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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 23.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 724.

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.

Notices 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, &c. 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.

General 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. 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 hack 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. 21y.

Physicians.

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

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

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.

WYKUYSEN, 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. 20, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, 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.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 30,35c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 9 to 10 cts; Eggs, 10c; Honey, 15c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes new 60c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 40, 50c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 12c; Eggs 13c; Honey, 18c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, new 70c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)

Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$2.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Flour, \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, \$1.00; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$1.00; Wheat, white, 75c; Red Fultz, 75c; Lancaster Red, 75c. Corn, ear, 35c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$2.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Flour, \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, \$1.00; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy seed, \$2.50. Corn, ear, 40c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE thermometer registered in the nineties this week.

C. BLOM, JR., has an advertisement in this issue. Read it.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Hopkins, Ju'y 5, a daughter.

CAMPERS are now becoming very numerous at Macatawa.

Fishing in the Bay has been excellent during the entire week.

THERE were no accidents reported as happening in this city on the Fourth.

CHARLIE SCOTT, son of Rev. Dr. Scott, is home from Ann Arbor for vacation.

HON. G. J. DIEKEMA and Rev. Dr. Steffens orated on the Fourth at Overisel.

WILL some one start a petition to the weather bureau to hang out a storm signal.

DE HOLLANDER skips an issue next week in order to give the office force a holiday.

THE work of painting the City Hotel is finished and the building looks as pretty as a daisy.

REV. F. C. COOLBAUGH and family of Grand Rapids, are visiting with Mr. F. G. Churchill.

MACATAWA was the only cool place to be found in this locality the first part of the week.

BARNUM's bill posters were plastering Holland bill boards with their chromos last Saturday.

Mrs. F. WARD, of Marshall, is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Harrington.

FOREST fires have been doing a large amount of damage in this neighborhood the past few days.

SAM CLAY, the brilliant criminal lawyer of Grand Rapids was "resorting" at Macatawa last Thursday.

"THIS is to be another scorcher" has been the usual morning neighborly salutation the past few days.

As we go to press there is prospects of a cool and refreshing rain shower. Vegetation needs it very much.

WE failed to see any intoxicated men on the streets last Monday and there was a large number of people here.

EFFORTS are being made to organize a yachting and boating club in this city and a meeting was held last evening to that end.

THE Unitarian Church Sunday School of Grand Rapids picniced at Macatawa last Thursday. There were about 175 people.

THE question, "Is it hot enough for you?" was asked the editor of the News just 100,000,000,000 times on last Tuesday.

OUR brothers of the Grand Haven Herald have also been "roped in" by those princes of swindlers, Wm. C. Allen & Co. of New York.

DR. MABBS was called on Sunday to attend a boy at Olive Center, who was badly injured in the face by the bursting of a toy cannon.

THE papers contained the usual number of accounts of fires, accidents, etc., caused by fire-crackers and other like nuisances on Monday last.

NEXT Sunday morning Rev. C. S. Dutton will preach in Hope Church. In the evening the pastor, Rev. T. W. Jones, will occupy the pulpit.

H. TR ROLLER is making a five weeks' trip out in Iowa, and Nebraska representing the interests of R. E. Werkman of the Phoenix Planing Mill.

WE learn that Mr. Holly, head miller in the Standard Roller Mills, received a ducking while out sailing last Monday. He was rescued with difficulty.

LINCOLN MINKER, of the News force, spent the Fourth with his parents at Traverse City. He reports that the thermometer registered 102 degrees in the shade on Monday.

AT a meeting of the Board of Education held on Wednesday evening the bids for furnishing furnace were read and the contract let to J. L. Dobbins for \$635.

PETER STEKETRE & CO. have just received a large invoice of crockery and glassware of the latest and most beautiful designs. Look out for advertisement next week.

WE have several columns of advertising space to sell which we hope our home merchants will secure before those of outside cities avail themselves of the opportunity.

THE City Marshal is determined to enforce the dog ordinance and has this week shot several curs that were running at large contrary to the provisions of the ordinance.

WE understand that the bondsmen of the "bum-boat" proprietors are to be sued for \$500, the amount of their bail in the suit of last year by which the bail was estreated.

THE editors who were here last week are booming Macatawa and St. Joseph, but not a word about Baldhead. Is it a put up job by the C. W. M. officials?—*Douglas Record.*

MR. C. J. DE ROO, of the Standard Roller Mills, and the News man caught seventy-two white bass last week Friday night; six of the largest ones weighed eighteen pounds.

MR. D. SLUYTER, for a number of years sexton and janitor of the Ninth Street Reformed Church, died on Sunday morning last after a lingering illness. The funeral occurred on Tuesday.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 8th, 1886: Morris Boven, S. Dreeben, H. Deur, Minnie Lee.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE ladies of Grace Episcopal Church extend their thanks to the citizens of Holland for their liberal patronage on the occasion of their festival. Also to Mr. L. T. Kanters for his kindness and valuable services.

WE notice that the township and the city are about to expend \$80 on the highway leading from the city to the cemetery. While they are about it, why not build a sidewalk from the limits out, or at least start the project.

"AUGUSTUS dear, where were those artistic calling cards printed. They are fine." Why, Marlon, they were printed at the News Job Office. Nuff. ced., those printers are the most aesthetic job printers in Western Michigan.

THE ladies of Grace Episcopal Church, who labored so industriously to satisfy the wants of the thirsty and hungry public in the Howard building last Saturday and Monday, were rewarded by netting the society nearly \$44.

ON Tuesday the Otsego Band stopped here and visited the Parks. The boys were just returning from Muskegon, where they played on Monday. They captured first money in the band tournament and were highly elated at their success.

QUITE a sensation was created at the Park last Thursday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Roberts, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Grand Rapids fainted while bathing in Lake Michigan. He was rescued and kind hands administered to him and he soon recovered.

WE have noticed recently that there is no end of fish offered for sale all through the country, and there is no way in which the amount of fish could be caught except by nets. Is this state of affairs to exist continually right under our very noses and no effort be made to stop it?

THE firm of Den Herder & Lahuis and Mr. Wm. De Krulff, of Moerdyk, De Krulff & Co., of Zeeland, have formed a co-partnership and bought the stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., of both firms and will carry on the business of the two old firms in the building of the latter in a few weeks.

THE dry season and the increased number of water takers so uses up the water in the well of the system of Water Works that barely enough water can be obtained to sprinkle the streets. This state of affairs causes a great many to curse the parties running the sprinkler when they are not at all to blame.

NEWSPAPERS, though everybody don't think so, are always paid for in advance. If the thoughtful subscriber don't do it, the proprietor has to do it. The paper and ink manufacturers and printers will not wait till the year expires before they get their pay. The subscriber in arrears should think of this.

THE following notice has been sent in by a local prohibitionist: "The Prohibitionists of Holland are requested to meet at the office of Isaac Fairbanks on Saturday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock sharp for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention at Grand Haven on Wednesday, July 16."

REV. J. J. BUELL, of Grand Rapids, will hold a quarterly meeting at the Methodist Church in Holland, commencing Saturday, July 10th, at 2:30 p. m., by preaching at 3:30 there will be Quarterly Conference. On Sunday a Love Feast at 7:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30, followed by Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Preaching in the evening. Everybody invited to all the services.

THE pacer, "Ned Hunter," which has been in training at the Fair Grounds all this spring and summer dropped dead on the track at Muskegon last week just previous to entering a 2:30 pacing heat. This horse was the admiration of all our local horsemen while in training here, and it is to be regretted that he did not live to prove his speed qualities. The horse was valued at \$1,500.

WEDNESDAY morning last Simon Kleyn, who works in the Keystone Planing Mill, met with an accident, while running a moulding machine, which resulted in the amputation of the big toe of his right foot. He was running lumber through the moulder when a piece got caught and to release it he braced himself by putting his foot against the frame; he slipped and fell and his foot was brought in contact with the knives of the under cylinder cutting his foot in a terrible way. Dr. Mabbs was called and amputated the toe in a very skillful manner.

WE think it would result in benefit to the health of the people of this city if the Health Officer, and members of the Board of Health, would stroll through the city and notice the many localities from which there emanates unwholesome odors. They might then be induced to use their authority and power in removing the cause of so much diseases and sickness. There are several very nasty pig pens and filthy barnyards in the very heart of the city that need, we think, official attention. Will these reeking masses and disease breeding holes be attended to?

THE countryside of this beautiful peninsula is just now blooming in all its glorious loveliness. The scent of the sweet, white clover mingles with the perfume of new mown hay—a perfume, my lady, more exquisite than your chemist might prepare tho' all the flowers and spices of Arabia were at his command. The bloom is on the rye and the gold is on the wheat, and where the graceful timothy shoots up at the sky there swoons the pink clover blossoms heavy with their own honey. Ah, the thrift of the clean shaven meadows, where the mower, with scythe and stone, makes the merriest, maddest music that the farm ever knows! Ah, the odor of the woods where feathered freebooters hold lyric matinees, all these long July days! Even the maize fields are pretty with their geometrical rows and from the rose garden to the Murphy patch all is sweetness, and life, and bloom, in the country now.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat of yesterday morning contained the following: "The Chicago & West Michigan R'y have made arrangements with Mr. Dexter Noble of Elk Rapids to run his new iron steamer, "Queen of the Lakes," between Holland and Macatawa. They have been inconvenienced heretofore by not having control of any steamer which they could depend on. The "Queen of the Lakes" is one of the finest excursion steamers on the lakes. Its width is 30 feet and its length is 107 feet. It has a seating capacity of 400 and cost \$21,000. Mr. Noble started yesterday from Elk Rapids and will reach Ottawa Beach this afternoon. It will be a great improvement on their old arrangement, as they will have entire control of the new steamer." We fail to see where the "inconvenience" comes in and we think that the steamer Macatawa is good enough for the people of Holland and will continue to be so.

Fourth of July.

ALTHOUGH there was no regular Fourth of July celebration in this city the streets were full of gayly attired young men and women, and happy boys with their abominable fire-crackers on Monday last. All day long the peanut stands and confectionery stores were kept busy waiting on the customers who wanted their toothsome wares, and it was not until near midnight that this condition of affairs changed. The great feature in the day's entertainment were the large crowds that flocked to the boat landing, seeking transportation to the Park. The steamer Macatawa and her consorts carried nearly 2,500 people during the day, and all without a single accident. Capt. Harrington feels very much gratified at the way in which the people of this city and locality patronized him, and rightly too. At the Parks there must have been considerably over three thousand people, and at night the hotels and all the stands had sold everything they possessed in the way of lunches and refreshing temperance drinks. There never was such a large crowd at the Park at one time before, and though there was no celebration, the people all departed feeling well paid for their visit.

Echoes from the Press Gang's Visit.

WE propose to publish in these columns what the editors who visited Holland with the Press Association think of our city. We cannot publish them all in one week but will echo them weekly into the homes of those who are so fortunate as to be able to be subscribers and readers of the News until we have published them all.

PLAINWELL ENTERPRISE.

*** The steamer A. B. Taylor then took the crowd out on the lake and up to Macatawa Park. The two hotels each received a delegation of guests. That night Squier's Grand Rapids orchestra played for a ball in which nearly all participated. From 12 until 4 the dance continued, and when the participants had retired they had about three hours to sleep.

The morning saw a crowd of journalists taking in the beauties of the noted resort. The park is on the south side of Macatawa Bay or Black Lake, is composed of 600 acres of wooded hills, and is about six miles from Holland. On the north side of the bay the Chicago and West Michigan railway company has begun to establish a resort to be called West Michigan Park. A new hotel, the Ottawa, was begun about a month ago, and is now almost completed. It is fitted up in elegant shape—plate glass, velvet carpets, etc.

The last meeting was held in the grove Friday morning. Rev. Chas. Scott, president of Hope College, welcomed us and L. M. Sellers responded. *** After dinner citizens in carriages escorted the editors about the city, viewing its pleasant residences, broad streets and bustling manufactures. It is a business-like little city. Dr. O. E. Yates, formerly of Plainwell, has a large drug store on the corner of two prominent thoroughfares, and seems to be doing a good business in this line. He also has a large practice. To him we owe thanks for courtesies extended.

The Association left on the 3 o'clock train for Grand Rapids, where it broke up, all returning to their homes, testifying to the pleasure of the trip and registering a mental vow to be on hand again next year.

TELEGRAM-HERALD

*** The entertainment at the new Ottawa was in charge of Manager W. A. Gavett, and to him and landlord Spire's special credit is due for their efforts—and this applies also to Admiral George N. Davis and Commodore Conkey. The Ottawa is beyond all question the prettiest and most complete summer hotel in Michigan, but this is neither time nor place for its description. The Press Association, upon leaving Macatawa were entertained at dinner at the City Hotel in Holland, and enjoyed the drive about the quaint little town which was given them by the citizens. ***

ALLEGAN DEMOCRAT.

*** At 7 p. m. the party embarked on the steamer Taylor and started for Macatawa Park, reaching that place about 8 o'clock. Here the party were captured by the committees of the West Michigan Park association and citizens of Holland, who catered to their wants in a right royal manner. A ball at the new pavillion kept the younger members of the association occupied until—well, we won't "give it away." In the morning a business meeting was held.

This closed the meeting of the association but they had not yet escaped from the citizens of Holland, who on the arrival of the boat containing the press crowd at the dock met them with carriages and conveyed the entire party to the various hotels in the city where splendid dinners were awaiting the hungry horde. After dinner the carriages were again in requisition, and a drive through the principal streets taken, and thence to the depot, where at three o'clock the final break-up was had, and all took their several ways home, each one declaring that this was the most enjoyable trip they had ever had.

We shall in future numbers give a description of the new hotel at Macatawa.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for entertaining President Cleveland, should he visit that State during the summer. Frank H. Brown, a prominent grain merchant of Boston, has been held in \$30,000 bail for forging bills of lading. A. P. Thornton, once a respectable attorney in New York, was arrested for swindling various firms by means of bogus checks. The graduating classes of Yale and Harvard Universities numbered respectively 326 and 223.

WHEN the convicted boycotters of Theiss, the proprietor of a concert garden, were arraigned in court at New York for sentence, says a dispatch from that city, Judge Barrett made some strong remarks to them on the lawlessness of the crime of which they were convicted. He said that this was a violation of peace in a country that welcomed foreign-born citizens. They had violated public rights and opinions, and their offense was not short of blackmail. The distribution of circulars before places of business was conspiracy, and punishable as such. Their conduct, if unpunished, would lead to savagery. They may have been misled by bad advice, but their counsel should have rebuked them. They did not use the money for their own advantage, and this palliated their offense. He would not impose the full penalty of the law, as they were workingmen. The Judge then sentenced Paul Wiltzig and Henry Holdorf to two years and ten months at hard labor; Michael Stroh and Julius Rosenberg to one year and six months imprisonment. Daniel Danenhausser, the most violent of any of the boycotters, got three years and eight months in State Prison. Ten men were killed and as many more injured by the explosion of giant-powder works near Drakesville, N. J.

THE WEST.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel, the leading Democratic journal of Indiana, has been sold by John C. Shoemaker to W. J. Craig, the consideration being \$61,000. Mr. Craig will be the managing editor. A Cincinnati paper says Murat Halstead is to take charge of the New York Tribune and switch it from Blaine to Sherman for the Presidency, and that Whitelaw Reid is to use his spare time in perfecting plans to capture a United States Senatorship.

THE Chicago directory for 1886 indicates a population of 750,000.

JOHN H. CARY, Sheriff of Buchanan County, Mo., has been sued for \$120,000 by fifteen leading business of St. Joseph, for levying upon the stock of I. Wei & Co. in the interest of foreign creditors.

