage painter, bid his crippled wife good-bye and said he was going to see if he could catch some white bass in the Bay. He started out and has not since been seen by her. On a careful search it was discovered that he had been to Muskegon and there told a carriage manufacturer that he was tired of married life and was never going to return to his wife. The poor woman left alone, with but one arm, was almost distracted on the discovery of her husband's base desertion, and cannot yet believe that he has so cruelly deserted her. She is left in penniless circumstances, but hopes by doing plain sewing, which she does very nicely, to support herself. All ladies of Holland who have work of that kind should give a portion to her, and have their sewing done in a very neat manner and at the same time help an unfortunate woman.

#### Holland Harbor.

CAPT. COATES, the harbor inspector at this port, has completed the work of rebuilding the south pier from the shore line out to the last crib, which he is now straightening and building from the water up. It is also the intention to rebuild the work from the shore line in to the shore line of the bay, and the captain told us, on a recent visit to the harbor, that this was a most important work. The pier is rotten and crumbling away fast, and the sand is caving in through the work into the channel. He has started at the first one hundred feet of this renewal and says that he thinks that there is enough money appropriated to finish it. Mr. Coates is doing good work at our harbor which is in better condition now, as a whole, than ever before. The soundings of the channel show that at no place is there less than ten feet of water and this could very readily be dredged so that there would be fourteen feet.

#### Improvements at the Park.

THE Park Association have been making some needed improvements at the Park. A walk has been built from the Hotel to the beach of Lake Michigan and thence along the beach to the pier. The addition to the Hotel which is 28x50 feet is just completed and adds much to the appearance and accommodations of the Hotel. The building was put up and finished by Mr. J. R. Kleyn in five weeks. A good piece of work for so short a time. Landlord Ryder intends using the ground floor of the addition for a parlor and a billiard hall. He has purchased two tables and has them set up. The present parlor and the present dining room are to be made into one dining hall with seating room for fully one hundred people. An addition of 16x24 feet is to be built in the rear of the hotel giving more kitchen room. Guests are beginning to fill the House and these additions are just in time. The Park has a lively appearance and Landlord Ryder and his estimable wife are apparently happy.

#### Tramps.

TRAMPS have been very numerous in this section this week. Almost daily groups of from five to twelve passed through here. They were of all descriptions, of every nationality, and in the several stages of vagrancy. There were the tall and lank specimen, the short and rugged, and the fat and abominous, all with clothes in the various stages of decay. There were the young man, the middle-aged man, and the aged man, but every one of them able-bodied and in good condition to work. They all possessed that lazy swaggering walk peculiar to the typical tramp. Last Tuesday night five of the most lazy and dirty were congregated at the depot of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, and as usual were quarreling and creating a disturbance. Marshal Vaupell was sent for and arrested the whole lot, confining them in our city "tramp's paradise." Wednesday morning they were brought before Esquire Post, who gave them various sentences, ranging from ten to fifteen days each in our county jail. It would seem to us that the enactment of a local law disposing of vagrants, who are arrested and convicted as such, by setting them to work out a fine on our streets under the direction of the street commissioner and city marshal, would undoubtedly be the best way to dispose of the tramp question if the plan can be successfully carried out. Cannot the plan be tried?

#### A New Building for Hope College.

In addition to the changes in the personnel of the faculty of Hope College, mentioned by us last week, it should also be stated that by the united efforts of the friends of the Institution, under the lead of the Alumni, a strong pull will be made for the erection of a new hall or recitation building, at the cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The want of more and suitable room to meet the increased demands of the college during the past two or three years, the establishment of a Theological seminary, the well-directed efforts that are being made in behalf of a more extended field of usefulness, and every other consideration involving the future prosperity of Hope College, demand that this be done and done immediately. The project originated with the Alumni at their late annual meeting, and was by them laid before the Council of Hope College, which latter body appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Visscher, G. J. Diekema, Rev. Wm. Moerdyk, and J. F. Zwemer, to whom the matter was referred with power to solicit subscriptions and receive donations. We have been informed that at the request of the local members of the committee, an informal gathering of some of our citizens was held the other evening to elicit the opinion entertained at home towards this project, and that the sentiment there expressed was very favorable, so much so that the committee think themselves justified in making the attempt to raise a suitable amount in this community, proportionate to its ability to contribute, and its interest as the seat of the institution. Take it all in all, and we have reason to think that a new future is dawning for Hope College. It appears as though in more than one respect a new leaf has been turned. The systematic efforts of the past to prevent the Institution from extending its jurisdiction and to contract its field of usefulness seems to have been radically abandoned. For all of which the friends of education throughout Western Michigan will find cause to rejoice.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

REPORTS from Mount MacGregor leave little room to doubt that Gen. Grant's disease is steadily progressing toward a fatal termination. The swelling in the throat and neck is hardening and increasing, and the ulceration burrowing deeper, and the illustrious patient is slowly but surely growing weaker, although he continues to devote a little time each day to work upon his memoirs. The following bulletin of the General's condition, prepared by Drs. Shady and Douglas, appeared in the New York Medical Record of June 27:

The progress of the disease from which Gen. Grant is suffering is, barring accidental complications, slow. Comparing the condition of the patient with what it was a month ago, the changes which have taken place can be appreciated. Taking the voice as the first indication, it can be said that the swelling under the angle of the lower jaw, on the right side, has increased, and has become harder and more deeply fixed. It has shown a tendency to progress in a direction downward and forward upon the right side of the neck, the infiltration extending into the neighboring glandular structures. The lancinating pains in those parts, although, fortunately, not frequent nor severe, have a significance which can not be ignored. The ulceration on the right side of the base of the tongue has become deeper and more irregular, although its superficial area has not perceptibly increased. This is the seat of the pain occasionally in swallowing and when certain examinations of the throat are made. The destructive process on the right side of the uvula is apparently quiescent, although a new portion of the margin of the palatal curtain is showing a tendency to break down. The voice has been reduced to a whisper, due partly to inflammatory involvement of the vocal chords and partly to nervous stony of the latter. There is some impairment of general strength and some loss in weight, although the appetite is unchanged and the usual amount of nourishment is taken. The removal to Mount MacGregor has so far proved beneficial. It has enabled the patient to recover lost ground, and thus in a measure has counterbalanced the effects of his local malady.

A new trial was denied in New York to James D. Fish, President of the late Marine Bank. The Judges held that there might be criminal misappropriation of funds of a national bank by means of a loan, the contrary being a point raised and relied upon by Fish's attorneys. The boat race between the Harvard and Yale crews, at New London, was won by the Harvards by fifteen lengths.

TWENTY-NINE out of thirty-one of the national banks in New York whose charters expire during the present fiscal year have received an extension of charter for twenty years. The desire for extension throughout the United States has been almost unanimous. Prof. B. S. Baer, of Philadelphia, successfully performed the Caesarian operation upon a lady fifty years old who had been afflicted thirteen years with what was supposed to be a tumor. John McCullough, the actor, was last week handed over to the care of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum authorities by three of his closest friends. Ex-President James D. Fish, of the Marine Bank, New York, was sentenced by Judge Benedict to ten years' imprisonment for misappropriating the funds of the bank. The old United States steamer Niagara, which was used in laying the first Atlantic cable, is to be burned at Apple Island for her metals. The Southwark Woolen Mills, near Philadelphia, shut down to avoid a strike for higher wages.

### THE WEST.

THE treasury of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is empty, and the police force, fire department, and lights will be dispensed with unless funds can be obtained from sources other than taxation. A suit for \$20,000 damages has been brought at Cincinnati by ex-Judge O'Connor against Judge James Fitzgerald, for language used by the latter from the bench in the trial of a woman charged with keeping a disreputable house, the Judge, who had learned that O'Connor owned the premises, reflecting on persons who rent property for such purposes. Omaha dispatch: "Telegrams received at the Union Pacific headquarters here from the agency at Huntington, announce the discovery of wonderful mineral quartz in the Snake River region, at a point thirty miles from Huntington. A specimen from the vein in possession of railway men here shows much free gold in igneous rotten quartz and silver in pyrite. The former assays \$473 to the ton, and the latter \$86. The ore is most easy of reduction. One man has already realized from fifty pounds of quartz crushed in a hand mortar \$142. The new fields are in Idaho, near the Oregon State line, and can be approached within thirty miles by the Oregon Short Line, the closest stations being Waiser and Huntington."

FEARS of an uprising of the Cheyennes are increasing, and the Governor of Kansas has telegraphed to Washington asking to have Government troops stationed at the southwestern corner of that State to prevent an incursion by the Indians. Government action in the matter has been promised. Military authorities at Fort Leavenworth think the danger of an uprising slight. William Hayes, aged sixteen, left his home at Persia, Iowa, on horseback, to attend religious services in a neighboring town. Two days afterward his horse returned home, saddled and bridled, but riderless. After a prolonged search the boy's body was found hanging from the limb of a tree, with the hands fastened behind him and the legs pinioned. It is believed that he was murdered by escaped jail-birds, who took him for the son of the Sheriff, to whom he bore a striking resemblance, and thought he was pursuing them.

At Detroit, Mich., in the application of the Hop Bitters Company of Rochester, N. Y., for a preliminary injunction against C. D. Warner, of Reading, Mich., manufacturer of German Hop Bitters, to restrain him from using a similar name, bottle, and label in the sale of his bitters, the court (Justice Mathews and District Judge Brown) ruled that the defendant, C. D. Warner, had a right to use the words German Hop Bitters.

FOR a long time there has been serious trouble in the Polish Catholic Church at Toledo between the priest and his followers and a faction who were opposed to him. Over a year ago, in a row growing out of this trouble, a man was killed, and the fol-

lowing to convict the parties guilty of the offense stimulated the opposition, which has been increasing in ferocity. A few days ago an attempt was made to blow up the church with dynamite. Last Sunday the trouble culminated in a general riot, in which firearms and all manner of weapons were freely used. Two men were killed, and several injured, while quite a number of houses were partially or entirely destroyed. The greater portion of the mining town of Iron River, Mich., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Much damage was done to crops, fences, and buildings, and several lives lost in the vicinity of Ashton, Dakota, by a storm.

REPORTS from Durango, Col., show that the Indians who accompanied Agent Stollmeister to Dolores Valley to investigate recent outrages were fired on by cowboys, and twelve Indians killed. The stampede of settlers from Dolores and Mancos Valleys still continues. Three hundred Blood Indians left their reservation in Northern Montana, and are journeying south to join the Piegiens in war upon the Crows and Gros Ventres.

### THE SOUTH.

JAMES ARDINE and William Parohmeal, full-blooded Cherokee Indians, were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for the murder of Henry Fiegel, an old Swede, thirteen years ago; John McKeever, colored, who shot and killed William J. Trainor, on December 17 last, was hanged at Memphis, Tenn.; John Taylor, colored, was hanged in Hopkinsville, Ky., for the murder of his mistress. Five or six thousand people, mostly colored, witnessed the execution; Robert McCoy, colored, was hanged at Sylvania, Ga., for murdering James Edgar, a white constable, on November 20, 1884. Two thousand people witnessed the execution; Rufus Dortch, a colored murderer, suffered the death penalty at Marianna, Ark. At Greenville, Tenn., the trial of Capt. E. T. Johnson for the murder of Major Edwin Henry in Green County, Tennessee, Sept. 23, 1884, ended in a verdict of acquittal. Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees was leading counsel for the defense, and made an eloquent plea for his client. A short time before the homicide Captain Johnson's wife had committed suicide at Indianapolis, after confessing to her husband that she had been seduced by Henry.

"The trouble in Rowan County is on again," says a Morehead (Ky.) dispatch. "Humphreys, the alleged Sheriff of the county, shot Craig Tolliver, Marshal of Morehead, and leader of the opposition faction, who attempted to arrest him on a charge of confederating for his (Tolliver's) murder. A posse attempted to arrest Humphreys, when he and his confederate, Rayburn, rushed out of the house and ran firing. The posse returned the fire, killing Rayburn and mortally wounding Humphreys. Baltimore was visited by the heaviest rain-storm in fourteen years. Hundreds of buildings were flooded in the city and suburbs, and the aggregate loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. At Barnesville, S. C., Rebecca Samuels, 12 years old, was convicted of murdering an infant whom she was nursing, by soaking her in a pot of lye.

JOHN MARTIN, one of the two escaped negroes implicated in the outrage and murder of Mrs. Hazell, at Elkhart, Texas, was taken out of the Grayson County Jail and lynched. This makes six victims of Judge Lynch for the murder of Mrs. Hazell.

### WASHINGTON.

REPORTS from Washington state that the President is disposed to exercise a little more moderation in his treatment of the Crow Creek settlers. The first announcement was that if any of them were found on their farms after June 17 force would be used to remove them. They are all there yet, and no troops have been ordered out. Indeed, it is now said that the administration thinks of removing one settler only, in order to make a test case and get the matter before the courts. Richard T. Merrick, an eminent advocate, died at Washington, last week.

In the closing days of the last session Congress authorized the President in his discretion to appoint a commission to negotiate for the cession to the United States of the so-called Oklahoma country. The commission has not yet been appointed, and it is understood that no action will be taken in regard to its authorized appointment until after the August elections shall have been held by the five civilized nations of the Indian Territory. Meanwhile it is learned that the President and all the members of the Cabinet are in accord in maintaining that no white settlement shall be permitted on the Oklahoma lands, under any circumstances, without the consent of the Indians under the terms of the treaty of 1866, and that the whole force of the Government shall be employed if necessary to carry out the guarantees of that instrument.

TREASURY officials think that the decision of the court in banc in New York in the Fish case, that corrupt intent on the part of a bank officer is sufficient for conviction, notwithstanding the fact that his acts were covered by seemingly regular forms, will hereafter render convictions easy for frauds for which heretofore there has been virtual immunity in the courts.

