

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1886

Holland City News: 1880-1889

---

7-3-1886

### Holland City News, Volume 15, Number 22: July 3, 1886

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1886](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1886)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 15, Number 22: July 3, 1886" (1886). *Holland City News: 1886*. 27.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1886/27](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1886/27)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1886 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).

# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 22.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 723.

## 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.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.

### L. S. PROVIN,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent.  
Office Lovett's Block, opp. Sweet's Hotel,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## 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 pertaining to the business.

### Furniture.

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

### Grocery Dealers.

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

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. It 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.

PHENIX 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 back for accommodation of guests.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

VAN DER VEN, J. M., Manufactures the best 5 cent cigar made. Havana filled. Smoke them. For sale by all dealers. 2-ly.

### Physicians.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Baugse. 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.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Ninth Street, three doors east of corner of Ninth and Fish streets.

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

## Societies.

### 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 evening, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 10, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

### Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to  
HARMONY LOCK BOX,  
Holland, Mich.

27-y

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Apples, 30c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 9 to 10 cts.; Eggs, 10c; Honey, 15c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, new 80c.

### RETAIL.

Apples, 40, 50c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 11c; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 18c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, new 90c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$2.50; Corn Meal, \$1.10; Corn, shelled, new 35c; Flour, \$4.30; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$2.00; Hay, \$18.00; Oats, \$1.00; Potatoes, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$2.10; Wheat, white, 75c; Red Fultz, 75c; Lancaster Red, 75c. Corn, ear, 35c.

### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$2.50; Corn Meal, \$1.10; Corn, shelled, new 35c; Flour, \$4.60; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$2.00; Hay, \$18.00; Oats, \$1.00; Potatoes, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$2.10; Wheat, white, 75c; Red Fultz, 75c; Lancaster Red, 75c. Corn, ear, 40c.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. M. ASTRA and her son Roelof are visiting in Chicago.

WHITE Bass are in and the local anglers are in their glory.

REV. JONES is expected home to-day and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

Miss ANNA DYKEMA is visiting friends in the suburban city of Grand Rapids.

PERCH fishing has been good all this week and large strings have been caught.

Miss BESSIE GEORGE, of Cedar Springs, is visiting Miss Harriet Hanson of this city.

THE Sunday School of the Methodist Church held a picnic at Macatawa last Wednesday.

NEARLY all the little hamlets surrounding Holland City are celebrating the Fourth of July.

THE Knights of Honor of Grand Rapids to the number of seventy visited Macatawa last Wednesday.

THEY say sliced cucumbers will kill cockroaches. We have never eaten them for that purpose.

Mrs. S. J. HIGGINS, teacher in the Holland Public School is visiting in Otsego, her former home.

A LARGE Sabbath school excursion from Kalamazoo to Macatawa Park, July 14th has been arranged.

THE cornice, the front, and sides, of the City Hotel are receiving a much needed coat of paint.

A MILITARY excursion from Grand Rapids to Muskegon is advertised to pass through this city July 5th.

OFFICER ODELL has captured eighteen tramps during his midnight rambles around the city the past two weeks.

Miss LENA PFANSTIEL and Miss Emeline Dutton, teachers in the Muskegon schools, are home for the vacation.

THE American Eagle soars high in many Michigan towns to-day. Monday will also be observed by many as the "day we celebrate."

SEVERAL excursions to the Parks at Macatawa Beach are being arranged. The season promises to be one of unusual success.

THE Board of Superintendents of the Western Theological Seminary at Hope College will meet in this city on Tuesday, July 13.

THE steamer "Daisy" will leave Holland to-day at 12:30 for Saugatuck on an excursion, and will return here in the evening.

THE Methodist Church Social will be held at the home of Mrs. T. J. Boggs on Wednesday evening of next week. All are invited.

WE notice that the columns of our city journals contain but a limited account of the closing exercises of our High School. Why is this thus?

THEY say that talk is cheap, but our experience leads us to believe that this is not always true, especially when it is through the telephone.

FOR Ice Cream and other refreshments visit the Howard store on River street to-day. The ladies of Grace Episcopal Church have it in charge.

WE expect to be able to notice in a few weeks that a large and growing industry will be located in our midst. Negotiations are now pending for securing it.

THE Fourth of July coming on Sunday this year, there will be special services at Grace Episcopal Church, set forth by the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese.

A PARTY was here this week desiring to secure forty or more rooms for two months at our summer resort. The accommodations are not half large enough.

BUTTERMILK is the popular and refreshing drink indulged in by the thirsty public these hot and sultry days. It is indeed a very healthy and refreshing beverage.

THE "Supreme Temple of the Patriarchal Circle" will give an excursion from Grand Rapids to Macatawa on July 16. The picnic will be held at Scott's Grove.

THE grocery firm of D & P. De Vries has been dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Dirk De Vries. See notice elsewhere in our columns.

G. VYN, of North Carolina, called at our office this week. Mr. Vyn has been visiting his son at Fremont and rusticating at Macatawa. He leaves for his home to-day.

GENTLE reader we ask you to read the "Letter from California" published in this issue and from the pen of a former lady resident of Holland. It is very interesting.

A LARGE new excavator or steam shovel, built at Bay City, was brought here on Wednesday last by conductor Gibbons for use on the Chicago and West Mich. R'y.

THERE will be no Sunday school on the first Sunday in each month at the Episcopal Church. Instead, a children's service with short sermon by the pastor at 3:30 p. m.

THE Post Office will be closed on Monday next with the exception of from 9 until 11 o'clock and from 2 until 6 o'clock. If you want mail on that day call between those hours.

THE "Bum Boat" at Macatawa last Sunday was the scene of great confusion, in which lager beer, men, boys, broken noses and gashed faces were mixed indiscriminately.

THE ladies of Grace Episcopal Church have completed arrangements for furnishing refreshments at the Howard Store on River street to-day. Do not fail to give them a call.

On July 3, 4, and 5 tickets will be sold at Holland at one fare for the round trip to all points on the line of the Chicago & West Michigan R'y. Tickets good to return not later than July 6, 1886.

THE farmers in this locality need not go away from home for their agricultural implements. Our dealers will supply their wants cheaply and honestly. This bit of advertising is given gratuitously.

OUR Board of Education is now wrestling with the question of whom to employ as teachers in the Public Schools. They have secured a number as will be seen from the proceedings of the Board.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 1st, 1886: Miss Flora Patterson, Mollie Sears, Mr. M. Angus, Mrs. George Turner.  
WM. VERBEK, P. M.

M. NOTIER, of the Holland Crystal Creamery, informs us that about eight hundred pounds of butter is made daily at the creamery. The returns he gets show that the butter brings the highest market price.

A LARGE and very pleasant Lawn Party occurred at the home of Supt. Hummer, of the Public School, on last week Friday night, in which the teachers and many of the pupils of the High School participated.

THE Detroit Journal says that the homes of the pretty girls of this city are marked by broken front gates. That is not so, if it were nearly every front gate in this city would be broken, and that we know is not true.

De Hollander has just entered upon its thirty-sixth volume. Bro. Benjaminse, the publisher, and "our neighbor," is getting to be afraid the paper will soon be as old as he is. At all events we wish him abundant prosperity.

OUR citizens should not lose sight of the fact that the steamer "Daisy" leaves Holland daily at 5:30 p. m. and arrives in Saugatuck in time for the Chicago boats. It is a very pleasant way to visit the "Garden City" and a very cheap way also.

AS THE cherry is now here, it would be well for "our housewives" to bear in mind that if they put the cherries into a bucket of water they can detect the wormy ones by seeing them rise to the top, while the sound, healthy ones sink to the bottom. Remember this.

GENERAL Traffic Manager W. A. Carpenter is now acting General Manager of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y. General Manager J. B. Mulliken is about to depart for Europe on a three months visit, and Mr. Carpenter will occupy his place during his absence.

THE Rev. G. S. Ayers, Rector of Grace Church, leaves on Monday for the east, New York State. He will return the following week with his family. The house lately occupied by Mrs. Higgins is being put in readiness for the dominie's family to occupy on their return.

LAST Wednesday afternoon Henry Kamperman, foreman in the Phoenix Planing Mill, cut his left thumb in a shocking manner while operating a "rip" saw. Dr. Van Putten dressed the mangled thumb and reports that he will save the injured member from amputation.

GERRIT VAN DER HILL, a boy of 15 years employed in the Holland Butter Tub Factory, had the misfortune on last Tuesday to so badly cut the second and third fingers of his left hand in a machine for sawing heading that amputation was necessary. Dr. Wm. Van Putten performed the operation and dressed the injured hand.

ELDER CLAPPER, of Ventura, held services on the corner of River and Eighth streets last Thursday evening. It seems as though the old gentleman would never get over the conceit he obtained several years ago, when he held rival meetings here and met with considerable success. The residents now-a-days don't seem to take so well to the Elder.

THE Board of Education have settled the "spanking machine" difficulty. The result is such as will not reflect any too much credit on either the Superintendent or the Board. We think that, in order to redeem themselves, the board should now analyze the well established fact:

"That the old black hen, she crossed the road," and they would find

"The reason why she crossed the road, Was because she crossed the road, sir."

THERE has nothing happened that has given the editor of the NEWS so much pleasure as the recording of the promotion of one of Holland's most honored and gentlemanly citizens, Mr. M. W. Rose, to the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y. Mr. Rose entered upon the duties of his office on last Thursday, July 1. His many warm friends here join us in congratulating him.

ALL parties who are indebted to us will please call and settle. We are about to commence an active campaign against all our delinquents, and if a desire to "save money" will stimulate those characters into calling early we will make liberal deductions, but if not, we shall charge full price and take active measures to collect every cent due us, even if it costs all and even more than the several amounts of their indebtedness. We must and will have these accounts settled either to our benefit or to the discredit of those owing us.

It is evident that Dr. Hess is doing a great amount of good here in our community, for people come from near and far for treatment. All of whom are satisfied but he is the doctor. A well known citizen of our place was heard to say to a friend on the street that he wouldn't be willing to take one hundred dollars for the benefit already received from the treatment of Dr. Hess. Another man living here who was treated 6 years ago by him who at the beginning of his treatment was considered hopeless was cured and has remained well ever since, these cases can be referred to if necessary. The Doctor will again visit Holland, Monday, July 5th, at the City Hotel.

### Railway Officials Visit the Park.

WEDNESDAY morning last Superintendent Agnew's car of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, arrived in this city by special train with the following named gentlemen: J. B. Mulliken, Detroit, General Manager; J. K. V. Agnew, General Superintendent; W. A. Carpenter, Traffic Manager; J. H. Carpenter, late General Freight Agent; M. W. Rose, Assistant General Freight Agent; Wm. A. Gavett, Assistant General Passenger Agent, J. M. Sterling, General Road Master, G. W. Watrous, Superintendent Motive Power, of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y; J. W. Courtright, of Boston, Mass.; H. N. Moore, A. V. Pantlind, J. Boyd Pantlind, H. W. Nash, M. C. Burch, Geo. W. Thompson, A. B. Cole, Wm. A. Smith, R. M. Montgomery, Chas. Skinner, H. J. Ledyard, Crawford Angell, of Grand Rapids. The party were here joined by Otto Breyman of this city and proceeded by the magnificent steam-tug Geo. P. Savidge, chartered for the occasion, to

the West Mich. Park, where dinner was served by mine host Spires, of "The Ottawa." It was the first visit of Mr. Mulliken and others of the party to the Park. All were delighted with the new hotel and surroundings and the views about the several parks generally. "The Ottawa" came in for especial encomiums upon its location, elegant furnishing, and the admirable manner in which the guests were received. At one o'clock the party returned by the "Savidge" and were conveyed by special train to Grand Rapids.

### Echoes from the Meeting of the W. M. Press Association.

In the press of business incident to commencement week and an office full of job work, we could not give as much space in our last News to the meeting of this important association to Western Michigan as we desired, and hence the occasion for this weak effusion. This State is boastful over the fact that it has two Press Associations, the Michigan and the West Michigan. Last season they held a joint meeting at Traverse City and it was attended by from two to three hundred interested parties. From this fact the people of this city expected to welcome a larger number of "pencil pushers" as their guests, and were somewhat disappointed at not being able to extended the right hand of hospitable friendship to a larger number. If there is anything that the people of Holland take pride in doing it is to welcome and receive cordially all "distinguished" strangers, and especially professional gentlemen, and when last week Thursday the steamer landed at the dock at Macatawa is it any wonder that a large number of our most influential and respected citizens had gathered there in spite of the fact of so many purely local events that were occurring in the city? When the party was landed and taken to the Park House and given into the hands of Landlord Ryder, and his estimable wife, a general round of handshaking and "how do you do sir" was indulged in and the Committee on Hotels were enabled to assign "the guests" to their quarters. The fast and elegantly fitted steam yacht "Savidge" acted as a ferry boat between the different landings and after a short and very informal reception nearly the entire party found its way to the new hotel, "The Ottawa", where a lunch, "liquid refreshment" and a dance seemed to attract the men whose "pen is mightier than the sword" and held the majority of them until nearly morning. Friday morning the crowd of journalists were escorted about the noted resort and shown the beauties of the place from the "Golden Gate" to the tops of "Lookout Mountain" and Mount Pisgah. The economies from the members of the party were such as to fill the hearts of those of our residents within hearing with pride and respect for the good judgment and taste possessed by even so poor an object as an editor. The last meeting of the association was held in the grove at the foot of the south mountain. Dr. Chas. Scott delivered an address of welcome which was responded to by C. H. Hampton. Resolutions of thanks to the good people who had entertained the association during the week, and appropriate memorial resolutions on the deaths of Editors Ricaby, of St. Joseph, and Earle of Hartford were passed. The election of officers resulted thus: President—W. P. Nisbett, Big Rapids Herald. Vice-President—Geo. W. Perry, Bellevue Gazette. Secretary—"Ren" Barker, Reed City Clarion. Treasurer—L. J. Merchant, St. Joseph Herald. Executive Committee—H. M. Rose, Grand Rapids Leader and C. C. Phillips, Bangor Reflector. Delegates to the National Press Association at Denver, Col. next June: M. T. Ryan, Allegan Democrat; Lloyd Breeze, Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald; Alternates, D. C. Henderson, Allegan Journal and Tribune; C. E. Barnes, Battle Creek Call; and F. A. Hobbs, Benton Harbor Palladium. At 11:45 the party took the steamer Macatawa for this city and a portion of the guests took dinner at the City Hotel and the balance at the Phoenix Hotel. After the "feed" carriages were supplied and the entire party were driven about the city. Nearly all of those who had never visited Holland before were surprised at the size, the beauties, and the number of manufactories with which our city is blessed and many very complimentary remarks were heard expressed by the editors and their ladies. We shall undoubtedly hear more in the near future and as they are uttered we shall "echo" them through the columns of the NEWS.

# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

In a hospital at Buffalo, in the case of a woman with a tumor in her throat, an opening was made into the stomach, through which food is passed directly.... New York dispatch: Ex-President Arthur has gone to New London, Conn. He was accompanied by his son Allan, his sisters (Mrs. McElroy and Mrs. Caw), Miss Nellie Arthur and her maid, and Dr. Peters. Mr. Arthur walked through the railway station leaning on the arm of his son. He stepped up to the platform alone, but slipped and nearly fell at the top step. Recovering himself he entered the car. The ex-President looked pale and worn. Several friends came to say good-by. To one of them he said: "My only trouble is my stomach." Then he added, laughingly: "You know how good that used to be." In reply to a question his physician said that his patient was progressing favorably, and without doubt would be benefited by a change of air.

MAYOR GRACE removed General Alexander Shaler from his position as President of the Health Board, and forwarded to Governor Hill, for his approval, a copy of the evidence and findings in the case tried before him, in which General Shaler was charged with receiving a bribe for his vote in favor of the purchase of certain armory sites while acting as a member of the old Armory Board.

BOMBY, the big rhinoceros, just imported from Hamburg, died at the New York Central Park Zoological Garden last week. The animal cost \$5,000, and was only put into his new quarters a few days previous. It was supposed to be the largest one in the world living in captivity. An affection of the lungs is supposed to have been the cause of death.

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., dispatch reports a distressing accident, by which six lives were sacrificed. E. G. Farmer, his wife, Mary E., and daughter, Mamie, aged six; Mr. C. W. Girsch, wife, and two children, both men being members of the firm of Farmer, Girsch & Co., engravers and printers; also William G. Brayton, their traveling salesman, and his wife, went for a sail down the bay in the sailboat Wanderer. They reached Bristol safely, and after a short stop, started toward Prudence Island. The wind was blowing strong, and Mr. Brayton, who was sailing the boat, was unable to manage the craft. When entering Potter's Cove the boat capsized, and six of the party were drowned. The four children were in the cabin, and were not again seen alive.

### THE WEST.

CITY MARSHAL JOHN COWEY, of Detroit City, Minn., was fatally shot by a desperado and gambler named Kellaher. The assassin was placed in jail, from whence he was taken by a mob of masked men and hanged to a tree, after which his body was riddled with bullets.