C. P. HUNTINGTON has recommenced work on the International Railway, which crosses the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, and intends within a year to connect with the Mexican Central at Villa Lerdo.

THE SOUTH.

AID is asked by the Governor of Louisiana for sufferers from the ravages of storms in the parishes of Rapides, Grant, and Catahoula.

UNTIL the collection of taxes in Louisiana next fall, the State Treasurer has arranged with nine banks in New Orleans to advance all the funds needed to pay interest on the consolidated four per cent. bonds.

THE \$3,000,000 estate of the late Thos. H. Blythe, of San Francisco, is claimed by Mrs. L. C. Hitchcock, of Waco, Texas, a daughter by the first wife. Moonshiners in Elliott County, Kentucky, to spite a citizen who opposed unlicensed whisky, burned his house, the church which he attended, and the dwellings of some of his neighbors. A party went gunning for the incendiaries, killed two of them, and buried them where they fell.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of the Second New Hampshire District have nominated John H. George, of Concord, for Congress. The Prohibitionists of the Fourteenth New York District have named Jesse H. Griffin, of Yorktown, for Congress. The Nebraska State Republican Convention has been called for Sept. 29, at Lincoln. The New Hampshire Democrats, at their State Convention in Concord, endorsed the administration of President Cleveland, and nominated Thomas Cogswell for Governor. Jackson (Miss.) special: "Reports received from the local-option elections in Simpson and Copiah Counties, Mississippi, show that both counties have declared for prohibition by good majorities."

IN the State Convention of the Iowa Democrats, held at Des Moines, resolutions were adopted favoring local option, and for the enforcement of prohibition where it was so ordered. Should the sentiment of a community be the other way, a license system was favored, the minimum amount of the fee to be \$500. The nominations were: Cato Sells for Secretary of State; Paul Guelick for Auditor; Treasurer, Daniel Campbell; Supreme Court Clerk, William Theophilus; Attorney General, C. H. Mackey; Supreme Court Reporter, Frank Bradley.

THE Hon. Knute Nelson has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth Minnesota District. The Rev. H. L. McKinney has been named for Congress by the Democrats of the First New Hampshire District. John W. Stewart was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Vermont District.

WASHINGTON.

THE payments for pensions last year were several million dollars greater than for the preceding year, says a Washington telegram. This is due mainly to the increased amount of work done in the Pension Office. During the fiscal year just closed the Pension Office issued 81,493 pension certificates, a larger number by 6,731 than were ever

issued in any previous year. In the month of June the number of pension certificates issued was 10,375. According to a decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed in any of the executive departments are entitled to extra pay for all the time they are employed over eight hours a day unless there is a contract with the head of the department to the contrary.

THE following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	137,753,000
Bonds at 3 per cent.	144,474,000
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	20,000,000
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	\$1,210,631,512
Interest	12,900,514
Total	\$1,223,532,026

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	\$3,701,450
Interest	210,000
Total	\$3,911,450

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$346,738,761
Certificates of deposit.	18,250,000
Gold certificates.	7,000,000
Silver certificates.	8,100,000
Fractional currency.	6,354,047
Principal	\$375,142,761
Interest	1,084,515
Total	\$376,227,276

Total debt less available cash items \$1,464,374,313

Net cash in the Treasury 7,191,000

Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1885 \$1,389,138,381

Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1885 1,398,193,281

Decrease of debt during April. \$ 6,857

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	\$76,044,375
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	88,116,225
U. S. notes held for redemption of deposit actually outstanding.	13,250,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	12,933,817
Fractional currency, United States bonds, and interest.	3,789,163
Fractional currency.	2,657
Total available for reduction of the debt.	\$235,232,247

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.

Unavailable for reduction of the debt.

Fractional silver coin.	\$28,934,681
Minor coin.	377,514
Total.	\$29,312,195

Certificates held as cash.

Net cash balance on hand.

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.

Net increase in cash.

GENERAL.

THE total number of failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's for six months of 1886 is 5,461, against 6,106 in 1885, 5,444 in 1884, and 5,296 in 1883. The total liabilities are \$53,241,000, against \$68,570,000 in six months of 1885, \$124,104,000 in 1884, and \$73,594,000 in 1883. The assets aggregated \$25,509,000, against \$32,955,000 in six months of 1885, \$70,730,000 in 1884, and \$39,887,000 in 1883. The percentage of assets to liabilities this year and last is 48, against 56 in six months of 1884 and 54 in 1883. Bradstreet's reports business throughout the country quiet, with a very hopeful feeling among merchants as to the fall outlook. The tone of the dry goods market is encouraging, all advances in cotton goods having been well maintained and stocks being light. The pig-iron market is unchanged as to price. Mill irons are dull. Steel rails are strong at the low prices quoted, and the mills are full of orders. The low price of English rails exercises a depressing influence. Wheat prospects, aside from Wisconsin and Minnesota, are for a fair harvest. Estimates vary from 435,000,000 to 465,000,000 bushels. The foreign wheat prospects are less favorable, particularly in India. Bradstreet's reports of stocks of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains July 1 aggregated 35,000,000 bushels, against 63,000,000 three months ago, and on the Pacific coast 6,000,000 bushels, against 10,000,000 April 1. Petroleum tends lower, but is very variable under conflicting new-well news. Lard has been materially advanced by speculators.

THE Canadian cruiser Terror has seized the fishing-schooner City Point, of Portland, which put into Shelburne to obtain water and effect some repairs. The mackerel-steamer Novelty, of Portland, was warned by the customs collector at Pictou not to purchase supplies in that port, and she put to shore short of coal.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL has elected three Conservatives to the new Parliament, neither seat being contested. The students at Oxford hissed the name of Gladstone at the commencement exercises, and cheered that of Lord Salisbury. The Bishop of Ripon urges clergymen to take part in the political conflict.

GEN. SAUSSIER has resigned the Military Governorship of Paris because of a reprimand by the Minister of War for defending his staff in a newspaper card.

FOUR deaths from cholera have taken place at Flume, Hungary, and two at Dunafoldvar. The peasants of Servia refuse to pay the taxes levied since the war in Bulgaria, and treat the collectors with violence. It is said that all French Colonels absent on special service have been ordered to rejoin their regiments forthwith. It is also reported that General de Salles, the military attaché of the French Embassy at Vienna, and who was appointed to that post for the express purpose of studying Austrian cavalry tactics, has been recalled to resume command of the troops in the Vosges on the German frontier. A London dispatch of the 5th inst. says: "Gladstone has been elected to Parliament from the Midlothian and Leith districts. His name was sprung at the last moment in Leith in order to defeat W. Jacks, a Liberal, but opposed to home rule, and whom the Tories had determined not to oppose. Parnell is escorted everywhere in his campaign by a body-guard of friends—all staid young Irishmen. He receives letters daily threatening assassination. So far 44 home-rulers and 116 anti-home-rulers have been returned to Parliament."

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

FROM various towns in Dakota come reports of a temperature of from 105 to 115 degrees. Crops in the Northwest are reported seriously damaged by drouth. A jury at Milwaukee, after thirty-one hours' deliberation, convicted the anarchists, Frank Hirth, Carl Simon, and Anton Palm of conspiring to burn the court house and destroy the records. The maximum penalty is one year's imprisonment or \$500 fine. Hirth is a cigarmaker, Simon a barber, and Palm a hardware finisher. The two latter cannot speak English. All of them have large families. A Little Rock dispatch details a huge scheme for the leasing to cattlemen at a nominal figure of nearly all the valuable grazing land belonging to the Osage, Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe tribes in Indian Territory. Charges are made at St. Louis that members of the Municipal House of Delegates accepted bribes for the passage of certain ordinances. It is stated that one member received \$1,000 in cash and \$5,000 in stock to vote against the Electric Railway bill. Harry Primrose, the leader of the Salvation Army at New Philadelphia, Ohio, whose arrest for bigamy has been chronicled, was about to marry a girl of 18 years, who would have been his third living and undivorced wife. His matrimonial operations ended the labors of the army in that section.

SECRETARY MANNING and family, in passing through Washington for New York, last week, received in their car the congratulations of President Cleveland and several members of the Cabinet. The Secretary has apparently recovered entirely from his recent stroke. The headquarters of the national legislative committee of the Knights of Labor in Washington are being flooded with petitions from local assemblies, to be presented to Congress, urging action upon the measures named in the recent list submitted by the national committee. These petitions are alike in form, having been printed and distributed to the local assemblies for their signatures, but many of them are accompanied by letters of the most vigorous sort. Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the legislative committee, declares it to be the purpose of the Knights to test the sense of Congress on the measures named, and to find out whether the politicians mean to pass measures for relief of the people, and whether the right of petition is to be respected.

THE Committee on Pensions presented a report to the Senate on the 3d inst., recommending the passage over the President's veto of the bill granting a pension to Mary A. Notage. The report commends the President for his vetoes of private pension bills, asserting that he acts upon lack of information; that some of his vetoes are expressed in unjust and unexampled style; and that derision of the committee's labors "can originate only in a wise and noble nature which is misled, or in one that, if informed, sadly needs reconstruction or recreation." The President sent to the Senate his veto of the bill for the relief of Martin L. Bundy. The claimant, who was a Quartermaster, after the settlement of his accounts was found to be indebted to the Government. Thereupon he put in a claim for forage more than sufficient to offset his indebtedness. There is no suggestion that he had or used any horses, and if he did and failed to make a claim for forage at the time he settled his accounts, then he presents a case of incredible ignorance of his rights or a wonderful lack of that disposition to gain every possible advantage which is usually found among those who deal with the Government. The claim is not allowed on the ground that it would set a precedent which could hardly be ignored, and which, if followed, would furnish another means of attack upon the Treasury quite as effective as many which are now in operation. The Senate is considering the river and harbor appropriation bill, approved of an item of \$1,000,000 toward a thirty-foot channel at the Sandy Hook entrance to New York. The House of Representatives passed a bill appropriating \$76,000 to pay damages on account of the overflow of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. When the general deficiency bill was under consideration by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., Mr. Springer stated that the decrease in Federal expenditures during the fiscal year just closed was \$22,500,000, according to statements by Treasury officials. An amendment to the general deficiency bill, offered by Mr. Cannon (Ill.), appropriating \$22,000 to refund taxes illegally collected from railroad companies on account of alien bond and stockholders, was adopted. A resolution was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer calling on the President for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Republic of Nicaragua, since 1876, in relation to the construction of an interoceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. The Senate was not in session.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	4.25 @ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.00 @ 5.50
Common	.88 @ .89 1/2
HOGS—No. 2 Red	.84 @ .81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .47
OATS—White	.38 @ .45
POK—New Mess.	11.25 @ 11.75
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25 @ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.75 @ 5.25
Common	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS—No. 2	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	4.25 @ 4.75
CORN—No. 2	.74 @ .74 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.34 @ .35 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.14 @ .15
Fine Dairy	.10 @ .11
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.06 3/4 @ .07 1/4
Full Cream, new	.04 @ .08 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.11 @ .12
POTATOES—New, per brl.	1.50 @ 2.00
POK—Mess.	9.25 @ 10.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.74 @ .75
CORN—No. 2	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .28
RYE—No. 1	.60 @ .62
POK—Mess.	9.75 @ 10.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.80 @ .82
CORN—No. 2	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .30
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 @ .75 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.30 @ .31
OATS—Mixed	.27 @ .28
POK—New Mess.	10.25 @ 11.75
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.70 @ .80
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.29 @ .30
POK—Mess.	9.75 @ 10.25
LIVE HOGS	4.50 @ 5.00
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.75 @ 4.75
SHEEP	3.25 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	3.25 @ 4.25
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.31 @ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP	2.25 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2	.76 @ .77
CORN—No. 2	.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .27 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair	4.50 @ 5.00
Common	3.95 @ 4.25
HOGS	4.75 @ 5.25
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
BUTTE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83 @ .84 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .42
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.50

PAN-ELECTRIC.

Three Separate Reports to the House from the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Garland Defended by the Democratic and Censured by the Republican Members.

[Washington telegram.]

The Pan-Electric Telephone Committee presents three reports to the House, neither of which is signed by a majority of the committee. Chairman Boyle's report is signed by himself and Messrs. Oates, Eden, and Hall—all Democrats. Mr. Ranney's report has the signatures of himself and Messrs. Millard, Hanbach, and Moffatt—all Republicans. Mr. Hale submits a report signed by himself alone.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPORT.

The Democratic members of the committee, in their report, say: "What Dr. Rogers offered to Messrs. Carlisle and others was stock in an incorporated and organized company. What he transferred to Garland, Harris, and others was an interest in inventions, in their then condition of no value whatever, and only to be made valuable by the joint effort of the Rogerses and those who joined them in the undertaking. The property might turn out to be worth much or nothing. It had no commercial value. The evidence does not show that these gentlemen were admitted by their official positions or official action. Gen. Atkins, the party to whom they made the proposition, was not in office. They certainly expected no official aid from him. It was Gen. Atkins who spoke to Senator Harris, so that the Rogerses did not select him because he was a Senator. The right to select the other three was given absolutely to Senator Harris, and his condition was imposed that he should select persons in office. At that time Mr. Garland was not thought of for Attorney General. In view of his previous life and character it was not thought he would use his official power to forward a private enterprise in which he was interested. Casey Young was named by Rogers. He was not to appear in Congress until nearly a year after. Gen. Johnston was not in office, and did not expect to be."

Of Solicitor General Goode's treatment of the application to bring the Memphis suit the report says:

"Mr. Goode's statement is not only uncontradicted, but is fully supported by all the witnesses who testified about the same matters. He was not connected with any telephone company, had no interest of any kind to be affected by the suit, and had no knowledge of any previous application. He had not been informed of Mr. Garland's connection with a telephone company, and had been that should have made no difference in his conduct. In the view of the committee, while it would have been better to have let the application take the usual course by referring it to the Interior Department, still he did so as at most only a mistake."

In conclusion the committee finds that there was sufficient reason and authority for bringing the suits, but it expressly refrains from attempting to find whether the Bell patents were obtained fraudulently, or whether Bell was the inventor of the speaking telephone. THE REPUBLICAN REPORT. The report of the Republican members cites testimony to show how the Pan-Electric Company was organized three and a half million of its stock given to gentlemen for the use of their names and reputation. The opinion of Senator Garland, declaring that the Rogers patents do not infringe on the Bell patent, is quoted with the statement that it had been got because the Pan-Electric could not sell rights without it and it was, as it intended to be, the inducement which led large numbers of persons to pay in money, a part of which was divided among the Rogerses and his associates. At the same time the Pan-Electric knew that their instruments did infringe on the Bell patent. The report then refers to the postal telegraph bill as explaining the motives of the Pan-Electric organizers, and states that \$2,000,000 of the stock was held by members of Congress, because it was expected that the bill would be a subject of legislation. It is charged that the Pan-Electric party, including Mr. Garland, tried to get Congressional endorsement of their scheme, and the evidence is cited where it touches upon the effort to secure the appointment of young Rogers as House Electrician. It is alleged that Senators Garland and Harris and General Johnston busied themselves personally to accomplish this. Mr. Young put up a telephone in his committee-room, and this, says the report, is pretty near to a Congressional endorsement.

Touching the Attorney General's report holds that it was his duty, considering how much he was interested, to make sure by calling Mr. Goode's attention to the application that whenever it did come it should receive the fullest and most impartial investigation, according to all the usages and practice of the office. The report says that he should have been solicitous enough to honor the department to have made certain that this was done, but he did not.

The report continues: "Taking all these things together, it does not admit of doubt that the Solicitor General, acting as Attorney General, was by some means led to grant this application without the usual reference or inquiry, without any pretense of competent examination, with unexampled speed, and in violation of the practice of the department."