### POLITICAL.

THE President last week suspended Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, as Director of the Mint, and appointed as his successor Dr. James P. Kimball, professor of economic geology in the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Following is the text of the letter of Mr. Burchard to Secretary Manning declining to resign when requested to do so:

Respectfully acknowledging your request for my resignation, communicated to me on the 13th inst., I have the honor to state that, after careful consideration, I am not satisfied that duty or propriety requires me at this time to resign my office. Were my resignation or misconduct alleged or believed to exist, I am sure you would have done me the justice I have had an impartial examination, and given a full opportunity of defense before demanding my resignation. Nor do I understand from you that the request is made for such reason, but it is because you deem the relations of my office to be so intimately connected with your administration of the Treasury Department that you should have the privilege of selecting the officer to be in charge of this bureau. Were this the case, and the intention of the law, it might be proper and becoming for me to place the tenure of my service at your

immediate command, or, perhaps, to have done so when you became head of the department. But permit me to say that such has not been my understanding of the purpose of the coinage act in providing that the Director of the Mint shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate. The length of the term—five years—the conditions upon which removal is authorized, and the discussions and explanation preceding the passage of the act indicate the intent that the office of Director of the Mint should not be changed on account of a change of administration, or in the head of the department, or for personal or political reasons. My predecessor, appointed by President Grant, although of opposite politics, continued in office under five successive Secretaries of the Treasury until his death. As to myself, having served with acceptance for a full term, and upon reappointment and confirmation a part of another, I am conscious of no reason why an exception to the policy of the law should now be made, or why I ought not to continue the performance of official duty until the expiration of my commission.

Iowa's political conventions will be held as follows: Greenback, July 7; Democratic, Aug. 19; Republican, Aug. 26. Mr. Evans is prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York State.

### GENERAL.

S. W. TALLMADGE, Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has issued what he claims to be a close and reliable estimate of the probable wheat yield of the United States for 1885. This estimate places the spring wheat yield at 121,000,000 bushels; winter wheat yield at 210,000,000 bushels. Total spring and winter, 331,000,000 bushels. From these figures it will be seen that the crop of 1885, compared with 1884, will show a shortage in winter wheat of 160,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 22,000,000 bushels. Total shortage spring and winter, 182,000,000 bushels. The average wheat yield of the United States for five years past is 461,000,000 bushels. The estimate shows a shortage compared with the average five years past of 130,000,000 bushels. A report has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Jonett announcing the failure by the parties interested to settle the disputes in the United States of Colombia. He says the political differences between the two parties are of such a nature that a peaceable settlement is quite impossible at this time. Hostilities are likely to continue indefinitely. The convention of the National G. A. R. encampment at Portland, Me., elected ex-Congressman S. S. Burdette, of Missouri, Commander-in-Chief. Delegate Griffin, of Eau Claire, Wis., created a sensation by presenting the name of Gov. Fairchild, and designating the proceedings of the convention as disgraceful and disorderly. His apology only made matters worse, and he was forcibly seated by friends. Of one hundred immigrants landed at Montreal by one steamer, thirty-six were deaf-mutes.

THERE were 184 failures in the United States during the week, against 170 for the preceding week, and 153, 165, and 153, respectively, for corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882. Bradstreet's Journal says of the condition of trade:

From the leading business centers word comes that trade continues quiet and singularly free from speculative movements. Surplus funds at the banks at New York and Boston show no signs of growing smaller, and the demand for money at the interior has not equalled the expectations. The volume of general merchandise moving is made up of hand to mouth purchases. Since the labor trouble at Pittsburgh has been settled the local trade situation has assumed a better aspect. At Philadelphia merchants are inclined to a more confident and hopeful view of the near future, while at New York the reverse is true. Cotton and woolen millmen in all directions are inclined to regard the outlook as opposed to a revival, and their complaints as to the effects of the late heavy auction sales of cotton and woolen fabrics at the East are based, they claim, on the injury done the textile manufacturing interests. At Boston there has been some activity in sales of dry goods by jobbers, but agents and makers report trade as dull as ever.

It is believed that the Mexican Government has in reserve a more extensive financial project than the one promulgated a few days since. The \$4,000,000 worth of nickel coin stored in the palace at the City of Mexico has been sold to European parties for \$800,000. Prominent French-Canadians at Quebec are raising funds to defray the expenses of Riel and his associates in the coming trials at Regina.

THE clearances for the week show a slight improvement. Trade all over the country is quiet and free from speculative movement. Chicago shows an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with last year, while the decrease at New York was 26.2 per cent.

### FOREIGN.

THE truth about the French expedition to Tonquin, since peace is declared with China, is coming to light. A cablegram says: "All accounts received from Tonquin show that the ravages of disease among the French troops there are simply appalling. Three thousand invalid soldiers have been sent home. Three hundred soldiers down with disease await transportation. The deaths among the troops are from fifteen to twenty daily." The differences between Russia and Turkey, growing out of the demand of the former upon the Porte for the removal of the Governor of Salonica, have been amicably settled. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Mr. John Morley will be raised to the British peerage.

The arrangements for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign, which will occur next year, have already been begun. It is reported that she has expressed a desire to complete her reign on the occasion, but those who know her are slow to believe that she will relinquish her power so long as she is able to exercise it. Rev. Dr. Spurgeon has created a deep sensation by a publication, over his own name, in which he attacks the immorality of the English. He takes as his text the death of Justice Williams in a brothel, and the disclosures made recently in the Jeffries case, and says: "Sodom in its most putrid days could scarcely exceed London for vice." V. P. Tisdell, Special Commissioner of the United States to the Congo, makes a report describing the country as rich in resources, but advising no Americans to go there for business purposes unless abundantly supplied with capital. A farewell reception was tendered Earl Spencer at Dublin Castle, which was largely attended. Extra precautions were taken against dynamite intrusion. The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill allowing the free manufacture of weapons of war. An explosion in a coal mine near Saarbruck, Germany, resulted in the loss of eighteen lives.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE Postmaster General has decided to set apart two weeks for the purpose of disposing of the large number of cases of Presidential postoffices which have been prepared for consideration, and for the transaction of other necessary and pressing business, and therefore announces to intending applicants that he can not during that time hear personal applications for appointment. This announcement is designed for the benefit of intending visitors and with a view to expediting the consideration of cases. It does not relate to the First Assistant's office, nor to applications by letter.

THE new schooner yacht Brunhilde, owned by John S. Phelps, of Englewood, N. J., son of William Walter Phelps, has sailed from New London, Conn., for a trip around the world. Besides the owner, five other members of the class of '83 of Yale College will make the trip. Canadian fishermen threaten to resist American fishermen if they cast their nets in inshore waters; and members of Parliament from the maritime provinces say bloodshed will result if the fishermen of both countries meet.

An active rebellion of the London newspapers against Reuter's news agency is in progress. Continental papers give currency to rumors regarding an alliance between Germany and England. Reinforcements are being hurried into Chinese Turkestan, where the rebellion is assuming serious proportions.

THE liabilities of L. L. Smith, the Omaha dry goods merchant who decamped the other day, are estimated at from \$150,000 to \$300,000. His debts to Chicago firms aggregate \$60,000. His store, which has been sold to a representative of H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, was closed on two attachments. Smith is thought to have carried from \$50,000 to \$100,000 away with him. Chicago elevators contain 14,984,909 bushels of wheat, 1,036,324 bushels of corn, 468,542 bushels of oats, and 41,771 bushels of rye; total, 16,531,546 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 7,261,203 bushels a year ago. The wheat yield in Kansas will reach half a crop, 100 per cent. greater than the estimates of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Mrs. WILLIAM SMITH, of Rochester, N. Y., claims to be a sister of John McCullough, the actor, and alleges that he has neither wife nor children. Mrs. Smith also states that a theatrical friend of McCullough, who has borrowed thousands of dollars from him, is attempting to prove that the tragedian has no relatives living, so that he may retain possession of the money. The Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York, is succumbing to the sudden changes of temperature. Gen. di Cesnola suggests its inclosure in the large central hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which would involve the building of a stone foundation to cost \$40,000. According to the census just taken by the police force, Buffalo has a population of over 200,000.

The President has made the following appointments:

Hans S. Beattie, to be Surveyor of Customs in the district of New York; Silas W. Burt, to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of New York; James M. Adams, Register of the Land Office at Spokane Falls, Wyoming, vice J. M. Armstrong, suspended; Benjamin F. Peach, Pension Agent at Boston, Mass., vice Daniel W. Gooch, suspended; George L. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., Special Agent of the Bureau of Labor, vice William L. Trenholm, who declined his appointment. Collectors of Customs—Edward L. Hedden, for the District of New York; Theophilus Moody Favre, for the District of Pearl River, Miss.; Joseph B. O'Brien for the District of Natchez, Miss.; John E. Grady for the District of Apalachicola, Fla.—Receivers of Public Money—John Oheane, at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Michael J. Cady, at Bodie, Cal.; and J. K. Dolson, at Humboldt, Cal.; A. J. Quindley, at Little Rock, Ark. United States Attorneys—Arthur R. Delaney, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, vice Hazelton, suspended; W. C. Perry, United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, vice Hollowell, resigned. Postmasters—Edward Mullin, at Putnam, Conn.; James H. Moore, at Monongahela City, Pa.; Edward H. Krier, at Plum Creek, Neb.; Samuel B. Evans, at Ottumwa, Iowa, vice A. H. Hamilton, suspended; M. Glennan, at Norfolk, Va., vice J. W. Long, suspended; V. E. Brewer, at Portage, Wis., vice C. E. Dow, suspended; John F. Wedow, at Marine City, Mich., vice J. J. Spinks, who became Presidential; Edward Duffy, at Ann Arbor, Mich., vice J. C. Knowlton, suspended; William F. Cal, at Vallejo, Cal., vice F. Leach, suspended; J. R. Thorne, at Piqua, Ohio, vice Leroy F. Jordan, suspended. All the above suspensions were made for partisanship.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	Choice to Prime Steers	\$6.50 @ 7.00
HOGS	Good Shipping	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White		1.01 @ 1.02
No. 2 Red		1.00 1/4 @ 1.01 1/4
CORN—No. 2		.33 @ .34
OATS—White		.40 @ .43
PORK—New Mess.		11.50 @ 13.00
Lard		.06 1/2 @ .07
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES	Choice to Prime Steers	6.00 @ 6.50
HOGS	Good Shipping	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White		1.00 @ 1.01
No. 2 Red		.99 @ 1.00
CORN—No. 2		.32 @ .33
OATS—White		.40 @ .43
PORK—New Mess.		11.50 @ 13.00
Lard		.06 1/2 @ .07
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.91 @ .92
CORN—No. 2		.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2		.33 @ .34
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2		.87 @ .88
CORN—No. 2		.32 @ .33
OATS—No. 2		.32 @ .33
RYE—No. 1		.60 @ .62
BARLEY—No. 2		.48 @ .50
PORK—Mess.		10.00 @ 10.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.98 @ .99
CORN—Mixed		.44 @ .45
OATS—Mixed		.32 @ .33
RYE—No. 1		.58 @ .60
BARLEY—No. 2		.48 @ .50
PORK—Mess.		10.50 @ 10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.99 @ 1.01
CORN—No. 2		.48 @ .49
OATS—Mixed		.34 @ .36
RYE—No. 2 Fall		.67 @ .69
PORK—Mess.		10.50 @ 11.00
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White		5.50 @ 6.00
CORN—No. 2		.37 @ .39
OATS—No. 2 White		.35 @ .36
PORK—New Mess.		11.50 @ 12.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.94 @ .96
CORN—Mixed		.48 @ .49
OATS—No. 2		.32 @ .33
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best		5.50 @ 6.50
Fair		5.00 @ 5.50
Common		4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS		4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP		4.25 @ 4.75

### GRAND ARMY MEETING.

#### A Great Gathering at Portland—Marvelous Growth of the Order in Recent Years.

#### Important Recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief—The Woman's Department.

The nineteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was held at Portland, Me., last week, eclipsed any gathering of the order heretofore held, and the capacity of the Pine-Tree State's chief city was put to a crucial test in providing adequate accommodations for the immense throng. We condense from the dispatches the following report of the doings of the order during its three-day encampment:

The streets through which the parade was to pass were crowded with people, and with bunting. At seven o'clock the signal gun for starting the procession was fired, and the great line moved forward without halting until the procession had passed a given point, when it was made apparent how great is the number of Grand Army men now here. It had been calculated that it would require two hours for the procession to pass, but instead of that it took more than three hours. The most careful estimates of the number of men in line place the figures at 22,000, of whom 20,000 wore the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. It appears that some of the commanders in several of the departments had been overlooked in the instructions as to their positions in the parade, and those who were neglected, after wandering about for a time and finding no place assigned for them, gave up the idea of joining in the procession, and took favorable positions for watching the marching of their comrades. Entire posts of many of the departments, including a number from the West, and even in the Department of Maine, did not participate in the parade, and because of this neglect it is calculated that more than 5,000 members of posts did not parade. The oversight was due to the disregard of official orders that all posts should register on arrival. The executive committee declare that nearly 30 per cent. more men have come than the committee had been notified would be here. Two thousand and two hundred tents had been pitched with a capacity for accommodating about 18,000 men. Instead of six it has been found necessary in some cases to put ten men in a tent. This crush could not be foreseen by the committee, and they disclaim any responsibility. Commander-in-Chief Kuntz was greeted with generous applause from all sides, and Gen. Logan, who rode in a carriage with Congressman Reed, received a continuous ovation.

When the line had entered Congress street, on its way to the encampment, where the procession was to hold its headquarters, the Chief of the Grand Army, Gen. Logan, and many other distinguished men left the procession and were driven rapidly through other streets to the reviewing stand. Upon the grand stand were Commander-in-Chief Kuntz, Gen. Logan, Slocum, Robinson, Beatty, and Black, ex-Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Governor Alger and staff, of Michigan. After the end of the procession had passed the grand stand, soldiers called loudly for Gen. Logan, who was obliged to respond briefly, referring merely to the tenets of the G. A. R. teachings.

In the evening a reception was tendered to Commander-in-Chief Kuntz as a representative of the body, at City Hall. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Gen. Hall, Department Commander of Maine; by Gov. Noble, who also paid a tribute to Gen. Grant; and by Mayor Deering, of Portland. Commander Kuntz replied on behalf of himself and comrades. Addresses were also made by Gov. Noble, of Michigan; Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of New York, and Gen. Logan.

The business session was held in the City Hall. The delegates were distributed through the hall by States, their positions being indicated by little banners upon black walnut poles. The galleries were open to comrades having the national countersign, and they were well filled. At 10:45 the gavel fell, and the encampment came to order. After prayer by Chaplain-in-Chief Shamel, of Michigan, the roll of membership was called.