SOLOMON MUSSEY, formerly Mayor of Cameron, Mo., has been mulcted in \$666 for calling Colonel Harwood, the Republican candidate for Congress, a thief, robber, and murderer.... William Quarles, Edward Hollis, W. L. Buchanan, and Albert Jaystall, all of whom participated in the late Southwestern Railroad strike, were found guilty of conspiracy in the Criminal Court at Parsons, Kas., and were sentenced to pay \$100 fine and costs and serve thirty days imprisonment in the county jail. Counsel for defendants filed a motion for a new trial.... A spark ignited the warehouse of the Consolidated Oil Tank Line Company at Peoria, Ill., and the structure was quickly destroyed. The blazing oil from a huge tank spread across the railroad tracks to the Peoria and Pekin Union freight house, which, with thirty freight cars and one coach, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000, with heavy insurance.

THEATRICAL interest at Chicago centers in the fine work of the Union Square Company at McVicker's Theater. The local press is unanimous in pronouncing it the most perfect dramatic organization ever seen in the West. The play selected for this week is "Love's Martyr," by the author of the "Two Orphans," which brings out the entire company, with the exception of Miss Burroughs and Miss Harrison. Miss Caroline Hill, an accomplished actress, represents the leading feminine character in the play.

A PARTY of three hundred persons went by steamer from Cleveland to Fairport, Ohio, where some intoxicated men mided a tenement-house occupied by Poles. Several of the excursionists were injured, and the entire party was pursued to the wharf and forced to embark in great haste. The Manager of the Lake Shore Road recently ordered the suspension of twenty-two passenger conductors running between Buffalo and Chicago, without giving them any reason.... A bank of Cincinnati has set apart a special vault for the keeping of the ashes from the remains of bodies cremated.

### THE SOUTH.

On a telegram from the Navy Department, the revenue cutter Forward left Mobile for Mississippi Sound, to intercept a schooner loaded with men and arms for filibustering in Cuba.

MISS MAUD JETTON, of Calloway County, Kentucky, who was bitten by a dog eight days ago has just died of hydrophobia.... The boilers of the International Cotton-Press at New Orleans exploded, blowing out the Peters street side of the building and killing two employees.... At a banquet in Charleston, W. Va., the Hon. C. Grosvenor, an Ohio Congressman, said there was an intense feeling in Ohio against the New England States, on the ground, he explained, that these States do not want the South and West to improve.

JAMES EMMETT and Robert Dillard, negroes, were hanged for murder, at Greenville, Miss. George B. Davis was hanged in Seale, Ala., for the murder of

Archie Reeves. He made a speech on the gallows, saying: "I killed Reeves willfully, but hope to die like a man. I have nothing against anybody. The jury gave me justice, but I want the people to do everybody justice. I know God is willing to save me, and I hope He will. Whisky was the cause of all my trouble. I want the young men about marrying as I did. I want to tell them it is wrong to tell the girls that you love when you don't. I hope my death will save ten thousand. I want everybody to be saved from sin."

AFTER the marriage of Reason Stamper and Mrs. Hattie Dinkins at Ashland, Ky., Miss Frances Piles attempted to shoot the groom, who, she said, had promised to marry her. The bride fell in a faint, and the Piles woman heightened the excitement by charging Stamper with having committed a murder two years ago.... In Baltimore George O. Forsyth fatally wounded his wife with a revolver and then shot himself dead. She was employed in a printing-office.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON dispatch: At a House Democratic caucus, with nearly all the Democratic Representatives present, Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison and Randall were appointed a committee to select and push to the point of action such of the measures as it should deem proper to attempt to pass before adjournment. Soon after the selection of the committee Mr. Randall asked if the action of the caucus meant an adjournment by July 15. There was a hearty chorus of "Yes! yes!" from all sides.

ACCORDING to the June report of the Department of Agriculture, the prospect for the coming apple crop is materially below an average outside of the New England and Middle States. The orchards of the Ohio Valley and Northwest suffered severely from the cold winter and the late frosts of spring.

THE Senate Committee on Pensions will prepare a bill, to be passed over the President's veto, giving to the widow of Gen. David Hunter a pension of \$50 per month.... The report that Secretary Manning has suffered a relapse is denied by his private secretary. The latter says Mr. Manning, who is at Hot Springs, Va., is in as good health now as he was at any time during the six months previous to his recent illness.

### POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Convention of Alabama met at Montgomery with about one hundred delegates present, one-half white. Speeches were made favoring the nomination of a State ticket. All the utterances were for a protective tariff and the Blair educational bill. The convention declined to nominate a ticket, leaving it with the executive committee to put one out or not, as it may think best.... The Democratic convention of the Twelfth Illinois District nominated George Anderson, of Quincy, for Congress on the 23rd of last.

THE Knights of Labor in Maine propose to address open letters to the candidates for the office of Governor, and to all candidates for the Legislature, demanding a decided "yes" or "no" without any "glittering generalizations." Among other things in the interests of labor, they will demand that the candidates pledge themselves to vote for a ten-hour law, employers' liability bill, repeal of the law of imprisonment for debt, and the abolition of the trustees process.... The Illinois Prohibitionists, in their State Convention at Springfield, adopted a cold-water platform and nominated Henry W. Austin of Oak Park for State Treasurer, and U. Z. Gilmer of Quincy for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.... The Republicans of the Twelfth Indiana District have nominated for Congress Captain James B. White, a grocer of Fort Wayne.... U. M. Broder has been nominated by the Prohibitionists for Congress in the Thirteenth Illinois District.... The Democrats of the Sixteenth District of Ohio have nominated Beriah Wilkins for Congress.

FOLLOWING is the vote, as recorded in the Senate, on the passage of the Fitz-John Porter bill:

YEAS.	YEAS.	YEAS.
Beck,	George,	Pugh,
Berry,	Gibson,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Riddleberger,
Brown,	Gray,	Seiwell,
Butler,	Hoar,	Vance,
Call,	Jones (Ark.),	Vest,
Cameron,	Jones (Nev.),	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	McPherson,	Waltwell,
Coke,	Maxey,	Whitthorne,
Colquitt,	Mitchell (Ore.),	Wilson (Md.)—30

(RECAPITULATION: Republicans in italics, Democrats in roman. Yeas—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 24. Nays—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 0.)

THE Senate Elections Committee voted last week to report against an investigation of the bribery charges made against Senator Payne (O.) on the ground that there is not sufficient evidence to support the charges. Senators Logan (Ill.), Evans (N. Y.), and Teller (Col.), voted with the Democrats. Senators Hoar (Mass.) and Frye (Me.) will make a minority report.... The Kentucky Republican State Executive Committee met at Louisville last week and decided to nominate candidates in every Congressional district in the State. A call was also made for John W. Yerkes, of Danville, to oppose Joseph Barber, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Superior Court.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Lake Shore switchmen in the vicinity of Chicago quit work last week because eight non-union men have not been discharged, in accordance with a pledge made to them by Sheriff Hanchett early in May. The strikers derailed a number of freight cars and delayed passenger trains. The police had to resort to their clubs to prevent greater damage. The railroad officials are firm in their determination to fight to the end.

THE Iron Molders' Union of Cleveland and Pittsburgh refused to be absorbed by the Knights of Labor.... About one thousand miners at Grape Creek, Ill., who struck last month for the Pittsburgh scale wages, are now being forcibly evicted from the houses owned by the company, and have gone into the woods with their families, to subsist on percentages from the union.... A Chicago dispatch reports an exciting incident in connection with the strike of the switchmen on the

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad: "An engine and caboose of the Lake Shore Road, carrying a large party of Pinkerton detectives and Town of Lake police, undertook to reach Englewood. The striking switchmen seized engines belonging to the St. Paul and Nickel-Plate Roads and gave chase, capturing the Lake Shore train at Grand Crossing, and hauling it back to the round-house at Forty-third street. When the officers fired upon the strikers, during the race, many of the latter leaped off. John Newell, manager of the Lake Shore Road, notified Sheriff Hanchett and his bondsmen that they will be held liable for all damages that may accrue from riotous proceedings."

IRON men all over the country are deeply interested in the doings of the Gogebic iron syndicate, made up of Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Dayton capitalists. Nearly \$200,000 has already been invested in the work. The syndicate's stock is \$5,000,000. An exploring and developing fund of \$500,000 has been set aside. It is estimated that the new converters now in process of erection will require from 300,000 to 500,000 tons of Bessemer ores annually, and that the Gogebic ores will be able to displace from 400,000 to 500,000 tons of foreign ores.

### GENERAL.

THE elections in Nova Scotia have resulted as was anticipated. The fight was made squarely and fairly on the issue of withdrawing from the Canadian Dominion. Parliament was dissolved for the purpose. The Premier of Nova Scotia appealed to the electors on a policy favoring secession. The result is that of the thirty-eight members elected twenty-nine are "seceders," and only nine are in favor of keeping up the Dominion connection. A majority of the seceders favor annexation to the United States, and boldly proclaim their views on this point.

AN association of anarchists, fifty in number, has been discovered at Hull, a lumber settlement across the river at Ottawa, Ont. Their oath binds them to burn, kill, and destroy, and they have been in communication with Chicago anarchists regarding the manufacture of bombs and dynamite. The discovery has caused much excitement at Ottawa.... The seventh annual convention of photographers was held at St. Louis, with 1,000 delegates present. The exhibition of views was most creditable.

A NEW YORK dispatch says "the total number of failures reported to Bradstreet's last week is 161, against 179 the previous week, and 184 in the like week last year, 153 in 1884, 165 in 1883, and 137 in 1882. Canada had 13 against 12 last week and 20 last year. The total failures in the United States from January 1 to June 24 is 5,278, against 6,065 in twenty-five weeks of 1885, a decline of 787, or 31 1/2 weekly. The total in 175 days of 1884 was 5,311, or 67 less than this year; in 1883 it was 5,077; and in 1882 it was 3,496.

### FOREIGN.

A PARIS dispatch says that an 11-year-old girl who had been treated by Pasteur for rabies and had returned to her home, has died of hydrophobia.... Herr Krupp is preparing to establish a foundry for the manufacture of cannon at Nikolaief, the Russian naval station at the junction of the Ingul and Bug Rivers.... The French Chamber of Deputies has appointed a special commission of eleven members to report upon the bill to enable the Panama Canal Company to raise \$120,000,000 by means of a lottery loan. Eight of the eleven members are known to be hostile to the measure.... After five years of deadlock between Prussia and England over their respective rights to the appointment of the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, Prussia has decided to found an independent Prussian Bishopric at the Holy City.... The Count de Paris and his party met with an enthusiastic reception upon their arrival at Dover, England. The party consisted of the Count and Countess of Paris, the Duke of Chartres, the Duke of Orleans, and fifty companions. They were received by a large crowd. The Mayor and chief magnates of the town boarded the vessel, welcomed the party, expressed sympathy with them, and presented an address to the Count of Paris, to which the latter made a feeling reply, in which he said that he rejoiced that he had so many friends in England. An address from Frenchmen in all parts of Great Britain was also presented to the Count.

THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR telegraphs as follows from London: "The progress of the campaign has made the land bill impossible. The bill is dead and buried beyond the hope of resurrection by Gladstone or any other man. Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and several other Gladstonites, including some of the Premier's most prominent colleagues, are already pledged against not only this proposal, but any similar scheme. Public opinion leads the ministry in the matter. The landlords have got just what they deserved, according to popular ideas, by their senseless opposition to the bill, and are left to stew in their own juice. They were warned early in the fight by Gladstone, by Parnell, and by hundreds of other voices, that the terms offered were the best they would ever be likely to secure. Early in the campaign the Gladstone side found it necessary to abandon the measure in deference to expressions of popular disapproval that could not be mistaken. From this on the land-purchase bill is dropped from the programme of the Gladstone Liberals, and the landlords will have to wait until they obtain a majority in the House big enough to swamp the Nationals, Liberals, and Independents combined before it can be renewed in any form. The voice of Gladstone is the only one the masses care to hear or the politicians to discuss. Never has the Premier's personal influence swayed the population to such an extent as at present. If the Liberals lose the election, it will be due solely to the want of organization at first prevailing. The trouble is being rapidly remedied at last, and arrangements for further straightening out the difficulties experienced are advancing rapidly."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER arrived at Liverpool and was royally received. He was sick most of the way over, but expects to be able to carry out his prearranged programme.... Richard Chamberlain, member of Parliament, attempted to address the people at West Islington, but was met with cries of "traitor." The platform was stormed, and the speaker and his friends had to escape through a back door.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

CHICAGO telegram: "The officials of the Lake Shore Road, being determined to resume business at their freight yards in and about Chicago, terrified the strikers by placing along the track one hundred and twenty-eight policemen, armed with clubs, revolvers, or Winchester rifles. The crowds were driven from the crossings, the new switchmen were protected in discharging their duties, and the yards were cleared of cars soon after midday, without a shot having been fired.".... The nailers' strike at Belleville, Ill., has ended, the Pittsburgh arrangement proving satisfactory to both operators and workmen.... Seven hundred men employed in the packing-house of John P. Squire, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, have joined the Knights of Labor, and made a demand for an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent. in wages.

FROM computations made at the Treasury, based on last year's receipts, it is estimated that the Randall tariff bill, introduced in the House last week, will effect a reduction in the Government revenue of \$34,977,655, including \$7,044,452 on account of reductions of tariff on dutiable articles, \$1,526,124 on account of the additions to the free list, and \$26,407,088 on account of the removal of the internal tax on tobacco, etc. The revenue for duties on steel railway bars is reduced from \$112,955 to \$86,409.... Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered a decision that unsurveyed lands are not affected by the indemnity withdrawal.

ONE of the most destructive hailstorms that ever occurred in the Northwest is reported from Walsh and Grand Forks Counties, in Dakota. The storm covered a width of two miles and extended for more than twenty miles, and at Inkster, in Grand Forks County, it extended for more than four miles. Crops in the storm-devastated district were almost entirely wiped out. A Norwegian church four miles from Grafton, in Walsh County, was blown to pieces and converted into kindling wood, and hailstones the size of nuts could be gathered up with a shovel thirty hours after the storm. Scores of farmers are left destitute. The damage in the district so far as reported is thought to be not less than \$500,000.

THE river and harbor bill, with amendments, was reported to the Senate on the 28th ult. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was presented to the Senate and agreed to. The House receded from its disagreements. The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 12, decided to insist upon its amendment to the postoffice appropriation giving a subsidy to Pacific Mail steamships. The Senate passed a bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Stannard of Vermont. A bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton as Major General was introduced in the Senate. The Senate debated the veto of the Des Moines River land bill without action. Senator Evans (N. Y.) opposing and Senator Allison (Iowa) favoring the passage of the bill over the veto. President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of William G. Ewing to be United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Randall introduced his tariff bill in the House. Mr. King, of Louisiana, introduced in the House a resolution condemning the proposal of the French Government to assist the Panama Canal Company by means of a lottery loan as opposed to the Monroe doctrine, and calling on the Secretary of State for all correspondence bearing on the subject. Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduced in the House a resolution providing for an inquiry by the Civil-service reform committee into the truth of newspaper reports that the Democratic Campaign Committee is soliciting contributions from Democratic Congressmen and others in the employ of the Government. While the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the House Mr. Laird (Neb.) made a severe attack upon Commissioner Sparks in his administration of the General Land Office. Mr. Cobb (Ind.) defended the Commissioner, declaring that his action was meeting with the condemnation of every land-grabber and speculator in the public lands. Mr. Payson (Ill.) said that he, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, had advised and counseled Commissioner Sparks to issue the order of April 3, 1885, and he stood by that order to-day. It was said that Sparks was an enthusiast. He was an enthusiast; but his enthusiasm in reference to this question was in favor of the poor man who desired to receive a home from his country. Sparks' order was a notice to land-grabbers that a halt was to be called upon them, and he (Mr. Payson) regretted that owing to the pressure that had been brought by letters written by men who were fraud up to their eyes there had not been sufficient backbone on the part of the Secretary of the Interior to keep that order in existence.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEVERES.....	\$4.50 @ 6.00
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	88 @ 88 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	84 @ 85
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
OATS—Western.....	33 @ 36
PORK—New Mess.....	10.25 @ 10.75
CHICAGO.	
BEVERES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.25 @ 5.75
Good Shipping.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Common.....	3.75 @ 4.25
FLOU—Shipping Grades.....	4.25 @ 4.75
HOGS—Extra Spring.....	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	72 1/2 @ 73 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 2.....	26 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
CHEESE—Full Dairy.....	12 @ 13
Full Cream, Cheddar.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Full Cream, new.....	10 1/2 @ 11
EGGS—Fresh.....	10 @ 11
POTATOES—New, per bri.....	2.25 @ 3.15
PORK—Mess.....	9.25 @ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	72 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	26 @ 27
RYE—No. 2.....	55 @ 57
PORK—Mess.....	9.25 @ 9.75
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	79 @ 81
CORN—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	29 @ 29 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	9.50 @ 10.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30
PORK—Mess.....	9.25 @ 9.75
LIVE HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.75
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	80 @ 81
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.75 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....	2.25 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	77 @ 78
CORN—No. 2.....	33 @ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	4.25 @ 6.25
Fair.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Common.....	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.75
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	83 @ 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	40 @ 41
CATTLE.....	5.00 @ 5.75

### NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

#### Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

THE Senate took up the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws at its session on June 22, and rejected the Ingalls amendment applying to all land under pre-emption prohibiting the acquisition of more than 640 acres of desert land under one ownership. The original amendment was then rejected by a vote of 22 to 3, Senators Blair (N. H.), Dolph (Oregon), and Teller (Col.), voting yea. The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: David N. Burke, of New York, Consul of the United States at Puerto Beltrando; Edward T. Pittman, Receiver of Public Money, Durango, Colorado; Samuel L. Gilson, of Pennsylvania, Agent for the Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Montana; John M. Galloway, appraiser of the right of way of the Southern Kansas Railroad Company through Indian Territory. Registers of Land Offices—Pierce H. Ryan, Humboldt, Cal.; W. E. Copeland, Carson City, Nev.; Edward McClellan, Durango, Col.; J. L. Camp, Prescott, Ariz. Postmasters—Fannie D. Porter, El Paso, Tex.; Thomas H. Perrin, Alton, Ill.; James Able, Auburn, Ill.; John J. Ankeny, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Curtis Symonds, Hudson, Wis.; James E. McDonald, Ligonier, Ind.; Frederick A. Edwards, Webster City, Iowa; Joseph J. Topf, Longmont, Col. In the House of Representatives Mr. Morrison called up the proposed change of rule making it in order to amend a general pension bill by adding a provision for the imposition of a tax to meet the expenditures required by the bill. A long and hot debate ensued. The debate took a wide range, and although in its opening stages it presented the rare spectacle of the rival leaders of the majority party, Mr. Randall and Mr. Morrison, in apparent accord, they soon fell to belaboring each other in good set terms. Mr. Morrison and General Bragg maintained that the Randall faction, in voting against consideration of the tariff bill, had violated the pledges contained in the "platform" of 1884. Mr. Randall, on the contrary, claimed that his course in the House upon the tariff question had been in entire accord with the "spirit" of the aforesaid platform, and resented the criticisms upon his conduct with much warmth. A motion by Mr. Reed to lay Mr. Morrison's motion on the table was defeated, and the motion went over. Nine vetoes of private pension bills were laid before the House, and referred. Several of the President's terse sentences and ironical suggestions were greeted with applause. Mr. Morrison informed the House that he had concluded for the present not to renew his motion to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent in seven vetoes of private pension bills to the Senate June 23. The Senate voted to reconsider the vote by which it had passed a bill prohibiting Congressmen from acting as attorneys for railroads, and the measure was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. In discussing the matter, Mr. Beck said he was himself a lawyer, and would not place any indignity on the profession of the law. When elected to Congress, however, he found that his public duties required all his time, and not being possessed of the transcendent abilities of Senator from New York perhaps possessed. The country believed that the \$5,000 a year received by Senators and Representatives in Congress entitled the people to their whole services, and if Senators or Representatives could not live on that compensation they had no right to supplement it by taking fees from corporations whose interests were adverse to those of the people. The entire legislative day of the House was occupied by the Republicans in filibustering to prevent the Democrats from adopting a rule which would result in setting apart for the benefit of pensioners the revenues to be derived from a tax on incomes. Messrs. Morrison and Randall have fought shoulder to shoulder in this fight, and only ten Democrats, including Messrs. Townsend and Wadsworth, of Illinois, aided the Republican opposition. The country seemed to break the uninteresting round of roll-calls except an occasional pass between Morrison and members on the Republican side. The latter frequently proposed to improve the time by going on with the appropriation bills or with the Blair pension bill. Randall replied that he would take care of the appropriation bills, and Morrison informed them that there would be no trouble about the pension bill if the Republicans would agree to amend it by providing for a tax to meet the expenditures that would result from its passage. The proceedings were conducted in good temper on both sides, and were ended by the arrival of the fixed hour for adjournment. The Democrats did not have a quorum at any time, and the Sergeant-at-arms was unable to find any of the absentees in the city.

THE bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws passed the Senate, on June 24, by a vote of 34 yeas to 20 nays. The Senate passed the bill providing for the appointment and compensation of a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, with an amendment offered by Senator Logan (Ill.), which fixes the salaries of all United States District Judges at \$5,000 a year, and prohibits nepotism on the part of Federal Judges.

THE Fitz John Porter bill was allowed to reach a vote in the Senate on the 25th of July, although the debate only began at a late hour the previous afternoon. General Logan limited himself to a speech of two or three hours. Senator Conger restrained himself entirely. Senator Teller spoke briefly, as did Senator Blair, and Senator Plumb only talked an hour. Senator Plumb addressed himself wholly to the Democratic Senators. He charged every ex-Confederate openly with voting for the bill on previous occasions because they wanted to save the Union. General who helped them to win the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Plumb's remarks brought Mr. Butler to his feet, and he resented in the most impassioned manner the charge that he and some of his colleagues had any friendly feeling for a General who they believed betrayed the flag he was fighting under, and he added with a little more of the South Carolina code, that if the Senator from Kansas had made his remarks a little more personal, and in another place, he (Butler) would have resented them in a different fashion. The bill was passed—yeas 30, nays 17. In the House of Representatives Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, made a bitter attack upon the President for his vetoes of pension bills, twenty of which had just been read. "He was astounding at the vetoes," says the report. "In the whole history of the Republic," he said, "they were without a parallel. Austere and rigorous Andrew Jackson, desirous of asserting his power and making individualistic conspicuous, had never monopolized power as the President had done with reference to these pension bills. This man had even had the temerity to usurp at the reports of a committee of this House. He had the temerity to put the seal of his sarcasm on the reports of a committee granting a pension to the widow of some man who had been slain in the service of his country. Who had invested this man with such power that he must assert himself and say to the people of the country: 'I am larger than you all, and I know more about what should become law than the 325 members of the House of Representatives and the seventy-six members of the Senate.' It was a fault of men endowed with brief authority to arrogate knowledge that they did not possess. 'He is no better than any other American citizen,' said Mr. Bayne, 'and he, by God, is not the equal of any man who perilled his life and went out to save the Union.' [Applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Matson, of Indiana, defended the President, who, he declared, was fair and just and prompted by his conscience. Two men might honestly differ upon a question, and that was all there was in it. All that had been said in the way of abuse of the President was uttered for the President was an honest man and the people of the country knew it. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Mr. Peters (Kan.)—We cannot honor the President for an ignorance of his prerogatives. Mr. Matson—He knows his prerogatives, and, knowing them, he has the courage to exercise them. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. Blanchard (La.) thought that there was no need to answer the assault made upon the President. The President could stand the assault made upon him by the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other man. The country was prepared to applaud the action of the Executive when he pointed out the mistakes which had been made by Congress.

Tax sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the House, at its session on June 26. The bill was completed in committee of the whole, after which the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

## CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

Chief Gall, Who Commanded the Hostiles, Describes the Terrific Slaughter.

Soldiers Killed While Fighting in Line Against a Vastly Superior Force.

The tenth anniversary of Custer's last fight, which will be a gloomy page in American history, was appropriately celebrated by a few of the survivors of that dreadful June day. A special correspondent telegraphs as follows from the scene of that dark and dreadful tragedy:

Early in the day the great Sioux Chief Gall went over the entire field and described in an intelligent and straightforward manner the exact place in which Custer's command was destroyed. Curley, the Crow scout, who was in reality the only survivor of all who marched into the valley of the Little Big Horn with Custer, was also present, but Gall turned his back on Curley, and said: "He ran away too soon in the fight." Gall is a powerful, fine-looking specimen of the red race, 46 years old, and weighs over two hundred pounds. He first appeared reticent, and was inclined to act sullen, but when he stood on the spot which formed the last sight of Custer on earth his dark eyes lightened with fire, he became earnestly communicative, and he told all he knew without restraint. His dignified countenance spoke truthfulness, and there is little doubt that the true history of that dreadful day is at last made known. Gall's narrative was as follows:

"We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white men soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swept down so rapidly on the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was big medicine. The women and children were hastily moved down stream where the Cheyennes were camped. The Sioux attacked Reno, and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount them; the bucks mounted and charged back Reno, and checked him, and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, and came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned upon Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up a ravine, now called Reno Creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed." (One of Reno's officers confirms this by saying: "After we were driven back to the hill where the stand was made, there was an interval of over an hour that we had no fighting. This gave us an opportunity to shelter our horses in a ravine and partially trench ourselves." It was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him.) "The Indians ran out of ammunition and their arrows they fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. They then fought with little guns—pistols. The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take position, and were just as many as the grass. The first two companies, Keogh and Calhoun, dismounted, and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge upon which all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied by company and were all killed in a bunch." [This statement seems borne out by the facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's troopers were found piled in a heap.] "The warriors directed a special fire against the trooper who held the horses, while the others fought. As soon as a holder was killed, by moving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. Afterward the soldiers fought desperately and hard, and never surrendered. They fought strong—they fought in line along the ridge. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying, and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with the hatchet—which means, of course, mutilating. "The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supply of cartridges was in the saddle-pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by the squaws. Eleven Indians fell over and died. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the rushes. Some soldiers got away and ran down a ravine, crossed the river, came back again, and were killed. We had Ogallalas, Minneconjous, Brules, Teton, Uncpapas, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river [meaning Terry and Gibbon], we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the White Rain Mountains. Big Horn ranges covered with snow. We waited there four days and then went over to Waj Mountains."

This ended Gall's narrative. It brings out many new facts and corrects some others. It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river, but such was not the case, as the bodies found on the Little Horn were those of a few stampeded soldiers. There were no ceremonies or exercises gone through with, simply an attempt, which was successful, to correct history.

## MURDER AND LYNCHING.

The Town Marshal of Detroit, Minn., Shot and Killed by a Desperado.

The Assassin Taken from Jail by a Masked Mob and Hanged to a Tree.

[Detroit City (Minn.) special.]

Marshal J. Cowey, of this village, was murdered in cold blood by William Kahlihen, alias Big Red, a gambler and tough. The murderer and another fellow of the same stamp, Frank Bennett, were quarreling and creating a disturbance in front of the Masonic block. The Marshal tried to quiet them, but instead Big Red drew a heavy revolver and fired one shot at Bennett, missing his mark. Mr. Cowey stepped forward, when Big Red fired the second shot at him, hitting him squarely in the breast, the ball passing through his heart and lodging in the back. He died instantly. Big Red was captured and lodged in jail. Cowey was one of the most popular men in Detroit City, and had been Marshal for three years.

Public feeling against the man continued to grow, and as the news of the murder spread from town to town, and from farm to farm, strangers began to come here upon every train and by private conveyances, and the streets were thronged with people early in the evening. The body of the assassin's victim was taken to the depot about 8 o'clock to be forwarded to friends in Rochester, Minn., and was escorted to the station by the Lakeside Band and fire company, the entire populace joining in the sad procession. Soon after groups of men were seen in every locality talking earnestly, and it was evident that the prospect was good for a necktie party. At 10 o'clock the fire-bell struck Kahlihen's death-knell, and at the first tap of the bell fierce yells were heard in the vicinity, and a rush was made for the Court House, in which the murderer was confined. That the mob was well organized and determined, there was no doubt. Battering-rams were used upon the outside doors, and they were brushed away as mere cobwebs. The men, who were masked, entered the jailer's residence, occupied by George W. Taylor, deputy sheriff, seized Mr. Taylor and took the keys from his person, and in a few moments had secured the prisoner. A cry for a rope went up, and the cry was not in vain, for in less than a minute a noose was about his neck and he was being hurried down the street as fast as the wild and furious mob could run. He was taken to a tree, hauled up, and amid the fiendish yells of the mob, a volley of bullets was fired into his body. Every man who took part in the hanging was masked and disguised, thoroughly armed, and prepared to meet any resistance that might be offered. Kahlihen was generally considered a dangerous man. It is reported that he murdered his wife in St. Croix a few years ago, and that he was wanted in Montana upon one or more charges of murder.

### COLONEL RICHARD M. HOE.

Sketch of the Famous Printing-Press Manufacturer.

Colonel Richard M. Hoe, whose death was recently announced, was the senior member of the printing press firm of R. Hoe & Co. The history of the development of the printing press is in part Colonel Hoe's personal history. Colonel Hoe was the son of Robert Hoe, an Englishman of mechanical skill and enterprise, who came to this country just as the present century opened. He made his home in New York City, and started a machine shop in 1803. This is the



establishment which has been continuously maintained by himself and his sons until now and which has been known for more than half a century as R. Hoe & Co. Robert Hoe had three sons, Richard March, Robert, Jr., and Peter. The first was born in New York on September 12, 1812. He received a meager common-school education, the advantages of which, small as they were, he enjoyed only until he was fifteen years old. Then his father took him into the workshop, just about the time he turned out his first cylinder press. The boy acquired a thorough knowledge of practical mechanics and developed a noticeable talent for improving little details about a press. He was constantly at work experimenting upon patents which he thought would add speed and ease to the operations of the press. Ten years after he entered his father's shop he invented his double cylinder press, by which nearly twice as many copies of a paper could be worked off in the same time as by his father's invention. Robert Hoe was only 53 years old when he died, and his three sons, at the head of whom was Richard, succeeded him. This change was made in 1846. In the same year Colonel Hoe perfected his famous rotary press, which is the basis of all the better presses. It did its work with such rapidity that it was soon known as the "Lightning." As originally manufactured, it made possible the printing of 10,000 copies an hour. Now every press made on the rotary plan can print from 20,000 to 25,000 copies. The invention made Colonel Hoe famous. It was an even greater stride toward the perfection of the press than that taken by his father in the invention of the cylindrical system. It created a revolution in newspaper printing.

## HOT WORDS IN THE HOUSE.

Morrison, Randall, and Bragg Indulge in a Lively Tilt on the Tariff Question.

The Illinois Free-Trader Calls the Pennsylvania Protectionist a Traitor—The Latter Retorts in Kind.

In the National House of Representatives, on Tuesday, June 22, Mr. Morrison called up the proposed change of rule providing that every general pension bill may be amended by the addition of a provision for the imposition of a tax to meet the expenditure required by the bill.

In advocating the proposition, Mr. Morrison argued that its adoption was absolutely necessary unless Congress was prepared to grant pensions and leave the Government without the means to pay them. He referred to the immense sums paid out for pensions since the war and the large amounts necessary for present and future requirements, and said that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hisecock) and other gentlemen on both sides of the House had predicted that for the next fiscal year there would be a deficit of \$14,000,000.

Mr. Reed (Me.) expressed surprise that this rule was proposed to be confined to pensions alone. There was not a practical man in the House who did not know that the proposed rule would be to fasten upon every pension bill some method of taxation which would prove obnoxious to men who might want to vote for the measure. He for one was not willing to enter on such an invidious course.

Mr. Hisecock said that the Democratic party had not redeemed a single pledge it had made, but had stood covering before the country admitting that it was powerless to lift a burden from the people; that it had spent all the money, and that empty vaults were the fruit of Democratic victory. [Applause on the Republican side.] He wished to emphasize that a Democratic Congress had been in session for six months; that it had accomplished nothing, and that in these last days of the session it stood confessing that it had known nothing about the receipts of the Government, and was incompetent to carry out any of its promises and pledges. [Applause on Republican side.]

Messrs. Laird (Wis.), Johnson, and Burrows (Mich.), and Henderson (Iowa), opposed the change.

Mr. Bragg (Wis.) expressed delight at a reference made by Mr. Reed to the failure of the House to consent to consider revenue bills, saying:

"I am delighted because it shows what sort of contempt the Republicans of this House feel for those who have been so earnest to their faith and their pledges. While they are received with open arms and approbation for the act they have done they are thoroughly despised for their political defection. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Continuing, he said that he had seen the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) take out the old hobby-horse of the tariff, when the war was danced about for the benefit of claim agents, newspapers to be circulated among that class of men whose vote the Republicans thought could be bought by a pretense that the Republicans were the soldiers' friends. [Applause on the Democratic side and sneering cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Republicans.]

Mr. Bragg (imitating the Republicans)—"Yes, 'Oh! oh!' Why was it that when you had a two-thirds majority in this House, when the war was fresh, when men were suffering from wounds everywhere, that you placed a limitation on pensions, and provided that every claim not presented within five years should only commence to draw pension from the date of application? Who did that? Will you answer 'Oh! oh!' It was the Republican party. 'Oh! oh!' Who was it that repealed the arrears limitation and paid the soldiers whose claims were pending from the date of disability? It was the Democratic party? 'Oh! oh!'"

Continuing, he maintained that there was nothing in the pending proposition looking to a refusal of pensions to soldiers. It did not refuse to grant pensions, but it provided for their payment. When gentlemen sprang into the field and duty, and that it was an attack upon the soldier, they were attempting, under the guise of friendship for the soldier, to protect the bondholder—to protect those men who, during the war, fattened on the blood of men in the field, and as contractors filled their purses. [Laughter and applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Randall—I did not intend to indulge in any further discussion of this subject, and I would not except for the language used by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I stand here his peer in every respect, with connection as pure as he can possibly have [applause on Republican side, participated in by the Democrats who followed Mr. Randall's lead previously], and I have courage to maintain them. How is this question? Some years ago we had the same controversy, and I cast my vote then as I cast it on Thursday—from conviction. I resisted anything that tended to free trade in the United States and the lowering of wages to American laborers. [Applause on the Republican side.] I was condemned in some quarters for that vote. I went with the rest of you addressing the Democratic side to a national convention, where I was told that I would have no Republicans to help me. What was the result of that convention? Does any man here attempt to say that the measure reported to this House by the Committee on Ways and Means is in harmony with the spirit of that convention, or the enunciations of those who took the stump in its behalf? No. I am just to-day where I stood then. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff and the lowering of rates of duty, and a repeal in part of internal taxes, upon which the Ways and Means Committee of this House has denied any one the privilege of a vote. [Applause.] I have only to say to the gentlemen from Wisconsin that he has from me as much contempt as I can well send to him [laughter and applause], and I am ready to discuss with him the propriety of my course.