"In an ordinary case such action would be held to be positive proof of fraud; at least proof of gross negligence, which in a person of his position is equivalent to fraud. There is no reason why the rule should not be applied here. It can not be forgotten that this request, granted in so extraordinary and so unbecoming a manner, was a request in which the head of the Department of Justice and a Senator of the United States, who came in person to the Solicitor General to inquire about it, and seemingly urged speed, and other Government officials, for two years had—and had notoriously had—a vast pecuniary interest."

"Upon these facts, no one of which can be disputed, no jury would hesitate. It is enough, however, to say that it cannot be tolerated that the business of the Government can be so conducted. It cannot escape observation that Senator Harris and Mr. Casey Young acted just as men would act if already assured of what was being asked, and that the conduct of the Solicitor General is most easily accounted for on the assumption that he understood the matter in advance, and had predetermined upon his course of action."

The best that can be said of him (Attorney General Garland) is that he lent himself to this scheme because he got his stock for nothing. He was not active in it himself, he suffered his name and influence to be used by others. He was then only a Senator of the United States. He was then placed at the head of the Department of Justice. The man from whom he had received the half-million of stock wanted to borrow the name of that department and get its endorsement; then an ally asked for it; then the official representative of his company asked for it. Some men would easily have found a course for themselves. He took one also, but his associates, who knew him and speculated on his character, were certain they would get what they wanted—and they did. His intelligence told him there were two things he should not permit, and then his vacillating will let him argue that he might stand aside and see his office do them for his benefit. He had not the strength to deny what his associates asked, nor to return the stock and cease to be an associate; he had not the boldness to do personally what they thought was a fair service for the stock he kept. But it was done by his department as such a thing never was done before. The evidence is more aggressive, however, and the facts according to ordinary rules of law are direct and positive, and unless controlled are conclusive proof that all ex-parte Government action at least was affected by the influence of those interests or the knowledge of them."

MR. HALE'S REPORT.

Mr. Hale (Cal.) in his individual report denies that the gentlemen interested in the Rogers company ever intended to use their official positions in its behalf. He holds that the opinion delivered by Mr. Garland was that of an attorney simply. The general report estimates the cost of trial at \$300,000. Mr. Hale thinks that public curiosity should not be pandered to at such cost, and, in short, that "there's nothing in it."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE Senate passed the Des Moines land bill over the President's veto, on the 23d ult., by a vote of 34 to 15. The Senate agreed to conference reports on the army appropriation bill and the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts. Mr. Camden (W. Va.) denied a newspaper statement that he had telegraphed from Washington that only six votes were necessary to carry the Senate for Payne, and the Standard Oil Company would pay \$50,000 each for them. The Senator said that at the time named he was not in Washington, and that the story was without foundation and absurd. A resolution was adopted appointing Gen. William J. Sewell, Gen. M. T. McMahon, and Capt. John L. Mitchell as managers of the National Honor for Disabled Soldiers. The Senate took up the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, and some amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations increasing the clerical force of the State Department gave rise to a sharp debate which Senators Edmunds of Vermont, Ingalls of Kansas, and Hale of Maine criticised the administration of Secretary of the Missouri, brought the discussion to a close with the remark that the administration needed no defender in the Senate. The people of the United States would live to bow their knees in everlasting thankfulness to Almighty God that Grover Cleveland had become President of the United States. He was an honest man, a brave man, a true man. He was doing all that any mortal being could do to give the people of the United States an honest, fearless, economical, and constitutional administration. The discussion having closed, the amendments on which it was based were agreed to. The House, in committee of the whole, rejected the motion of Mr. Laird (Neb.) to strike out the clause in the sundry bill appropriating \$30,000 for protecting the public land from fraudulent entry. The general deficiency bill was reported to the House. It appropriates \$6,062,845. The House agreed to conference reports on the pension and agricultural appropriation bills.

SENATOR EDMUNDS introduced in the Senate, on the 30th ult., a bill vesting in the President the sole power of appointing a large number of officers who are now appointed "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Among these are postmasters of all classes, collectors of internal revenue, certain collectors of customs, all territorial officers except judges of the Supreme Courts, all district attorneys, and United States marshals, Indian agents, and district land officers. Resolutions of the Portland (Oregon) board of trade were laid before the Senate to the effect that the previous resolutions of that body protesting against the Pan-Electric Telephone Pacific land grant for the uncompleted portion of the Cascade branch were inconsiderate and illegal and should be expunged from the record of the board. The House in committee of the whole adopted an amendment presented by Mr. Randall (Pa.) appropriating \$14,620 for the service of the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. Chairman Boyle of the Pan-Electric Telephone Committee presented a report signed by himself and Messrs. Oates, Eden, and Hall. The report was accompanied by the following resolution, which was concurred in by Mr. Hale, who also presented a report of his own: "Resolved, That a full, fair, and exhaustive investigation be had to show the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Secretary of War, Indian Commissioner, Atkins, Railroad Commissioner, Johnston, or Senator Harris, being the officers named in the Pan-Electric publications of the newspaper press which gave rise to this investigation, did any act, official or otherwise, connected with the matter investigated which was dishonest, dishonorable, or censurable."

THE House bill for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the arctic seas was reported favorably to the Senate on the 1st inst. from the Committee on Naval Affairs. Senator Riddleberger introduced a bill providing for a 25 per cent. reduction in the salaries of Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives. Senator Miller, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back, without amendments, the House bill taxing oleomargarine, four members of the committee dissenting. The President nominated to the United States Court of Arizona, and G. Chase Godwin to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan. The House passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, and refused to pass the Des Moines River land bill over the President's veto.

The legislative appropriation bill passed the Senate on the 2d inst. Senator Vance, in opposing an amendment to the bill providing for an additional clerk for the Civil-Service Commission, said that if the amendment was unable to do any more business it would be so much the better. Senator Salisbury thought the Civil-Service Commission, from beginning to end, a useless piece of machinery. If he had his way he would repeal the law. Mr. Voorhes said that he had never been for the law, sleeping or walking, but while it was a law he would treat it fairly. Senator Ingalls did not wonder that Senator Voorhes was in favor of the civil-service law as administered by the Democratic party, and he quoted from the statement of the Commissioner of Pensions, that out of seventy-seven men appointed by him under civil-service rule seventy-two were Democrats and the other five were of unknown politics. The amendment was adopted. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, introduced a paragraph of the deficiency appropriation bill relating to the Navy Department, said that in 1886 there were 320 serviceable vessels in the navy; to-day there were but eighty-seven vessels, and of these the Secretary of the Navy certified that only thirty-seven were serviceable. During these twenty years \$449,000,000 had been expended for the naval establishment, of which \$91,000,000 had been expended for construction and repairs. The House passed the bill providing for an additional justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. The Senate amendments to the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture, and desert land laws were nonconcurrent in by the House, and a committee of conference was appointed. An amendment to the general deficiency bill providing for the payment of the claims of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the transportation of troops to Panama in June, 1885, was agreed to by the House. The President vetoed the act granting a pension to William Boone. It appears that Boone enlisted in August, 1862, was in action in November of the same year, and was taken prisoner and at once paroled. During his parole he took part in the Fourth of July celebration at Aurora, Ill., in 1863, and was terribly injured by the discharge of a cannon, which he was assisting to manage. In reviewing the case the President says he is unable to discover any relation between the accident and the military service. He says further: "A disabled man and wife and family in need are objects which appeal to the sympathy and charitable feelings of any decent man; but it seems to me that it by no means follows that those intrusted with the people's business and the expenditure of the people's money are justified in so executing the pension laws as that they shall furnish a means of relief in every case of distress or hardship."

Light Diet.

Mose Schamburg and Ike Levison are rivals in trade, but personally they are very friendly. Being in a good humor, Mose said to Levison: "Come home mit me and have dinners." "I was much oplied put I has choost had some dinners, Mose." "Ish dot so?" "Ya, I has choost dined." "I don't believe dot?" "I have choost dined—upon my word of honor." "Vell, den, come along and eat some more. Ven you has choost dined upon your word of honor, you must be hungry, ash dot vash very light diet."—Texas Siftings.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

MILLARS, the great painter, is finishing his picture of "The Night of St. Bartholomew." It represents a church interior. A Catholic soldier is departing from the scene of the massacre. A priest encourages and urges him forward, while a Sister of Mercy kneels at his feet imploring mercy for the Protestants.

THE English laborer who recently undertook to imitate Dr. Tanner as a faster came to grief. He was known as the "Fasting man of Guilford." Mysterious voices commanded him to go forty days without food. He was 74 years of age when he started in to obey the strange command. He drank tea with out milk or sugar, and smoked a pipe, incessantly. He survived the ordeal, though reduced to actual skin and bones, and celebrated his performance by making a hearty meal of a leg of mutton. The gorging was too much for his enfeebled stomach, and he died in a couple of days. His surviving relatives were much distressed because the old man had just received a tempting offer from a museum manager who was prepared to make a guinea or two out of his notoriety.

THE Turkish Minister at Washington tells a reporter that the Mohammedan religion permits only four wives. If the first wife objects the husband cannot bring a second wife under the same roof; indeed, he cannot marry another unless he is amply able to keep a separate establishment. The law gives the wife the right to have her husband dragged before the courts if he violates that rule. Plural wives are not universal among the Turks, and in Constantinople one wife is the general rule. In Asiatic Turkey the custom of plural wives among the peasantry is very common. The first wife, who works in the field with her husband, urges him to marry a second, a third, and frequently a fourth wife in order to have more assistance in tilling the farm. These women, too, are great company to each other, and help to lighten the common daily burdens.

AN American lady met with a strange adventure in Paris as she was driving down the Boulevard Haussman in an open carriage the other afternoon. A young man who had been walking quietly along the footpath, suddenly made a dash at her and tore from her back-hair a valuable pin, studded with brilliants. The fellow then bolted at a smart pace, leaving his victim screaming with fright. Some gentlemen who were passing by at once set off in pursuit, and after an exciting chase, succeeded in collaring him at the end of the Rue Tronchet. They took their prisoner whose name is Martin, to the nearest police station, and on being confronted with the magistrate, he coolly explained that, being without work, he considered it the most natural thing in the world that those who had more than they required should supply him with meat and drink.

A CONNECTICUT farmer cured a balky horse in the following manner: He drove him, attached to a rack-wagon, to the wood-lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset, and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. "I made up my mind," said the farmer, "when that horse went to the barn, he would take that load of wood. I went to the barn, got blankets, and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down, and he was hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned, got another load before I fed him. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw; but soon as he saw me start for the house, he started after me with the load."

It sometimes looks as though there was a streak of deceit in the breast of every human being. A man may sail along quite serenely for a time, and until he shall meet temptation in some form that strikes the weak spot in his make-up, when he falls, and all the good that was in him "don't count." West Virginia has a game law that forbids the killing of deer at certain seasons. The immunity afforded by this law has had the result of making these animals quite tame in some sections, and at the village of St. George, the other day, two stately specimens of the antlered tribe actually stalked through the streets. This was too much, though there was an organiza-

tion there to enforce the provisions of the State game law. The deer had hardly got outside the village until they were shot at by some one who made a mistake and wounded another man, bent on the same errand. They tried to keep it a secret, but it finally got out, and the worst of it was, they are both officers in the association formed for the protection of deer. This is "Nasby" reaching for the whisky-bottle in the church corner-stone in another shape, but in effect it is all the same.

THERE are twice as many Cabinet Ministers in England as here, and in many cases the salaries paid them are more than three times as great as the American ministers receive. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who receive \$50,000 a year between them, do the work that is here accomplished by one Secretary of State, who gets \$8,000 per annum. The former, besides, has sixteen under secretaries to help him, and the latter twelve and two private secretaries each, receiving annual salaries of \$1,500 to \$11,000 each. There is, moreover, a Secretary of State for India who gets \$25,000 a year and who has a number of under secretaries. The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer get \$25,000 apiece, and the Junior Lords of the Treasury, who number two dozen, get \$5,000. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs gets \$25,000 a year, the Solicitor General and Parliamentary Counsel \$15,000 apiece, and the latter has an assistant at \$10,000. The President of the Privy Council gets \$10,000, as also does the Vice President of the Council on Education. The First Lord of the Admiralty gets \$22,500, and the President of the Board of Trade and of the Local Government Board, offices recently resigned by Messrs. Chamberlain and Dilke respectively, get \$10,000 apiece.

A GRIZZLY-HEADED Boston lawyer, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College, tells a story of Daniel Webster which has probably never been in print. Webster was present when this lawyer and the others of his college class delivered their orations on commencement day. Knowing that Webster would be there, the young man in question prepared what he considered to be a graceful compliment to tickle the ears of the great man. When the time arrived for him to be heard he noticed with gratification that Mr. Webster sat in the front seat. By the statesman's side was Mr. Woodbury, also a graduate of Dartmouth. The young orator, in order to drive home his compliment, looked straight at Webster while delivering it, and bowed repeatedly to him. "Among the sons of Dartmouth," said the graduate, "there is one whose fame has extended throughout the nation and the world. He combines Attic culture with Roman eloquence, and with both the unanswerable logic of the greatest English orators." There was more of the same stuff, but Webster sat calmly through it all. That night Webster was the guest of the graduate's father. He met the blushing youth cordially and said, as he grasped his hand: "I was delighted with your oration, sir. It was fine—fine. I particularly admired that part of it in which you spoke of the Attic culture and Roman eloquence of my friend Mr. Woodbury."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Enquirer cites as an authority an ex-slave dealer for the statement that the real negro is disappearing from the South. At the rate of change since the year 1818, when the slave trade was forbidden, in less than 100 years hence the colored population will be wholly mulatto. There are now, he declares, only 500,000 negroes of pure blood. Most Southerners have lost all knowledge of the African type. When Kalakana, King of Hawaii, was in the South he was occasionally refused accommodation and slighted through the belief that he was a "nigger;" although there is a wide dissimilarity and nothing in common except the color between the native Sandwich Islander and the African. A pure Hindoo in New Orleans, an Aryan, writing Sanscrit, from the same great race as the Anglo-Saxon, American and German, is always considered an African although not possessing a single negro feature. There are, too, among the colored people the straight hair, aquiline nose and striking features of the Arab, but all are indiscriminately grouped with Africans. Any prophecies as to the future of the colored people, their looks, their intellectual capacity, or their achievements may therefore be set down as presumptuous. They are in their very infancy, and what they may become is one of the mysteries that only the distant descendants of the American people will ever know.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Over 150 houses are in course of erection at Owosso.

—Bronson's apple crop promises to be above the average.

—A new jail, costing \$5,000, is to be built shortly at Lake City.

—Coldwater exports more base-ball clubs than anything else.

—Nashville is troubled with thieves who steal flowers from the graves in the cemetery. They should be taught a lesson if caught.

—A wind and rain storm in Lenawee County leveled buildings and fences, and ruined orchards and crops. Several persons are reported injured.

—The other day a grave at Blissfield, supposed to contain the body of an aged lady buried six years ago, was opened and found to be empty. The authorities hope to ferret out the perpetrators of the robbery.

—It is supposed that Miss Frances Whipple, a well-known milliner of Adrian, who recently disappeared, is the woman who jumped into the whirlpool at Niagara Falls last week, and whose body has hitherto been unidentified.

—A well-known clergyman of this city, a few days since, made a close inspection of the electric light works, and was much interested over the minutiae of the institution. An hour later he discovered that his watch—a valuable one—had been hopelessly magnetized. The article is worth something for old gold, but it might as well be sold as far as its ever marking the hours again is concerned.—*Jackson Patriot.*

—A Chicago visitor is struck with "the singular beauty and charms" of Detroit's electric light, says the *Free Press*. He thinks the city "is justly entitled to stand front and foremost in making herself the most poetry-inspiring city in America" because she spends \$110,000 a year "for the sole purpose of surrounding a naturally beautiful city with a halo of soft and mellow light."