Commander-in-Chief Kuntz, in his address, stated that the order now consisted of thirty-eight departments, 5,026 posts, and 287,637 members. During the eleven months now ended the membership has increased 87,081. The Commander-in-Chief advised that of the \$15,224 cash on hand at least \$10,000 should be invested, and that there should be no further increase of funds at the national headquarters. During the year the Commander-in-Chief traveled more than 30,000 miles in his official capacity, having visited all the departments except those of Florida, Arkansas, and New Mexico. The address contained a reaffirmation of the claim of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill., to be the originator of the order, and commended the Veterans' Rights Union, the Sons of Veterans, and the Woman's Relief Corps, and pronounced in favor of amending the pension laws that every disabled soldier entitled thereto shall receive a pension from the date of his disability. In his report the Commander says: "I am opposed to the perpetuation of the Grand Army, believing the mission of our great comradeship will have been fulfilled when the last comrade has joined the final muster-out. Knowing that there is nothing in the Grand Army of the Republic inconsistent with the most exacting personal duty or the strictest religion, I deemed it for the interest of the order to appoint a special committee to lay its nature and workings before the proper Catholic authorities of the United States, that they may know our organization has nothing to conceal and that our purposes are commended by all who understand them. The committee reported, having fulfilled its mission, that assurances had been given by Archbishops Ryan and Gibbons that nothing could be found in the aims of the Grand Army to prevent any good Catholic from becoming a member."

The Commander-in-Chief deprecated participation in politics as an organization, and urged that the order should be a pension bill and a bill to grant disabled soldiers a pension from the date of disability. He also urged that Decoration Day be not desecrated by devotion to recreation and pleasure. The Woman's Relief Corps now has twenty-two permanent and three provisional departments, with subordinate corps in nearly all the States where the Grand Army exists.

Resolutions of sympathy with General Grant were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid great cheering. Remarks were made by several comrades eulogistic of the sick soldier at Mount MacGregor.

Commander-in-Chief Kuntz was presented a gavel made from the Andersonville stockade, and another made of wood from every State and Territory in the United States, which gavel is to be used by the Grand Army of the Republic so long as it exists, and then by the Sons of Veterans. The vote to meet at San Francisco next year was two to one.

#### Government Revenues.

The fiscal year ends June 30, and according to the receipts from internal revenues, customs, and miscellaneous sources, says a Washington telegram, the falling off in the estimates for the year will be about \$10,000,000—\$2,000,000 in the internal revenue, \$4,000,000 in customs, and \$4,000,000 in the miscellaneous. The expenditures have been greater for pensions and deficiencies than were anticipated, so that the surplus for the fiscal year will probably be between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 less than was calculated by Secretary McCulloch in his report to Congress last year, leaving the surplus about \$20,000,000 instead of \$39,000,000.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE widow of the late President Barrios has one of the finest houses in New York. It is on Fifth avenue, and cost \$300,000.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE will devote the summer in Paris to searching for details of Franklin's domestic as well as public life in Paris, for a forthcoming book on "Franklin in France."

A CLERGYMAN of St. Louis says that the aggregate church attendance in that city on Sunday is 10,000, while on a recent Sunday 40,000 people witnessed a cowboy exhibition, 20,000 attended base-ball games, 20,000 spent the day in beer gardens, and 5,000 heard "Bob" Ingersoll.

In a Boston court Judge Allen administered a severe rebuke to clergymen who marry minors without the consent of their parents, the case in hand being a wife deserted by her husband, and she was but 15 when the clergyman married them. He said that the laws of marriage should be stringent and well enforced if we would check the fearful tide of divorces.

THE institution of agricultural learning established by Messrs. Moody and Sanky at Mount Hammon, Franklin County, Massachusetts, occupies several hundred acres of excellent land, and is now in successful operation. It has cost already \$250,000, and much more is needed to complete it on the plan contemplated by its founders. A new building was dedicated last week, the cost of which, \$20,000, was defrayed entirely by the royalty on Mr. Sankey's Gospel Hymns.

WHEN Garibaldi died Victor Hugo sent to Caprera the characteristic message: "It is more than death; it is a catastrophe." Frenchmen will be tempted to repeat his own epigram over the patriot-poet's ashes. Like the Italian hero, Victor Hugo was associated in the popular mind with an era of creative genius that has passed away. Even if he had ceased to be an active force either in the politics or the literature of Europe, he was almost the last representative of the heroic age of French Republicanism.

TENS of thousands of plovers' eggs are every May consumed in London, alone, and the epicures of the great provincial cities are ready to buy at a handsome price all that find their way into their towns. Vast quantities come from the heaths of Brittany, from the wolds of Yorkshire and Devon, or from the boggy uplands of Wales; and the Scottish moors are searched as keenly as the interests of grouse and other game will permit. But the principal ground where the plover egg crop is harvested is in the far North and the remotest Hebrides.

ON the same principle, apparently, that the young woman, who, after "getting religion," found that her sealskin sack and other finery were dragging her down to hell, and gave them to her sister, a Western liquor dealer advertises as follows: "Having experienced a change of heart through the blessed efforts of Brother B. and Sister S., I desire to state to my numerous friends and patrons that at the end of the current month I shall retire from the accursed liquor traffic forever. Until that time my stock on hand will be offered at greatly reduced rates. Come one, come all!"

RECENTLY workmen on the Northern Pacific Railroad, near South Prairie, Washington Territory, came upon a fir log eight feet in diameter fifty-six feet below the surface of the ground. It was in a soft state, but after being exposed to the air for a short time became nearly as hard as a stone. The grain of the fir wood remains plainly to be seen, but in color it might easily be taken for walnut. While the wood was yet soft some made pipes of it, which after hardening became very handsome. Others made razor hones and different articles, for all of which it is excellent material.

DURING a snow storm last February a London firm put up for posting, among others, a letter to a Glasgow firm, containing a check for a sum little short of \$5,000. The check not reaching its destination, in due course payment was stopped at the bank, and, notwithstanding that every inquiry was made, nothing was heard of the letter at the time. Eventually, however, the check was brought to the firm who had drawn it, together with the letter, by a police inspector, who had found the letter adhering to a block of ice floating in the Thames off Deptford. The supposition is that the letter fell in the

street, was carried off in the snow to the Thames; and then, after a week's immersion in the river, got affixed to a block of ice.

BUFFALO Express: We lately saw a "funny thing" that pleased us much, for it seemed to presage of the humor of the future. It was in an English comic paper—London Fun, we think. (And here let us remark that they in England are a century ahead of us in intricate jocoseness). This paragraph which haunts us yet like a voice heard in a dream—asked in, substance, "What is Mr. Gladstone's favorite study?" and then proceeded to answer the question by saying, "GeOmetry." By a special arrangement with an English contemporary we are enabled to elucidate for the benefit of the American reader. The letters in capitals, "G. O. M." are the initials of the affectionate by-name the British public has given its great statesman—"Grand Old Man." Now let the American reader compute the amount of mental strength he could have derived from finding out this result for himself.

SUNSET COX knows the value of an advertisement. He went to the White House one day lately with a draft of a little letter in his pocket. "Mr. President," he said, "it would help the sale of my book very much if you would write a few lines saying it is so and so; something pleasant, you understand." The President looked perplexed. "Why," said he, "I haven't seen it. I don't know what it contains, what—?" "Never mind that," replied Mr. Cox. "I can tell you in a minute what the general drift—?" "But," argued the President, "I don't know what to say." "Well, if you will simply write some thing like this, for instance,"—and Mr. Cox pulled the draft of the letter out of his pocket—"I will be satisfied." The President at first wished to sign only the statement prepared by the author of the "Three Decades," but Mr. Cox insisted that the whole statement should be in Mr. Cleveland's handwriting. And he carried his point.

MR. H. H. JOHNSON, the English traveler, has recently returned from an expedition which he made from Zanzibar to one of the most remarkable mountains of Africa, or, indeed, of the world, Kilimanyaro. This enormous mountain measures sixty by thirty miles, and its highest spire, Kibo, is 18,000 feet above the sea. The region about this mountain is a paradise, and, as far as it goes, refutes the idea that the Dark Continent is the white man's grave. One needs nothing more to travel safely through this region than his skin and a good supply of rockets and Roman candles. By firing off a few of the latter every night you clear away all hostile negroes during your next day's journey. A second ingenious device of this traveler when in danger of having his throat cut and his "soul erased" by a friendly chief, was to exhibit an Albino negro and softly whisper the word smallpox in the friendly chief's ear. A discharge of artillery would not open a passage through a crowd more quickly than these magic words.

HERE is a Jewish opinion on the new version of the Old Testament. The Jewish Advocate says: "A large company of Christian clergymen in this country and another in England have been engaged for fifteen years in the preparation of this book, and we are now to have the result of their joint labors. The object of this revision, or new translation, appears to be to obtain a closer and more exact rendering of the original, and incidentally to modernize the book by the substitution of modern words for some which have become obsolete since the version now in use was prepared, some 250 years ago. It is said that the revisers have examined carefully every sentence of the book with the view of correcting errors of translation, and that, in order to insure perfect accuracy, they have diligently compared several of the most ancient copies in existence. Emphasis has been given to the fact that the revisers are not all of one creed, almost every section of the Protestant wing of the Christian Church being represented. That provision was wise, for a creed very stubbornly held is liable to effect the impartiality of judges in a matter vitally affecting the basis of creed. But it is strange that if accuracy was the object principally desired, no Roman Catholic church was invited to assist, and still more remarkable that in translating a book, the original of which was written in Hebrew, by Jewish poets and seers, no invitation was extended to a Jewish scholar, who surely might have been expected to have superior qualifications for the work."

SAID an old woodchopper, "Whenever I want to find a chip of the old block I just ax the block."

## THE WONDERS OF COAL TAR.

Gorgeous Dyes and Most Useful Products Obtained from the Troublesome Refuse.

"Chemistry is capable of wonderful things," said an expert in chemical science, "but in nothing to which its principles were ever applied have such marvelous results followed as are witnessed in its manipulation of common gas or coal tar. Thirty years ago the problem of how they were to rid themselves of this foul and then utterly useless refuse of the retorts was puzzling manufacturers of gas, and the aid of chemistry was sought in working out the solution. They had no thought beyond the utter annihilation of the offensive tar. In their experiments with the refuse the chemists discovered the so-called burning naphtha, which, however, could be applied with safety to no practical purpose. After the naphtha was extracted the tar was left in the form of a heavy oil, which was still more of a nuisance than the original compound, as it was more difficult to store and handle. The chemist Belliel discovered a channel of utility for this oil in applying it as a pickie for the preservation of railroad ties, bridge timbers, and similarly exposed woods. This used up large quantities of the refuse, but only partially relieved the tar nuisance.

"The only hope that gas men now had was that some discovery might be made in chemical experimenting which would give a commercial value to the refuse. Faraday next awoke interest in coal tar by his discovery of benzene as a product of the tar oil. It was in experimenting with the volatile substance of the oils that the great chemist Mansfield lost his life, by an explosion in his laboratory, and it was probably this casualty that directed greater attention to the possibilities of the despised gas tar.

"It was not until 1857, however, that the great value of coal tar as a raw material was demonstrated. In that year Perkins discovered its aniline properties, a discovery which has almost revolutionized the trade in dyestuffs. Perkins took coal tar naphtha, and, boiling it in a retort, obtained a chemical action which resulted in benzole and nitro-benzole. Adding water to this, the nitro-benzole was deposited in the form of a thick, oily mass. This he experimented with in various ways, and, finally, by the addition of acetic acid and iron filings, he produced a colorless fluid which is aniline. This liquid he treated with different chemical salts, and the result was green crystals of a metallic luster. These he found were capable of producing, under different chemical reactions, the most brilliant and gorgeous dyes—the aniline hues of the paint and dye trades of to-day.

"This discovery made the long-despised coal tar a desirable product of the gas retorts, but it held still greater surprises. From the light oil of the tar a valuable naphtha solvent for India-rubber was obtained, and then the invaluable discovery of carbolic acid was made. How many people in ordinary life know that this great disinfectant is one of the products of common gas tar? After these properties were extracted from the tar there were left heavy oils and residuum for which chemistry was puzzled to find a practical use. It was not until 1869 that satisfactory result was obtained by experimenting with this refuse, and then the great discovery of alizarine was made. This product was first obtained by the German chemists Graebe and Liebermann, but Prof. Perkins, who had developed the aniline colors from tar, was the first to give a practical application to the German work. The importance of this discovery may be understood when it is known that in the first ten years following the introduction of the artificial alizarine in the dyestuffs trade, it exceeded the total amount of natural alizarine, or madder root, that had been handled in the trade previous to its introduction. It was, if anything, superior to madder, and so much cheaper that the saving by its use up to 1880 had amounted to over \$20,000,000. The discovery of alizarine in coal tar converted 400,000 acres of land that had been used for growing madder root into fertile fields of corn and other cereals. With vegetable madder it required nine weeks to perfect the dyeing of a material Turkey red. The artificial madder accomplished the desired result in as many hours. Three years ago the chemist produced an artificial indigo from the residuum of gas tar, and, in connection with the aniline dyes and alizarine of the same base, it is rapidly taking the place of vegetable indigo. Later, the naphthalene yellows and reds, with which entirely new effects in color were made possible, were derived from coal tar residuum. Chemists are still experimenting with the tar products, and other important developments will no doubt be made."—New York Sun.

## Rapid Transit.

Old Bob Keyworth and Gilhooly were discussing scientific topics a few days ago.

"Light travels at the rate of 20,000 miles a minute," remarked Gilhooly.

"I know better. When I was a boy at school I remember very well that the teacher told me light traveled at the rate of 6,000 miles a minute, and I know he was not the kind of a man to tell a lie about a thing of this kind."

"He didn't tell a lie. At that time, forty or fifty years ago, when traveling facilities were slow, 6,000 miles a minute was very fast time, but in these days of rapid transit, 20,000 miles a minute is nothing."—Texas Sittings.

The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Session Ended—An Acting Governor—Clean Sweep—Pardon Board—More Officers—A Fraud—Grand Total of Appropriations—Farewell.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LANSING, June 26.

The long-drawn-out session of the Michigan Legislature of 1885—longer by seven days than any that have preceded it—finished its work at 10:40 p. m. on Wednesday and at noon to-day the gavel fell and the two houses were declared adjourned sine die. As to the good or bad results of the legislation of the session, time alone can tell. It seemed at one time that notwithstanding the unusually long session, an extra session next winter would be inevitable. That possibility has, happily, been removed, and unless the Supreme Court should very speedily be called on to render a decision on the new tax law, and should pronounce against its constitutionality, an extra session is not at all probable.