Mr. Hewitt declared that the measure reported by the Ways and Means Committee was in accordance with the Chicago platform.

Mr. Morrison—The gentleman from Pennsylvania claims that no bill is fair and in the spirit of the Chicago platform that does not present him an opportunity of voting on internal revenue taxes, and again and again he makes his promise as to what he would do; and we are reproached by the other vote because at Chicago we pledged ourselves against the repeal of internal taxes and in favor of a revision of the tariff. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had gone out of his way to say that the proposition presented by the Ways and Means Committee was not within the spirit of the Chicago platform. He wished to call attention to the fact that in nearly every paragraph of that platform the Democracy had pledged itself as a party to the reduction of tariff taxes, and had especially declared in favor of the continuance of internal revenue taxes. The war taxes remain substantially as they did at the close of the war, and the party promised reduction. Yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the promise of reduction, and his desire to keep faith with the platform, would vote to consider the bill unless it gave him an opportunity to do something which he had pledged himself not to do. The gentleman knew that the Chicago platform required additions to the free list.

Mr. Randall asked if Mr. Morrison believed that President Cleveland could have been elected if the convention had declared for free raw materials.

Mr. Morrison replied that Mr. Cleveland would have gotten more votes than he did. He had not carried Ohio, and had not carried Pennsylvania by 80,000 votes, and would not have carried them if the tariff on wool had been piled a mile high.

After further debate Mr. Morrison moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

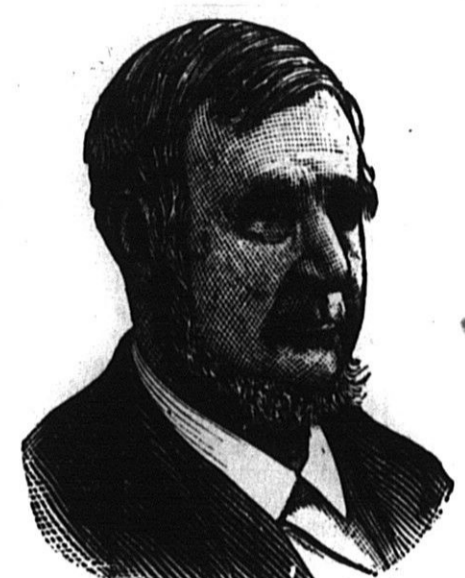
Mr. Reed moved as a substitute to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the defeat of Mr. Reed's substitute—yeas 136, nays 139. Before a vote could be taken on the original motion, Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, and the Republicans, by dilatory tactics, managed to consume the time up to 5 o'clock, when, under the auspices of the House adjourned amid an outburst of applause and derisive laughter from the Republicans.

## DEATH OF JUDGE DAVIS.

He Passes Away Peacefully, Surrounded by His Relatives and Friends.

Sketch of His Career as a Jurist, a Statesman, and a Citizen.

Judge David Davis passed peacefully away at his home in Bloomington, Ill., on the morning of Saturday, June 26. An hour or so before his death he talked incoherently for some time. His family and friends in the house were around his bedside and he passed into death as if going to sleep. Judge Davis' physician says the immediate cause of his death was crabs, the outcome of a malignant carbuncle, which first appeared April 30, but that diabetes,



which must have been insidiously working for two years, was the primary cause, and to it is attributed his rapid decline in health a week before the end came. He had been unconscious most of the time. His wife; his only son, George P. Davis, and wife; his only daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. Swaine, and husband; his granddaughter, Alice S. Davis; his niece, Mrs. Fannie Pierpont; his cousin, John M. Walker; and his old friend, Frank D. Orme, of Washington, were present at his death.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

A Short Sketch of Judge Davis' Busy Life.

Judge David Davis was born in Cecil County, Maryland, March 9, 1815. He received a careful education in the best American schools of the early part of the century. He studied law with Judge Bishop in Lenox, Mass., and afterward in the law school at New Haven, Conn., graduating as the first of his class. Judge Davis resided in Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, being then 21 years of age. His home was in that city from that date until his death. He soon gained prominence as a lawyer and local politician. In 1845 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature. He was a member of no party, and he soon attracted attention by his conscientious work and his freedom of action on all questions. He was chosen to the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois. He was re-elected to this office in 1851, and again in 1861. His capacity for work and his clear-cut decisions soon became proverbial all over the State and beyond its borders. He and Abraham Lincoln became warm friends long before the latter rose to more than local prominence. He became one of Lincoln's most ardent supporters for the Presidency and took an important place in national affairs as an adviser of Lincoln after Lincoln's election to that high office. President Lincoln appointed Judge Davis Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 8, 1862. After Lincoln's death Judge Davis became administrator of his estate. At the National Convention of the late reform party held in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1872, Judge Davis was nominated for President of the United States, the candidate for Vice President on the same ticket being Joel Parker, of New Jersey. When the Liberal Republicans nominated Horace Greeley for President at the Cincinnati Convention of the same year, Judge Davis, who had been a candidate before the same convention, received 32 votes on the first ballot, withdrew from the field. Judge Davis remained on the Supreme Court bench until 1877, when he resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate, he having been elected to that body by the Independents and Democrats of the Thirtieth General Assembly of Illinois. After the death of President Garfield Judge Davis was chosen President of the Senate, in which position he administered law in that district. Most of the attorneys would only go through a county or two and then drop out. Lincoln and I accompanied Judge Davis throughout the entire circuit. We would travel on horseback, generally, and would invariably put up at one hostelry.

### REMINISCENT.

Judge Davis' Early Career—Characteristics of the Citizen and the Judge.

"I have known David Davis since 1848," remarked Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, "at which time he came into public prominence. His first appearance was as a member of the constitutional convention. In the same year he was chosen Circuit Judge of the Fifth Illinois District."

"Judge Davis, Abraham Lincoln, John T. Stewart, John J. Hardin, Stephen T. Logan, Edward D. Baker, Edward Hannigan, Daniel W. Voorhees, Kirby Benedict, Edward Jones, David B. Campbell and myself were the company that administered law in that district. Most of the attorneys would only go through a county or two and then drop out. Lincoln and I accompanied Judge Davis throughout the entire circuit. We would travel on horseback, generally, and would invariably put up at one hostelry."

"Continually thrown in intimate companionship with Lincoln and Davis, I came to know both well. They were amiable natures, but the closest of friends. Davis was of the most positive, decisive character, taking his positions firmly, and holding to them tenaciously and doggedly. Lincoln was suave and more yielding. Both were princes of geniality and capital story-tellers. Each had a fund of stories that seemed inexhaustible, and never lacked appositeness, nor lost anything of excellence in the telling. In this intimacy formed in the Eighth Circuit, may be found the foundation of both Lincoln's and Davis' after greatness."

"The strong points in Davis' character, as exhibited in his whole career, public and private, were many. He had the keenest foresight. Away back in 1840 he saw this State as we now see it. To-day he is a very rich man, worth probably \$8,000,000. I don't know; no one does. He never made a dollar in trade; never made a trade in which he was not worsted. He did not know how to make a bargain, and seldom if ever tried. He knew good land when he saw it. He made all his money entering land. His present magnificent farm of 1,000 acres in McLean County cost him about \$3 an acre."

"I remember once of a case that illustrates him very well. Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, was a merchant on the down-grade. Mr. Davis received a note from some Eastern party against Fell, which he was instructed to collect. Fell and Davis were friends. On investigation, Davis found there were no resources, save an eighty-acre piece of ground near Chicago. Fell offered to give up the land for the note. Without a moment's hesitation Davis accepted. When the Eastern party came out he was incensed at losing the note for a worthless piece of swamp. Davis agreed to take the land himself and pay the amount of the note in money. This offer was accepted. That eighty-acre tract lies between the city and the stock-yards, and is of incalculable value."

"Davis excelled as a Judge. It was his natural sphere. He was more like John Marshall than any man the country has produced. Of Marshall it is related that he would listen attentively to an argument, catch at once the point, and say: 'That's it. That's the law exactly. Now look up an authority or two.' It was just so with Davis. He took the law as a greyhound takes the scent. He never relied on his knowledge of authorities, and never allowed his legal lore to smother his common-sense perception of equity and justice."

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—There are 500 less saloons this year than last in Michigan.

—Mrs. Grover Cleveland's grandmother is a resident of Jackson.

—Five drinking fountains for horses will be put up about Lansing.

—Michigan markets, on an average, 9,000,000 pounds of wool each year.

—J. J. Long, of Ft. Austin, has received back pension amounting to about \$700.

—"Our diseased contemptory" is the way one Jackson paper speaks of another.

—An East Saginaw society lady received a dainty wedding card from Adeline Patti.

—Frederick Barr has been convicted at Pontiac of selling liquor to Orchard Lake cadets.

—A member of the Kalamazoo Fire Department has been discharged for playing base-ball.

—Mrs. Pierce and her husband, of Leoni, have lived together for thirty years, yet she has applied for a divorce.

—Two thousand persons residing in the vicinity of Waldron aided John Brooks to celebrate his one hundredth birthday.

—It is true in base-ball as elsewhere that they cachinnate most successfully who cachinnate subsequently.—Free Press.

—Some unknown persons shooting at a target near the college at Adrian killed a 6-year-old son of Rev. J. W. H. Brown.

—Carpenters are too numerous at Petoskey. The building boom was but short-lived, and very few carpenters find steady employment.

—The Rev. Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, of Morgan Park (Ill.) Theological Seminary, has been unanimously elected President of Kalamazoo College.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, of Jackson, has fasted for ninety-one days. She is afflicted with internal cancer and takes two spoonfuls of port wine daily.

—Willie Fairchild, of Flint, fell into a sewer one day last week, and admitted so much of the filthy water into his mouth that his life is now despaired of.

—Flint commercial travelers have organized a branch of the Travelers' Protective Association, with J. K. Blake as President, and M. S. Carlton as Secretary.

—Last week one Jackson firm shipped a number of road carts to Sweden; another company sent goods to South America, and still another sent a consignment to England and Germany.

—Jackson authorities have suddenly found out that it is one-third cheaper to purchase county poor-farm supplies by wholesale than it is to give out small orders to retail merchants.

—The man recently found murdered at Belleville has been identified as Sylvain Moore of Adrian. Billy Arnold of Adrian is suspected of complicity in the murder, and officers are after him.

—Citizens are thinking of organizing a committee, to be armed with clubs, to deal with the women insulters who every evening pass insulting remarks while ladies pass by on the walks.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

—A 9-year-old son of Patrick Cashin, a well-known grocer, while playing on a raft of logs, at East Saginaw, fell in and was drowned. A son of J. D. Wilson, also about 9 years of age, was with young Cashin, and as he is missing it is supposed he was also drowned.

—John Burnett, a farmer 60 years old, shot his wife twice through the head in a fit of jealousy, at York, and then shot Mrs. Jackson, his mother-in-law, in the neck. Mrs. Burnett will die. Mrs. Jackson is dangerously wounded. Burnett is in jail.

—Frederick Fox, of St. Louis, was wounded in the head during the war. The bullet was never removed and worked into his brain, causing him to become insane. He was temporarily placed in jail until he could be sent to Traverse City. He became so violent that it was found necessary to administer chloroform. He was given too much and did not recover. He died early Wednesday morning.

—It is rumored that leading Chicago citizens are moving in favor of establishing a military post at that point, and that General Sheridan favors it, in which case, it is said, Fort Wayne at Detroit will be abandoned. If that should happen, the Government reservation at the fort would make a splendid terminus to the boulevard and give the west end of the town a delightful little park of its own.—Free Press.

### Value of the University to the State.

One of the most interesting points in President Angell's address at Lansing on the university was his statement of the cost of the institution to the State. Michigan has appropriated in all a little over \$1,000,000. Valuing the buildings, apparatus, land, etc., at \$900,000 and the gifts of books and works of art at \$400,000, a clear balance of \$300,000 is to be credited to the institution. Its chief advantage to the State, however, is incalculable. Saying nothing of the citizens whose education and intellectual power it has added to the forces that aid in building up a community, its renown has made Michigan known and respected, and attracted hither a class of ambitious and intelligent citizens that would not in many cases have come. The enjoyment of privileges offered by the university diverts to the State the footsteps of many a father and mother who desire an education for their children. Citizens with such aims and outlooks greatly enrich the commonwealth in which they take up their abode.—Free Press.

## Fourth of July.

Those of our citizens who contemplate visiting Grand Rapids on July 3 should first read the following from the *Grand Rapids Tradesman*:—"The *Tradesman* has no desire to belittle the attempted celebration of Independence Day in this city, but candor compels the statement that nothing like a general celebration will be observed here. In view of the three-day jubilee indulged in last year, it was thought best to give the surrounding towns an opportunity to celebrate this year, without let or hindrance. Late in the day, however, a traveling Indian show decided to make a stand here on the 3rd and engaged several persons who are easily influenced by financial considerations to work up the semblance of a celebration, with a view to swelling the number of strangers who naturally flock to a large place on such an occasion. The work was undertaken too late in the day to enable the projectors to arrange a programme worth going ten miles to see and the necessary funds needed for a successful celebration are not forthcoming, as business men generally are not in sympathy with the movement. The *Tradesman* utters this warning at this time, not to keep strangers away from the city on the 3rd, but to prevent their coming here to be disappointed. There are plenty of things to be seen and any number of ways by which enjoyment may be obtained, but a genuine Fourth of July celebration is one of the things which cannot be seen in Grand Rapids this year."

## OUT AROUND.

## North Side Items.

Our school, in what is commonly known as the Van Dyk district, closed on Friday of last week. It has been for the past year under the able management of Mr. P. H. Benjamin, of Zeeland, a graduate of the State Normal School, and it was very gratifying alike to teachers and trustees, the wonderful progress the scholars, especially the smaller ones have made. The forenoon of the last day of the term was devoted to reading, recitations, black-board exercises etc., listened to with great interest by members of the school board, who expressed themselves as much pleased with Mr. Benjamin's methods of teaching, and with the advancement the scholars had made during the year. About noon all adjourned to the fine grove on the estate of Mr. M. D. Howard on the banks of Macatawa Bay, there to partake of a bounteous repast, provided for the occasion. We found a large table fairly groaning under the weight of a great variety of the choicest viands, which the teacher had supplemented by adding a generous supply of ice cold lemonade, ice cream, candy, and also a full supply of peanuts. The ice cream was evidently some of Pessink's best as it was just delicious. The repast was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The afternoon was very enjoyably spent in singing, etc. and in ways such as children love to spend a summer afternoon. Jan Van Dyk, Sr., is very busy this season. He has added farming to other business, as he has taken the Howard estate for a term of five years and I must say that his corn is about the best the writer has seen this season, in fact he is making the wilderness blossom as the rose. The fruit prospects on the north side, as regards small fruits, grapes, apples, etc. are very flattering this season. Some parties have already begun picking black caps and red raspberries, the crop of which has been somewhat shortened by the late dry spells, but with favorable weather from this out the crop will still be fair. J. Van Dyk, Sr., is erecting a cottage on Howard street which will add considerably to the appearance of that thoroughfare. Visions of the waste basket and cramp in the fingers compel me to stop.

## Lake Shore.

A terrific encounter between two of our local celebrities, Mr. Campbell Sullivan and Mr. Lawrence Dempsey, in presence of a select audience of two women and a man took place recently, London prize ring rules to govern. Stakes were the championship of the Lake Shore and the contents of a certain black bottle said to contain milk.

1st round.—Both men came to the scratch smiling and after some long arm work, the distance between them during the entire round was about 12 feet, during which Mr. Lawrence Dempsey clawed the air like a wind mill and Mr. Campbell Sullivan vigorously spit on his hands, both men retired to their corners—fence corners.

2nd round.—Eying each other warily the combatants gradually neared each other. Dempsey led with both hands but owing to the distance his blows fell about 5 feet short. Sullivan skillfully parried the blows and countered heavily on Dempsey's nose. First knock down for Sullivan.

3rd round.—When time was called both came promptly forward, Sullivan smiling and Dempsey a trifle groggy about the knees, his eyes almost filled with tears—distance between them again increased to about ten feet. After some more long arm work and a good deal of dodging and ducking and a vast amount of moisture and wind expended by the combatants in spitting on their hands, and during each other to come closer, the audience became disgusted and the referee declared the match a draw. The audience thought Mr. Campbell Sullivan was entitled to the match on "points." "SPORT."

## Ottawa Station.

Received too late for last week.