—The Trustees of Ann Arbor University have decided to call to their chair of physics Professor H. S. Carhart, of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. Professor Carhart has held the chair of physics at Evanston for many years, and is Secretary of the faculty. He is, perhaps, the most popular professor there, and his electrical experiments have given him a wide reputation. In Germany he has recently received high honors, and last year was placed at the head of the physical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As the meeting of the association was held at Ann Arbor he seems to have built some fences there, much to the chagrin of many eminent competitors for the place. No one at Evanston dreamed of his departure. Nothing was said about it in the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern, which authorized him to visit other American colleges to ascertain the latest advances in physical apparatus and make recommendations for extensive purchases.

—General Shakespeare has finished and forwarded to A. D. Worthington, of Hartford, Conn., the history of the old Second Michigan Infantry's battle flag, which he was requested to write for Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's forthcoming book on her experiences during the rebellion. The Second really had two battle flags, being more fortunate than most regiments which participated in the late unpleasantness. The first flag was presented by the ladies of Niles, and was carried until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when, being too tattered for further use, it was sent back to Niles, and afterward forwarded to Lansing, where it is now kept in the Capitol. The second flag was furnished by the Government, and was carried from the battle of Fredericksburg until the close of the war, and is now in the possession of General William Humphrey, of Adrian. General Shakespeare, in his spirited history of those two historic banners, says that this second flag was so cut up with bullets and fragments of bursting shells that there is not enough of it left to inscribe on it the names of the battles in which the regiment participated.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

Postmasters' Salaries.

The Postoffice Department has completed its readjustment of the salaries of the Presidential Postmasters going into effect July 1. The following are all the changes for Michigan:

	Present salary.	Readjusted salary.
Allegan.....	\$1,600	\$1,700
Calumet.....	1,600	1,700
Caro.....	1,300	1,400
Cheboygan.....	1,500	1,600
Crawford.....	2,100	2,200
Constantine.....	1,100	1,200
Corunna.....	1,100	1,200
East Saginaw.....	2,700	2,800
Fentonville.....	1,400	1,500
Fort Gratiot.....	1,100	1,200
Grand Ledge.....	1,100	1,200
Holly.....	1,100	1,200
Hudson.....	1,600	1,700
Ironville.....	1,300	1,400
Kalamazoo.....	2,700	2,800
Lake Linden.....	1,000	1,100
Midland.....	1,300	1,400
Millford.....	1,000	1,100
Montague.....	1,000	1,100
Mount Pleasant.....	1,400	1,500
Owosso.....	1,800	1,900
Pentwater.....	1,100	1,200
Petoskey.....	1,500	1,600
Plainwell.....	1,100	1,200
Pontiac.....	1,900	2,000
Reed City.....	1,100	1,200
Shiawassee.....	1,100	1,200
St. Clair.....	1,300	1,400
St. Ignace.....	1,100	1,200
Stanton.....	1,100	1,200
Union City.....	1,700	1,800
W. H. Anson.....	1,000	1,100
Ypsilanti.....	2,000	2,100

SUMMER POLITICS.

Several State Conventions Nominate Candidates and Adopt Platforms.

Democrats and Greenbackers Fuse in Iowa—Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

Iowa Democrats.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention, at Des Moines, was temporarily organized, with A. R. McCoy, of Clinton, Chairman, and W. C. Miller, of Buena Vista, Secretary. The convention was in session two days. Nothing was done the first day beyond the appointment of the customary committees. Upon coming together on the second day a permanent organization was speedily effected by the election of the following officers: G. W. Ball, of Hamilton County, President; C. W. Miller, of Bremer; John F. Franly, of Pottawattamie; W. R. Hollingsworth, of Keokuk; J. S. Root, of Floyd; and M. J. Keeley, of Iowa County, Secretaries; Tim O. Walker, of Marshall, Reading Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions made a report, the substance of which is as follows: "The Democracy of Iowa announces the following platform of principles: That the clean, pure, and honest administration of Grover Cleveland is a matter of just pride for every American citizen without distinction of party, and we most cordially and heartily approve and applaud the noble, determined, and successful efforts of the President in the interests of good government, and we pledge him our continued support in all such efforts. That the noble and manly efforts of Gladstone in behalf of representative government for Ireland commend our unqualified approval. That we most heartily express our appreciation of the services of all Union soldiers and sailors, and recommend the fullest recognition of their services in defense of our country by ample and liberal pension laws making allowances to all who received injuries or disabilities in the service, and to those dependent upon them. To that end we condemn private bills and special legislation, which favor a few to the detriment of the many. To impose taxes for any other purpose than the raising of the necessary revenue for the support of the Government is unconstitutional and wholly inconsistent with our sacred freedom. We therefore call upon Congress to repeal the present revision of the tariff laws to a revenue basis, to the end that every industry and every section may enjoy perfect equality under the law. That we favor the repeal of the present prohibitory law of this State, and the enactment in lieu thereof of a law securing to each county and municipal corporation the right to determine for itself the prohibition or licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, providing by public legislation for the enforcement of prohibition where prohibition is adopted, and where license is adopted for a license fee of not less than \$500, with such legislative restrictions as will promote sobriety and suppress free whisky. We cordially invite all persons believing in the foregoing principles to unite in overthrowing the party in power in this State." A minority report was offered for a local-option law confined to cities and towns, without limit as to license.

The platform, down to the liquor plank, was adopted, when a lively discussion ensued, concluding with the adoption of the majority report, which declares in favor of local option in counties and cities, and where a license is voted for it shall be not less than \$500.

The convention then proceeded to select candidates for State offices. Cato Sells, of Blackhawk County, was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State, and Paul Guelich, of Burlington, was named for Auditor. Word being received from the Greenback State Convention, sitting in Lewis' Opera House, that they had nominated Daniel Campbell, of Monona County, for Treasurer, and William Theophilus Vincent, of Kewaunee County, for Clerk, the Democratic Convention completed its work by nominating for Attorney General C. H. Mackey, of Keokuk County, and Frank Bradley, of Audubon County, for Supreme Court Reporter, and then adjourned.

Iowa Greenbackers.

The Iowa Greenback Convention was called to order in Lewis' Opera House, Des Moines, by H. S. Wilcox, Chairman of the State Committee. The body was organized without any hitch by the election of the following officers: Chairman, W. H. Robb; Vice Presidents, A. J. Hanna, W. J. Pass, A. S. Busseman, W. J. Strickland, W. H. Weiler, B. E. Mann, D. Ramsey, E. H. Gillette, J. E. Dicks, L. B. Gunning, Dr. Armstrong, Nat. F. Robe; Reading Secretary, E. Vincent; Assistant Secretaries, H. U. Worster, S. Kierpatrick. In the absence of Chairman Robb, Vice President Worster presided. The Committee on Conference then reported. They had had some difficulty in dividing up the ticket, especially in the matter of the Auditorship. The ticket was fixed satisfactorily, the Democrats to nominate four, one of whom should be a Knight of Labor, and the Greenbackers two, the latter being the State Treasurer and Clerk of the Supreme Court. And having thus arranged for fusion the committee awaited the decision of the convention. The question was then put to vote, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Daniel Campbell was nominated for State Treasurer, and William Theophilus for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

The Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, was one of the largest ever held in the State. Gen. Wagner, of Philadelphia, presided. A resolution favoring the submission to the people of a constitutional provision prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants gave rise to much debate, and it was finally referred to the Committee on the Platform. Col. D. H. Hastings nominated James A. Beaver for Governor in an eloquent and eulogistic speech, and the nomination was carried by acclamation. The ticket was then completed as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, William T. Davies; Auditor General, A. Wilson Norris; Secretary of Internal Affairs, T. J. Stewart; Congressman-at-Large, Gen. F. A. Osborne. The platform adopted by the convention favors the repeal of the pension-limitation law; approves the Cullom interstate commerce bill; demands legislation to prohibit the importation of foreign contract labor; opposes convict labor; declares in favor of laws to prevent the adulteration and counterfeiting of dairy and farm products; denounces the Morrison bill and advocates "a tariff for protection only," and requests the enactment of national and State laws to facilitate the settlement of labor troubles by arbitration, and the fostering of the shipping industry.

New Hampshire Democrats.

Col. Frank G. Noyes, of Nashua, wielded the gavel in the New Hampshire Democratic Convention at Concord. Five hundred and thirty-seven delegates were present. Thomas Cogswell was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

A resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his home-rule struggle was unanimously adopted. A resolution was also adopted endorsing the efforts of President Cleveland and Congressmen Morrison and Carlisle and their Democratic colleagues to revise the existing tariff laws.

The platform pledges support to Mr. Cleveland's administration, and congratulates him upon its success; declares devotion to the doctrines set forth in the last Democratic national platform; that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered, and a readjustment of the tariff is asked for on that basis; demands that the rights of labor be fostered, and all laws prejudicial to labor be repealed; favors the principle of arbitration in the settlement of differences between labor and capital; demands a ten-hour law, and weekly payments in all manufacturing establishments; denounces lawlessness and anarchy, and the importation of cheap servile labor; charges the Republican party of New Hampshire with hypocrisy in dealing with the liquor question; declares in favor of a judicious license law; recognizes the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the war for the Union, and pledges efforts to secure them a deserved reward.

A REMARKABLE ORDER.

The Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks—How It Was Made Up.

The Order Practically Ruled by a "Grievance Committee"—How It Was Broken Up.

(Chicago telegram.)

The secret constitution and work of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks show it to be in many respects a most remarkable organization. From the first page to the last there are traces of a vast scheme of boycotting the Government. The brotherhood seems formed solely to find a place for a Grievance Committee, which, so far as the Government is concerned, becomes the brotherhood, and has full and arbitrary power to speak and act for every clerk on its rolls.

The objects of the order are stated to be for "mutual aid and protection, and for a more perfect union, that we as a body may be the better enabled to resist encroachments made upon our rights as citizens and our manhood as officials by indiscriminate removals from office of any of our members without sufficient cause and upon charges filed and fairly and fully investigated, and that we may also be the better enabled to administer to the wants and necessities of sick and indigent brothers, and in other respects to cultivate a more fraternal feeling among our members."

The first annual meeting of the Grand Lodge is fixed at Indianapolis, July 13, and its composition is entered upon in painful details. But its presiding officer, known as the Grand Chief Clerk, is shorn of all executive functions, which all appear lodged in the Grievance Committee. There is a per capita tax of \$1 upon all members of the brotherhood, which, together with the usual fees for lodge charters and the sale of rituals, will bring in a fair income if the membership is reasonably large.

The by-laws define the regulations of membership, and state that no person shall be admitted to membership in this brotherhood whose reputation for honesty, sobriety, and industry can be seriously assailed, and all applicants must be recommended by two members of the lodge as in every way worthy of membership. The initiation fee is \$2. It is provided that a member who shall die in the service, or who shall be discharged from his position for alleged causes upon which there has been no conviction, shall be entitled to a sum from the benevolent fund of the Grand Lodge equal to an amount to be raised by an assessment of \$1 each upon all the members of the brotherhood, said amount to be paid to his widow or heirs (if a married man) or if an unmarried man the same may be disposed of by will or be paid to those dependent on him for support.

The following language is used:

"To all the by-laws, rules and regulations we bind ourselves by the most solemn pledges of honor, uniting ourselves in the fraternal bands of brotherly love. We pledge to each other our lives, our honor, and our lasting fidelity and fealty, admonishing our brethren to be true to the principles that characterize true manhood. Continue to give the work your most faithful and honest efforts, and this important branch of the Government service, which your skill and genius aided so largely in consummating, will go down the ages as an imperishable monument to your memories." The officers of the lodge are rather peculiarly named. They are the Chief Clerk, the Second Clerk, the Third Clerk, the Transfer Clerk, and the Short Stop. The Chief Clerk is the presiding officer, the Second Clerk is the secretary, the Third Clerk is the treasurer, the Transfer Clerk is a sort of general utility man, while the Short Stop is supposed to stop interlopers at the door. The power of the presiding officer, following the lead of smaller societies, is practically unlimited between the meetings of the lodge, and he can do about as he pleases.

To become a member it is necessary to have received a permanent appointment as a postal clerk, a commission from the Postmaster General being evidence of that fact, and also to be in active service at the time of application. The usual procedure is carried out in the way of initiation until the candidate has taken the oath, then he, "by further attesting his allegiance, will surrender to the lodge, through the Chief Clerk, his resignation as a postal clerk, which will be placed in the hands of the Grievance Committee, to be used by said committee under the orders of the lodge only in case of extreme emergency and in concert and conjunction with all the members of the same."

This Grievance Committee, while it is but one of the three standing committees in the lodge, thus becomes the most important one of the lot, being closely modeled after the Executive Boards of the Knights of Labor. Their duty, as laid down in the constitution, is to take charge of all matters relating to the official relations of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks with the Postmaster General and other officials in the Railway Mail Service; and when in the opinion of the committee an exigency shall exist for the exercise of arbitrary action they shall at once take the necessary steps to prosecute any plan or scheme that may, in their judgment, be the means of consummating a desired object. They shall not, however, resort to extreme measures until an amicable adjustment of all difficulties may be deemed impracticable, and without the knowledge or consent of the lodge.

This goes further than any trades union ever thought of going, and makes one committee, armed with the resignations from the service of every member of the lodge, the autocrat of its affairs. It is, perhaps, as dangerous an arrangement for the clerks under any regime as can well be imagined. The whole scheme of the brotherhood seems built up around the central idea of this irresponsible Grievance Committee.

The leaders who contrived the machinery of the brotherhood were solely planning a huge strike to coerce the Postmaster General into the agreement, for it seems scarcely possible that a body of men who intended founding a permanent society would have placed such unlimited power in the hands of one committee and effectually gagged a minority by holding over the heads of its members their forced resignations ready to be turned over to the Postoffice Department the moment the committee determined to strike. The entire plan shows the hands of good organizers and bears the marks of months of study, which it doubtless received.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

(Echoes from First Page.)

and the new grounds of the West Michigan Park association.

HOWARD CITY RECORD.

*** Re-embarking, the party was next taken to Macatawa Park, the new pleasure resort on the shore of Lake Michigan near Holland. A majority of the editors engaged in the "mazy dance" at the Ottawa, the new hotel just completed by an association mainly composed of Grand Rapids parties. The entertainment at the Ottawa was in charge of Capt. W. A. Gavett and Supt. Jos. H. Spier, to whom great credit is due. The same also applies to Geo. N. Davis, F. G. Churchill, and Admiral Conkey. The Ottawa is a daisy, and the night spent there lingers in our memory like the last visit of our mother-in-law.

The Press Association, upon leaving Macatawa were entertained at dinner at the City Hotel in Holland, enjoyed the drive about the quaint little town which was given them by the citizens. ***

BANGOR REFLECTOR.

*** A new hotel, the Ottawa, has just been erected at this popular summer resort and is "opened" by a "reception" and dance tendered by the proprietors Thursday evening. On Friday the party crossed the little lake to Holland where, after a feast furnished by the good people of the town, they dispersed to their several homes. ***

PONTIAC BILL POSTER.

*** In due time the visitors were located in the various hotels, and those who could stand on their pins (and some who couldn't) enjoyed a dance. A quartet of tired press members and the secretary of the gang, were unable to enjoy a hop, and while other were "tripping the light fantastic," we slept the sleep of the innocent at Scott's hotel.

Friday forenoon was spent in drinking in the beauties of Macatawa Park, and at noon the party took a steamer for Holland where the good citizens fed the gang and drove them about the town in carriages till train time. From the time the members of the association left Saugatuck they were the guests of Holland's open-hearted citizens.