## A NEW GOVERNOR.

Michigan has to-day what she hasn't had in many years, an acting Governor. Having laid his plans some weeks ago for a trip, with his staff and a number of invited guests, to the National Encampment of the G. A. R., to be held at Portland, Me., Gov. Alger spent most of the night after the close of business on the 17th in examining and approving the bills passed during the closing hours of the session, and early next morning left for Portland, leaving a dozen or so bills that could not be enrolled and gotten to him before he was obliged to leave for Lieut. Gov. Archibald Butters to sign and approve as Acting Governor. Such a case has not occurred during the last twenty-five years at least, where any bills passed by the Legislature have been approved by an Acting Governor, yet Lieut. Gov. Holt did exercise the pardoning power in one or two instances ten years ago, while Gov. Bagley was temporarily out of the State at the sea shore.

## ALMOST A CLEAN SWEEP.

During the session Gov. Alger vetoed but one bill (the minority bill), and that was subsequently passed over the veto, and it is now understood that Acting Gov. Butters will approve all those left in his hands excepting the Egan bill to abolish the prison contract labor system. It is understood that before he left Gov. Alger signified his intention to "pocket" it, which is the only sort of veto left to a Governor after the adjournment of a Legislature. It is conceded that the fact that Gov. Alger took a new departure and employed an assistant that he termed "Governor's Counsel," has had much to do with preventing vetoes, as heretofore there have been several at each session, while at the same time the very serious and sometimes inexcusable blunders that have escaped the Governor's attention have been weeded out, many bills being recalled and perfected at the suggestion of the legal adviser before they were finally presented to the Governor for his approval.

## A PARDON BOARD.

Perhaps as important a bill as passed during the past week—and only a very few were passed—was that for the establishment of an advisory board in the matter of pardons. This will take much of the worry and hard work, as well as responsibility, from the Governor, and would seem to be a sensible move; for while the Governor still has the absolute right and power to issue pardons, he will hardly care to go contrary to the advice of the board, so the "one-man power" is to a great extent taken away from the Chief Executive. The bill only passed on the last day (June 17th), but the Governor at once appointed, and the Senate promptly confirmed, the members of the board, as follows: Henry C. Wisner and Geo. R. Richard of Wayne, for four years; Albert M. Henry of Wayne and Chester Warriner of Jackson, for two years.

## OTHER OFFICERS.

The Senate at the same time confirmed 385 notaries public and the following: Members of commission to arrange for celebration of fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Michigan into the Union—Theodore H. Hinchman of Wayne County, vice Wm. A. Moore, resigned. Member of Pharmacy Board—Ottmar Eberbach of Washtenaw, vice Christian Eberbach, resigned.

## A FRAUD.

Early in the session the Attorney General was directed to look up the facts in regard to a society that was doing business in the State, with headquarters at Marine City, and styling itself the "Mutual Marriage Benevolent Association." It claimed to pay each person insured a stated sum at marriage instead of at death. That officer submitted a long opinion on the subject on the 16th, in which he sat down hard on the institution, closing with these words: "The report of this association placed in my hands is very far from a 'full and accurate' report of its affairs, but consists of an argument and effort to establish the merits of the association, in the interest, perhaps, of pending legislation. My conclusion is, as above suggested, that the 'Mutual Marriage Benevolent Association' has no legal standing, and is not duly organized under the statutes of Michigan." He was then authorized by a resolution of the House to wind up the affairs of the so-called society.

## VERY LITTLE WORK.

Very little work was done during the last three days of the session, less in fact than has been done by former Legislatures on the last day, and instead of running at high-pressure speed until two o'clock the next morning, as is quite often done on the closing night, both houses adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

## THE GRAND TOTAL.

As is usual, the general appropriation bill was not passed until the last day, and then a difference arose between the two houses that resulted in a committee of conference and came near beating the bill. As finally passed the bill appropriates for two years a little less than \$1,500,000.

## THE CLOSING HOURS.

of the session were marked by attempts to vote extra pay to different officers, and, as usual, \$2 to \$3 per day extra was voted to the chief clerks of the two houses, and \$1 to a few others, but the lines were drawn closer than for many years.

Resolutions of appreciation and thanks were adopted in regard to nearly every officer from Lieutenant Governor and Speaker down to messenger boys, and then the wheels of business for this season "stopped short never to go again."

## FAREWELL.

With the close of this communication our labors at reporting the doings of the Thirty-third Legislature are ended, and we return to our own sanctum, where we must resume our duties as a worker as well as an OBSERVER.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A Grand Army Post was organized at Elk Rapids last week.

—Milan has the finest banking office of any small town in the State.

—Dudley P. Hall, a leading lumberman of Frankfort, died at London, Vt.

—A pupil at the Flint deaf-and-dumb school rejoices in the euphonious name of Schrugschlegel.

—A white-aproned dispenser of the flaming beer in an East Saginaw saloon claims to be a German baron.

—S. L. Smith, a graduate of Hillsdale College, has become pastor of a St. Louis (Mo.) Congregational Church.

—During the parade of Forepaugh's circus at Flint the mammoth car ran over J. Rielly, a circus employe, killing him instantly.

—Postmaster Stearns has appointed Mrs. Mary Milliken, the wife of an invalid soldier, Money-Order Clerk in the Adrian Postoffice.

—James Prisk and William Henry Clarke were instantly killed by an explosion in an underground Copper Falls mine. Clarke was literally blown to pieces.

—During the six months just closed the Flint Woolen Mills have used up 190,000 pounds of wool, which has been made into 130,000 yards of cloth and a large quantity of yarn.

—A case containing nineteen valuable rings, worth altogether about \$4,000, was left on the counter of the Western Union Telegraph office at Grand Rapids, and taken to police headquarters.

—The Adrian Record doesn't think that "sheol" is any improvement on the old word for every-day business. It may do well enough for light work, but will break down with heavy wear and tear.

—Olivet College declines the munificent gift of \$50,000 from Ezra Bostwick, of Union City. The old gentleman wanted interest during his lifetime, and the Trustees thought it too hazardous a risk to assume.

—William A. McIntosh, a farmer, of Florence, went to his farm to feed his stock. On entering the barn the lamp which he carried in his hand exploded, setting fire to the barn, which, with five head of cattle, was burned, and McIntosh was fatally burned. A hired girl who attempted to save a pet lamb was also seriously burned.

—If any good citizen of Michigan has ever felt compelled to refrain from swearing in the State of New York on account of a belief that it would be a violation of law he will be gratified to learn that the belief was erroneous. A prosecution brought against an eminent citizen of the Empire State for blasphemy on the public street has attracted attention to the fact that the law against blasphemy and profane swearing was repealed in 1882.—Free Press.

—The Lansing correspondent of the Post says "the Upper Peninsula counties have almost doubled in population in the last four years." If that is true the census of 1890 or that of 1884 must be in error. The population of the Upper Peninsula counties in 1880, according to the United States census of that year, was 85,085. In 1884, according to the State census, the population was 116,580. This is not a doubling of the population or anything like it. It is an increase of only a little over thirty-six per cent.—Free Press.

—At an early hour the other morning Daniel Scotten, a wealthy Detroit manufacturer, was visited by a polite burglar, who suavely regretted disturbing him, but desired the valuables of the family, which he secured to the value of \$700. He then visited the residence of Poor Commissioner Hearn, from whom he secured jewelry and silverware valued at \$800. In his conversation he referred to his visit to Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, expressing regret that it was necessary for him to fire at the Judge, and rejoicing that he did not wound him.

—A Detroit correspondent writes: Three angry German women stood in the corridor of the City Hall this morning and closely inspected every person who descended from the upper floors in the elevators. About 10 o'clock ex-banker Joseph Kuhn stepped out, whereupon the women cackled with rage and surrounded him. They upbraided Joseph volubly, and were encouraged by a number of masculine Germans who stood near. One of the women, Mrs. Caroline Mosback, finally screamed out in English: "That is the fellow who stole our money! Let's kill him!" She accompanied the words with a blow from her parasol, which knocked Mr. Kuhn's hat off. It was immediately pounced upon by the other women, who tore it to tatters. Mrs. Mosback in the meanwhile was vigorously playing her umbrella over Kuhn's head and shoulders. Policeman Sheen dashed aside the men who were urging the woman on in the assault and seized her arm. Kuhn then ran into the Register of Deeds' office and asked that he be protected from his indignant countrymen, who, he said, had deliberately formed a plot to assassinate him. The men, he believed, were armed, and had instigated the assault with the expectation that he would in turn assault the woman and thus give them an opportunity to kill him. He believes his life to be constantly in danger.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 2d, 1885: Capt. J. P. Daily and O. C. Johnston. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

CANADIAN silver should be discounted by all our merchants and business men. Twenty-five cent pieces are worth but twenty cents and the half dollars but forty cents.

H. KEPPEL & SONS, proprietors of Unity Mills, at Zeeland, have just closed a contract with the Odell Manufacturing Company, of Ohio, for a complete set of new machinery of the roller system, which is to be put in at once at a cost of about \$8,000.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the operations of the United States Life Saving Service for the year of 1884. It contains an account of all the wrecks that have occurred on the coast of the U. S. and a detailed account of the assistance rendered by the Life Saving Crews.

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y expects in the near future to extend their line from Baldwin to Traverse City. General Manager Mulliken has recently been over the ground, and it is understood has determined on the feasibility of a direct route from Traverse City to Chicago, via Grand Rapids and the city.

We have received an invitation to attend the sessions of the joint meeting of the Michigan and West Michigan Press Associations, to be held in Traverse City July 6, 7, 8, and 9. The program is an interesting one, and we regret very much our inability to be present. The last two days are to be employed in an excursion to Petoskey and the various beautiful places in that neighborhood.

THE people of Allegan are greatly excited over the finding of the dead body of Eliza Sage, daughter of Loren Sage, by Judge D. J. Arnold, Monday afternoon, while he was searching through the Moore farm, about one and one-half miles west of the village center for stray sheep. The body was found in a thick clump of oak bushes. Her throat was cut and every indication points to the belief that she had been outraged and then murdered. A post-mortem examination was held on Tuesday. Two arrests have been made but the evidence is purely circumstantial.

## Grand Haven.

The two boys, Paul R. and Leo. F. Coster, lately arrested at Holland on a charge of attempting to throw a train off the track of the Chicago and West Mich. Railway, had an examination before Justice Pagelson on last Saturday. Mr. John Cunningham, a section foreman on the road, was the principal witness against the boys. He stated that on the 28th inst., while on watch, he saw the boys pull up a snow signal post and placed it across the track near Grootenhuis' crossing. After they had placed the post, one of them said "now let's hide and see the train jump," and then leaped over the fence near where Cunningham was hid. Mr. Cunningham took hold of the oldest boy, Paul, but hearing the train approach he had to leave the boys and remove the obstruction from the track, which had been hardly accomplished when the train crossed the dangerous place. On his return the boys were gone, but were arrested on Tuesday last by Sheriff Wo'tman. They deny having anything to do with the matter, but the Justice thought different and bound them over to the Circuit Court for trial. The amount of bail was fixed at \$500 each. John Vaupell and To'ias Koffers signed the bail bonds for the boys and they were released.

Daniel Mutt, a promising young man of this city, was killed at his mill at Fruitport on Monday forenoon. He was working around the Patent edger, when his sleeve was caught in the gearing which drew him up against the saw nearly decapitating him. He died instantly. He leaves a wife and three children. He was buried Wednesday in Lake Forest cemetery.

## Hudsonville.

Haying is nicely under way. Mr. C. K. Hoyt, one of the merchants of Hudsonville, is the happy "Dad" of a fine boy who put in an appearance early last week Friday morning. Mr. Glen Barnaby, telegraph operator here, was married Sunday afternoon to Miss Carrie Waite, daughter of J. N. Waite, Esq. John done the "splicing." Several other weddings are hinted at for the Fourth, among the rest it is suspected that a certain young widow intends to again slip her neck into the noose matrimonial. Rev. H. C. Hurlbut is I understand to remain with us a while longer though it was rumored a short time since that he was to remove to another field of labor. Last Saturday evening a very pleasant affair came off at the Hall of Georgetown Grange, it being the occasion of conferring the Fourth degree, and a feast, which, according to Grange usage, accompanies the same. Hudsonville Grange turned out en masse and such a filling up as was indulged in was a terror to the good things furnished for that occasion. After the regular work and supper was over the company was treated to an impromptu entertainment of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., until nearly Sunday morning, when the Grange was closed in regular form and the company separated, feeling that for an entertainment of the kind Georgetown Grange just "takes the cake."

# Glorious News

—THE—

## 4th of July

WILL BE CELEBRATED IN

## Holland City

—BY THE—

## PESSINK BROS.

in the good old way, and winding up in the evening with a grand

## PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY!

While the Fourth is being celebrated it must not be forgotten that the

## Pessink Bros

SELL

## FIRE WORKS!

by the Wholesale and Retail, and that our

## ICE CREAM

is the best in the city, while our parlors are the finest and pleasantest in Western Michigan.

## SODA WATER!

and other Temperance drinks.

## LUNCHES!

We will also feed the hungry and all who wish can procure lunches at our store.

Confectionery,  
Nuts, and  
Cigars.

in large quantities, and enough for all.

Come and spend a portion of the Fourth with us. We will try to amuse you and will give you the worth of your money.

## COME!

PESSINK BROS.,  
HOLLAND, Mich.

HAVING BEEN LICENSED TO DO

## PLUMBING

In connection with the Holland City Water Works, we are ready to make

## ESTIMATES

for putting in

## WATER PIPES

for all parties desiring the same.

Will fit up residences for

## Hot and Cold Water!

and put in BATH TUBS, WASH STANDS, Etc.

All kinds of

## Cisterns and Drive Wells

put in and repaired

Give us a call.

VAN LANDEGEND & KERKHOFF,  
HOLLAND, Mich., June 19, 1885.

**\$200,000** in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

## B. P. HIGGINS, PHOTOGRAPHER

I have just opened a new gallery in the First Ward which I have refurnished and refitted, making it one of the best in this section of the state.

## COPIING AND INDIA INK WORK A SPECIALTY

Come and see my new quarters. Eighth street near the crossing of Fish.

B. P. HIGGINS,  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 28, 1885.

## TO MACKINAC.

## THE MOST DELICIOUS SUMMER TOUR

Palace Steamers. Low Rates. Four Trips per Week Between DETROIT AND MACKINAC And Every Week Day Between DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

Write for our "Picturesque Mackinac," Illustrated. Contains Full Particulars. Mailed Free.

Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co. C. D. WHITCOMB, Gen. Pass. Agt., DETROIT, MICH.