A steady rain of two hours duration Thursday forenoon, gladdened the hearts of the farmers in this locality. Crops of

all kinds were suffering and dying for want of it. Hay is almost a total failure on upland meadows, and oats are seriously injured. We had several forest fires in this vicinity last week. Augustus Names and Henry Flieman lost some fence, and Baldwin Headley had an acre of meadow burned before the fire could be checked by the volunteer aid of many neighbors. A Sunday school picnic was held in the grove of Augustus Names living about a mile west of this place, on Wednesday, June 23. The West Olive and Ottawa schools were represented. Invitations were extended to Robinson, Olive Center, and Ventura, but they failed to appear. The cause probably being, the threatening appearance of the weather. The attendance from the two schools that met was fair, and all seemed to have a good enjoyable time.

ANDREW.

## West Olive.

The rain that we had signs of when writing last week came on Thursday, and did very much good. Wheat, rye, corn and potatoes, are looking favorable, where they are properly seeded. The Union picnic last Wednesday was a success as far as entertainment was concerned. There was a little excitement over the two young married women who fainted away. A little boy reported that one man while swinging was thrown out of the swing into a tree top and killed, and still hung in the tree top. As no one else mentioned the accident it probably was an exaggeration. Mr. G. W. Davidson, has commenced shingling his new building which is to be used as a store and dwelling. Miss Nina Cady, has recovered from the measles. Miss M. Quale, of Grand Haven, gave her a call last week. Miss S. Ives, returned from Sparta Centre, Monday, where she had been a short time on a visit. Her Uncle's folks, Rev. Mr. Ribble, and family, have gone to Bailey, Kent County, for a week's visit. There will be no preaching here Sunday evening because of his absence. We are pleased at the apparent interest of "Free Lance" in behalf of a Sunday school, in his section, and hope the young people there and others will do their best to have an acceptable superintendent. ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Sunday School, 10.30; Class Meeting 11.30; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening.

## JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

For Earache toothache, sore throat, swollen neck, and the results of cold and inflammation use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil the great pain destroyer.

## Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hort & Co., wholesale and retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by H. Walsh.

That Hacking Cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you.

## Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single broken down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by H. Walsh & Son.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Catarh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free.

Go to Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co. for your millinery. Hats sold so cheap that all can afford to pay for skilled labor in trimming. As heretofore, lining and elastic are furnished free.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure.

## Building For Sale.

The building on Eighth street, now occupied by R. A. Hunt as a saloon will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of Mrs. E. KRUSENKA.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Yates & Kane.

## Special Notices.

## A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principles embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by H. Walsh & Son.

"Make no mistake." See the Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators before you buy. For sale by R. Kanter & Sons.

The "Army is in Camp" at C. Blom, Jr.'s. Smoke them.

## Take Notice!

The Fourth of July is nearly here and as I want all my beer kegs by that time I hereby request citizens and farmers having my kegs to bring them to my Brewery at once and thus render me a favor.

A. SIEF  
Proprietor Holland City Brewery.  
HOLLAND, Mich., June 28, 1886. 22-1t.

Subscribe for the Grand Rapids Daily Democrat the most popular daily in western Michigan, with the largest circulation. Arrives in Holland and Zeeland on early morning train. Sent by mail at 50 cents a month only 11 1/2 cents a week.

Just published No. V. of the *Voices from the Liberal Holland Church, Grand Rapids, Editor, Rev. F. W. N. Hugenholz*. Contents: "Religious Songs," "The Salvation of All," "What there is left of Christianity," (answer to Rev. Steffens.) Notes. Price per 3 months, for 3 numbers, 50 cents. Address, LIBERAL PUBLISHING CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The only Refrigerators having the Leonard improved interior circulation of dry cold air, are for sale by R. Kanter & Sons.

## New Advertisements.

## Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co partnership heretofore existing between Dirk De Vries and Peter De Vries is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Dirk De Vries, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, as he is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said firm. Dated at Holland City this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886. DIRK DE VRIES, PETER DE VRIES.

## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of May, 1886, made and executed by John Schroder, George W. Eddy and Alvin A. Alverson, as the Trustees of the First Wesleyan Church of Ventura, to Michael J. Clapper, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the 24th day of May, 1886, in Liber 33 of Mortgages, on page 62, and whereas there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eight cents for principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of the same, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to pay said mortgage debt with interest thereon at legal rate, and the cost and charges of vendue and sale, and attorney fee in such case provided by law, at public vendue to the highest bidder on

Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, 1886.

at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said Ottawa County, Michigan. The land and premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: One-half acre of land bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the quarter line, 42 rods east of the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section four, in Township Five, north of range sixteen west, thence on West Twenty Street, east eight rods, then north ten rods, then east eight rods to the place of beginning; the same being for a church site of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Ventura, in the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and the same being the site upon which the church edifice has been erected.

Dated, Holland, Mich., July 1, 1886.

P. H. McBRIDE, MICHAEL J. CLAPPER, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

## Special Assessors Notice.

CLERKS OFFICE, June 7th, 1886.

To Simon De Boer, Ervart Takken, Antonio Bouwense, Albert Rynink, Dirk Dirksen, Daniel Kruidenier, J. Albers, Albert De Weerd, Cornelis Van Der Bie, Klaas Van Doersburg, Ulke De Vries, P. Winter, Johannes Dykema, Jan Prakken, J. A. R. E. Werkman, Adrian Van Patten, Mrs. Nies, Albert Zuidema, Cornelia A. Raffand, C. De Jong, A. M. Kanter, Pieterella Ver Schure, Th. Reformed church, G. J. Te Winkle, Estate of A. Pluiger, John Pieters, G. J. Diekema, H. Schaddede, Charles Gonschaw, P. Oosting, Alford Finch, Herman Van Ark, G. Van Ark, John W. Berman, Geo. H. Sipp, Wm. Wakker, Wm. H. Finch, J. Van Dyk, Harriet Woodruff, Gustave Knutson, Hope College, Owners Unknown, and the City of Holland.

You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the improving, grading and graveling of West Twenty Street, special street assessment district has been reported to the Board of Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon Tuesday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1886, at 7:30 p. m., at the Common Council room in said City, as the time and place, when and where they will meet with the Board of Assessors to review said assessment.

By order of the Common Council, GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

## BEST WAGONS

## AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

To which I invite the attention of all who desire a light and durable wagon.

I have on hand a large assortment of BUGGIES Which I will dispose of at the lowest possible figures.

I am making ALL KINDS OF OARS They cannot be beat, and I make anything in the hardwood line.

Carriage and Wagon Painting

Call and See Me before Purchasing Elsewhere, J. FLIEMAN, HOLLAND, Mich. March 18, 1886.

## 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 38 inches long.  
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.  
For making contracts or further information apply to Fitter's Stave Factory, ED. VER SCHURE, Supt. or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

## Notice to Builders and Contractors of Water Works

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan, for the building of a well for Water Works and such other work as may be necessary to connect well with the Pumping Machinery of the Holland City Water Works, according to the following specifications, viz:

GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED AND COMPLIED WITH BY BIDDERS.

All bids must conform to the requirements of the specifications.

Bids for laying pipe must include setting all necessary special castings, gate and gate box.

All bids must be accompanied with a bond of at least ten percent of the amount of the bids, that in case the Bid is accepted the parties will enter into contract with the City of Holland within ten days after the acceptance of such bid, and give a satisfactory bond to said city that they will furnish the material and do the work bid upon according to the specifications and contract.

The preliminary bonds attached to the proposal must in all cases be correctly and fully executed and the sureties must be satisfactory to the Board of Water Commissioners.

Any ambiguity in a proposal which would render it liable to a double meaning or any misunderstanding as to its real intent will be deemed sufficient cause for its rejection.

No bids will be received for material or labor except by those who have had experience in the work to be done.

Price of well and price of all other work mentioned in bid to be given separately, so that if the Board of Water Commissioners desire to increase or reduce the amount of work to be done, the price of such increase or reduction to be pro rata the same as the price given in the bid.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserving the right to increase or reduce as stated twenty five per cent.

Any damage or expense that may occur from defective pipe, special castings, or gate, shall be paid for by the parties furnishing the same.

All proposals to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan, and endorsed, proposals for Water Works.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be received until the Fifth day of July, 1886, at 7:30 p. m.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR WELL.

The well to be sunk at such place as may be designated by the Board of Water Commissioners. Well to be sixteen feet in diameter on inside of curb and sixteen feet deep, the depth to be measured from the average surface of ground where the well is sunk, to the bottom of the shoe. The curb to be at least twelve inches thick, of good hard brick laid in cement. A shoe of iron or wood, or part of iron and part of wood, to be built sufficiently solid and firm to hold the curb rigid and prevent the same from cracking in case clay, boulders, or other obstructions, are met with. A sufficient number of iron bolts to be fastened to the shoe and going up through the curb to prevent any cracking of the curb in case the sand or earth washes from under the shoe.

Each bidder to furnish with his bid a detailed drawing showing plan of well and shoe, also fastenings, so as to enable the Board of Water Commissioners to fully understand his plan of construction.

## SPECIFICATION FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPE AND SPECIAL CASTINGS.

About 192 feet of six inch pipe, one easy six-inch bend, and one six-inch elbow. All pipe to be cast vertical in dry sand moulds, the pipe to be uniform in thickness, straight and cylindrical, and not less than size specified inside. Pipe to weigh thirty-two pounds per foot. All pipe to be in lengths of twelve feet exclusive of bells; to have bells three inches long. All pipe to be tested to three hundred pounds under the usual hammer test. Special castings to be guaranteed to stand a pressure of three hundred pounds. All pipe and special castings to be properly coated with asphaltic lacquer. No allowance will be made for any weight above five per cent. over specified weight, or special castings beyond what is necessary to give required strength. Pipe to stand a pressure of two hundred pounds per square inch after being laid. The material and workmanship of pipe and castings to be first-class and satisfactory to the Board of Water Commissioners.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING CAST IRON PIPE.

Laying of pipe to include furnishing of lead, yarn, and all tools and other materials; also setting of special castings, gate, gate box and making connections with well and the present suction pipe, and completing the laying so as to stand a water pressure of 175 pounds per square inch after being laid.

All pipes and special castings to be laid deep enough to allow four feet cover, when a greater depth is required by the city, only actual cost shall be charged for the extra work. The city reserves the right to change the route by giving notice to the contractor before the pipe is delivered as originally designated, or trenches dug, or afterwards by paying for any work done and expense of removing pipe to where it is to be laid.

The packing to be good hemp, well twisted and driven. The lead to be of first quality. All joints to be at least one and one-half inches deep and flush with the bell after caulking.

All refuse pipe or other material to be removed to such place in the city as the Board of Water Commissioners may direct without extra compensation.

The contractor to keep piping in order for at least 90 days after the water is let in.

SPECIFICATION FOR GATE AND GATE BOXES.

One six-inch gate, double disc brass mounted.

One cast iron adjustable gate box.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners, GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk.

\$1 13 Weeks

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to RICHARD K. FOX, Franklin Square, N. Y.

## BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspension of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER. It acts upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

TEN YEARS AGO, on December 26th, 1875. The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS was founded. It was the pioneer of low-priced journalism in the west. From the first the controlling conviction of its managers has been that a "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be as fresh and complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest-priced contemporary. This has been its ideal. How well it has succeeded in the actual attainment of so high a standard is best evidenced in the fact that it now regularly prints and sells over 150,000 papers a day,—a larger circulation than that of all other Chicago dailies combined.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party. The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the only 2 cent paper in the west that is a member of the Associated Press. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for six dollars per year, or for a shorter term at rate of fifty cents per month. Address Victor F. Lawson, Publisher The DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS—8 pages, 64 columns—is the largest dollar weekly in America.

17

## Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co partnership lately existing between Tyler Van Landegend and John Kerkhof under the firm name of Van Landegend & Kerkhof, was on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1886, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership are to be received by the said Tyler Van Landegend, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, as he is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said firm. Dated at Holland City this 16th day of June, A. D. 1886.

TYLER VAN LANDEGEND, JAN KERKHOF.



REFRIGERATORS AND CREAMERIES.

GET THE BEST.

THE LEONARD

CLEANABLE, with Movable Flues, SOLID ASH, Carved and Ornamented, TRIPLE WALLED, CHARCOAL FILLED AND METAL LINED, making Five Walls in all. Solid Iron Shelves and Air-Tight Locks. Great variety. For families, grocers and hotels. Prices low.

For Sale by R. Kanter & Sons

# A Letter From California.

302 South Second St., SAN JOSE, CAL.  
June 22nd, 1886.

MR. EDITOR:—For a long time I've been getting myself together to write you about "Alum Rock Canyon," but other work has crowded it out till now. It would be difficult to find within the boundaries of our Republic, either east or west of the Rocky Mountains, a city, park or pleasure ground, more grand in its great natural features, more beautiful in its minor details, or more varied in objects of interest, than our "Alum Rock Canyon," the City Reservation. I don't know that its strange that it, among the many great attractions of the Pacific Coast, should not have come prominently to the notice of tourists.

The main features of the Canyon are essentially wild and grand; it can never be a Central Park, but it has the material for something far more grand and impressive. Little objects of bric-a-brac would be eminently out of place there, but it has rugged romantic scenery, mineral springs, the rushing Penitencia with the beautiful fall at the upper end of the Canyon, and the grand view from Buena Vista Point. After passing the Junction House and crossing the bridge over the deep ravine with its beautiful cluster of live oaks beneath we wind around the green mound thrown up across the mouth of the gorge. There is an interesting feature just beyond this point. There is on one side of the glen a picturesque ridge of rocks which might be called the "Palisades." The highest of these, a huge boulder as seen from a high point in the evening when the sun is an hour or two high, presents a remarkable likeness to the face of the "Father of his Country." The road descending, winding downward with sharp but graceful curves look like one of the passes of the Alps, while at the bottom of the Canyon, where it crosses the framing torrent, stands the picturesque old "Sentinel Dome." A pleasant ride of a mile, with the rough, steep sides of "Lord North" towering on the left, and bold wooded bluffs on the right widening at length into a gem of a valley, brings us to the hotel and the springs. There is sulphur and soda, alum and iron, and every other mineral water known I fancy. I undertook a sip of all the sorts, but before I got half way round I concluded my stomach would need to be iron-clad to stand all that, so I ceased investigating. The beautiful fall at the upper end of the Canyon, though not so large a sheet of water, is called by tourists and sight-seers far more beautiful than the famed Minne-haha, at least in the winter and spring months, and the surroundings are in all respects more grand. The fall is now easily accessible by a new road recently built on the left side of the Canyon from the hotel, but it is quite dangerous to get right at or under it.

Another feature connected with the Park is an extended and beautiful prospect from Buena Vista Point. From it you get a view of San Francisco Bay to the northwest and the deep dark gorge to the northeast, though the ascent is steep and somewhat difficult, one is amply repaid when he reaches the top.

How did you observe Memorial Day in Holland?

Here, on Sunday morning we had a grand sermon in the First Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the G. A. R. In the evening an oration was delivered in the Christian Church on the "Government of Nations." On Monday the members of the different Posts met at headquarters. After dressing in uniforms and adjusting their army decorations, they formed in ranks and with the bands, and led by the marshals of the day they paraded the streets, till they reached the edge of the city where carriages met them and took them out to the cemetery. The people here turn out *en masse*, and make grand displays when they set out to do so. The G. A. R. on this coast is a good deal more than it is in the East. Its *honors* to have been a soldier. At the cemetery they marched to the music until they reached the Pavilion, where they, with the ladies of the Relief Corps, were arranged in order under the canopy of the Pavilion. There was exquisite music, and a fine oration delivered by one of the comrades. After that part of the ceremony, they again formed and marched to the place of decoration. A mound over which was an arch with the words in gilt lettering "In Memoriam." Each member of the Post took his flowers and as he passed deposited them calling out the name and the number of the regiment to which he had belonged in the war and the name of the dead soldier to whose memory the flowers were given.

After all the members of the Posts had deposited the flowers, the bands played and then three salutes were fired. After that the ladies of the Relief Corps, gathered up the flowers and took them to the different soldiers' graves. The floral designs were magnificent, one is astonished at the genius displayed in the designs.

In the evening there was a grand rally at the Baptist Tabernacle, the largest and finest church in the city, with a seating capacity for fifteen hundred people. It was packed to its utmost. Long before it was time for the Posts to march in the church was filled. Soon the beating of the drum was heard and every one was on the *qui vive*. The band came in first, playing softly, then the infantry dressed in uniform and carrying muskets, after a display of military tactics, they separated into two rows, and the members of the Posts marched in, and down between the rows and to their reserved seats, all stood till the order was given to be seated. Then the infantry went through some more military tactics, stacked their muskets, and the command was given to be seated. A prayer was offered by one of the comrades, then an organ solo, "The Star Spangled Banner," was rendered, it was grand and inspiring, then came a song, twenty small voices to which every one listened spell bound. Then came an oration by one of the comrades, then "Home Sweet Home" sung by a lady, she received such a storm of applause that she had to come again before the audience. Then a recitation by a little girl, "You didn't put flowers on my father's grave," it was beautiful and touching. After the ceremonies were ended the ladies of the Relief Corps gave a reception. Everybody was introduced to every other body. We had a fine time and went home feeling that we had "done" Memorial Day, loyally and generously.