About three o'clock the members of the association took trains for their various homes, more than pleased with their week's experience. Our space will not permit a full description of Holland, Macatawa Park, Saugatuck and St. Joseph, but as health-giving summer resorts they are certainly second to none. To our readers we say visit the places named because you will be well repaid and never regret it.

The members of the association are particularly indebted to L. J. Merchant, of the St. Joseph Herald, President Sellers, Secretary Hampton, W. A. Gavett, of the C. & W. M. railroad, and W. H. Rogers, of Holland, for personal and untiring efforts on behalf of the association. ***

HASTINGS BANNER.

*** Embarking on the propeller A. B. Taylor, Capt. Reuben Fuller, for a pleasant ride of an hour, the party landed at Macatawa Park about 8 p. m. The Ottawa hotel (the property of the West Michigan Park Association, composed of gentlemen of Kent and Allegan counties) was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the Association, whose arrival was heralded with a display of fireworks. Although the Association was the guests of the Holland people, the Park Association threw open the doors of the hotel for the entertainment of the excursionists. Squire's orchestra being in attendance the light fantastic was tripped till the "wee sma' hours," all entering heartily into the enjoyment of the occasion. After enjoying the beauties of the Park until noon the party embarked for Holland, where an elegant collation was discussed at the City Hotel, after which our party were shown over the busy little city.

From here the members of the Association dispersed to their homes, each feeling that they had participated in the most profitable and pleasant meeting of a press association ever held in this state. Too much cannot be said in praise of the people of the sections visited, for their hearty welcome. The people of St. Joseph, Saugatuck and Holland City have an abiding faith in the prosperity of their towns, and that with reason. ***

BELLEVUE GAZETTE.

*** After tea we bade adieu to our new made friends, and boarding another steamer left in the early evening for Macatawa Park, a ride of about an hour farther north, reaching there in the early twilight. Here extensive preparations had been made for the reception of the association. A grand ball was held at the Ottawa house, now about completed on the north side of the bay. This building is being erected by the West Michigan Park Association, formed January 3rd of the present year, and is composed of some of the leading and most wealthy citizens of Grand Rapids. It will be under the management of Capt. W. A. Gavett. The association owns a tract of eighty acres fronting on Macatawa bay, forming a natural park. On the 24th of May work was begun on the hotel. It is an imposing structure, fronting 135 feet on Macatawa bay and 160 feet on Lake Michigan, and is in the form of a Greek cross. The building is two stories high, with an observatory on top 48 feet in diameter, from which there is a fine view of lake and bay and surrounding country. A veranda fourteen feet wide extends the entire length of two sides and across the front of the hotel, with a balcony over veranda in front. The house has been built at an expenditure of \$20,000. It will be under charge of Joseph Spier, for many years proprietor of the Cutler House, Grand Haven, and a popular landlord.

Across the bay about half a mile from the Ottawa House is Macatawa Park, consisting of a tract of 250 acres of land, situated in Allegan and Ottawa counties, upon Lake Michigan and Macatawa bay (the Indian name of lake meaning "beautiful water." About 200 acres of this tract consists of a succession of hills covered by their summits with magnificent forests. The remaining 50 acres include a narrow

peninsula between the bay and lake, on which is located a hotel, a pavilion for dancing 300 feet in circumference, twenty or more summer cottages, bathing houses, government buildings, life saving station and light house. Macatawa Park is owned by stockholders, residents of Holland, who established it for the purpose of furnishing a quiet summer home for the people of Western Michigan, and who allow no intoxicating liquors to be kept or sold on the ground. The hotel is under the management of Jas. Ryder, a most genial landlord.

Here we spent the night, and here again the association was in the hands of friends and editorial cash was not a legal tender. Friday morning, in the charming grove at Macatawa, the association held its final meeting, the chief business being the report of the various committees and the election of officers for the following year.

At noon the association became guests of the city of Holland, and left Macatawa by steamer for a ride over the waters of the bay for the former place, a distance of about six miles, arriving in time for dinner. After a hearty meal the citizens furnished carriages, and for two hours the newsmen and their wives enjoyed a ride over the well made streets of the city, viewing her handsome residences and manufactories. Holland is a city of probably 3,000 inhabitants. Here is located Hope College, the educational institution of the Reformed Church in the west, attended by about 150 students. The public schools and churches compare favorably with those of any place of similar size in the land. Its harbor is unrivaled in capacity and channel depth by any other on Lake Michigan. At Holland is found the largest tannery in the state, a roller flouring mill having a capacity of 400 barrels per day, extensive cooperage works and planing mills. Railroads center here from all directions, which, in connection with its shipping facilities, give it communication with the outside world.

Holland is a place of unusual interest to the visitor. The city and surrounding country was settled by Hollanders, who converse almost entirely in their native tongue. The thrift with which the Dutch are credited is apparent on every hand. Its streets are seldom equaled in small cities, and its sidewalks are a credit to the place, while the well kept lawns and carefully tilled gardens are gratifying to the eye.

After a couple of hours spent in driving about the city came the unpleasant part of the meeting—the time for the departure of most of the members for their several fields of labor, and we were left alone to wait the departure of the midnight train for the south. A feeling of loneliness came over us as the train drew out of the depot, and our associates of the past few days left for their homes, to again wield the scissors and spread paste on their clippings. At midnight we left Holland, arriving in Bellevue the following afternoon. (Reverberated again next week.)

PEW-RENTS of Hope Church for the second quarter are now being paid at the store of Mr. Herold.

THE local newspaper is closely connected and identified with every legitimate business interest in its own town and county. It is conducted by those with whom you are acquainted. You can contribute to its prosperity by giving it your patronage and support. The local newspaper is posted in regard to your wants. It does all it can to supply your wants. Your interest is its interest; it is your friend and neighbor. You owe it a duty in preference to all other papers. No outsider or foreign paper can possibly have any claims upon you until you have discharged your home paper. No outsider or foreign paper can have such interest in your business affairs as the local paper must have. The local paper aims to build up home trade and encourage home industry. You can contribute to this end by supporting the home paper, and by increasing its patronage, and consequently its influence you will doubly—more than doubly—be repaid for so doing.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat of last Tuesday says that: "Camelia Vanderstrand, of 531 North Front street, was one of the Macatawa Park excursionists yesterday. There was a large crowd, and when leaving the park she was obliged to stand on the edge of the car platform. When the late train from Chicago hitched on to the park cars, they bumped together and caught the 10-year-old girl's left foot between the drawbars. Her toes were badly mashed, but as far as could be learned at a late hour last night, amputation will not be necessary."

TIME and place for holding the next 5th district Republican congressional convention are rolling around. Why wouldn't the Ottawa house—that new, elegant, commodious and well ventilated hotel, near Holland, at the entrance of Macatawa Bay and Lake Michigan, on the superb grounds of the West Michigan Park Association, be just the place for such a gathering?—*Allegan Journal*.

OUT AROUND.

Johnsville.

Crops of all description are suffering for rain. . . . Three days of "Glorious Fourth" seems to have been too much for some of our citizens. . . . This country is infested with horse thieves. Several attempts have been made to steal Mr. Doran's horse recently. . . . Miss Alice Brockway has returned from Eaton Rapids, where she has been attending camp meeting. . . . J. Fisher went to Pentwater on business Monday. . . . Mrs. A. L. Abbott went to Big Rapids Thursday in response to a telegram that her daughter, Mrs. Barnes, was very ill. . . . Mr. Frank Swift is spending holidays in Holland. . . . Mrs. J. D. Bacon goes to Frankfort, Mich., to visit her parents this week. . . . Mrs. H. M. Gokey

was visiting here Thursday. . . . A son of Mr. William Ryder, after a long and painful illness, died Wednesday morning. Mr. Ryder's neighbors, to considerable extent, are professed Christians, and during their terrible siege of anxiety and watching not one of those sanctimonious individuals, excepting one family, offered to lend a helping hand to them, and this in a community where Christ and Him crucified is preached every Sunday, and Christians, with long Sunday faces, sit and groan in spirit.

"TUG BUTTON."

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. Preaching in the morning by Rev. C. S. Dutton and in the evening by the 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 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The Children of God." Afternoon, "The rich man and Lazarus." 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 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "The first fruits of Abraham's faith." Afternoon, "The reason of our knowledge of God's providence." Evening, Prayer meeting.

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, Quarterly Meeting, on Saturday and Sunday, Rev. E. H. Buell, of Grand Rapids, officiating. Preaching in the evening.

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.

Special Notices.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great Discovery for Consumption free at H. Walsh's drug store.

"Hackmetack" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane. Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

Adolf Laloz, carriage manufacturer, 119 Carroll Street Buffalo, N. Y., states: "I was troubled with nausea of the stomach, sick headache and general debility. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

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. 22-4t.

New Advertisements.

—THE—
"Army is in Camp"
—AT—
C. BLOM, JR.'S.
SMOKE THEM!

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 Fixter's Stave Factory. ED. VER SCHURE, Supt. or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

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 25th day of June, A. D. 1886. 22-4t. DIRK DE VRIES. PETER DE VRIES.

THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration.

Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

THE WEEKLY STAR,

A Sixteen-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.

A clean, pure, bright and interesting FAMILY PAPER.

It contains the latest news, down to the hour of going to press:

Agricultural, Market, Fashion, Household, Political, Financial and Commercial, Poetical, Humorous and Editorial

Departments, all under the direction of trained Journalists of the highest ability. Its sixteen pages will be found crowded with good things from beginning to end.

Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction.

THE DAILY STAR,

The DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in an attractive form. Its special correspondence by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dublin is a commendable feature.

At Washington, Albany, and other news centers, the ablest correspondents, specially retained by the Star, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

The financial features are unsurpassed. The Financial and Market Reviews are unusually full and complete.

Special terms and extraordinary inducements to agents and canvassers.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STAR to SUBSCRIBERS, FREE OF POSTAGE in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City:

Per year, in advance, by cash or money order, or by draft on New York City, \$1.25

Copies of Ten (and one extra to organizer), 15 00

By mail, without Sunday, one year, \$7.00

By mail, without Sunday, six months, 3 50

By mail, without Sunday, three months, 2 00

Address, THE STAR, 26 and 46 North William St., New York.

THE STAR,

26 and 46 North William St., New York.

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 Schroeder, 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 page 62, and whereas there is now claimed to be due on the 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 venue 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 a 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, between south ten rods, then east eight rods, then north ten rods, then west 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. MICHAEL J. CLAPPER, Mortgagee.

P. H. McBRIDE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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.

\$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.

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Address all orders to RICHARD K. FOX, Franklin Square, N. Y.

What there is in a Bottle.

SMARTING

Sufficient to stop in five minutes the smarting, stinging pain of roo burns or scalds. It will stop the pain as soon as applied.

COUGHING

Abundance to cure a score of colds and the coughing that often leads the way to Consumption. It will positively ease a Cough in 15 minutes.

CHOKING

More than enough to save a dozen children Choking with Croup. One minute after the first dose the hardest attack of Croup will be relieved.

WHEEZING

Plenty to relieve the oppression and wheezing of the most severe case of Asthma. The direct cures of Asthma by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has no equal as an Asthma cure.

In the above cases Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil can be relied upon. It has given relief to thousands. Keep it in your house. There is hardly a week of the year it will not be useful.

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.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership 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 KERKHOFF.

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. Kanters & Sons

[OFFICIAL.]
Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 6, 1886.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, De Merell, De Roo, Bangs, Bertsch, and the Clerk. Reading of the minutes suspended.

The following bills were presented for payment: C. Odell, special police July 5, 1886, \$2.00; J. De Feyter, special police July 5, 1886, \$2.00; C. Ver Schure, salary as treasurer, \$22.94; Edward Vaupey, salary as marshal, \$22.94; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as clerk, \$22.94; J. W. Kelly, paid for orders, \$15.00; C. Stokette & Bos, paid three poor orders, \$3.00; D. & P. De Vries, paid two poor orders, \$3.00; Chas. Scott, five weeks house rent for Mrs. Juffer, \$3.75; J. De Feyter, hauling hose cart No. 2 to and from fire at tannery, \$1.00; W. F. Kelly, recording deed and postage, 76c; Yates & Kane, justice docket, \$6.00; E. O. Nye, material for electric fire alarm, \$2.75; G. J. Van Duren, 45 days service as supervisor, \$30.00; G. J. Von Duren, service as special assessor, \$5.00; P. Boot, service as special assessor, \$5.00; Geo. H. Sipp, service as special assessor, \$5.00; Board of Water Commissioners, yard hydrant, \$1.50; John De Vries, 74 yards of gravel, \$8.88; J. A. Ter Vree, team work, \$24.37.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges, to whom was referred the petition of J. R. Klein and twenty-two others asking for the opening of Sixth street, between Cedar and Market streets, recommended that action on said petition be deferred until another year because of other and more needed improvements and expenditures. The committee asked for further time to investigate regarding purchase of gravel pit.—Report adopted and further time granted.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges reported that the Township Highway Commissioner intended to expend about \$40.00 upon Sixth street, between Land street and the Cemetery, and asks that the Common Council will expend like amount.—Approved and referred back to committee with power to act.

The Committee on Poor reported, presenting semi monthly report of Director of the Poor and said committee recommending \$23.00 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending July 21, 1886, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of \$30.50.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The Special Committee on site for Well, Engine House, etc., reported that a site for well could be purchased of the Trustees of Hope College for \$1.00 per square rod, and recommended the purchase of a strip four rods in width and extending from Black River to Fifth street, being about 140 square rods; also reported that the deed for lot selected as site for new Engine House had been executed and ready to be delivered to the city and recommended that an order be drawn on the City Treasurer in payment for the same.—Report adopted and the committee instructed to carry out their recommendation regarding site for well, and warrant ordered issued on the City Treasurer in payment for site for new Engine House.

The Clerk reported oath of office of president pro tem, Ald. De Roo, on file in the City Clerk's office.—Accepted.

Ald. Stokette here appeared and took his seat.

The Secretary of Star Hook and Ladder Co., reported Peter Kraam's name stricken from the roll and the election of Olef Hanson as member of said company subject to the approval of the Common Council.—Approved.

The City Marshal reported the collection of \$23.75 from tapping of water mains and \$11.78 water rates.—Accepted and the Treasurer charged with the moneys.

The following bills having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were directed to the Common Council for payment: P. Winter, salary as engineer of water works, \$50.00; J. Benkema, \$50.00; James B. Clow & Son, 1½ doz. corp. cocks, \$10.34; B. Bouwman, labor at water works, \$1.50; A. Huntley, services as superintendent, \$40.45.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.

The following communication was received from the Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners, Geo. H. Sipp: GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to instructions you are hereby notified that the Board of Water Commissioners have awarded contract for the building of a new well and all other work connected therewith, according to plans and specifications, to Mr. A. L. Holmes, of Grand Haven, according to his bid, viz.: Well, \$600.00; all other work, \$156.82.—Report accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Street Commissioner reported for the month of June, 1886.—Filed.

Mr. P. Mansthiel presented the following: GENTLEMEN:—You are hereby informed that the west end of Fifth street in the City of Holland, commonly called the Slip, is being filled up with sals thus obstructing the use of said street to the public. We therefore ask of the Common Council to cause the obstruction in said street to be removed at once and open said street for the use of the public.—Laid upon the table.

The Clerk reported that no objections had been filed in the City Clerk's office to special assessment roll for the improving, grading, and graveling of West Twelfth Street Special Street Assessment District, and that notice had been given two weeks in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, according to the requirements of law.

On motion of Ald. Bangs said special assessment roll was ordered as reported by the Board of Assessors, June 15th, 1886.