## THE BEST

Hair restorative in the world is HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and stimulates the hair glands to beautiful action. It stops the falling of the hair; prevents its turning gray; cures baldness, and restores youthful color and freshness of appearance to heads already white with age. The following are a few illustrations of what is done by

## HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER:

Mrs. HUNTER, 344 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., after a severe attack of Erysipelas in the head, found her hair—already gray—falling off so rapidly that she soon became quite bald. One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER brought it back as soft, brown and thick as when she was a girl.

Mr. KESLING, an old farmer, near Warsaw, Ind., had scarcely any hair left, and what little there was of it had become nearly white. One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER stopped its falling out, and gave him a thick, luxuriant head of hair, as brown and fresh as he ever had.

Mrs. A. T. WALL, Greenfield, Cheshire, Eng., writes: "I have found the greatest benefit from the use of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, it having restored my hair, which was rapidly falling off, and returned its original color."

Dr. EMIL SHIP, Detroit, Mich., certifies that "HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is excellent for hair growing, and gives back the natural color to faded and gray hair."

Mrs. S. E. ELLIOTT, Glenville, W. Va., says: "One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER restored my hair to its natural, youthful color."

No injurious substances enter into the composition of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, and it is not a dye. Its vegetable ingredients render it in the highest degree beneficial to the scalp as a preventive of disease. Its effects are natural and lasting, and it does not make the hair dry and brassy, like the so-called restoratives compounded with alcohol.

## Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Is, in four respects, superior to all others. 1st—It will produce a rich, natural color, brown or black, as desired. 2d—The color so produced is permanent, cannot be washed off, and will not soil anything with which it comes in contact. 3d—It is a single preparation, and more convenient of application than any other hair or whisker dye. 4th—It contains no deleterious ingredients, as do many preparations, offered for like use.

PREPARED BY B. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

## CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer

## J. FLIEMAN CUTTERS

has in stock a number of the

made by the

## Northwestern Sleigh Company,

of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

**Strength and Durability** they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of

## Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

## FARMERS and OTHERS

wishing anything in my line can do so better than by calling on me. I have a large stock of ready-made work in

## Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN,  
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Mary O. Ford to Daniel Pratt, dated the eighth day of July, A. D. 1873, and duly recorded on the fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1874, in the office of the Register of deeds for Ottawa county, State of Michigan, in Liber No. 1, of mortgages, on pages 221 and 221. And the said Daniel Pratt having since died testate, and Daniel Pratt and Charles Pratt, sons of said deceased, having been duly appointed the executors of his last will and testament, as well as being the residuary legatees named in said will, an authenticated copy of which said will and the probate thereof was recorded in the Register's office, aforesaid, May ninth, 1885, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof, the amount of five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty cents: Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the State of Michigan, in the county of Ottawa, in said State, and described as follows, to-wit: all of lot four that lies on the north side of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, in Section 14, Township eight north of Range 16 west, and also that part of the east half of the northeast quarter of said section which lies south of the state road, containing about thirty-five acres of land; also all that part of lot number four, south of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, in Section fourteen in township eight, north of range sixteen west, containing one and a half acres of land, in said county of Ottawa, at the front door of the court house of said Ottawa county, in the city of Grand Haven, on the seventeenth day of August, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs.

Dated May twenty-second, A. D. 1885.  
DANIEL PRATT,  
CHARLES PRATT,  
Executors and Residuary Legatees as aforesaid.  
R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

## CLOTHING!

## CLOTHING!

## CLOTHING!

Our Clothing Store is now open.

No. 22 South River Street.

Next to Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

## F. BIRD,

PROPRIETOR.

## Mr. JOHN A. ROOST

is employed as clerk in the store and will welcome all his old friends and customers and the public generally.

Call Early and See Our Stock.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 22, 1885. 12-3m

## SPRING AND SUMMER.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

have just received a large and very fine assorted line of

## Millinery & Fancy Goods.

All are invited to come and see their selected stock.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 6, 1885.

## ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:  
Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Heading Bolts 33 inches long  
Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.  
For making contracts or further information apply to Fichter's Stave Factory.  
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.  
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

## Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

## Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

**Gpio and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.**

The largest assortment of **DIAMOND RINGS** ever displayed in this city.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

## SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

## FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

R. B. BEST, M. D. Prop'r.

Mr. Henry Lubenza a competent prescription clerk, has charge, and will be found at all hours, ready to compound prescriptions in a thoroughly reliable manner.

A complete assortment of

## TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

Everything pertaining to a first-class drug store will be kept constantly on hand.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST.  
HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1884

**GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.**  
Greatest inducement ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band & Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moon Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moon Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

## NOTHING NEW!

only that the

## SHERWIN - WILLIAMS

## PAINTS

are being sold

## CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

We guarantee that a gallon will cover 275 square feet, two coats, and that they are a

## SUPERIOR PAINT,

to any in the market.

For information and illustrated sample book, call at

## KREMERS & BANGS'

DRUG STORE.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 13, 1885.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

**Terms of Subscription.**  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., June 30, 1885.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Members present: Mayor Kanters, Aldermen Rose, Ter Vree, Burgess, Bangs, Kanters, De Roo, Bertsch and the Clerk.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

## PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following bills were presented for payment: D. Slayter, ringing bell 6 months, \$35.00 P. & A. Steketee, paid per order, \$3.00; Meyer, Brouwer & Co., coffin & box for M. Loyengood, \$9.00; L. For. Digging grave, etc., for M. Vorpel, \$11.50; W. Roseboom, 8 1/2 days labor on streets, \$10.80; J. Pluim, 1 day labor on streets, \$1.25; A. Verschure, saw filing, \$1.00; J. Van Dyk, lumber and labor on B. R. H. Bridge, \$40.95; Peninsular Gas Light Co., rep. street lamp burners, \$3.00; C. & W. M. Ry Co., freight on 2 lanterns, 50 cts; Geo. H. Sipp, Express and postage, \$2.35; R. Astra, 5 days special police, \$7.50; Charles Odele, 2 days special police, \$3.00; J. Dinkeloo, 1 day special police, \$1.50; A. Dorgzer, 1 day special police, \$1.50; J. De Feyter, 5 1/2 days special police, \$8.25; Peter Koning, 7 1/2 days special police, \$11.25; George Frink, 7 days special police, \$10.50; W. Roseboom, 5 1/2 days special police, \$8.25; B. Loyengood, 8 1/2 days special police, \$12.75; R. Kanters & Sons, hardware, \$30.15; Hamilton Rubber Co. 7 rubber coats, \$22.70; E. Winter, blacksmithing and material, \$4.10.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

## COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The secretary of Protection Hose Co., reported the resignation of E. Kok and Frank Van Ry as members of the company, and the election of Albert Klooster as member of the company subject to the approval of the common council.—Approved.

The Clerk reported contract for running the pumping machinery of the Holland City Water Works.—Approved.

Bond of R. Kanters & Sons, as principals, and Henry Kromers and Uile De Vries, as sureties, in the sum of two hundred dollars, for the laying of a four inch water pipe from the eighth street main to railroad tank, was presented and approved.

The following bills having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were presented for payment: National Tube Works Co. 6 caps and chains for hydrant nozzles, \$6.30; James B. Clow & Son, three doz. corporation taps, \$30.33; Walsh, De Roo & Co., valvulines and lubricant, \$4.00; C. & W. M. Ry Co., freight, \$1.61; Geo. H. Sipp, express on insulator, 40 cts; E. Winter, caulking tools, etc., \$5.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

## MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Rose.—Resolved, That on and after the first day of July 1885, the paying for the ringing of the bell, by the City of Holland, be discontinued.—Adopted.

By Ald. Kanters.—Resolved, That the Board of Water Commissioners be and are hereby instructed to purchase a clock for the water works building.—Adopted.

Council adjourned to Tuesday 7:30, p. m. July 7th, 1885.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk

## Hope College.

THE last Grand Haven Herald contained an article from the pen of Prof. E. B. Fairfield, of the Grand Haven Public Schools. Prof. Fairfield was appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to attend the examinations at Hope College, which he did, and gave his impressions in a column article in the above named paper, from which we make the following extracts:

"To the general excellence and thoroughness of the work done in all the departments I can testify, so far as the examinations attended by me revealed.

I have already confessed to myself, and now do so to you Mr. Editors, that I am surprised at what I have seen and heard in these two days visit at Hope College. Without giving the matter much thought I was inclined to the opinion that it was a one-horse institution. I am glad to be witness to the fact that it is "one-horse" only in its size, financial ability, and number of its students; it is certainly strong in the ability of its faculty and in the thoroughness of its work.

If I shall have succeeded by this communication in calling more thoughtful attention to this institution for higher education, which is in our midst, my purpose in thus addressing you will have been accomplished. The College is worthy the hearty support and liberal patronage of Western Michigan; these it must gradually secure as its merits become more widely known. Its few buildings with walls unadorned and the stiff recitation benches, visited in vacation time will not arouse you to enthusiasm; go during school time if you wish to catch the educational spirit of earnestness that prevades the Institution. \* \* \*

With proper encouragement this little "leaven" of the higher education ought to outgrow its preparatory department, at least two years of it, leaving that work for the public schools; and continue to work until it leavens the whole educational sentiment within its reach."

## The Soldiers' Home.

The Detroit Journal of last Tuesday contains the following in regard to the Soldiers' Home: "Senator Hueston is visiting at the residence of Dr. B. R. Hoyt, Boulevard-ave. He is chairman of the joint committee appointed by the governor to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a home for soldiers. Speaking on that topic he said last evening: "The matter is now in the hands of a commission appointed by the governor. I shall go north and meet with that commission next week at Grand Rapids and Big Rapids and have a conference in regard to the sites offered by different cities of the state. In all probability a site will be decided upon in a short time and arrangements made to establish a comfortable home for the soldiers next winter. Last year 663 soldiers were taken care of by the different army posts and women's relief corps in the state. About 100 of these were taken care of by the G. A. R. posts, which subscribed \$300

each; and about 193 are in the different poor houses of the state. It will be the nicest piece of business done in the last session of the legislature to provide a home for the old soldiers next winter."

## Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Rev. N. M. Steffens, D. D. will supply the pulpit.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Prosperity made profitable;" Evening, "Adversity made advantageous." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The Sabbath a divine and permanent institution." Afternoon, "The sheep of the good Shepherd have eternal life."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The significance of our national independence." Evening, "The Great Conqueror."

## A Startling Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs, or Bronchial Tubes.

Trial Bottles Free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Large size \$1.

Beware of Frauds.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

## 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 by H. Walsh.

## IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Express, and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-ly

## Didn't Need It.

A guest at a country hotel, after vainly trying to sleep, summoned the negro waiter and said:

"Look here, what the deuce am I going to do about these mosquitoes? They are about to eat me up."

"Sorry, boss, dat we had to put yer in dis room, but it couldn't be hepped."

"That's all right. No doubt the intentions of the establishment are good, but confound it, you don't want me to be eaten up alive, do you?"

"Oh, no, sah; do n wush ter harm yer."

"Well, why don't you give me a mosquito bar? You've given one to that man," pointing to a bed at the opposite side of the room.

"Yes, sah."

"Why, then, can't I have one?"

"'Cause dar's only one 'lowed ter each room, but I'll take de one frum de gennerman, sah, an' gin it ter yer."

"I don't want you to do that. He will complain."

"Oh, no, sah. He doan need it."

"Why?"

"'Cause he's dead, sah."—Arkansas Traveler.

## A Sign of Success.

While Verdi was putting the finishing touches upon "Il Trovatore" he was visited in his study by a privileged friend, who was one of the ablest living musicians and critics. The latter was permitted to glance over the score and try the "Anvil Chorus" on the piano-forte. "What do you think of that?" asked the master. "Trash!" said the connoisseur. Verdi rubbed his hands and chuckled. "Now look at this, and this," he said. "Rubbish!" The composer rose and embraced his friend with a burst of joy. "What do you mean by such strange conduct?" asked the critical one. "My dear friend," responded the master, "I have been composing a 'popular' opera; in it I resolved to please everybody except the great judges and classicists like you. Had I pleased you, I should have pleased no one else; what you say assures me of success. In three months 'Il Trovatore' will be sung, and roared and whistled, and barrel-organs all over Italy." And so it was.—Manchester Times.

## Special Notices.

An immense stock of stationery just received. YATES & KANE.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by Yates & Kane.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Yates & Kane.

HACKMETACK—a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 35 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by Yates & Kane.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 10 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

KREMERS & BANGS have a full stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, paint and white-wash brushes, which they are selling at low figures for cash.

A FINE line of Blank Books just received. Call and see. YATES & KANE.

For fresh herbs and pure drugs go to the Central Drug store.

FRESH, pure Drugs constantly receiving. YATES & KANE.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just received a large new stock of Boots and Shoes and Slippers for spring and summer trade. The stock is complete and embraces the latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' shoes, which are sold at reasonable prices. We sell

Fargo's Boots and Fine Ladies Shoes. L. SPIRIETMA & SON, HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-ly

CROQUET sets, Base Ball goods and Fishing tackle. Call and see YATES & KANE.

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking effect Sunday June 21, 1885.

Shortest and only line running day Coaches, Parlor Cars and Sleepers between Chicago, Toledo, Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

## FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	F'ht
Chicago.....	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
New Buffalo.....	7 10	7 10	6 00	.....	.....	.....
Hartford.....	2 55	4 30	2 45	.....	9 10	2 35
Holland.....	13 40	3 00	1 58	.....	5 45	10 17
Zeeland.....	10 25	1 40	1 35	6 35	2 15	8 00
Grand Rapids.....	10 02	1 11	1 25	5 10	.....	.....
	9 15	1 00	10 40	4 15	.....	.....
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.

## FROM CHICAGO TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	N't	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
Chicago.....	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
New Buffalo.....	10 30	3 30	9 00	.....	.....
Hartford.....	12 10	5 40	11 35	.....	.....
Holland.....	2 32	7 00	1 45	.....	.....
Zeeland.....	4 45	8 30	3 30	10 15	5 35
Grand Rapids.....	4 55	9 15	4 25	11 15	6 30
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

## FROM HOLLAND TO PENTWATER.

TOWNS.	N't	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
Holland.....	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Grand Haven.....	10 30	10 30	3 30	5 35	8 12
Ferryburg.....	6 30	11 05	4 10	6 30	9 12
Muskegon.....	6 40	11 13	4 15	6 35	9 12
Montague.....	7 30	11 45	4 50	7 30	9 55
Pentwater.....	8 12	.....	.....	8 20	.....
	10 45	.....	.....	10 00	.....
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

## FROM PENTWATER TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Grand Haven.....	10 00	1 20	11 15	3 05	8 15
Ferryburg.....	9 00	12 30	10 25	2 10	7 30
Muskegon.....	8 50	12 28	10 20	2 00	7 25
Montague.....	8 15	11 55	9 35	1 20	6 50
Pentwater.....	7 10	10 55	.....	.....	.....
	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

From Holland to Allegan. From Allegan to Holland.