I must tell you about the decorations. One large cross, about three feet high, was made of orange blossoms, and white roses and on top was perched a white dove; a large banner of white roses with "Phil. Sheridan," "G. A. R." and the number of the Post in scarlet geraniums attracted much notice; a shield of purple pansies and red and white roses, and stars and crosses and crowns and banners made of roses, pansies, and geraniums, made the air heavy with perfume. The decorations on the walls were unique and lovely. The large leaves of the palm were grouped, three in a group, and on each point of the leaf a letter. On one group was Lincoln, Washington, Garfield, in white daisies. All the dead heroes named were in white daisies, and all the living ones in red letters. All around the wall of that immense audience room those palm leaves were arranged, and you can't imagine the beauty of the effect. Over the rostrum was in this group "Ulysses S. Grant" with a battle flag draped beneath it. In this "flowery kingdom", where flowers are gathered by the load, there is no difficulty in getting up that which will

bewilder and amaze an Eastern eye, though its strange how soon you get accustomed to all the wonders of this wonderful land. After one has lived here a year, he has little desire to return to the East. I fancy I could not content myself to live there again. The climate is heavenly and the people charming in California. We get an earthquake now and then, but they are causes for thankfulness. You are thankful that you lived through it, and are ready for another one.

This is commencement time in the schools. A week ago the State Normal closed, with elaborate exercises, last evening the High School closed with a grand pow-wow in the theater. To-morrow the "University of the Pacific" closes, where Miss Winifred attends, its one of the finest schools on this coast, with an able and intellectual cultured corps of teachers. Dr. Stratton, the President, is one of the most able and brilliant preachers and orators I ever heard.

This is a great country to work in if you have the ability and brains and willingness. The people are a trifle shy at first but soon you are known and believed in your days of rest and idleness cease.

In August there will be a grand conclave in San Francisco of the G. A. R.'s of the nation, great preparations are being made now, and hundreds are expected from the East. Will any of Holland's brave boys come out to attend it? It will be worth while for all who can afford it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I don't know but you'll think I am as bad as a sailor to "spin a yarn", but you know you ain't obliged to publish it if you don't want to. You can hand it to that creature from the regions below who lives in a printer's office to light his furnace fire with.

Respectfully,  
A. E. S. BANGS.

## Board of Education.

HOLLAND, June 19, 1886.

Board met in regular session at the call of the President. No quorum present, adjourned to June 25.

HOLLAND, June 25, 1886.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Steffens in chair. Present: Inspectors Kremers, Beach, De Roo, Harrington and McBride. Inspector De Roo appointed secretary pro tem.

Building and Repair Committee reported progress in regard to ventilation and furnace, and were granted time until next meeting to report.

A communication from City Clerk Sipp stating that \$712.96 Primary School money was due the Board.—Filed.

Applications of Teachers to teach in Schools were referred to committee on Teachers.

Committee of investigation in the Traas child case reported and asked that no further action be taken.

Board adjourned.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 29, 1886.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, Present: Steffens in chair. Present: Beach, De Roo, Kremers, McBride, Harrington and Yates.

Minutes read and approved. Regular order of business suspended.

The report of Committee on Building and Repairs on furnace was presented and was re-committed to them with instructions to procure uniformity of bids and to learn the comparative size of each furnace.

Committee on Teachers reported recommending the engagement of the following persons for the ensuing year: Superintendent, G. P. Hummer; Teachers, Mrs. S. J. Higgins, Misses A. Clark, R. Verbeek, A. M. Osborne, M. B. Planstiel, E. G. Van der Meulen, C. Vaupell, A. A. Cunningham.—Adopted.

Adjourned.  
O. E. YATES, Sec'y.

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

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. 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, "Only temple in life and death." Afternoon, "True Freedom." In the evening a sermon will be preached in English by the pastor of the Church.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45. Subjects: Morning, God's providence in relation to preservation and government. Afternoon, "Noah preparing an ark by faith." Evening, Foreign Missions.

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

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, A National Sermon, "Righteousness the sure foundation of a Nation." Evening, "Charity the superior gift."

Grace Episcopal Church—Rev. George S. Ayres, Rector. Divine Service every alternate Sunday, 1st, 3rd and 5th. Morning Service at 10:30; Evening Service at 7:30; Sunday School at 12 m. Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m., and Children's Service at 3:15 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. All are invited to attend. Strangers especially welcome. "O Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness," Ps. 96-9.

## SCAN THESE CLOSELY.

Having been witnesses of the truly miraculous cures made by Golden Seal Bitters, we do not hesitate to say there is no other remedy for blood, liver, stomach and kidney diseases, half its equal.

Ich, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-17

**SPEAKING** of suicides, Dr. John Lambert, of Salem, N. Y., tells a story of a prominent physician, now doing a successful work, who, in early professional life, was daily beset with a strong suicidal impulse. He fully realized the situation, and contemplated voluntarily going to the asylum for self-protection; but he resolutely concluded to put the instrument, a delicate knife, with which he was to open the femoral artery, in full daily view, and by strength of mental and Christian force of character he fought the enemy out on this line until the glittering blade had rusted and he had conquered.

## Rail Roads.

**Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.**  
"Mackinac Short Line"  
The only Direct Route between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

EAST.		TIME TABLE.		WEST.	
READ DOWN.		Taking Effect Dec. 23, 1885.		READ UP.	
		MINERAL RANGE R. R.			
*Daily.		Lv. Calumet, A		10.00pm	
†Daily except Sunday.		Hancock		9.10am	
		M. H. & O. R. R.			
		Lv. Houghton A		7.30pm	
		L'Anse		6.10 "	
		Republic		5.20 "	
		Ishpeming		3.50 "	
		Negaunee		3.35 "	
		A Marquette Lv		3.00 "	
No. 4.		D. M. & M. R. R.		No. 1.	
No. 2.		Lv. Marquette A		2.05pm	
7.00am		Onota		4.05 "	
8.25 "		Aut Train		12.45 "	
9.05 "		Munising		12.05 "	
10.00 "		Reedsboro		11.47am	
10.30 "		Seney		10.40 "	
12.20pm		Dollarville		9.56 "	
1.45 "		Newberry		9.50 "	
2.05 "		Palma		8.31 "	
4.15 "		Moran		8.11 "	
5.00 "		St Ignace		7.45 "	
5.50 "		A Mack C'ys Lv		7.00 "	

No. 4.		D. M. & M. R. R.		No. 1.	
7.00am		Lv Marquette A		2.05pm	
8.25 "		Onota		4.05 "	
9.05 "		Aut Train		12.45 "	
10.00 "		Munising		12.05 "	
10.30 "		Reedsboro		11.47am	
12.20pm		Seney		10.40 "	
1.45 "		Dollarville		9.56 "	
2.05 "		Newberry		9.50 "	
4.15 "		Palma		8.31 "	
5.00 "		Moran		8.11 "	
5.50 "		St Ignace		7.45 "	
9.00 "		A Mack C'ys Lv		7.00 "	

5 Express Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Superintendent, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt Marquette, Mich.

## Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, May 30, 1886.

### FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Nit	Exp.	Mix.
Holland	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
Grand Junction	10 20	1 30	12 00	5 00	
Bangor	11 37	2 18	1 15	8 05	
Benton Harbor	11 57	2 30	1 35	9 20	
New Buffalo	1 27	3 13	2 32	10 00	
Chicago	2 35	4 05	3 55	2 35	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

### FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Nit	Exp.	Mix.
Chicago	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
New Buffalo	9 00	8 30	9 55		
Benton Harbor	11 35	5 35	12 30	7 25	
Bangor	12 30	6 27	1 50	10 15	
Grand Junction	1 45	7 10	2 55	1 40	
Holland	2 00	7 25	3 17	2 55	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

### FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
Holland	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
Zeeland	3 05	8 15	4 45	10 05	5 45
Grand Rapids	3 13	8 25	4 50	10 20	5 55
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

### FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
Grand Rapids	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
Zeeland	9 00	12 50	11 00	4 45	
Holland	10 05	1 30	11 50	5 27	

### FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.

TOWNS.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Holland	10 10	8 05	5 30	5 40	8 20
Grand Haven	11 05	3 45	6 30	6 25	9 00
Ferryburg	11 10	3 47	6 40	6 30	9 03
Muskogon, 3rd street	11 45	4 15	7 15	7 10	9 30

### FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Muskogon, 3rd street	1 40	12 05	7 10	8 50	10 10
Ferryburg	2 05	12 27	7 32	9 17	10 45
Grand Haven	2 10	12 32	7 35	9 22	10 50
Holland	3 00	1 30	8 10	10 05	11 35

### FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

TOWNS.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Holland	3 05	10 10		
Fillmore	3 30	10 25		
Hamilton	3 30	10 35		
Allegan	4 05	11 05		

### FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	a. m.	p. m.	Mix.	a. m.
Allegan	9 05	4 30	11 25	
Fillmore	9 30	5 05	12 15	
Hamilton	9 47	5 18	12 30	
Holland	10 05	5 30	1 00	

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains run by Central Standard time.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

F. G. CHURCHILL Station Agent.

## New Advertisements.

**TO MACKINAC.**

The Most Delightful SUMMER TOUR

Palace Steamers. Low Rates.

Your Trip 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.

# I. ALCOTT, Prepared

Pianos & Heavy Merchandise

## GENERAL DRAYING.

I have a quantity of good summer wood which I will deliver cheap. Orders may be left at the Meat Market of J. Kuite.

## A RECOLLECTION.

BY H. H. NEWHALL.

His was a life well-rounded and complete, In which the days each other did repeat In kindly acts and gentle words of love Whose cup full of with bitterness o'flowed.

The lowly, homeless, and forsaken poor Could find an entrance at his door; A willing ear to listen to their tales of woe, A generous heart to cheer them with his glow.

He waited not the beggar at his gate, But sought him in the corners where he sate. In doing good he found supreme delight, And few the occasions that escaped his sight.

Not many knew him in the walks of life Where pride and pomp and arrogance are rife; He did his deeds not to be seen of men, But by the Eye of more than mortal ken.

And when he died no lofty head was bowed— His mourners were the base, uncleanly crowd; For well he learned the words, "I say to ye, In feeding them ye also have fed me."

Though little known by whom the world calls great, He well could bear the oft-occurring fate; To such it may be said, "I know ye not"— For him there is reserved a fairer lot.

'Twere better to be known in heaven above, And taste the sweetness of immortal love, Than to be blazoned in the courts of earth, Where men are measured by the scale of birth.

They are not great who throng in vaulted halls, Whose voices ring in echoes from the walls; Though ne'er so well they speak for church or state,— It is not this which makes men truly great.

But doing daily by our fellow-men As we would have them do by us again, Is nearer to the greatness of the One Who bled, forgave, and said "Thy will be done."—The Current.

## THE YOUNG WIFE'S DEVICE.

My mother is a charming dear, But George holds her in mortal fear, So when to solitude I'm prone— Whene'er I wish to be alone, I tell him mother's coming.

It is an innocent device, And then, in truth, it's very nice To know I can on any day, Should I wish, keep him away, I tell him mother's coming.

Perchance I give a little tea— For gossip 'tis, 'tween you and me. At such a time, of course, you know, He'd be but in the way, and so I tell him mother's coming.

Should I desire some pleasant day To go to any matinee And not be home in time to get A supper for my darling pet, I tell him mother's coming.

Whatever I may wish to do; To spend the day with gossip few; Amuse myself as I may please, I fix it all with perfect ease, I tell him mother's coming.

—The Rambler.

## A BIRD OF PASSAGE.

The good ship Tidal Wave was almost home. The voyage had been long and tempestuous, and captain and crew had thought more than once that the end of it all had come—the end of the journey so hopefully commenced, the end of the gallant ship that had been their home, and the end of the wild life they had loved, all finished together. But the sunshine had driven the black storm from the sky, the tempest's rage had spent itself in unavailing fury, and now the great green waves turned their faces up to the warm, and blue, and cloudless sky, and smiled and dimpled under the strong hand of the fresh breeze. The good ship Tidal Wave was almost home.

The sun was bright, the air was pure, and fresh, and clear. The waves rolled lazily along the sides of the vessel. Great flocks of birds—birds whose homes were on shore among the rocks, but who dearly loved the sea—came close about the vessel. Their discordant cries made music in the ears of the sailors, for they told them of home.

After a time one of the birds, a large one, pure white, settled on the rigging, and stood looking down upon the deck and the busy men who were gathered there.

"Did you ever see a bird like that?" asked the mate of Captain Harmon.

"I never did," answered the captain, who had a genuine love and a generous knowledge regarding natural history. "It is new to me. Here, Jack," he added, turning to a sailor who stood near, "go below and bring me my rifle. Let us have a nearer view of this strange bird."

Jack brought the weapon. Captain Harmon took it into his hands in that indescribable way which betokens love for the weapon, and a complete understanding and mastery of its use. All eyes were turned towards the strange bird. There was a pause for a moment as the captain slowly raised the rifle towards his shoulder.

"Captain Harmon, I should never have believed that of you. Let the bird go."

All turned to see the source of the clear and musical voice. The bird, forgotten, was left to rest upon the mast or join his ocean-fellows at his own pleasure.

The speaker was a young woman, dressed in some soft fycyc white raiment, slight and supple, quick and graceful, a wealth of soft brown hair falling all about her shoulders, and a pair of earnest and bright brown eyes looking out from under a high forehead, and gravely regarding the astonished captain. Coming upon them so unexpectedly, standing almost upon tiptoe, with her whole frame bent earnestly forward, she might almost have seemed like some great brown-eyed, white-coated bird herself, who had suddenly settled down among them.

Bertrand Harmon prided himself on his quick and ready politeness. I believe that he regretted, to the end of his life, the fact that his cap remained on his head a second or two longer than it should have done. Surprise was to blame for that. But he had it in his hand, and stood with bared head gravely bowing to the lady just a little later, only a little, than would have been true courtesy, had he met one he knew, in the street of his native town. His crew, admirers and imitators of all he did, removed their hats and caps, and tried to look as grave and dignified as he did.

"The bird may go free. I am always glad to grant a lady's wishes!" said he. "Thank you. That is like the Bertrand Harmon of whom I have been told." Then, coming a step nearer, and laying her hand upon his own, she said, with great earnestness, "Promise me that you will never kill a bird who comes to your ship."

"I promise," he said. After a pause, "Why are you here? Where did you come from?" he asked, with curiosity.

"Why pry into the past? I am here. Is not that enough?"

Her answer seemed to mock his question, but her manner was grave enough, and perhaps a little troubled.

"Have you been concealed in the hold all this long and stormy voyage?"

She turned and walked slowly away from him for a dozen yards or so, and then returned as slowly. Settling her hands more lightly over her dress, which was smooth, and white, and stainless, she answered his question by asking another, "Does this look like it?"

"Indeed it does not. But you must pardon me. You must be hungry; you must be half famished."

For answer, she turned her face towards him. Her cheeks were round and full, and rosy with health and strength. She threw back her head, and a rich, musical laugh rang out on the air, sweet and shrill as a bird-song.

"I am not hungry, Captain Bertrand Harmon," she said, "and I don't know that I shall need to trespass more upon your hospitality than to beg the privilege of a chair in which I may rest here on the sunny deck until you anchor in the harbor. It is not much I ask, is it?"

The color deepened in Bertrand Harmon's bronzed face at the implied rebuke. "You are welcome, and more than welcome, to anything I can offer," he hastened to say; "and I beg your pardon if my questions have seemed unkind or impertinent. Still—still—"

"Say it," she said with a smile; "say it, Captain Harmon."

"I was merely going to say that when a captain finds a woman perfect in her wardrobe, her manners, her conversation, on the deck of his ship, after weeks of tempest and storm—when he finds her looking as fresh as though she never knew anything so rough as even the best accommodations I could have given her on the Tidal Wave—when he finds her strong and ruddy as though she had never wanted food, and as bright-eyed as though she had lost no sleep—any curiosity which any son of Eve—"

She tapped her foot impatiently on the deck.

"Was her curiosity an advantage to Eve, or was it not?" she added.

Harmon shrugged his shoulders. "Be it so," he said. Then added, "Am I to have a name by which to call you?"

"Would 'the friend of the birds'—"

she commenced, saying what little she did with a very evident effort, but stopping at something she saw in the captain's face. "My name is Beatrice Oiseau," she said.

He gazed away at the distant headlands, and at the forests and hills and fields beyond. The day seemed suddenly to have lost its brightness for him. The land seemed so far away and unreal, though the ocean seemed to have narrowed until his life was bound and hampered by its limits. His good ship—his and his father's before him—looked poor and mean, all at once, to the man who looked from it to the brown eyes opposite him and then away to the everlasting hills. Something new was stirring in his heart. Something new had come into his life.

He looked away and waited. He waited for her to say more. But she had evidently said all she meant he should hear.

The crew had taken the new-comer into their affection at once, it seemed, for they were talking of her while Harmon looked away to the west and waited.

"She is our luck, and has been all this time," said one. "Yes," said another; "and I would go anywhere in the ship if she were with us." "So would I," said a third; "but I wouldn't venture again with her gone." "And her death would mean wreck and ruin."

"I love you, Beatrice Oiseau," Captain Harmon said to her one night in the sweet summer weather, as they wandered together along the beach, in his native village, where she had been staying with his friends. "I love you, Beatrice; will you make my life glad and happy by being my wife?"

"Do you care for me, just as I am?" "I do, love, I do!"

"Without knowing or caring how or when I came upon your ship?"

"Without knowing, certainly!"

"Nor caring?"