On motion of Ald. De Merell the Committee on Streets and Bridges were instructed to prepare the necessary specifications and conditions for the letting of the job of improving, grading, and graveling West Twelfth Street Special Street Assessment District, and report to the Council at this meeting.

On motion of Ald. De Roo, the Council took a recess to enable the Committee on Streets and Bridges to report. After recess: On motion of Ald. Bertsch, that the amount of the special assessment of West Twelfth Street Special Street Assessment District be and the same is hereby divided into five equal installments to be collected as follows: The first installment of \$462.63 on the first day of February, A. D. 1887; the second installment of \$462.63 on the first day of February, A. D. 1888; the third installment of \$462.63 on the first day of February, 1889; the fourth installment of \$462.63 on the first day of February, A. D. 1890; the fifth installment of \$462.63 on the first day of February, A. D. 1891; with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of February in each and every year, on all sums unpaid, unless the Common Council in each year as above stated, should order that for each installment as it becomes due, the special tax required to be raised in each year, be reported to the Supervisor of the City of Holland, to be spread on the annual tax-roll for each fiscal year as a special tax upon the several lots and premises of said district, as provided by the Charter of the City, and that bonds of the City of Holland be issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable annually, for the payment of said installments, falling due February 1st, 1888; February 1st, 1889; February 1st, 1890; February 1st, 1891; and that the installments of \$462.63 to be paid February 1st, 1887, be raised by special assessment, on the annual tax-roll of the year, 1886, and that each of such bonds have coupons attached, and both the principal and interest be made payable at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Holland.—Adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges reported plans, specifications, and conditions for the improving, grading, and graveling of West Twelfth Street Special Street Assessment District, which were adopted and the Clerk instructed to advertise, one insertion, in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," for sealed proposals for doing the work, and also to get out 100 dodgers to be circulated in the City, and that the Council will be at their rooms on Tuesday, July 13th, at 8 o'clock p. m., to examine into bids and award the job.

On motion of Ald. Stokette, Mr. F. O. Nye was appointed assistant engineer of the Fire Department, at an annual salary of ten dollars per year.

Council adjourned to Tuesday at 7.30 p. m., July 13, 1886.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

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.

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

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-ly

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." For sale by Yates & Kane.

Are you made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin! Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure.

Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND, July 7th, 1886.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Holland, for the improving, grading, and graveling of west Twelfth street, special street assessment district, of the City of Holland. Plans, specifications and conditions to be seen at City Clerk's office. Proposals must be addressed to the Common Council of the City of Holland, endorsed "proposals for improving 'west Twelfth street,' and be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars. Proposals must state the location of gravel pit. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The Common Council will be at their rooms, Tuesday, July 13th, 1886, at 8 o'clock, p. m. to examine into bids and to award the job.

By order of the Common Council.
Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

All ladies should discard heavy, uncomfortable bustles when they can get "The Mikado," for lightness and shapeliness it has no equal. It is the only warranted bustle made. For sale by Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co. 23 4t.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to Cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents.

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 principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by H. Walsh & Son. 23 4t.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the liver, kidneys or blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at H. Walsh's drug store.

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

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.

The Use of Old Muskets.

An exchange says that the condemned muskets of the Government—the Enfield and Belgian rifles and other firearms of the late war—find purchasers among the Grand Army posts, amateur military companies, and speculators for foreign markets, some of them being converted into breech-loaders for sporting purposes. There is still another demand for them which is not generally known. Large numbers of smoothbore musket barrels are remounted and restocked, and are highly valued as duck guns and for other field sporting purposes, even without being converted into breech-loaders. A sportsman, who is a very successful hunter, said recently that an old musket barrel restocked was his most valuable gun, and yet cost him only \$8, and he has in his collection several of the most costly breech-loading "stub and twist" guns, worth \$100, more or less, each. But whatever may be the value of these gun-barrels, it is certain that a very large number find their way into the market as sporting guns. A gunsmith with an experience of twenty-five or thirty years lately answered, in response to an inquiry, that a very large proportion of his business was the alteration and remounting of old military gun-barrels, which form a considerable portion of the sporting gun seller's stock in trade. The cost of these guns is very slight, and their market price brings them within the reach of most purchasers. But a gun with real twist barrel is a costly article. Instead of being rolled from a plate of "skelp" between grooved rollers and welded at one rapid operation, it is patiently hammered into a cylinder by hand. The mottled, damascened, or striated appearance is produced by a series of wires of differing iron twisted into cables and then welded into square rods. These placed side by side and heated to a weld are wound a half turn, or perhaps more, at a time on a mandrel, and seated (welded) against one another by repeated taps of a light hammer. The ribbon thus formed of cables of fine wire may consist of not less than thirty-six or even fifty-two strands of wire.—Chicago Times.

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 14-8m.

Mrs. E. KRUISENGA.

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.

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.			
		M. H. & O. R. R.			
		Lv. Calumet. A		10.00pm	
		Hancock.		10.10am	
		Lv. Houghton A		7.30pm	
		L'Anse.		6.10 "	
		Republie.		5.20 "	
		Ishpeming.		3.50 "	
		Negaunee.		3.38 "	
		A Marquette Lv		3.00 "	

No. 4.	No. 2	D. M. & M. R. R.	No. 1.	No. 3.
7.00am	1.40pm	Lv Marquette A	2.05pm	10.30pm
8.25 "	2.30 "	Ontonagon.	1.13 "	4.05 "
9.05 "	2.50 "	Au Train.	12.45 "	3.35 "
10.00 "	3.25 "	Munising.	12.05 "	3.30 "
10.30 "	3.44 "	Reedsboro2.	11.47am	2.00 "
12.20pm	4.50 "	Seneey.	10.40 "	12.05 "
1.45 "	5.57 "	Dollarville.	9.56 "	11.00 "
2.05 "	5.57 "	Newberry.	9.50 "	10.30 "
4.15 "	7.25 "	Palme.	8.31 "	9.42 "
5.00 "	7.46 "	Moran.	8.11 "	9.15 "
5.50 "	8.15 "	St. Ignace4.	7.45 "	7.00 "
	9.00 "	A Mack. C'y Lv	7.00 "	

Via M. C. of G. R. & I. Roads & Connections		Via M. C. of G. R. & I. Roads & Connections	
Lv Mack. C'y A		6.15am	
Saginaw City		10.25pm	
Grand Rapids		8.35 "	
Kalamazoo		2.15 "	
Pt. Huron		4.10 "	
Detroit		6.05 "	
Buffalo		9.00am	
Toronto		9.15 "	
Montreal		8.00pm	
Quebec		2.30 "	
New York		6.00 "	
Boston		3.00 "	

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, E. W. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Marquette, Mich.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, May 30, 1886.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.		TOWNS.		Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
				a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Holland				10.20	1.30	12.00	5.00
Grand Junction				11.37	2.18	1.15	8.05
Bangor				11.57	2.30	1.35	9.20
Benton Harbor				1.27	3.13	2.35	12.00
New Buffalo				2.35	4.05	3.55	2.35
Chicago				5.45	6.40	7.00	
				p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.		TOWNS.		Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
				a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Chicago				9.00	3.30	9.55	
New Buffalo				11.35	5.35	12.30	7.25
Benton Harbor				12.30	6.27	1.50	10.15
Bangor				1.45	7.10	2.55	1.45
Grand Junction				2.00	7.23	3.17	2.55
Holland				3.05	8.15	1.35	5.20
				p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.		TOWNS.		Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
				p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Holland				3.05	8.15	4.45	10.05
Zeeland				3.13		4.56	10.20
Grand Rapids				4.00	5.55	5.45	11.00
				p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.		TOWNS.		Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
				a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Grand Rapids				9.00	12.50	11.00	4.45
Zeeland				9.52		11.42	5.27
Holland				10.05	1.30	11.50	5.35
				p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.		TOWNS.		Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
				a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Holland				10.10	3.05	5.30	5.40
Grand Haven				11.05	3.43	6.30	6.25
Ferryburg				11.10	3.47	6.40	6.30
Muskegon, 3rd street				11.45	4.15	7.15	7.10
				p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.		TOWNS.		Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
				a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Muskegon, 3rd street				1.40	12.05	7.10	8.30
Ferryburg				2.05	12.27	7.32	9.17
Grand Haven				2.10	12.32	7.35	9.22
Holland				3.00	1.20	8.10	10.05
				p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.		TOWNS.		Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
				a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.

AFTER DEATH.

BY ELLEN H. M. GATES.

At first, when my face shall be changed, and I
To dwell in silence that cannot be broken,
A few whom I love will lament me, I know,
And eyes will be dim when my name shall be
spoken.

If any have blamed me, their censure will
cease.
For when the full light of eternity dawns,
There's nothing to do but to whisper of peace,
And no one can war with a handful of ashes.

But O, to be gone from the home that was mine;
With no more a share in its joy or its sorrow;
My part in its plans to forever resign,
No thought of to-day and no care for to-mor-
row.

All this is beyond me. How strange it will be
To go on a journey that has no returning,
With year after year speeding on without me,
To gladden or grieve when the sunsets are
burning!

The children will lean their light weight on the
stone.
To spell out my name and to question and
wonder
What 'tis to lie there in the darkness alone
Through moonlight and starlight and rolling
of thunder.

But then in a moment some butterfly gay
Will hover above them and chide their de-
laying.
With beautiful wings it will lure them away,
And they will forget all the stone has been
saying.

But I shall lie patiently there in my place,
The slumber a part of my life and my story;
Till some time, the morning will flash in my
face.
And I shall awake to its gladness and glory.
—New York Evangelist.

BE PATIENT WITH THE LIVING.

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone
Beyond earth's weary labor
When small shall be our need of grace
From comrade or from neighbor;
Past all the strife, the toil, the care,
And done with all the sighing,
What tender truth shall we have gained,
Alas, by simply dying?

Then lips too chary of their praise
Will tell our merits over;
And eyes too swift our faults to see,
Shall no defect discover;
Then hands that would not lift a stone
Where stones were thick to cumber
Our steep hill path, will scatter flowers
Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance thou and I,
Ere love is past forgiving,
Should take the earnest lesson home;
Be patient with the living!
To-day's repressed rebuke may save
Our blinding tears to-morrow;
Then patience 'e'en when keenest edge
May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death's silence shames our clamor,
And easy to discern the best
Through memory's mystic glamor;
But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home:
Be patient with the living.
—Good Cheer.

A HOSTLER'S RECITAL.

BY MRS. MARY H. P. HATCH.

It was in the fall of 1881, Sept. 20, that
a party of five, including myself, started
on a trip to Dixville Notch, a wild and ro-
mantic pass situated some fifty miles north
of the White Mountains. Circumstances
prevented our setting forth at the proposed
hour, so it was nightfall ere we passed
through Colebrook; indeed, lamps were lit
in many of the stores and dwellings. Upon
inquiry we learned that we were still ten
miles from the Notch. We decided, how-
ever, to go forward although our horses
were tired and did not pull well together,
being both off horses which had never be-
fore been driven together.

The twinkling lights grew less frequent
and finally disappeared altogether, which
led us to conjecture that we were now in
the Dixville region. The stars came out,
and the moon gave a faint light, but this
only served to make more apparent the
gloom of the impenetrable forests and
rocky cliffs, and as we observed all this
we regretted that we had not remained at Col-
brook until morning, for the road, if not
actually dangerous, was dreary enough.
We seemed as much out of the world, or at
least from the abodes of man, as though we
had been traveling days instead of hours.
The cry of a loon or some other bird of
night occasionally broke the silence which
settled over us; for the gentlemen were
too much engaged in their efforts to keep
the horses in the narrow path to indulge
in any but laconic remarks, and Miss
Alden and I with tightly-clasped hands
sat rigid and still, waiting for the carriage
to be overturned or hurled downward into
the far-reaching darkness.

"Ain't you afraid?" at last exclaimed Miss
Alden.
"No, I feel as safe as though I were in
my mother's lap," returned Charlie, but
immediately before the laugh subsided he
drew up the horses suddenly. Mr. Ackley
got down and discovered that we had nar-
rowly missed being thrown down a pre-
cipice.

"Shall we go on?" I asked anxiously.
"We can't turn around, and I suppose we
must," replied Charlie.
The gloom increased, the darkness thick-
ened. Trees grew thick on either side of
the road, the curtains of our carriage were
down, and Miss Alden and myself were thus
enveloped in total darkness. As for my
little boy he had fallen asleep.

Suddenly we heard the shrill whistle of
a locomotive, and the thunder of a train
broke the silence. Our horses quivered
with fright so that their harness shook, and
they began plunging and rearing. Bending
forward to peer out, we saw high up on
the crags the lights of a passing train.
Another whistle, a rumble, and it had
vanished.

"Heavens!" exclaimed Charlie, "we have
seen the phantom train."
"Phantom train!" repeated Miss Alden.
"I see nothing remarkable about it."
"Nothing remarkable when there is not
a railroad track within twenty miles of
here?" That train," said Charlie, "if it did
not float in the air ran over the points of
stones bristling several feet apart and at an
altitude that surveyors have thus far not
interfered with."

"Is this true?" I asked.
"It is indeed," he replied. "I have
heard of this phantom train, but never be-
lieved in its existence until now. It only
appears one night in a year, and I suppose
lucky or unlucky we have chanced upon
that night."

Absurd as the story had always appeared
to me, I did not in the uncanny darkness
which surrounded us, find it too strange
for belief. Indeed had we not seen with
our own eyes the phantom train?

"Shall I tell you the story as I heard it?"
asked Mr. Ackley.
"O no, not until we are out of this
gloom," said I.

"If we ever are," said Miss Alden.

We went on, past one or two lumbering
camps, untenanted and solitary, and just
as we had begun to feel hopelessly shut
in by dangers, seen and unseen, we en-
tered a cleared-up space, and in a moment
drew rein at a large, pleasant, well-lighted
hotel, the Dix House.

The hostler immediately appeared and
the landlord met us at the door.
The change was wonderful. Out of the
dreadful darkness into the cheerful house
and the pleasant parlor where quite a
number of guests, remnants of the sum-
mer visitors, were sitting cozily together.

"See it?" Yes I see it every 20th of
September for years till the landlord took
to having me here to tell the
story to his company," broke from one
corner of the room, and then we observed
a tall, weather-beaten old man who looked
strangely out of place in the midst of the
group of well-dressed city people.

"Hezekiah Winters," said one gentleman,
rising and placing chairs for Miss Alden
and myself, "was about to tell us of
the Phantom Train which is popularly
supposed to appear every 20th of Septem-
ber."

"Let us not interrupt his recital," said
Mr. Ackley, as we all exchanged glances.
"You see," said the old man, "I was
hostler to the Phenix down to Cohos, and I
was a-tendin' to my dooties, when into the
stable comes a young man, genteel but
sorter dissipated-lookin', and with some-
thin' in his eye I didn't like the looks of."
"They tell me up to the house," says he,
"that I can't get to Pixville to-night, but
I'll go if the devil will help me, and I think
he will."

"They say he helps his own," says I
perilously, but he didn't seem to mind what
I said.

"You see," says he, "there's a young lady
with me, and her mother is very sick. If
we can get through the Notch to-night,
maybe she will see her mother before she
dies. We've got to go, and we will go."

"But there ain't no train and there ain't
no team that goes this 'ime er night," says
I, and I turned round to card one of the
hosses, and when I got through I looked
round and he went there. I was surprised,
because you see the stable doors opened
and shet turrible hard and squeaked besides
on their hinges.

"Well, he was gone, vanished like. I
went up to the house, and the cook and
chambermaid was talkin' about a lady in
the parlor.