Mail	Exp.	Mail	TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Mix.
a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
10 15	.....	.....	Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
10 35	.....	.....	Fillmore.....	9 50	5 10	12 30
10 42	.....	.....	Hamilton.....	9 42	5 02	12 14
11 15	.....	.....	Allegan.....	9 10	4 30	11 15
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

Daily all other trains daily except Sunday. Flag stations. All trains run by Central Standard Time.

J. H. CARPENTER Gen. Pass. Agent. F. G. CHURCHILL, Agent, Hol'and.

## Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST.			Central Time	GOING EAST.		
Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.		Pass.	Pass.	Mix.
a. m.		p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
10 10		5 45	L Toleda	11 10	5 10	
10 12		6 40	Dundee	10 10	4 15	
11 04		7 04	Britton	9 46	3 35	
11 23		7 09	Ridgeway	9 42	3 47	
11 39		7 16	Tecumseh	9 32	3 37	
11 55		7 32	Tipton	9 17	3 22	
12 08		7 45	Unsted	9 05	3 08	
12 30		8 09	Addison	8 43	2 45	
12 48		8 25	Jerome	8 26	2 28	
12 55		8 32	Moscow	8 20	2 21	
1 06		8 43	Hanover	8 09	2 10	
1 17		8 53	Palauki	7 59	2 00	
1 38	a. m.	9 20	Home	7 37	1 38	p. m.
2 03	6 47	9 44	Marshall	7 11	1 12	7 33
2 17	6 59	9 57	Ceresco	6 59	1 01	7 03
2 36	7 17	10 15	Battle Crk	6 40	12 42	6 43
2 56	7 37		Angusta	12 22		6 03
3 04	7 45		Yorkville	12 15		6 35
3 10	7 52		Richland	12 09		6 29
3 45	8 24		Monticoh	11 30		5 55
3 53	8 33		Fisk	10 27		5 47
3 59	8 39		Kallogg	11 21		5 37
4 10	8 50		A Allegen L	11 10		5 25
p. m.	p. m.			a. m.	a. m.	

## Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dundee, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome, with L. S. & M. S. At Hanover, with L. S. & M. S. At Home, with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Marshall, with M. C. R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Monticoh, with G. E. & I. At Allegan, with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S. Trains 11 daily except Sunday. B. McHUGH, General Passenger Agent.

## TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

## THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

## NEXT!!

—AT—

## BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

## A Good Clean Shave.

## A Scientific Haircut or

## Invigorating Shampoo.

at any time.

## HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

## FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

W. BAUMGARTEL, HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1885.

## J. W. BOSMAN,

## Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

## Ready-Made Clothing,

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

## SUITINGS

have just been received and all who desire a good CUSTOM-MADE suit of clothes will do well to

## GIVE ME A CALL.



## O NIGHT! O NIGHT!

How bright Jehovah's carpet! Splendid hour!  
Complete with glory—all thy Milky Way  
Pulsing eternally! Man upward looks;  
He looks, and upward aims; and calm-eyed  
beasts  
That sleep not, have thy golden deep for  
dreams!  
Lo! I most miserable of the flesh,  
Proclaim within me th'obblings of the light  
From yonder stars. For I have something  
star-like  
Jealously consoled, and leashed with heart-  
strings,  
Wh'eh, when the heavens throw their portals  
wide,  
To pay thee, Night, thy ceremonial,  
Peers forth on each familiar galaxy  
As if those beacons burned for its return,  
And as I lay my head at rest, each eve,  
Thine oft-recurring mandate to obey,  
O Night! I feel my prisoner more glad,  
More content in his release. Alas!  
Why break'st my soul so quickly from my  
krep?  
Why yearns, alas, my body for my soul!  
Alas, why does my quivering form belie  
Its wretched doom when I upend mine eyes!  
O Night! forgive my corporal delight,  
Forgive my body's envy of my soul!  
Make my poor flesh and blood like calm-eyed  
beasts!  
And let me have thy golden deep for dreams.  
—John McGovern, in the Current.

## LIVING AND DYING.

John Smith was a goodly man  
As ever lived in the same town—  
The word he uttered and loudly praised  
His truly pious worth:  
His life was full of charity  
And free from sinful pride—  
But scarce had lived to thirty-four,  
When one calm evening  
A mule kicked at him playfully,  
And Smith soon after died.  
  
John Brown, a knave of deepest hue,  
Dwelt in the self same town—  
A grocer, meeker, viler scamp  
There never lived than Brown.  
He cursed, he swore, he smoked, he chewed,  
He even keno played,  
And down in Texas years ago  
They say a man he played—  
Yet he lived on contentedly  
And lots of money made.  
Till, finally, a gray-haired man,  
John Brown lay down to die—  
His wife and children gathered round—  
A preacher lining nigh—  
The only token of his death  
A quiet, gentle sigh.  
  
We'd like to live as did old Smith,  
Revered by all the town—  
But when it comes to dying, we'd  
Prefer to die like Brown.

## CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

BY THOMAS W. KNOX.

### PART I.

In many ways the world is rapidly becoming prosaic. The age of chivalry was gone long ago, if we may believe a celebrated writer; steam has destroyed the romance of the sea; the mystery of the unexplored regions of Africa exists no longer; the maelstrom is a myth; the sources of the Nile have been visited and described, and even the sea-serpent has fallen before the searching gaze of the star-eyed science. The Car of Juggernaut, which once crushed hundreds of victims in its annual processions, now remains harmless in its temple; the cremation of living widows at the sides of their dead husbands is rigidly prohibited through the length and breadth of India; and the King of Uganda can to-day receive a distinguished visitor without slaughtering a dozen countries in his honor. The horrible fascination that clings to the cannibal and the story of his performances is greatly circumscribed, as the labors of missionaries and the spread of commerce have demonstrated that man can be put to better uses than to be served up for provisions. But the cannibal still lingers in some parts of the world, though he is only to be found by those who seek him with great diligence.

Within the memory of those of us who have not yet passed beyond middle life the inhabitants of the Feejee Islands were noted for their habit of devouring the bodies of their enemies, and also, under certain circumstances, those of their friends; since missionaries and merchants were established there, and the Island became subject to Great Britain, the British prejudices have prevailed, and the practice is now confined to a few benighted tribes of the interior. When the missionaries began their teachings the natives gave ready approval to the Scriptural injunction, "love your enemies," but they were disappointed to learn that it had no reference to the love of a gourmet for a canvas-back duck. Tanoa, the old ruler of the Feejees, and father of the late King Thakombau, had a palate so delicate that he could distinguish between the English sailor or the French one when served at the table, and he could even name the people of the different islands of the Feejee group when a slice of each was placed before him. An acquaintance of mine claims to have had a narrow escape from being the piece de resistance at one of Tanoa's banquets, and of being taken to and into the royal bosom. He told me the story one day when we were sailing over the Pacific, and wondering if the good old times of the cannibals would ever come again.

"I was on a whale ship," said he, "that was cruising in the South Pacific and had put into the Feejees for water. The ship was old and leaky, the captain was a tyrant, the mate a brute, and every sailor on the ship was ready to desert at the first opportunity. We had a chance to go into one of the groups where there were no cannibals, but the captain knew that if he did there wouldn't be a man of us left. His only hope of holding on to a crew was by having them choose between the ship and the natives who would eat them up. The most frightful stories were told about the practices of the people, and not one of us would venture a yard from the beach where we landed to get water. We kept the natives at a distance, and made them understand that while we would leave plenty of trinkets and old hoops on the shore to pay for the water, we wouldn't go near the little creek on the beach unless they staid a good way off from it. They had no canoes, and so they didn't bother us by trying to get on board. One afternoon a party of us had

gone ashore to fill the last of the casks; the mate was with us and it was one of his ugliest days, for he kicked us about as though we had no more feeling than the boat or the ground we stood on. Because I didn't please him about something he struck me with an oar, and then I struck back with my fist and downed him. The rest of the men pulled me off, but they didn't pull very hard, as they were all right glad to see the fellow pounded at last. When they got us apart I saw what I had done and knew the mate would have his revenge on me as soon as we got to sea again. I thought it all over in a second, and in my frenzy concluded I might as well be eaten by the savages as beaten to death by the mate and thrown over for the sharks before we made another port.

"I turned and went straight to the bushes where I knew the natives were watching us. I just said 'Good by, to my shipmates and nothing more. They yelled for me to come back, but I didn't turn nor stop. The mate started after me, but he thought better of it and wheeled around before going twenty yards.

"In five or ten minutes I was in the middle of a group of natives who were armed with spears and clubs, and had their bodies streaked and painted in a hideous way. They wore no clothing except a strip around the waist, and more than half of them could not boast as much as that. They tore off my clothes, and then examined my limbs exactly as a butcher examines an ox to ascertain his condition. One old fellow who seemed to have some sort of authority over the rest pinched my arm till I almost screamed with pain. The fact that I didn't scream seemed to impress him favorably, and at a word from him I was less rudely treated after that. I wasn't a particularly good prize, as the hard fare on the ship had made me pretty thin, and my ribs fairly stuck out so you might count 'em. I saw they disapproved of me, but probably they reasoned that half a loaf was better than no bread, and so they took me along.

"Three of the natives escorted me through the tropical forest while the rest remained, probably with a view to making more captures if opportunity offered, or to gather up whatever the ships crew should leave behind in payment for the privilege of taking water. We did not stop till we had gone a couple of miles back from the shore and ascended a hill. Through a rift in the trees I saw the boat return to the ship with the water casks, and in a little while the anchor was raised and the old craft sailed out of the bay and stood away to sea. I was alone with the cannibals.

"We waited for the men who had staid behind and as soon as they joined us the march was resumed. A little before sunset we came to a village of thatched huts, perhaps twenty or thirty in all, in a sort of irregular circle surrounding an open space; in the center of this space was a raised platform over which was a thatched roof elevated on posts about ten feet high. This was the council hall where all public business was transacted; it served as a lounging place by day and also as an hotel where strangers could be lodged at night. The sides of the structure were entirely open when we arrived, but in less than a quarter of an hour the building was completely inclosed by strips of wide matting stretched between the posts. I was made to understand that I must remain in the council hall, and to make sure that I did not run away two of the natives were constantly at my side, or, rather, one was constantly at each side of me. They brought me some roasted bread fruit and roasted coconuts, gave me a mat to lie on and another for covering, and while never relaxing their vigilance toward me they treated me with kindness and respect.

### PART II.

"I didn't sleep well, you may be sure, and what sleep I had was disturbed by unpleasant dreams which seemed to foreshadow my fate. But when waking I consoled myself with the reflection that I should have been no better off had I staid on the whale ship and been subjected to the mate's cruelties. In the morning they fed me again with bread fruit and coconuts, to which was added a fish which had been roasted over the coals and was really very good. The whole population, men, women, and children, came to look at me, and after a good deal of jabbering, of which I could not understand a word, but which evidently referred to me, two of the men started through the forest in a direction opposite to the one whence we came. Then the conference broke up, but for the rest of the day I was an object of curiosity.

"For three days I was kept a close prisoner and on the morning of the fourth was taken through the woods by a winding path, perhaps twenty miles, to a large village, where hundreds of natives were assembled as if for a grand festival. The village surrounded an open space of at least an acre in extent. At one end of this space was a mound or platform, perhaps eight feet high, and in front of the platform was a stone that looked like a large gatepost. Old Tanoa and his principal officers were sitting on the mound just behind the stone; the natives, armed with their clubs and spears, were scattered over the level ground and waiting for the terrible ceremonies to begin.

"I was led to the foot of the mound, where half a dozen other prisoners, their hands and feet securely tied with cords, were lying on the ground and at a word from the King I was similarly bound and placed by their side. The crowd opened so as to make a lane from the stone to the other end of the plaza, and that began the terrible cere-

monies which preceded the cannibal feast.

"Fires were burning at the rear of the mound, and I could see the smoke rising in feathery curls from at least a dozen places. Tanoa waved his hand as a signal that all was ready, and immediately several athletic fellows stepped from the crowd, two of them seized each prisoner and carried him about fifty yards away from the front of the mound and then placed him on the ground again. All my fellow victims were natives, and, as I afterward learned, were captured in a foray upon a neighboring island.

"It was the custom among the Feejeans in cannibal days to devour their prisoners of war and those killed in battle. Tribes often went on the war-path solely for the purpose of obtaining victims to be served up as food, very much as in other lands expeditions are organized for hunting deer or other wild animals whose flesh is edible. The crews of wrecked ships or boats were always killed and eaten; they were regarded as the gifts of Providence, and the people often besought their gods to send them a wreck that they might be provided with food. This superstition regarding those who were unfortunate enough to be cast on their shores was more firmly fixed in the minds of the cannibals than any other, and they clung to it after relinquishing their claim to make war in order to eat those whom they captured.

"A conch shell was blown as a signal for beginning the slaughter. One of the prisoners was seized by his two custodians, who each grasped an arm and a leg and then ran rapidly along the line till they dashed their victim's head against the great stone I have described. Then another and another was disposed of in the same way, and carried off to the rear of the mound, and my turn had arrived! Horrible as was this mode of death, it was, after all, a merciful one, as it was unaccompanied by torture. A single blow against the stone and all was over.

"I had been lying on my back, with my head turned to one side during the dispatching of my companions in captivity, and, with my experience as a sailor, had managed to work loose the knots that bound my hands, but I did not remove the cord. My executioners seized me in the customary manner, and started on their deadly mission. As they did so they doubled my legs under me so that the knot around my ankles touched my hands. Instantly I unfastened the cord, but still held hands and feet as closely together as though the lashing were secure. And now for the grand stroke which would save me!

Suddenly I gave a violent spring with hands and feet that threw my bearers to the ground, as they were totally unprepared for anything of the kind. I went to the ground with them, but was up in an instant. We were not six feet away from the foot of the execution stone, and the head of one of my late bearers touched it.

"With the agility of a cat—for I was a great deal younger then than now—I sprang to the top of the mound and right in front of old Tanoa. I flung my arms wildly about and then dropped on the ground at his feet. I afterward learned that he thought I was invoking the vengeance of the heaven on him for the great peril I had passed through, and my prostration was to indicate that he was the greatest of terrestrial sovereigns. I really had no thought further than to ask that he would spare my life, though I had counted upon the dramatic effect of my having released myself from my bonds and stood before him.