"If you wish it so, yes; without caring."

"Without knowing or caring how I am?"

"Yes."

"Nor what I am?"

"Yes."

"Your love is faithful?"

"Yes; faithful as life itself!"

"And everlasting?"

"Until death—and beyond it!"

She laid her hand earnestly upon his arm. He could see the eager hope in her face as the moonlight shone down upon it. She asked him her one last question.

"You will always keep in remembrance any wish I have ever expressed, and keep it in its very spirit?"

"I will! You know I will!"

She let her head fall upon his shoulder. He could see the happy tears in her eyes. He had his answer without need of words, but she gave him words, too.

"I have been so miserable. Now I am so happy. I will be your wife, and my whole life shall be devoted to your happiness and your good! I have loved you longer than you will ever guess or ever know."

The next voyage of the Tidal Wave took the young bride upon her wedding tour. The one following she remained at home. The time seemed long. The ports visited were numerous. The kinds of trade and barter in which the Captain was engaged were many. But all was prosperous; all was successful; skies were fair; breezes were favorable. It seemed as though everything in sea and air were working together for the good of Captain Bertrand Harmon.

When the ship came home at last, after being gone more than half a year, there was a new joy in store for the broad-shouldered and black-bearded Captain. There was a tiny baby girl in the little home, lying upon the pillow beside the happy face of Beatrice Harmon—a little life which came to bless her and her lover husband just as his ship came sailing up the bay.

Baby Elsie was the pride of her father's heart. Each time he went to sea it became harder to leave Beatrice and her. Every time he came home he brought wonderful gifts to them both.

Elsie could have told strange stories about her mother had she known enough of the world to know that anything her own dear mother did was strange, or could be.

She could have told her how she would stand at the east window for hours, when the wind blew and the ocean roared, and sing songs which the baby brain could not understand, in a clear and bird-like voice. She could have told of the fear that she had seen written on her mother's face many times when there was a storm abroad, and of the tears she had seen so often.

But when papa came there were no fear, nor sorrow, nor tears. So she never spoke.

And Beatrice never asked her husband to give up the sea, although she would nestle close to him when he sometimes

spoke of a future in which he should be at home with her and little Elsie.

Good fortune had followed the Tidal Wave for so long that her crew came back one by one, until, when Captain Harmon announced one day to his wife that the voyage on which he was to start that day would be his last one, he added that with the exception of those who were dead and gone it would be his old crew who would sail with him.

How it stormed! Hardly was the ship out of the bay before the wind and rain were beating in fierce fury around the home of Beatrice and Elsie.

Time brought little change. One day would be a day of tempest. The next would be a day of dull rain from a leaden sky. Then would come the tempest again.

After a time there were days when the sky was clear, but the wind moaned in a sad undertone through them all, like a mad creature not yet satisfied with the evil it had wrought.

Elsie lay in her little bed in frightened silence more than once, and watched her mother pace back and forth the whole long length of their great room. Poor little baby Elsie will always remember the white face, the bitter tears, and the tightly-clasped hands which the poor mother showed to her young and wondering eyes night after night, while the careworn mother believed the childish eyes were locked in slumber.

The terror reached its climax one wild December night. There was not a cloud in all the sky. The moon rose calm and peaceful over the distant sea. But the wind seemed to hurry on its way as it never had before. Elsie could not remember to have ever heard so terrible a storm. The mother's hand trembled as she undressed the baby girl, and her lip quivered as she kissed her good night. But she was too good and brave to wish to make a mere child share in her bitter sorrow and dread, and she kept back her emotions for the dreary night itself.

Elsie, after a few hours fitful slumber, woke and looked around her.

The moonlight poured into the room in a broad, golden flood, looking so still and peaceful compared with the hurrying roar of the angry night outside.

At the window stood her mother, looking like a cold white statue in the moonlight. Her hands hung weak and helpless at her sides, instead of her fingers, writhing in the frantic twistings which Elsie had so often watched. There were no tears on her face. It seemed to Elsie that they had frozen at their very source. There were no words of wild song on her lips. She seemed to have lost all thought and all memory. All powers but two seemed gone. Else trembled at the look in those great eyes. In heaven's name, what could she see? She trembled at the tell-tale poise of that head. No one had ever listened more intently than she was doing. What was it, beyond the horizon's edge, beyond the power of storm to keep from her, that she could hear? For God's sake, what was it?

She leaned forward. The great broad window was open. All at once a smile came into her face. She began to sing:

"I love you so! I love you so! Across the night I come; But faithful be, My love, to me, And I will guide you home! Your wave-washed deck Shall know no wreck, Though wild the winds may blow, If you are true As I to you, Because I love—"

It was a simple and homely song enough, but poor baby Elsie will cry over it always, for it stands in her memory side by side with the strangest and most terrible events she had ever known. At the end of the second line there was a quick, rustling beat, like the flap of great wings. The moonlight fell in an unbroken flood through the window upon the floor. The clear and birdlike voice she loved so well rose and fell on the wintry air, shrill and easily heard despite the storm. But her mother was gone. There was no doubt of that. Her place at the window was empty.

Still the slow song sobbed on. Still the baby eyes watched the vacant place in the moonlight where her mother had stood. Still she waited—waited for the end.

"If you are true As I to you, Because I love—"

Then there was a sudden report; and her mother stood in her place at the window again. Stood there, clutching at the curtains and at the empty air. Stood there for half a minute, to go down in a shapeless heap upon the floor at the end of it.

Wounded! Dead! Dead—when Elsie's voice had brought help! Dead when they reached her! Shot through the breast with a rifle ball. Who killed her? The detectives have found no clue. God only knows. We may guess what we will.

So you know the story that poor little baby Elsie has for her papa when he comes home. She watches for him every day. They think it is better so, although I think they would never make her believe them if they told her he would never come. But he never will.

For another thing they do not dare tell her yet, is that the mainmast, with its rigging, and with a great white bird tangled among the ropes, a great dead bird, which is unlike any bird the natural historians tell about, a bird with a rifle ball through its breast, is all that was left of the Tidal Wave.

It is all that has been found. It is enough!

Honorable Employment.

There is nothing derogatory in any employment which ministers to the well-being of the race. The plowman that turns the clod may be a Cincinnatus or a Washington, or he may be a brother to the clod he turns. It is every way creditable to handle the yardstick, and to measure tape; the only discredit consists in having a soul whose range of thoughts is as short as the stick, and as narrow as the tape.

There is no glory in the act of affixing a signature by which treasures of commerce are transferred, or treaties between the nations are ratified; the glory consists in the rectitude of the purpose that approves the one, and the grandeur of the philanthropy that sanctifies the other. The time is soon coming, when, by the common consent of mankind, it will be esteemed more honorable to have been John Pounds, putting new and beautiful souls into the ragged children of the neighborhood, while he mended their fathers' shoes, than to have been set on a throne.

## Clothing on Fire.

A girl or woman who meets with this accident should immediately lie down on the floor, and so any one who goes to her assistance should instantly, if she be still erect, make her lie down, or, if needful, throw her into a horizontal position and keep her in it. Sparks fly upward and flames ascend. Ignition from below mounts with fearful rapidity, and, as a result well known to experts, the fatality or disfigurement in these lamentable cases is due to the burns inflicted about the neck, neck, face, and head, and not to injuries of the lower limbs.

Now, the very moment that the person whose clothes are on fire is in a horizontal position on a flat surface, the flames still ascend, but only into the air, and not encircling the victim.

Time is thus gained for further action, and in such a crisis in a fight against fire, a few seconds are precious, nay, priceless. Once in the prone position the person afflicted may crawl to a bell-pull or to a door, so as to clutch at the one or open the other to obtain help.

The draught from an open door into the room would serve to blow the flames, if any, away from the body; or again, still crawling, the sufferer may be able to secure a rag or table cover, or other articles at hand to smother any remaining flames.

I say remaining flames, for as soon as the horizontal position is assumed they have no longer much to feed upon, and may either go out, as the phrase is, or may be accidentally or intentionally extinguished as the person rolls or moves upon the floor. In any case, not only is time gained but the injury inflicted is minimized.

In the event of the conditions not being those of self help but of assistance from another, if it be a man who comes to the rescue, having first or instantly thrown the girl or woman down it is easy to take off his coat and so stifle the diminished flame with this or some other suitable covering, the flames playing now upward from the lower limbs or lower part of the body of the prostrate fellow-creature. If it be a woman who rushes to give aid this last named condition suggests that the safer mode of rendering it is to approach the sufferer and fling something thence over the lower part of the body, for fear of setting fire to herself.

If in these fearful accidents the horizontal position be assumed or enforced there would be, in short, comparative immunity and limited injury. If not, what must happen? The fire will mount, the flames (and it is these which do the injury) will envelop the body, inside and outside the clothes, and will reach the neck and head, and then, indeed, they may be smothered by a coat or wrapper or rug, while the victim is frightfully disfigured or is doomed to perish.

For many years I have urged these views while lecturing on injuries from burns, and hence I have an occasion to illustrate them practically, though in a comparatively trivial accident. Some dressings of a very inflammatory character caught fire at the bedside of a patient in one of my surgical wards; they were promptly seized by student, who threw them into the middle of the ward and endeavored to stamp out the flaming material. But this, containing paraffine and resin, adhered to his boots, and his legs, as he danced about, were getting uncomfortably hot. To his astonishment, and to the undoubted surprise of every one in sight, I caught him by the collar of his coat and tripped up his legs. Instantly the flames became harmless and were extinguished by the nurse throwing a jug of water on them.—John Marshall.

## Hindoo Fanatics.

The scant success of the East Indian missions cannot be explained by the want of zealous missionaries, but rather by the fact that their zeal is directed against the most tenacious creed on earth—the ineradicable cult of Brahma.

Brahmanism has withstood the attacks of Moslem and Portuguese zealots; it has survived the political convulsions of half a hundred centuries; it has done more. It has prevailed against the persuasive gospel of Buddha Sakyanuni. Fifteen hundred years ago the largest part of Hindostan had accepted the doctrines of Buddhism, but the north-western strongholds of Brahmanism gradually encroached on the territory of their rivals, and at present a hundred million of natives whose forefathers had, for a time, renounced all superstitions but the belief in the supernatural mission of their messiah have returned to their idols and worship a hundred of gods, besides the monkey Hanuman, and other zoological vermin. Their belief in the merit of self-torture, too, has revived in some of its most grotesque forms. Ridicule is impotent against the belief. Since Anglo-Saxon skeptics have superseded the old masters of Texas the Mexican "penitents" have become more self-afflictive than ever, and merely observe the precaution to veil their bloodstained faces. Nor has derision cooled the enthusiasm of the Hindoo fakir. In the streets of Aurungabad, one of the most populous cities of the Decan, a British officer recently saw a devotee suspend himself head downward by twisting his legs around a sort of horizontal bar, exposed to the fierce glare of the noonday sun. The observer, seated on the shady verandah of the stage-coach depot, watched him from morning till noon, and saw him in statu quo when the coach started, an hour before sunset. Candidates for the distinction of a more perfect saintship supplement the caloric of solar heat by lighting fires in the open air and standing erect between three or four piles of blazing fagots. Few Caucasians could endure that or-

deal for more than half an hour, but a Jainos, or Brahmanic devotee, will stand his ground for days together, and indignantly refuse alleviation in the form of a cooling drink. Nay, even true-believing spectators would resent interference of that sort, for tempting a Jainos to break his vow would provoke the vengeance of an otherwise propitious deity, and perhaps compromise innocent third parties. Hindoo fakirs would smile at the idea of expiating sin by a pedestrian pilgrimage. Benares, the mouth of the Jumna, and other holy localities are yearly visited by pilgrims who have conquered distance by wriggling along the highway, after fastening their wrists and ankles to a shoulder-strap, or even to an iron necklace. And yet the Brahman complain that the times of true religious fervor are days of the past. The men who hoped to crush out the taint of original sin by hugging the wheels of the Juggernaut were only second-rate devotees; a true Jainos would deliver his soul from the thralldom of the body by sitting down naked in a stronghold of horse ants, or by plastering a number of artificial sores with the caustic leaves of the Urtica urens, unless he preferred to prolong the pleasure of self-destruction by a diet of stramonium seeds.—Prof. Felix L. Oswald.

## A Boston Female Book Agent.

Two Buffalo Times men were recently besieged by a Boston book agent, who took possession of the only remaining chair in the sanctum and began to pour in her broadside.

"My name," said she, "is Miss Alice McAllister, and I come from Boston, the seat of culture and the home of all good women."

"What made you leave it, Alice?" said the reporter, seeing that the combined indifference of the two newspaper men had brought the woman of culture to a sudden halt.

"I'm a traveling advocate of women's rights and a wandering book-worm."

The reporter was about to ask her if the walking was good, but by this time she had shaken off what little embarrassment she might have felt at first, and would not give the reporter a chance to utter a word.

"I have been to all the Eastern cities, and am only stopping in Buffalo for three months to take a few orders on this work of 'Eminent Women.' I am no every-day book-agent, as you will perceive. I carry my sample-book in my muff, in which I had a pocket made for the purpose. I do no advertising through the papers. I advertise in person. I despise very young men and very old men. Neither can appreciate my work. I find out the names of every man in the office and what position they hold before I enter it, so that I can call every person by name. I pay no attention to the signs over the doors which forbid agents to enter. They never know I'm an agent until I'm fairly settled, and then the whole office usually makes up one or more subscriptions for my book, so as to get rid of me. I am never in a hurry. If people do not subscribe, or remain immovable after I have used up all my exertions, then I faint and work on their sympathy. I got into a railroad office once, and they gave me a pass to Chicago if I would leave the town. I once recited the first verse of a poem of my own production in a newspaper office, and the editor offered to subscribe for my book if I would omit the remaining stanzas. When I called around to collect my money they told me that he was dead, and that there was no money left after paying his funeral expenses."

All this, and even the threats of the lady that she would recite this entire poem and scan every meter, failed to have any effect on the newspaper men, who could witness anything up to a death scene or listen to a funeral oration without finching, and she departed in disgust, saying that she would never call again, that the newspaper men had no money anyhow, and that, if they did subscribe, they could never be found when she wanted to collect. So the lady took a walk to nerve herself for a new attack.

## A Telling Speech.

A Western correspondent sends the following:

I recently listened to a debate in one of the school lyceums of this city upon the novel and momentous question of "woman suffrage."

The debater upon the "anti-woman" side was doubtless engaged in his first effort, and this fact, together with a slight impediment of speech and a most original series of arguments, combined to produce one of the funniest and most unanswerable speeches that I had ever heard. Here it is, almost in full:

"Ladies and gentlemen, the first thing to find out is w-w-what man was m-made for, and what w-w-woman was made for. God created Adam first, and put him in the Garden of Eden. T-then He made Eve, and p-put her there too. If He hadn't c-created Eve, there never would have been all the s-s-sin there is now in this w-world. If He hadn't made Eve, she never would have p-p-picked the apple and eaten it. N-n-no, she never would have picked it and g-g-given it to Adam to eat. Paul in his epistles says w-w-women should k-k-keep still. And besides, l-l-ladies and gentlemen, women couldn't fill the offices. I d-d-defy anyone to p-point out a woman in this city or c-county that could be sheriff. Would a woman t-turn out in the dead of night to track and arrest a m-m-murderer? I say n-no! Ten to one she would elope—w-w-with him!" And amid thunders of applause and laughter the gallant defender of man's rights triumphantly took his seat.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine.

## Buffalo Hunting.

When Catlin exhibited his pictures of Indian life, a little over twenty-five years ago, one of the most striking features of the collection was the representation of the countless herds of buffalo that then ranged in millions from Mexico to the Hudson Bay territory. In this year of grace the buffalo is almost as extinct as the aurochs, the bulk of the slaughter being done in the last ten years, and done so thoroughly that in a distance of a thousand miles a traveler was never out of sight of a dead buffalo, and never in sight of a living one. The long-range rifle in the hands of the white hunter has been the weapon of destruction. The habit of the animals in keeping together in enormous herds made them easy to be tracked; they possessed no great speed, nor did their senses enable them to detect their foe at the distance which modern rifles will carry. The slaughter of them was thus not difficult, and as their hides are valuable, and their pasture grounds were coveted, the Western ranchman was not likely to be deterred by any sentimental considerations. To chase the buffalo on foot is a difficult task, the wildness of the country making the fatigue too great; the sportsman prefers to ride when engaged either in looking for or pursuing his lordly game. It is not uncommon for parties who hunt for sport, if ponies are at hand, to change their large ordinary horses for the smaller and well-trained pony when the herd is in view. The hunters then approach carefully from leeward, keeping as much as possible out of sight. When concealment can be no longer maintained, they trot gently forward; the buffaloes gather together, stare at the intruders for a moment and then dash away. A race of about half a mile takes the pursuers up to the game; each singles out a victim, rides up to its left flank, and fires, the pony wheeling sharply off to avoid any charge from the wounded animal. In this style of hunting the hunter has to be close up, almost touching the animal, for it is so tenacious of life that it must be hit in the right spot. The charge of a wounded buffalo is said to be easily avoided, and accidents are rare, although it is a good rule to be cautious when near one apparently dying or dead. The professional buffalo hunters use Sharp's rifles, which are the most accurate and powerful, and good for half a mile and over, and at this distance, out of sight and hearing, they can fire shot after shot into the herd, which stands still in a stupid, amazed condition. As many as forty have been thus slain, the hunter scarcely changing his position. Of course, in this manner of hunting, the shooter dismounts, and, like a long-range rifleman, lies down flat. Although the heavy Sharp's rifles, with their conical bullets, will go through anything, yet at these long distances they are not of necessity immediately fatal, and the wounded creature has to be put out of its misery by a nearer shot. When it comes to a halt, the executioner steps up and aims just behind the shoulder. The buffalo drops its head, straddles out its fore-legs, rocks to and fro, then pitches heavily on its side, and all is over. The flesh of the cow or of the calf is good eating, and can hardly be distinguished from ordinary beef. The most delicate portion of the bull is the hump meat, the strip of meat on each side of the backbone, which is juicy and tender. It is interesting to remark that a new species of buffalo is developing in the woody, precipitous regions of the mountain ranges; it shuns the open plains, lives in small herds, and is endowed with great activity, and is a clear case of the "survival of the fittest."—*Harper's Bazar.*

## No Black.

He stood on the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street and seemed to look far, far away.