"She's handsome as a drawn picture,"
says Mary, "and her feller is handsome,
too. They're a runaway couple, I believe."
"Handsome!" said the cook. "He's too
wicked lookin' to be handsome."

"I wish I could see her," says I; for you
see I pitied the girl if she was going to run
off with that man.

"Well, come with me," says Mary. "I
guess you can get a look at her, for I am
jest a-goin' to ask if she wants anything."
"I followed Mary as far as the parlor
door, but in a minute she came out lookin'
scart. 'She ain't there,' says she.

"Wall, gentlemen and ladies, no
one ever sot eyes on either of them after
that, but strange sights and sounds was
heard that night by morn' one. Miss Hig-
gins, the milliner, was waked up by a noise
like a train passin' her winder, and Dick
Henderson was run over by a train and had
his leg broke. There won't no track, mind
you, when they found him, and a good many
folks said that Dick was too drunk to know
what hurt him."

"But old Mr. Fellers is one of the sober-
est, men you ever saw, and he
heered a train a-tootin' and bellerin' like all
possessed that very night. I heered him
tell on't down to the store. I
thought the day of judgment had come!
And the Widder Storm, a mother in Israel
if there ever was one, says she was comin'
from a sick neighbor's when she saw right
before her an engine and one car smokin'
and tearin' along. A man seemed tendin'
the engine, but she didn't see no one else
till the car passed her, and then, sittin' by
the winder that was all lit up, she saw a
beautiful young lady and she was a cryin'.
She felt so sorry for her, the Widder Storm
did, that she says she never once thought
about there bein' no track for the car to
run on till she got home and then she says
she shook jest like a leaf, and then she re-
membered that the smode had a dreadful
curious smell.

"Jest a year from that night I happened
to be camped out in Dixville woods, and
long towards midnight I saw passin' high
up on the peaked rocks a train tearin' long
at a terrible rate. It was all lit up, but
there won't only the engine and one car.
'Twas too far off to see inter the winders,
but I knew it was the same train. That
feller was tendin' of the engine and the
pretty girl was cryin' inside. I was sure
on't, fur when a man calls on the devil as
he did he's sure to git help, and he's pretty
sure to git more'n he wants on't."

"Wall, the next year me an' Jim Gallikin
thought we'd git nigher if we could, and so
we set out to climb the rocks long in the
afternoon, and we clim' an' clim', but sure's
you're born we never got no nigher. When
night come then we was in a different
place, but no nigher, an' so we camped
out. By an' by, the train come
a-tearin' along. It looked wickedder than
the engine seemed possessed, an'
belched, an' quivered, an' threw fire, an'
this time I could just make out the figger
of a man walkin' on the car. "I looked
round at Jim and there he laid on the
ground, his eyes a-rollin' an' he a-twistin'
as though he was in a fit. I shook him
pretty rough an' he set up an' gasped.

"Wall Ki," says he, "I never believed
before that you ever see it, but that's a phan-
tom train sure nuff. Where it goin' to?"

"Sure as the world I'd never thought of
that, but Jim's a readin' feller you see.
At the rate that train traveled it could
go round the world pretty quick or down
to China and round 'tother way, for it
don't need no rails you see. But who
was the feller an' who was the girl, an'
was it all a lie about her sick mother?
I've figgered on it pretty stiddy but I don't
get no nigher the truth!

"Wall two or three years after tall, me an-
choly-lookin' man come to the Phenix to
inquire after his daughter; said he she'd
trucked her so fur; said he 'posed she'd
gone off with a stranger, leastwise a stranger
to him. His daughter got acquainted with
him somewhere to school. Course no one
could tell anything about her, and there
won't no one that could bear to tell him the
dreadful stories goin' about the phantom
train, so he went back to Canada.

"But the strangest thing about it is
that the train is seen in other
parts of the world. You see, Dr. Hodge
used ter live in Lincoln, bout forty miles
from here, and my sister worked in the
family till she got to be jest like one of
them, so when the doctor (he's a curious
critter, allars doin' somethin' odd) took it

into his head to go to China, to Hong
Kong, to cure the catarrh. He said, why
nothin' would do but Mahaly must go to.

"Wall in the very fust letter she wrote
home she said that China was the curiousest
place! There wasn't no railroads, she
said, but one night in a year an engine and
one car came tearin' along. The Chinese
think they have offended one of their gods,
and so they throw themselves onto the
ground and howl so you can hear 'em miles.
She see the car herself. 'Twas in Sep-
tember.

"Wall now, that aint all, though, maybe
you think it's enough, but Elber Storm goes
a waln' down to Maine, leastwise from
Maine, and he says that one night on
shipboard he see sailin' right over their
heads 'mongst the clouds a engine an' one
car. *Mirage*, the Captain called it, so
Elber said, but when I told him about the
phantom train he said he hadn't no doubt,
not the leastest mite, but it was the same
thing.

"So then 'tis. It's been seen in these
parts of the world all in September. I
don't know 'bout the dates, and that critter
is tearin' round the world yet, I 'spose.
It's an awful thing when a feller turns
agin Providence and Bible teachin'."

"That's all I know about it,
gentlemen and ladies. Scientific fellers
try to explain it on philosophical principles,
call it optical delusion, and mirage, like the
Captain, but when I tell 'em it never ap-
pears no night but the 20th they
mostly shet up their nonsense."

"A curious story, Mr. Winters," said the
first gentleman, blandly. "Very curious
indeed."

The old man was no fool, and he was
a little nettled by the term. His face
cleared up, however, when Mr. Ackley and
Charlie shook hands with him, thanking
him for his story as they went out together.
As for me I am not in the least scientific,
and have no theory to offer, so I give the
facts to the reader and generally allow
each to study up one for himself.

To Young Men Who Want to Marry.

Select the girl.
Agree with the girl's father in poli-
tics, and with her mother in religion.
If you have a rival, keep an eye on
him; if he is a widower, keep two eyes
on him.

Don't swear to the girl that you have
no bad habits. It will be enough for
you to say that you never heard your-
self snore in your sleep.

If there is a bothersome little brother
who has a habit of coming in just at the
time you don't want him most, and who
takes great interest in you, and makes
unfeeling remarks about the shape of
your nose, take him regularly the lat-
est Puck.

Don't put much sweet stuff on paper.
If you do, you will hear it read in af-
fairs, when your wife has some espe-
cial purpose in inflicting upon you the
severest punishment known to a mar-
ried man.

Go home at a reasonable hour in the
evening. Don't wait till the girl has to
throw her whole soul into a yawn that
she can't cover with both hands. A lit-
tle thing like that may cause a coolness
at the very beginning of the game.

If you sit down on some molasses
candy that little Willie has left on the
chair, while wearing your new summer
trousers for the first time, smile sweetly
and remark that you don't mind sitting
on molasses candy at all, and that "boys
will be boys." Reserve your true feel-
ings for future reference.

If, on the occasion of your first call,
the girl upon whom you have placed your
young affections looks like an iceberg
and acts like a quiet cold wave, take
your early leave and stay away. Wo-
man, in her hours of freeze, is uncer-
tain, coy, and hard to please.

In cold weather finish saying good
night in the house. Don't stretch it all
the way to the front gate. If there is a
front gate, and thus lay the foundation
for future asthma, bronchitis, neural-
gia, and chronic catarrh, to help you
worry the girl to death after she has
married you.

Don't lie about your financial condi-
tion. It is very annoying for a bride
who has pictured for herself a life of
luxury in your ancestral halls to learn
too late you expect her to ask a bald-
headed parent, who has been uni-
formly kind to her, to take you in out
of the cold.

Don't be too soft. Don't say: "These
little hands shall never do a stroke of
work when they are mine," and "You
shall have nothing to do in our home
but to sit all day and chirp to the
canaries," as if any sensible woman
could be happy fooling away valuable
time in that sort of style; and a girl has
a fine retentive memory for the soft
things and silly promises of courtship,
and occasionally, in after years, when
she is washing the dinner dishes or
patching the west end of your trousers,
she will remind you of them, in a cold,
sarcastic tone of voice.—Puck.

It Occasionally Happens.

Two residents of this Territory were
talking to a young man, a friend of one,
who was coming out from the States.
Said one of them:

"What are you going to have him be
when he gets there?"

"Well, I don't hardly know whether
to advise him to set up for a doctor or a
lawyer."

"Why not have him say he's a news-
paper man?"

"I might of course—he really has had
a little experience in that business—
used to drive the dray that carried the
paper over to the editor down there
where he lived—but he always has been
used to living pretty well and I don't
know as he'd like it."

"Yes, that's so. Guess you'd better
call him a lawyer."

"Yes, I reckon. Court will be in
session here then and, he can stop in
and get admitted to the bar while he's
coming over from the depot."—*Estel-
line Bell*.

GENIUS lights its own fire, but it is
constantly collecting materials to keep
alive the flames.

Wanted to be Independent.

"Every man should have an incent-
ive to spur him onward," said Gosport
to Milliken, at they walked down State
street together the other morning. "He
should set up a target toward which
every arrow of effort is aimed. Every
act of his life should be a means toward
an end. 'Plant your stake somewhere
ahead, young man, and try with your
utmost energy to get there,' said Dan-
iel Webster; 'and if you don't stop
somewhere on the way, you will be sure
to reach it.' That's the talk for me;
it has the ring of pure gold about it,
and if I had a dozen boys I would have
that printed in letters a foot long and
pasted on the walls of every room in
the house. I tell you, Milliken, every-
thing depends on getting a boy started
right. Look at me. Parents both
died before I was big enough to butter
my own biscuit, and I was left to drift
about without a rudder, and grow up
with no more ambition than an organ-
grinder. I had to do a heap of wild
shooting before I found out that every-
thing depended on blazing away in the
same direction all the time, but for ten
years back I've had my stake planted,
and if I'm spared I'm bound to get
there as sure as guns," and Gosport
brought down his hand with a slap so
sudden that an old lady just ahead gave
a jump, screamed "Mercy on us!" and
dropped a pound of butter on the side-
walk.

"Well, I hope you'll get there, Gos-
port, my word I do," replied Milliken.
"But if it ain't an impertinence, may I
ask what sort of a sapling your hatchet
is aimed at?"

"Certainly; there's no secret about
it. I want to be a farmer."

Milliken braced about and gave him
a look that began at his plug hat and
went down to his button shoes.

"Well, you'd make a nice-looking
granger, you would. Whatever put
that notion into your head?" inquired
Milliken, with a tone that had consid-
erable pity in it.

"I always wanted to get into a posi-
tion where I could feel independent. I
don't like the trammels a business man
has to submit to. It galls me, and I
don't intend to put up with it any
longer than I have to. I want to be
free to come and go as I please. Work
when I want to, and rest when I feel
like it. To have my own ideas on poli-
tics and religion without the danger of
taking bread out of the mouths of my
children by doing so."

"You want to be independent?"

"Yes, sir, I do; I want to feel that I
can safely have opinions of my own, on
every subject under the sun, from evo-
lution to the price of whisky, without
having to pay a tax, in the shape of
lost patronage. The farmer is the most
independent man in the world—"

"When his wife is away from home."

"None of your jokes. I am serious.
I am determined to be a farmer. I
want to be the owner of some land and
my own soul. If I know a man to be a
villain or a hypocrite, I don't want to
be compelled to associate with him or
have anything to do with him."

"And you want to be independent?"

"To be sure I do, and I will be if I'm
spared a few years longer. For years
my objective point has been to find my-
self the owner of a good farm; where I
could earn my bread by the sweat of a
hired man's brow; smell the clover
blossoms; drink in the beauties of na-
ture, and eat sausage whenever I feel
so disposed, without fear of losing so-
cial standing."

"It's independence you're after?"

"Don't tell you so?"

"Then, in heaven's name, why don't
you buy a railroad restaurant, and get
into a position where you can make the
biggest farmer in the State feel like a
small boy every time he comes along?
If it's independence you want, you can
get so much of it for so little money in
any other walk of life. Farming,
fudge! Let me sell the sandwiches and
I don't care a pretzel who buys the na-
tion."—*Chicago Ledger*.

Critics on Cooking.

It is one of the strange things about
poor human nature that everybody's
else occupation is so much easier and
pleasanter than one's own. House-
keeping is the most delightful affair in
the world to those who have never tried
it. They really have not the least idea
how difficult it is to cook or serve a
perfect meal with no failures nor
"hitches" in it. Their backs do not
ache, their heads do not throb, their
nerves are not in a quiver over the
awkward mistakes of servants. They
cannot understand why the hot tears
start in your eyes, or worse yet, the hot
words drop from your lips at their care-
less criticism of bread, or cake, or meat.
It may seem hard that after a morning's
toil in a hot kitchen, or after careful
and minute directions, there will be
some lamentable failure somewhere in
the meal which you hoped would please,
and that somebody's eagle eye will
pounce upon that one weak point in the
whole affair, perhaps the very thing
over which you have toiled the most
patiently, while all the excellencies of
all the rest are forgotten. The spot on
the sun in household astronomy usually
puts out the sun entirely. But never
mind if it does. Remember that no one
means to be unkind.

They have a right to expect you to
give them good things to eat, and they
are disappointed if they do not get
them, that is all. Make up your mind
what is reasonable for your family to
expect of you, do it just as well as you
can, and then harden your heart. If
you are selfish and indolent you will
probably fall short of your duty. If
you are conscientious and devoted you
will probably do more. The average
householder thinks the three meals are
the only important thing, and that your
main strength should be given to them.

You know that the neatness and pleas-
antness of the house demand something;
if there are little children, they de-
mand still more. Keep the due pro-
portion. Waste no time on the un-
attainable. Do not model your house-
keeping or serving on some one else's
whose circumstances are either much
beyond or below yours. Then if criti-
cisms or comparisons come, take them
kindly. Stop and think before you let
them hurt you. "Do I deserve it?" If
you do, you need it, and it will do you
no harm. If you do not, let it go. The
heavens will not fall if the roast is un-
dergone to-day, or the cake scorched
to-morrow, provided it could really not
be helped. Be sure always and do
your best, then send no unavailing re-
grets after it, if it is not a very good
"best."—*Mary Ann Blake, in Good
Housekeeping*.

An American Summer Hotel.

It happened to be at the Kaaterskill
House—it might have been at the
Grand, or the Overlook—that the young
gentleman in search of information saw
the Catskill season get under way. The
phase of American life is much the
same at all these great caravansaries.
It seems to the writer, who has the
greatest admiration for the military
genius that can feed and fight an army
in the field, that not enough account is
made of the greater genius that can or-
ganize and carry on a great American
hotel, with a thousand or fifteen
hundred guests, in a short, sharp, and
decisive campaign of two months, at
the end of which the substantial fruits
of victory are in the hands of the land-
lord, and the guests are allowed to de-
part with only their personal baggage
and side-arms, but so well pleased that
they are inclined to renew the contest
next year. This is a triumph of mind
over mind. It is not merely the organi-
zation and the management of the army
under the immediate command of the
landlord, the accumulation and distribu-
tion of supplies upon this mountain-
top, in the uncertainty whether the
garrison on a given day will be one
hundred or one thousand, not merely
the lodging, rationing, and amusing of
as many whims and prejudices as there
are people who leave home on purpose
to grumble and enjoy themselves in the
exercise of a criticism they dare not in-
dulge in their own houses. Our friends
had an opportunity of seeing the ma-
chinery set in motion in one of these
great establishments. Here was a vast
balloon structure, founded on a rock,
but built in the air, and anchored with
cables, with towers, and a high-pillared
veranda, capable, with its annex, of
lodging fifteen hundred people. The
army of waiters and chambermaids,
of bell-boys and scullions, and porters
and laundry-folk, was arriving; the
stalwart scrubbers were at work, the
store-rooms were filled, the big kitchen
shone with its burnished coppers, and
an array of white-capped and aproned
cooks stood in line under their chef;
the telegraph operator was waiting at
her desk, the drug clerk was arranging
his bottles, the newspaper stand was
furnished, the postoffice was open for
letters. It needed but the arrival of a
guest to set the machinery in motion.
And as soon as the guest came, the
band would be there to launch him into
the maddening gayety of the season.
It would welcome his arrival in tri-
umphant strains; it would pursue him
at dinner, and drown his conversation;
it would fill his siesta with martial
dreams, and it would seize his legs in
the evening, and entreat him to caper
in the parlor. Everything was ready.
And this was what happened. It was
the evening of the opening day. The
train wagons might be expected any
moment. The electric lights were
blazing. All the clerks stood ex-
pectant, the porters were by the door,
the trim uniformed bell-boys were all
in waiting line, the register clerk stood
fingering the leaves of the register with
a gracious air. A noise is heard out-
side, the big door opens, there is a rush
forward, and four people flock in—a
man in a linen duster, a stout woman,
a lad of 10, a smartly-dressed young
lady, and a dog. Movement, welcome,
ringing of bells, tramping of feet—the
whole machinery has started. It was
adjusted to crack an egg-shell or smash
an iron-bound trunk. The few drops
presaged a shower. The next day there
were a hundred on the register; the
day after, two hundred; and the day
following, an excursion.—*Charles Dud-
ley Warner, in Harper's Magazine*.