"A wild shout went up from the crowd, and the king sat as though he had never been more surprised in his life. If I had been down by the stone I should have been finished off in a minute, but at the feet of the King I was safe until he ordered otherwise, as it would be highly improper for the warriors to mount the platform while his majesty was there. The seconds seemed like hours while I waited for the King's decision, which he finally gave:

"The dead are dead, and shall be eaten; the white man shall live."

"The bodies of those who had been killed were cooked and devoured; I was allowed to go about wherever I pleased, but was always accompanied by two warriors. They offered to show me the ovens, but I had no liking for the horrible sight, and indicated my desire to get as far from it as I could. Besides my inefable disgust, I was fearful that the King might change his mind, or that some of his subjects might take upon themselves the task of executioner and dispatch me without the royal leave. But I must do them the justice to say that from that time on they never manifested the least desire to harm me.

"I was sent back to the village where I was first taken after my capture, and became the slaves of the chief, but my slavery was of the lightest sort. I was treated more like a companion than a servant, possibly for the reason that as the Feejeans can practically live without work there was very little work to do; I learned a good deal of their language, went with them in the forest and in pursuit of fish, and loitered around the council-hall when there was nothing else to do.

"I lived there nearly a year, and if I could have been assured that there was no danger of being slaughtered and eaten I should have been perfectly willing to stay among those people the rest of my life. They were unwilling to have me leave them, and twice when ships came in for water they hurried me away from the coast to make sure that I did not escape; whether they desired my society or were actuated by the fear that I should tell about their customs I never knew, but certainly

they tried by every means in their power to prevent my leaving them.

"In course of time they grew less watchful, and I occasionally went off by myself for a few hours without exciting suspicion. I always went toward the coast, but invariably took a circuitous route; when in sight of the sea I scanned it carefully for a sail, and if none was in sight immediately retraced my steps to the village. Toward the end of the year I did this every day or two, or as often as I thought it safe. I generally returned with a bunch of bananas or a cluster of bread fruit, so that my absence was ostensibly in search of food.

"One day my heart came into my mouth! As I looked through a rift in the trees a ship was standing into the little bay where I had my fight with the mate and threw myself into the arms of the cannibals. Away I went down the path as fast as I could run; luckily I didn't meet any one, and went at such a pace that no pursuer could have caught me. Out I came on the beach just as the anchor went down to the sandy bottom; I looked back and thought some of the village people were coming. I didn't wait to make sure of it, but plunged in and swam off to the ship.

"It was a long swim, and I was near drowning, but I got there all right and was hauled on board. The captain heard my story, then ordered me to be dressed and set to work, and I went to work with a will. He was a rough, blunt, good-hearted man from New Bedford; his mate was pretty severe with the men, but a vast improvement on my old one. All's well that ends well, and I have nothing particularly to regret in that eventful residence in Feejee. I afterward learned that my former ship went down with all on board a few weeks after I deserted her and so my escape to the man-eaters was my salvation."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## A Sand-Storm in New Mexico.

The air was still as death, and there was not a puff of wind nor a rag of cloud in the whole horizon. I observed, however, that the sky had undergone a curious change. There was no diminution of the blazing sunlight, but the deep blue had been superseded by a strange white glare that was nearly blinding, and the heat had increased rather than diminished. We saddled hastily, and were soon threading our way through the broiling labyrinth of sand-hills and out on the broad mesa again. We had not gone more than a mile or two in the direction of Espanola when Joe, who had been glancing about in all directions, suddenly remarked, "There she comes!" and jumping off his burro, commenced tying him up behind an adjacent heap of large boulders. We stared in the direction he pointed, but could discover nothing save the white sky, the hills, and the sandy plains. As we looked, however, we gradually became aware that far down the valley two or three of the hills had entirely disappeared, and, stranger still, that more of them were being eaten up under our very eyes! A little brownish-black cloud, no bigger than one's hand, was the monster that was thus devouring the landscape. We hastily secured the animals in the shelter of the rocks, and came back to look. The cloud had already spread quite across the plain and valley, and was approaching with frightful rapidity. It was not more than five miles away. It swept along toward us, with constantly accelerating speed, a bellying, portentous black wall of dust, that sent long waving fingers up to the zenith. Mile after mile of mesa, and hill after hill, disappeared in its vast maw, until there was only one rise left. This was swallowed up, and then, almost before we could seek shelter, the storm was upon us with a shriek and a blast like the breath from a cannon.

In an instant everything was obscured. I peered through my half-closed lids, and could not see a sage-bush which I had noticed the moment before only a few feet distant. The air was full of the dull roar of the battling winds. We could barely hear the sound of our voices when we shouted. Everything had been wiped away from the face of the earth, and a blur of gray dust was all that remained. I could barely distinguish those nearest me through this strange mist. The worst of it lasted for about half an hour, I should think, but the air was still full of dust when we arrived home about two hours later. Such is a New Mexican sand-storm. We found all our household goods covered with a mat of from half an inch to an inch of impalpable powder, which had sifted in through every crack and cranny. Nothing had escaped.—Birge Harrison, in Harper's Magazine.

### A Good Reason.

"Judge," said a citizen, addressing a well-known justice, "I thought, from the evidence, that your charge to the jury would clear the prisoner, but instead of that, you came out plainly and said that he must be hanged. You certainly do not believe that he is guilty."

"No, don't believe that he is," the judge replied.

"Then why do you think he should be hanged?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I was very favorably disposed toward him and was about to advocate his acquittal when I heard that sometime ago he shot the proprietor of a roller skating rink."

"But, my dear judge, you are not so partial to roller skaters, are you?"

"It is not that, my dear sir. He failed to kill the fellow."—Arkansas Traveler.

BURGLARS have been finding out lately that there is a good deal of danger in a safe robbery.

## The Old Water Mill.

The old water mill—a thing of the past. What man of middle age or beyond does not recall it with pleasure, and cherish its memory as one of the dearest of boyhood's days? How happy when mounted astride a sack of corn or wheat on the old family horse, and headed for the old mill two or three miles away on Shoal Creek! But happier still when, upon arriving there, it was found that three or four hours would elapse before the "grist" would be reached, and converted into meal or flour. For would not these hours be spent at the old mill? The dinner hour came and passed by, but was not heeded. To see the rushing waters and watch the machinery in motion was better than food or drink. But such machinery, all of wood! What jerky, jarry, jangling wheels; what cumbrous creaky axles; how hard the cranky cogs caught upon one another, and when once caught how loth to let go; how, at a snail's pace, the great "up-and-down" saw cut its way through the rough oak log that was so slowly, being made into only a little less rough lumber; how the old mill rattled and trembled in its every timber; how crude the handiwork; how great the friction; what a noisy resistance of inert matter to the propelling tendency of applied force! But all this was neither heeded nor cared for then. To be at the old mill rounded out one day of boyish enjoyment. Hard by was the mill pond, to which my boyish imagination gave dark and hidden depths, whose mysteries would never be penetrated or solved. My fancy was ever busy picturing the strange forms and mysterious processes that existed and transpired beneath its placid surface. The awkward mud turtle, from its quiet sunbath on an old log, was seen to plunge into its bosom. A water moccasin, with elevated head and quickly-moving tongue protruding from its open mouth, was sometimes observed skimming its surface; and from its depths was one day taken a "gar" four feet long, a strange fish, with a duck-like bill half as long as its body. If, I reasoned, the mill pond shyly reveals and reluctantly gives up these creatures concealed in its hidden recesses, there must be yet stranger forms that lead yet more mysterious lives.

In a shady nook, tied to an exposed and projecting root from a great sycamore, was a canoe or "dug-out." This had been fashioned from the trunk of a tree with that tool for all purposes so indispensable to the woodman, an axe. With bark removed, ends cut tapering, a deep, trough-like surface chopped from its upper side, the rude boat was finished and ready for launching upon the waters of the mill pond. The canoe was propelled by a sort of paddle or rude oar made from a short piece of board four or five inches wide, having the upper end narrowed down so as to be easily grasped by the hand. By special favor from the miller, long canoe rides were sometimes taken up the creek in this rude craft. Awhile ago I visited one of these old mills, one of these old relics of a bygone generation, but not the one of my boyhood. Far away from the town and the busy haunts of men, on the banks of a quiet, wooded creek, it stood. Solitary, lonely, forsaken was the old mill. No miller, no sacks of grain, no rumble of crude machinery; only a picture of desolation, and the quiet and stillness of the graveyard. Its great oak timbers were worn, decaying and leaning as if soon to totter and fall. From its sides the rough boards were rotting and dropping away. Upon the roof the rude clapboards were slipping from their places, leaving great holes, through which, without hindrance, passed the winds and rain. Creaking upon its one remaining wooden hinge, the old door clattered and banged to and fro with the wind. From the solitary one-sash window of eight-by-ten lights the last glass was gone. The dam, in ruins, no longer turned the stream aside nor prevented its free flow in the channel. Lazily the water passed under the old mill, trickling through gates that no longer opened or closed, and idly found its way through wrecked waterwheels that never again would revolve.

Much like the history of a human life is that of the old mill. Years ago it had its long period of prosperity and utility, and then passed into disuse and decay. And now like an aged man seems the mill, like a man bent with the burden of years, his hair whitened with the frosts of many winters, his face wrinkled and marred with the footprints of time, his calling, once followed with profit, now put among the things of the past by a more progressive and inventive age, his lifelong associates gone, and his children scattered in distant lands. Occupation gone, friends dead, children scattered, surrounded by a generation that knows him not, living only in the dead past, tremulous with age, the old man leans heavily upon his staff, and longs for the peace and quiet of the grave. But the old mill has gone down, the old water-mill of my boyhood. Over yonder at the village a new steam flouring mill has gone up, and with "roller process" and new-fangled appliances has come to meet the demands of a faster, and, let us hope, better, age.—C. B. Johnson, in Chicago Current.

## The Cochineal Industry.

The cochineal is a larva which feeds upon the pulpy leaf of the cactus, and in the natural state looks like frost or mold. The people of Guatemala carefully scrape them off into gourd, and the cells being full of purple blood they make a liquid of the deepest color. For 200 years these bugs were the base of dye stuffs all over the world, and thousands of people were engaged in their cultivation.



## Venetian Gondoliers.

It is an odd experience to live in a city where no horse sets its foot, and through whose streets no cab or carriage ever passes. You may walk all over Venice, if you like, but you cannot drive an inch. She affords ample accommodation for the pedestrian, but her streets have no roadways, being all sidewalk. From this novel state of affairs the tourist at least derives one advantage—he is freed from the plague of cabmen. The Venetian gondoliers resemble the ordinary Jehus that they replace about as much as a dragon-fly does a dung-beetle. They are a hardy, active, cheery set of men, civil and obliging, limbed like Greek statues and graceful as greyhounds. John of Bologna might have molded his incomparable Mercury from one of these lithe-limbed, sinewy oarsmen. Their fine development of form is due to their occupation, their habit of rowing standing, developing and exercising every muscle in the frame from throat to heel. As a class they are the cleanliest set of men to be found among the lower orders of Europe. The watery ways on which their days are spent send up no cloud of dust or dashes of mud to sully their neat and picturesque attire. Their hands and faces, bronzed to as dusky a tint as the sun and the wind can possibly impart to the human epidermis, and their crisp, curly dark locks are as free from soil and as well kept as are those of any high-bred gentleman. The costume of a gondolier of the better class would be a handsome one to adopt for a fancy-dress ball, since it is very characteristic, and yet simple and sufficiently in accordance with a gentleman's every-day suit to be worn without awkwardness. It consists of a loose double-breasted jacket of dark-blue cloth, with trousers to match. The jacket is closed with two rows of large, highly polished brass buttons, and is bound around the edges and around the cuffs and collar and pockets with cloth of a blue two shades lighter than the hue of the garment itself. A glazed sailor's hat, around the crown of which is passed a ribbon of the lighter shade of blue, with long, floating ends, forms the head-gear. Sometimes a felt hat, with a melon-shaped crown, the brim curving deeply over the brow and at the back of the head, is adopted, but the ribbon is never absent. A sash of cloth, matching the jacket and trousers, and with long ends finished with white worsted fringe, is tied around the waist, the ends falling at the left side. Sometimes the jacket is piped with red, or with the same dark blue as the cloth whereof it is composed; but the style I have just described is the most usual, and is also the prettiest. It opens at the throat, showing a collar and white necktie, both scrupulously clean, as are also the white cuffs visible beneath the loose sleeves, the linen being coarse in quality, but of snowy whiteness. I have been told that the same dainty neatness prevails in their homes, and that a gondolier's ordinary meal of fried fish and polenta is served on as spotless a tablecloth, and with knives and forks and plates and glasses as well washed and shining as are similar articles in a palace.—*Lucy Hooper's letter.*

## Association of Odors.

The sense of smell, by detecting bad odors, may enable us to guard against danger to our health. It may also excite pleasurable emotions and recall the associations of younger days. "The smell of violets, hidden in the green, Pours back into my empty soul and frame The time when I remembered to have been Joyful and free from blame." An instance is on record of a lawyer whose delight was to get within range of a farmyard. And why? His childhood had been spent amid the sights, sounds, and scents that surround the farm-house; and so the familiar ammoniacal exhalations carried him back to the green fields and rustic pleasures of his youthful home. The writer himself met with an individual whom the noisome smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gratified and pleased. His explanation was that many of his happiest days were spent as a student in a well-known chemical laboratory, where certainly that smell prevailed to an unusual extent.

A French author tells us of a young lady who loved beyond all perfumes the smell of old books.

Perhaps, with affectionate solicitude, she had been the constant attendant upon some old bookworm of a father or guardian, and hence the leathery mustiness took her back to days when, quietly happy, she seemed to recognize in the dusty tomes living and trusty friends.

Many a person sick in the city has been carried back to the simple days of youth by the odor of apple-blossoms. The past comes back again in the odors that live in memory.

THERE is still living in the North of Scotland an old lady who can give the curious visitors who sometimes drop in on her an interesting glimpse of Lord Byron. When the century was young she accompanied two or three holiday-makers to Glamis Castle, then thrown open to visitors, and, at the entrance, fear fell upon them. By-and-by a handsome cavalier with a club foot, evidently a guest at the castle, sauntered up the walk and took in the situation at a glance. He put his arm around the prettiest girl's waist, and drove the others giggling up the steps and into the hall, where he even signed their names in the visitors' book for them. Gray is now the locks through which the poet's fingers wandered; but the only survivor of the little incident loves to recall how George Lord Byron looked on that sunny May morning.