"Black yer butes?" queried a shiner who came across the street.

No answer.

"Order be blacked," continued the boy. "Feller may have on ever so nice duds, but if his butes don't shine he don't look like a gent."

The man looked a mile further away.

"It won't be but five cents, you know, and a nickel won't bust your bank account. It's wonderful how much shine you can get for a little money. What do you say?"

The man's eyes seemed to be following a furniture wagon as it rolled down the street, but he was drunk.

"Don't want to press the matter, you know, but if you could give me an answer inside of an hour I'd be very much obliged. I like to see a man think deeply before deciding an important matter."

The man came back to this world long enough to spit over his shoulder and move aside for a man with a ladder, and then he took flight again.

"Perhaps you'd like to have me meet you here at this hour to-morrow?" suggested the boy. "It would be no trouble at all, I assure you, as I expect to be around every day in the week for some years to come. What's your idea?"

The man placed his hand on the lamp-post and looked fixedly at the third-story windows opposite.

"Oh, well," observed the boy, "we won't quarrel over a trifle. You go your way and I'll go mine. If you can stand it to go around town with such butes I can stand it to have you. No hard feelings, however, you know? We are simply estranged from this hour, just estranged. We pass by, but we don't speak. Tra-la!"

And as he went down the avenue to mingle with the madding crowd, the stranger walked up it as if searching for some quiet nook where he could sit and converse with his soul.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and \$3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

618 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, 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.

## Are We Losing Our Teeth?

The alternative as to whether man was created or developed can no longer be raised, now that we are exercising the free use of our reason. Man's dentition has to be judged from our experience, made in the mammalian group. Hence, first of all, it is a reduced dentition. True, we do not know the definite stages by which it was attained in man, any more than we do in the case of the anthropomorphoids and all the other apes of the Old World; but we shall not hesitate to maintain that the ancestors of man possessed a fuller number of teeth, as long as deductions are justified from the observations of facts. Our teeth have decreased in number during the course of our geological development; we have lost on either side, above and below, two incisors, two premolars, and one molar. By this we transfer ourselves back to those periods from which the jaw of the otocyon has been preserved. Batume, our eminent odontologist, in a recent work which we have repeatedly referred to, has successfully followed and pointed out cases of atavism or reversion in the human jaw, by tracing cases of "surplus" teeth—and certain dental formations met with in the jaws in a large percentage of cases—back to those portions of the jaw in the animal ancestors of man which have disappeared in the course of ages.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## An Important Function Stimulated.

The kidneys exercise most important functions, which are so wearisome that they tax to the utmost the strength and endurance of these busy little organs. Every breath, every pulsation of the heart, every movement of a limb, every thought, makes waste and necessitates the development of new atoms. The used up particles in the blood are sifted from it and dissolved in a watery fluid by the kidneys, which then discharge their fluid into the bladder. A train of disasters to the system would follow if these "ashes," so to speak, were not thoroughly strained off and discharged. This is the case when the kidneys become inactive. Hotter's Stomach Bitters, by restoring their activity, not only keeps open a most important outlet for impurities, but prevents diseases of the kidneys themselves, which, when inert, become liable to fall a prey to diabetes, Bright's disease, nephritis, albuminuria, and other maladies specially incident to them, which, although not specially rapid in their progression, are particularly obstinate and fatal.

A FOREIGN exchange says: "Statistics do not at all corroborate the opinion that girls are delicate, fragile flowers. They prove them to be energetic, ambitious, resolute, and determined; asserting their right to predominate even in numbers from the time they are born, and, with the exception of about four years of their life, keeping on the winning side and gaining, as a rule, two, three, and even four years more of life than men." In France, where children get less of good mothering than in other countries, the baby girls show the same amount of determination to overcome neglect. Of 10,000 born alive of each sex there died in the

	Boys.	Girls.
First year.....	1,844	1,597
Three next years.....	1,078	1,046

## To Consumptives,

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the Do. tor, Buffalo, N. Y.

A WOMAN has invented a window and had it patented. Now, who will invent a post-hole and get a patent on it?

## HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

THE Swede is the proper man to rid the garden of its weeds.

## A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

## "ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c jars.

## "ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

## "ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Bure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. At Druggists or Mailed.

## "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. HOTT & GATES, Proprietors.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns, hard or soft corns, bunions. 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALM. If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp. 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

Get Lyon's Patent Hair Stiffeners applied to new boots, and they will never run over.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

## "How Can She Ever Love Him?"

is what you often hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of catarrh. "How can she bear such a breath?" "How resolve to link her destiny with that of one with a disease, that unless arrested, will end in consumption, or perhaps in insanity?" Let the husband that is, or is to be, get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and cure himself before it is too late. By druggists.

ASSESSOR—This land seems to be very fertile. Farmer—Quite so; even if the crops do fail, the taxes on it always grow.

OBSTINATE cases of fever and ague can be cured by taking Ayer's Ague Cure.

As a rule, lawyers are a brave class of men. "It's the conscience that makes cowards of us all," you know.

FALLING of the hair is arrested, and baldness averted, by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

"THE most important thing in connection with a house is the haul," remarked the burglar.

## Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement. We administered it and he was instantly relieved."

## Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

## RADWAY'S PILLS!

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

## DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this distressing complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

A few samples of letters we are constantly receiving:

David Richard, Lunenburg, N. S.: Pills such a blessing that he will take no other.

H. A. Carr, P. M., Escambia, Ala.: "Best Pills he has ever used."

E. Hummel, Boonville, Mo.: Cured him when all others failed.

Alice E. Ohaver, Mt. Storm, W. Va.: "I positively say that Radway's are the best Pills I ever had for Dyspepsia."

G. W. Fletcher, Hammon, N. J.: Effectively cured of Pileworms, and recommends Radway's Pills in the highest manner.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

## ASK

Your Newsgate for THE CHICAGO LEADER, the Best STORY PAPER in the country. Read it.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$1.50. FREE. The best of the best. Address: J. E. Brewster's Safety Rein Holder, Holly, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHY—Learn where and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

OPIMUM—Write and receive 10 to 20 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents will 10 cts. per. DR. MOODY, Cleveland, O.

E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Short-hand and type-writing. Unlimited course, \$40. Send for circulars. Positions furnished. 205 N. Clark St., Chicago.

A FORTUNE—Send \$1 for the month and agency of "The Times and Herald" of London. Send \$2 for the year. Address: J. E. Brewster's Safety Rein Holder, Holly, Mich.

Habit, Quickly and Painlessly—cured 1000 Correspondents solicited and free trial of cure sent home. Investigators. THE HUMAN REFORM COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

## LEPAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., etc., for all kinds of fine work.

At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over 1600 POUNDS TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest of all glues. TWO GOLD MEDALS. London, 1883. New Orleans, 1884.

If your dealer does not keep it, send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

Mrs. D. M. HOTT, Morris, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Impure Blood with the best results, and I cheerfully recommend it."

Mr. Wm. HELFRICH, East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters to purify the blood with most satisfactory results."

Mr. ERNEST N. HENDERSON, Angus, Iowa, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Scrofula with much benefit. Can also recommend it as an excellent tonic."

Mrs. C. D. COLEMAN, Jefferson, Iowa, says: "I was troubled with scurvy. I used Brown's Iron Bitters with much benefit and can truthfully recommend it."

Mr. GEO. O. VANIER, with Moore, T. R. Earl & Co., Detroit, Mich., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for impure blood with the most effective results."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

## PATENTS

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

## JAMS, JELLY,

Table Syrup, Sweet Pickles, Vinegar, Catsup, Preserves, Canning and Fruit Making for household use—mailed free with every dime paper of Fall Turnip Seed (all sorts).

Paper of WINTER BEETS thrown in. JAMES HASLEY, Seed-Grower, Madison, Ark.

## JONES

PAYS the FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam for \$50.

Every size Scale. For further particulars mention this paper and address JONES OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, N. Y.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Judging from its effects in my case, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is 'Excellent.'"—H. D. KNOWLTON, Holland, New York.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gave me almost immediate relief."—F. E. BRAINERD, Audubon, Iowa.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. SUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayville, Ky.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. SUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayville, Ky.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. SUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayville, Ky.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. SUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayville, Ky.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. SUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayville, Ky.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. SUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayville, Ky.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. SUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

## Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayville, Ky.

## PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER AND WINTER COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST-BITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

## GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetters, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

## CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequalled not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

## CHRONIC DISEASES

OF THE

## Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.  
H. Walsh can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

**A Card.**  
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 26-1y

**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, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland, Mich.

**VANITY OF LITERARY LIONS.**  
The Frankness of the Frenchman and the Moroseness of the Briton.

There is a nameless charm about the open vanity of a Frenchman, especially of a French literary man whose little coterie regards him as a lion or a god with a small, small g. It is the innocent vanity of a child who has been washed and brushed and put on a new dress. It has nothing of the morose jealousy of the English or Scotch or American literary lion, who poses in indifference while secretly devoured with the desire of recognition and attacked with bilious fever at the very shadow of a supposed rival. Carlyle hated every living contemporary, male or female. Bulwer in his early days hated Tennyson. Tennyson resented criticism as a wound. Lewes carefully removed adverse criticisms from the sight of George Eliot. Disraeli stamped Hayward, his severest literary critic, as the type of all critics—the man who had failed in literature and art. It was a scientific stab, and Goodwin Smith rushed into print at once, eager to get an imputation that was never intended for him, but which he violently and ridiculously claimed as his own. Charles Reade was more famed for his libel suits than for his novels, bringing every one before the courts who dared say "boo" to his geese. And so the catalogue might be continued ad infinitum, illustrating a certain coarseness and unworthy jealousy on the part of English men of letters. But, to use the old saying, they "manage" these things better in France." Perhaps the French Academy, the high realm of the immortals in the republic of French letters, helps to clear the air and create a necessary camaraderie among literary Frenchmen. The academy is only open to Frenchmen of established literary renown, whatever be their thought or mode of thought, so long as its expression is accepted as worthy of a French classic. So, clericals and atheists sit cheek by jowl, and discuss matters as of old in the Athenian groves, where no faith was. At all events, there is less literary jealousy among French than among English men of letters. But the French vanity is delicious. Alexandre Dumas prided himself as much on his cooking as on his novels. Later in life he employed a company to finish the novels of which he gave the ground plan and to which he contributed the finishing strokes that stamped them with the brand of Alexandre Dumas et Cie. He would not acknowledge his son, the present Dumas, until the latter forced himself on his notice and proved himself worthy of his sire by writing the "Dame aux Camellias," better known in the English world as "Camille." That story, drama and opera has made and wrecked the fortunes of more "leading ladies" and prime donne on the dramatic and operatic stage than all other dramas and operas put together. After the publication of the story Dumas fils wrote, like Byron, to find himself famous. He was still young, and complained that he could not walk the streets of Paris without being audibly pointed out as the author of the "Dame aux Camellias." Consequently, in a Frenchman's fit, he for a time ceased walking in the streets. Voltaire, that essence of the typical modern Frenchman, proclaimed that vanity was the last passion that deserted us, while he exemplified the truth in his own person. He was vain to the last, and in his decrepitude snuffed flattery as though he quaffed the nectar of the gods. Mme. de Staël, who for her intellect was banished from France by Bonaparte, was decidedly ugly; but, like Curran, one of her ugliness in her wit. She acknowledged that she would give half her intellect for the gift of beauty. Victor Hugo, "the master," as Swinburne and his Anglo-French school call him, is for all his intellect a posuer of the first water. A literary Turveydrop in fact. And here, to descend many a flight, is the nauseous and noxious Emil Zola, the author of "Nana" and similar literary trash, asking personally, "What is the use of being famous? My works are known from China to Peru. I am more famous if I try. He is at least as famous as the *Police Gazette*, and as worthy of respect. What there is left for him is a Turkish bath that shall send the repose only known in the Valley of Oblivion.—*New York Graphic*.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
**Absolutely Pure.**



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York. 89-48w

**\$1000 FORFEIT**  
IF NOT HAVANA FILLER.

**CLAY CIGAR**  
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE FOR 5 CENTS.



This Cigar will prove as represented and will be extensively advertised in every town for five dealers who will appreciate its merits and push it accordingly.  
Address BANGHART BROS., Sole Agents,  
180 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.  
RETAIL AT  
**H. WALSHE'S.**

**G. Van Putten & Sons**  
Have on hand their Spring Stock of  
Dry Goods,  
Dress Goods,  
Woolens & Cottons,  
Table Linens,  
and Towels.  
Hosiery and Underwear.  
Buttons, Embroideries, Laces  
and White Goods.

**New Spring Styles of Hats**  
A Full Stock of Groceries.  
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.  
Holland, Mich., April 10, 1886.

**GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.**  
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated *Tears and Coffees* and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 224, 21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

**LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!**  
Linseed, Lard and Machine OILS.  
We will make prices on Oils that will astonish you.

**BUY THE Sherwin-Williams Paints**  
To prove the quality of these Paints, we would state that the paint put on buildings four years ago has given

**ENTIRE SATISFACTION.**  
We have not had one complaint of its peeling, cracking or chalking off.

While we are at present  
**CROWDING THE PAINT TRADE,**  
Do not forget that we still have a complete stock of

**DRUGS and MEDICINES**  
As is kept in the city, and sell them at prices to suit the times.  
KREMER & BANGS,  
Central Drug Store.  
Holland, Mich., May 7th, 1886.

**We Defy Competition**  
and wish to announce that we have a large and carefully selected stock of  
**MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING!**

The Choicest and Best Patterns put into Ready-Made Clothing can be found at our Store.

**NO SHOP WORN GOODS**  
All New Goods and of the Latest Styles.

**CALL AND SEE US.**  
Holland, Mich., April 15, 1886. 11-3m.

**Otto Breyman**  
—dealer in—

**Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,**  
Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.  
Gold 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.

**THE LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINE**  
HAS NO EQUAL.



**PERFECT SATISFACTION**  
New Home Sewing Machine Co.  
—ORANGE, MASS.—  
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

**Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Furniture, Wall Paper, CARPETS, ETC.  
Holland, Michigan. 50-6m

**R. N. DeMERELL,**  
—dealer in—  
GRANITE AND MARBLE  
**MONUMENTS,**  
Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

All kinds of Building Work made to order.

**Cemetery Work**  
of all kinds neatly executed.  
All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

**R. N. DeMERELL,**  
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, 1885. 30-1y

**We Have Moved**  
to our New Store two doors west of the Post Office, where we have added to our stock of

**Boots, Shoes, ETC. ETC.**  
an especially large and stylish line of

**Ladies' & Gents' Shoes.**

**Call and See Us and Learn Our Prices.**  
"VAN DUREN BROS.,  
The Popular Boot and Shoe Dealers.  
Holland, Mich., June 9, 1886. 19-1f.

**PHOENIX Cheap Cash Store!**  
The undersigned has purchased the store and stock of goods of M. Jonkman, on River street, opposite the Phoenix Planing Mill, and will hereafter conduct the business. He has a large stock of

Crockery,  
Flour and Feed, and Glassware,  
Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.  
With honest and fair dealing he hopes to retain all old customers of the store and obtain many new ones.  
Goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge.  
There is a telephone in the store, and all orders given through it will be promptly attended to.  
**Give me a Call.**  
R. E. WERKMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., July 23, 1885.

**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. BAUNGARTEL.  
HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1885.

**Trade With Us!**  
—AT—  
**E. HEROLD'S**  
**Honest Goods**  
—AT—  
**Honest Prices!**

**BEST \$3.00 SHOE**  
in the city, always on hand.  
**Repairing promptly and neatly done.**  
NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.  
E. HEROLD.  
HOLLAND, Mich., March 20, 1886.

**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.

**Remember THAT**

**A. B. BOSMAN**

Will give you a

**New Stove**

For your

**Old Stove.**

**A. B. Bosman**

Will supply

**Fire Backs**

To fit every kind of a stove and put them in at very low figures.

Leave your Orders with Him.

**A. B. Bosman**

Has a large number of

**Second-Hand STOVES**

Which he will sell cheap.

**CALL**

And Secure Bargains.

**Second-Hand Goods**

Of every description bought and sold by

**A. B. Bosman**