## A SINGULAR BOOK.

Scintillating with Sarcasm and Brilliant with Truth.

[New York Cor. American Rural Home.] Chap. I. "Has Malaria;" goes to Florida. Chap. II. "Overworked;" goes to Europe. Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism;" goes to Kins. Chap. IV. Has a row with his doctor!

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day, but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 81. Let me give you a synopsis: "Malaria," as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they cannot cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked, and needs rest, and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic, and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

It is muscular—in his back. Articular—in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business!

Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bleats; cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heavens!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago. I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts."

He dismisses his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him?

The other day a well-known Wall Street banker said to me, "It is really astonishing how general Bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable, I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one."

This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates, and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the Remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical, but since taking that remedy the boy is well."

I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live, but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies can not cure him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's safe cure, which Gen. Christiansen, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy."

Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion.

I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers: "If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease, and I personally know that many of them are so very conscientious that they would far prefer that their patients should go to heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized' means."

And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?

## The Piano.

Any hard substance, no matter how small, dropped inside a piano, will cause a rattling, jarring noise. It is, in every case, desirable that an India rubber or cloth cover should protect the instrument from bruises and scratches. The piano should not be placed in a damp room or left open in a draught of cold air. Dampness is its most dangerous enemy, causing its strings and tuning pipes to rust, the cloth used in construction of the keys and action to swell, whereby the mechanism will move sluggishly or often stick altogether. This occurs chiefly in the summer season, and the best pianos are necessarily affected by dampness, the absorption being rapid. Extreme heat being scarcely less injurious, the piano should not be placed very near an open fire or heated stove, nor over or close to the hot-air furnace. Moths are very destructive to the cloth and felt used in the piano, and may be kept out of it by placing a lump of camphor, wrapped in soft paper, in the inside of it, care being taken to renew it from time to time. Many persons are aware of the great importance of having their pianos kept in order, and tuned only by a competent tuner. A new piano should be tuned at least once every three or four months during the first year, and at longer intervals afterward.

## Farms on the Baltic.

A more beautiful farming country does not exist than that along the southern shore of the Baltic. No fences mark the boundaries of the fertile farms which stretch away over the rolling hills to the distant horizon, all aglow with yellow grain. At intervals a clump of trees, often seen intensely dark against the ripe grain, shows where a farm-house stands, and giant windmills swing their sails on the highest hill-tops. The highway, a finely built chaussee, leads straight across the country, only curving to pass through some village. Mountain ash, birch, and cherry trees border the road in an unbroken rank. In the ditches and by the roadside grow countless varieties of wild flowers—a perfect paradise for the botanist. From the highest hill the eye meets to the south a succession of grain fields. To the north, beyond the soft undulations of the cultivated hills, the Baltic shimmers in the strong sunlight, a narrow line, sharp at the horizon. The dimensions of the brick barns prove the accustomed magnitude of the harvest; the luxury of the farmers' houses tells of inherited success.

## The Care of Children.

BOSTON, MASS.—A leading medical journal thinks it is about time mothers should know how seriously the health of children is imperiled by the use of preparations containing morphia and opium, and given for the cure of colds and coughs. The chemist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, Otto Grothe, Ph. D., a graduate of the University of Kiel, Germany, certifies officially that recently a harmless and yet effective article for such complaints has come to his notice. He refers to the newly discovered Red Star Cough Cure, which he found purely vegetable.

## "The Yankeeismo."

It is commonly and rightly believed that citizens of the United States are not popular in Mexico, though nearly all are wrong in regard to the cause of the supposed dislike. It is supposed that the Mexicans dislike us because some years ago we took part of their territory. A Frenchman is, however, in high favor in Mexico, in spite of the fact that France, but twenty years ago tried to take the whole of the country. The Frenchman is liked by rich and poor, by educated and ignorant alike, while the average American is liked by none. The reason is that the Frenchman there is always a gentleman. Like the German, the Italian, and the Englishman, all of whom are also liked, he enters the country thoroughly impressed with the idea that the country belongs to the Mexicans; that they have a right to be just as slow, as ignorant, and as peculiar as they please. The Mexican papers often talk of Yankeeismo. It is useless to deny the existence of such a thing in Mexico. The American bristles with it at every turn. It consists in a feeling of infinite superiority which is never at a loss for a way to show itself. Its milder manifestations are a supercilious, arrogant air, impatience with the native's slowness and lack of familiarity with our business methods, and general contempt for everything that is not up to our ideas of progress. In its grosser form Yankeeismo is a feeling that the whole country really belongs to the United States, and that it is only a matter of a few years at most until we shall possess it, and that in the meantime it is in the temporary possession of a set of barbarians who are entitled to no consideration from the real owners.—*Correspondence New York Evening Post.*

## When on the High Seas.

On the rail, on a steamboat, aboard a fishing smack, or yachting on the coast, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be found a reliable means of averting and relieving ailments to which travelers, mariners, and emigrants are peculiarly subject. Sea captains, ship doctors, voyagers, or sojourners in the tropics, and all about to encounter unaccustomed, and unaccustomed or dangerous climate, should not neglect to avail themselves of this safeguard of well ascertained and long-tried merit. Constipation, biliousness, malarial fevers, indigestion, rheumatism, and affections of the bladder and kidneys are among the ailments which it eradicates, and it may be resorted to not only with confidence in its remedial efficacy, but also in its perfect freedom from every objectionable ingredient, since it is derived from the purest and most salutary sources. It counteracts the effects of unwholesome food and water.

## Privateering.

In the Congress of Paris, 1856, all the great Powers of Europe, together with Turkey, and, later, forty other states, agreed to the abolition of privateering, and to the rules which protected neutral commerce and confined wars as far as practicable to belligerents. The United States refused to accept the rule abolishing privateering, unless there were accompanied with it a stipulation of the inviolability of private property on the sea, excepting only contraband of war. The United States during the war of the rebellion offered to accede to the declaration of Paris, without the condition it had before demanded. The proposed separate conventions, however, on this subject fell through. No letters of marque were issued by the American Government during the civil war, though authorized by Congress.

Fine feelings, without vigor of reason, are in the situation of the extreme feathers of a peacock's tail—dragging in the mud.

The great diaphoretic and anodyne, for colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks, is Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed; also, cures colic, cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, and dysentery, or bloody-flux. Only 50 cents.

Don't undertake to kiss a furious woman; risk not a smack in a storm.

## "Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class. HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

I have been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I could not tell how many different remedies I have tried, and none seemed to reach my case like Ely's Cream Balm. I had lost my smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to read as I needed. Now I have my hearing as fine as ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did, and my smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, 67 Valley street, Rendell, Perry Co., Ohio.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Blixir of Calisaya," made by Cassell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

It is dangerous to tamper with irritating liquids and excreting acids. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant and is easily applied with the finger. It cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, giving relief from the first application. All druggists have it. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

## "Love Sees No Faults."

It has been said; but, when a woman is dragged down, emaciated, wan, and a shadow of her former self, with never a cheerful word, she can be no longer beautiful or lovable. Nature may have been generous in her gifts, and endowed her with all the charms of her sex, but disease has crept in unawares and stolen the roses from her cheeks, the luster from her eye, and the sunshine from her heart. But to be well again lies in your own power. Take Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It will cure you; thousands have been cured by it. Nothing equals it for all the painful maladies and weaknesses peculiar to women. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The jackass would not hide his ears if he could. He thinks they look well enough.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A DISEASE of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra, should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references, and terms, three letter stamps. Main Dispensary Medical Association, 662 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

He that is familiar with curtain lectures may not advocate stage effects, but he is certainly in favor of the drop curtain.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

## Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cabs, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

CARE may kill a cat, but a boot-jack sent with proper precision is more speedy in its action.

## THE MODEL THEATER.

It Is Located in Chicago, and McVicker's Is Its Name. (From the Chicago Inter Ocean.)

The work of reformation at McVicker's Theater has been so quietly conducted that most people will be surprised to find how radical it has been. While the two upper stories were building to the public view, the interior of the theater was undergoing the reconstructive process which has made it one of the most delightful auditoriums that may be found anywhere. From stage to dome the remodeling and redecorating has been carried so far that, with the single exception of the balcony sweep and the supporting columns, nothing remains to suggest the old auditorium, and these will not be recognized as familiar because of the novel surroundings of which they have been made a part. One of the most important alterations, one that will not be perceived by the majority of the patrons of the house, was the elevation of the gallery ceiling by several feet, by means of which that portion of the house has been made as comfortable as any other part. This was done in conformity with Mr. McVicker's idea that all patrons of his house should be entertained agreeably and without suffering unpleasant annoyances, whether they paid \$1.50 for admission or only 25 cents. For the same reason he has furnished to every portion of the house, gallery included, separate retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and stationed a water fountain for the supply of ice water upon every landing. These attentions, together with the seating arrangements and the unique plan of ventilation introduced, will certainly tend to make this theater a model in the care of patrons. The ventilating system referred to is rather complicated, but it may be sufficiently explained in a few words: By a series of ducts and revolving fans the air, which has first been purified by passing through a filter of charcoal and gravel, is conveyed to the top of the building and forced downward into the auditorium through large induction tubes. The air is not only forced in by pressure, but it is drawn downward by suction of fans located beneath the auditorium and carried off through innumerable exits at regular intervals about the house and under the seats. This keeps going a continuous supply of fresh, pure air without creating a draft, and prevents the dust and refuse particles of the floor rising into the atmosphere to be inhaled. In winter, by the same process, heated air will be supplied. It may be well to state that boilers, furnaces, and all fire appliances have been removed from the theater building to one across the alley, and as all the lighting will be done by electric burners, there is no danger by fire to be apprehended. Nevertheless, as a further precaution against any possible contingency, a heavy twenty-inch fire wall has been built underneath, dividing the stage and auditorium spaces, so there is no chance for a fire to spread in that way from stage to auditorium. But if there are timid ones who think even these measures insufficient to reassure them, they will find consolation in the fact that the auditorium has been so arranged that each one of its seven aisles leads directly to an exit, and that each exit opens straight upon the street or alleys. There are twenty-three exits of this description throughout the house.

Mr. McVicker feels satisfied that this will be pronounced the model theater of the country, and, in order to have that said by the profession as well as by the public, he has made the improvements behind the stage conform with those in front.

A general invitation is extended to people living outside of the city to inspect this model theater when visiting Chicago. Here the play can be enjoyed with a feeling of safety by all lovers of first-class drama.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

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The most modern in design.  
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Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself.

In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved. The pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been treated a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week.

Send for free pamphlet, containing directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels constive, have legs burned and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing directions, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. Epilepsy positively cured. If order fails, send 1 cent in stamp to my postage.

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C. N. V. No. 27-85

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



LIPPINCOTT'S Magazine for July opens with a fresh and long installment of "On This Side," which few readers will be likely to pass over in quest of more entertaining matter. No serial during the present year has excited wider interest or been more unanimously commended. "A Temple Pilgrimage," by Henry F. Reddall, describes very delightfully the buildings and purlieus of those famous inns of court, the Middle and Inner Temple, so rich and historical and literary associations, extending from the days of the Crusaders to those of Goldsmith, Lamb and Dickens. "The Next Vacation," by Alice Wellington Rollins, offers a tempting bait to summer tourists in its fascinating description of the scenery of the Great Lakes and the varied incidents of the inland voyage from Buffalo or Detroit to Duluth. "The Pioneers of the Southwest" is the first of two historical papers by Edmund Kirke. An article by J. Bunting, on the late Joseph J. Mickley, the well-known collector of coins, autographs and rarities of many kinds, and a man of singular simplicity and charm of mind, will interest readers of kindred tastes and pursuits, while those who like sea sports and a dash of adventure will find attraction in "The White Whalers," by C. F. Holder. Miss Tinker's "Aurora" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion in this number, which also contains some capital short stories and anecdotal papers.

#### An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by H. Walsh.

St. NICHOLAS for July, has very properly a decidedly patriotic flavor. The number opens with an interesting sketch by Edward Eggleston, entitled, "A school of long ago," which shows us the old methods in which some of our forefathers gained their education, while in "Washington's First Correspondence" we can read the first letter ever written by the Father of his Country; "Among the Law-makers" contains an instructive and entertaining description of the organization of our National Government from the time that the bell of Carpenter's Hall rang out the good news of the Declaration of Independence, which act is specially commemorated in a stirring poem, "The Liberty Bell," by E. S. Brooks; in the Letter Box, are some spirited verses describing the heroic act of Elizabeth Zane, a brave American girl of the olden time; and in "A School Afloat," Eusign Gibbons, of the Navy, and Charles Barnard explain how patriotic American boys are made into practical American sailors. Lieutenant Schwatka, however, tells us in "The Children of the Cold" of some young Americans who no doubt often indulge in snow-ball fighting on the Fourth of July, while the third paper of the "Historic Girls" series, takes us away back to the time of "Clotilda of Burgundy: the Girl of the French Vineyards," and Mozart is the subject of this month's "From Bach to Wagner" biographical. The frontispiece, entitled "The Pet Fawn," is from a drawing by Mary Hallock Foote, and there is a number of bright short stories and poems by Laura E. Richards, Helen Gray Cone, Alice Wellington Rollins, Irene Putnam, and others; while the popular serial stories by J. T. Trowbridge and William M. Baker, all continue to increase in interest with each installment.

Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted to cure all malarial disorders, when the directions are faithfully followed.

EVEN the alphabet is ruralizing. Only four letters remain in "town,"—N, Y, N, e, s. But there are only ten in "the country," so where are the rest?—*Whitell Times*. Some are in the forest; others in the sea.—*Oil City Derrick*.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, operating through the blood, radically cures every scrofulous taint or infection.

#### New Advertisements.

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Prop. A. B. TAYLOR,

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Will leave Holland at 2 p. m., on SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, for Saugatuck and Chicago. Returning, will leave O'Connor's dock, north end Rush-st bridge at 6 p. m.

Fare, \$2.00. Round Trip, \$3.50.  
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A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful physicians in the U. S. (now deceased), for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, etc. Sold by all Druggists and Vendors of Medicines.

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GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

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PETER H. WILMS. 13-17

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First-class return tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Orange City, to our lands, we sell for ten dollars only. Excursions will leave these places under our own management. Return tickets from Holland, Muskegon, Grand Haven and Grand Rapids for seventeen dollars only. Go and judge for yourself. Write or apply to

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