Mr. Gladstone's Aberration.

Mr. Gladstone has lately shown signs
of mental aberration which excite
grave fears among his friends. Notab-
ly, he has developed a habit of talk-
ing to himself, and a few nights ago
created a most painful scene by so do-
ing. He was among a number of guests
at a house which need not be particu-
larized, and for a while he was pleasing
all who were near him by the charm of
his conversation. Suddenly he broke
off, stalked away to a solitary corner of
the room, and was heard to be audibly
and rapidly communing with himself.
Presently he grew more and more ex-
cited, and, tossing his arms aloft,
ejaculated with increasing loudness the
words: "Power! Power! Power!" when
Mrs. Gladstone quickly went up to
him, laid her hand on his shoulder,
and gently but firmly led him away.—
St. Stephen's Review.

An Italian physicist, Signor Bom-
bicci, seeks to account for the fact that
meteorites are largely composed of iron
by supposing the earth's magnetism to
be the influence which chiefly attracts
the floating fragments of space. This
view is supported by the large finds of
meteoric iron near the accessible pole
of our planetary magnet.

Camboja and Its People.

Camboja, in the by-gone centuries, beginning with the sixteenth, is credited to have been a flourishing kingdom, and its warlike people far more advanced in civilization than the adjacent monarchies of Siam and Cochinchina. Since the year 1820 Camboja has been generally in vassalage to one of these two neighboring powers, first one and then the other gaining the pre-eminence. Yet with singular fidelity the Cambojians have preserved intact the purity of their language and literature, as well as all their peculiarities of dress, architecture, and the institutions of social and domestic life. Indeed, they seem to abhor changes in everything, clinging with loving tenacity to the memory of the past; and, unlike other Oriental nations in this particular, they eschew even European fashions and fabrics, dressing, as did their ancestors, in rich crepes, satins, and silks, modeled in the quaint, picturesque styles of the centuries long past. The garb of both sexes consists of two or more loose robes with long, flowing sleeves, and buttoned close about the neck. Beneath these are worn full trousers, while a turban of delicate crepe covers the head; and for full dress a mantle of brocade silk is thrown over the shoulders, and draped with a patrician air. Even the common people go fully clothed, and thus present a more comely appearance than the populace of most other Oriental nationalities.

Cambojan houses are, as a rule, large and comfortable, built in general with mud walls, but roofed with beautiful tiles laid on in contrasting shades, and the floors of mosaics of different colored woods, while the walls are prettily decorated with creeping vines or such other simple ornaments as may be available in the present depressed state of the country. Of the interior, one-half forms an open hall for the reception of guests and the transaction of business, like the gate-rooms so often referred to in the Scriptures. There, in a conspicuous position, are placed the household altar and "god," with the "incense pot" and other emblems of his idolatrous rites; for such an anomaly as a household without an altar of worship or a man or woman who forgets or neglects to offer daily oblations to his god is unknown in heathen lands. Can the same be said of all the families and individuals who profess the name of Jesus? The private apartments of Cambojan homes, disposed in curtained recesses behind the large outer room, are always in the form of square chambers open on one side only; and the beds, each formed of a bench overlaid with soft, mat-covered cushions, are raised about a foot from the floor, thus serving for both seats by day and couches by night. The other furniture is extremely simple, though pretty and tasteful; but it is upon their temples, "the house of the god," and not their own abodes, that Orientals lavish unsparingly their wealth and ingenuity. The religion of the country is Buddhism, and all the people, men, women, and children, are devotees of the strictest sort, at least so far as pertains to the outward forms of worship. All their temples, or "wats," as they call them, are very costly, being carved, gilded, and decorated with precious stones, and neither gold nor jewels, time nor labor, is doled out stintingly when a new temple is to be erected or a religious festival celebrated.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

Sunflowers for Fuel.

I grow one acre of them every year, and have plenty of fuel for the stove the whole year round, and use some in the other stove besides. I plant them in hills the same as corn (only three seeds to the hill), and cultivate the same as corn. I cut them when the leader or top flower is ripe, letting them lie on the ground two or three days. In that time I cut off all the open heads, which are put into an open shed with a floor in it, the same as a corn crib.

The stalks are then hauled home and packed in a common shed with a good roof on it. When cut in the right time the stalks, when dry, are hard as oak, and make a good hot fire, while the seed-heads, with the seed in, make a better fire than the best hard coal. The seed, being very rich in oil, will burn better and longer, bushel for bushel, than hard coal. The sunflower is very hard on land.

The piece of ground selected to plant on should be highly enriched with manure. In the great steppes (prairie) region in the interior of Russia and in Tartary, where the winters are more severe than here in Dakota, the sunflowers are and have been for centuries past the only kind of fuel used.—*Cheyenne Sun.*

No one was ever corrected by a sarcasm, but oftener driven further in the wrong way. In teaching, always be kind and patient.

"A Great Strike."

Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every \$1 subscription to that great 8-page, 48-col., 16-year-old weekly (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in cloth) are:

Law Without Lawyers, Danelson's (Medical) Farm Cyclopedia, Counsellor's, Farmers' and Stock-Five Years Before the Breeder's Guide, Mast, Common Sense in Poul. People's His. of United States, World Cyclopedia, Universal History of What Every One Should Know, Popular His. Civil War (both sides).

Any one book and paper offer, all post-paid, for \$1.15! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester. Samples, 2c. Rural Home Co., Ltd., Rochester, N. Y.

Why Is It

That rheumatism and neuralgia are so prevalent? This question has not been satisfactorily answered, but it is certain that these diseases are not only the most painful but among the most common, and some member of nearly every family in the land is the victim of one of these dread tormentors. Ladies seem to be peculiarly liable to neuralgic attacks, which, in the form of neuralgic headache, pain in the back, or nervous pains, are of constant occurrence, particularly at this season of the year. Not until the discovery of Athlophoros had any remedy been found for either rheumatism, neuralgia or nervous headache, and they were generally conceded to be incurable, but Athlophoros has been proved to be not only a certain cure for these diseases, in all their varied forms, but a safe remedy. If in the use of Athlophoros, the bowels are kept freely open, its success is certain, and to aid this, Athlophoros Pills are recommended, which, while providing the necessary cathartic, will be found to be a valuable aid to the action of the medicine. Athlophoros is no new experiment; it has been thoroughly tested, and has proved its wonderful efficacy.

The Athlophoros Pills were originally prepared as a remedy for use in connection with Athlophoros, for rheumatism and neuralgia and kindred complaints. Used in connection with that remedy, they are a certain cure for either of these very common and distressing diseases. They have also been found to be an invaluable remedy for many other complaints, in fact for any and all diseases arising from vitiated blood or general debility. They are especially valuable for nervous debility, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, distress after eating, headache, constipation, loss of appetite, and all stomach or liver troubles. For diseases of women they are invaluable. These pills are perfectly harmless, and may be safely used by adults or children.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Paradise Myths.

Some two thousand years ago the Delphic oracle informed an anxious inquirer that the best of all religions is that of the man's own country. Paradise traditions, at least, seem certainly to owe much of their local popularity to a peculiar local fitness. In a swamp village of the upper Congo the brothers Ragozinski last summer interviewed a young presbyter, who informed them that in the far west, beyond the grave, there was a valley of peace, where good spirits flit about, engaged in catching mosquitoes, and protecting the sleep of the just. The paradise of the Potosenes is a land of cool streams, shaded by forests so free from underbrush that the blest departed can ramble for miles without scratching their sensitive skins. All desert-dwellers believe in a thickly wooded hereafter. The Yakoots, of eastern Siberia, hope to find a land of ready-lighted fires, hung around with bubbling kettles of fish-oil. The natives of the lower Carolines dream of an isle of souls so large that a tipsy man can stumble around all night without fear of his breaking his neck in the shore-cliffs. Our Saxon forefathers hoped to line their transfigured tripe with beer and pork-steak, a diet which would make a Turk prefer the other place. The spirits of the Scandinavian braves slaughter each other in the hall of Thor; and that the Greeks were at heart less truculent is proved by the sentimental pastimes of their elysium. Chinese paupers, pinched by hunger and Buddhism, hope at least for the advent of a golden age, when every man's paunch shall be as convex as a prize pumpkin. Few Moslems would accept a pass to a paradise without hours, and a poor Esquimaux whom Rev. Claas Hansen hoped to charm with a prospect of a heaven without ice and sea monsters declined the offer on the ground that Greenlanders cannot subsist without walrus blubber.

The Physiology of the Liver.

The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the bile which it secretes is more liable to vitiation and misdirection from its proper channels than any other of the animal fluids. Luckily for the bilious, however, there is an unfailing source of relief from liver complaint, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which for over a quarter of a century has been achieving thorough cures of the above-mentioned ailments, fever and ague, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, rheumatic and kidney affection, and disorders involving loss of nervous vigor. It is, moreover, a preventive of malarial disease, and affords protection to thousands of persons residing in districts of country where that dire scourge is prevalent. As a remedy adapted to the medicinal requirements of families, it is supremely desirable, and as a means of fortifying a debilitated system, it is thoroughly to be depended upon.

Impurities in Metals.

In a recent lecture Mr. W. C. Roberts-Austen, chemist of the British mint, remarked upon the wonderful effects often produced upon metals by minute quantities. Slight impurities in metallic copper would render ocean telegraphy impossible. When purified, tin loses its well-known "gray" or noise made when bent. A trace of arsenic increases the fluidity of lead so that it will roll itself into small shot in sliding down an inclined plane. Standard gold melts at about 1,660 degree, but if a fifth of one per cent. of silica be added it will soften in a candle-flame. A trace of lead added to gold forms an alloy much dreaded at the mint, the breaking strain of the gold being reduced from twenty tons to five. Some metals have a remarkable power of taking up gases, palladium being capable of absorbing 900 times its volume of hydrogen and giving it out again when heated. A remarkable discovery is that an alloy of rhodium and lead will absorb nitrogen and oxygen, and when heated give them off with explosive violence as gun-cotton does.

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.

613 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.

A Cheap Lightning Rod.

I have a number of buildings that have been protected for seven years from lightning, and at the expense of 75 cents. Galvanized barbed-wire is a very good conductor of electricity, and, on account of the numerous points, especially adapted to the absorption of electricity wherever it is stretched. Double the wire and twist into a cable, which will make it four-ply, or four strands. Put one end in the well, cistern, or moist earth, and carry the other up over your building and along the gables, passing over the chimney or highest points of the building. Fasten to the wood-work with common fence staples. The electricity will not leave as good a conductor as galvanized wire to follow dry lumber. Thus you have the best lightning rod that can be made for less than \$1 all told.

The editor of the *New England Farmer*, commenting on this, says the plan seems sound and worthy of imitation, except in one point—more pains should be taken in "grounding" the wire.—*Cor. Farm, Stock, and Home.*

The heart is like a musical instrument of many strings, all the cords of which require putting in harmony.

No trouble to swallow Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

STAR actors are to be known as headlights of the footlights.

Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave me case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friend then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

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.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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Cures all Kidney Affections, Scalding, Irritations, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. \$1.

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Liver torpid, bowels constive, blood sluggish, stomach weak and full, your digestion is impaired and the organs inactive; your perceptions are dull and stupid; your temper irritable and peevish; you are unfit for business or companionship. What you need is to

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PURELY VEGETABLE.
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

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BOWEL COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, COLIC,
SLEEPLESSNESS,
MENTAL DEPRESSION,
SICK HEADACHE,
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DYSPEPSIA, &c.

I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit to the extent that SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for the remedy, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial, as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. JANNEY,
Minnesota, Minnesota.

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Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on complexion, and defies the ravages of time. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless, we want it to be sure the preparation is proper. No counterfeits of similar name. The diet included Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *Harvard* (a patient), "As you ladies tell me, I recommend 'Goubaud's Cream' as the best skin preparation." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. **FEED TO COME.** Manufacturer, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. \$1.00 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

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Celebrated Eye Water

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. **John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.**

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

C. N. U. No. 28-26

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Reminiscences of Public Men.

BY BEN. PERLEY POORE.

President Jackson appointed his Kentucky friend, William T. Barry, Postmaster General, having transferred to the bench of the Supreme Court Mr. McLean, who had refused to remove efficient officers on account of their political opinion. He also invited Barry to take a seat at his council table, from which the Postmaster General had previously been excluded. Barry was also the first to increase the compensation of Postmasters on "star-routes," and to pay the large extra allowances was forced to obtain loans from banks. This resulted in a tedious investigation of its affairs by a Congressional committee. President Jackson, in consequence, transferred Mr. Barry to a sphere of duty calling for less financial ability, and placed in the postal chair Amos Kendall, a man of singular clearness of intellect, fine administrative qualification and herculean energy, who immediately set on foot measures destined promptly to elevate the credit and relieve the embarrassments of the Postoffice Department. In a short time he had restored the lost credit of the institution, and paid off the half a million dollars of debt resulting from Mr. Barry's unsuccessful policy.

Dueling was the fashion at Washington during the exciting debates on the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the early spring of 1858. Col. Sumner challenged Gen. Harney upon having secured his trial by court-martial upon trivial charges involving breaches of military etiquette. Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, and Cullum, of Tennessee, members of the House of Representatives, went to Baltimore, and practiced with rifles preparatory to shooting at each other, but finally submitted their difficulty to Senators Crittenden and Toombs, who amicably settled it. Lieuts. Robert Williams and David Bell, of the army, fought, at Bladensburg, the second duel that had ever taken place between graduates of the West Point Military Academy. Pistols were selected as the weapons, and at the first shot the ball from Bell's pistol passed through Williams' hat. Williams, who had reserved his fire, lowered his pistol and fired in the ground. The friends of the parties then interposed, and "the affair was adjusted on terms satisfactory and honorable to both parties." There was also an unpleasantness between A. C. Rhind, who had been dropped from the rolls of the Navy Department, and Commander E. B. Boutwell, but this affair was also amicably settled.

Postal currency, which was the "change" during the war and until the resumption of specie payment, was the invention of Gen. Spinner, who had represented the Syracuse district of New York in Congress, and had been appointed Treasurer of the United States by President Lincoln. Small change had vanished, and in buying a dinner in the market change had to be taken in beets, cabbages, potatoes and what not. Gen. Spinner was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had no law under which he could act, but after buying a half-dollar's worth of apples several times and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less different kinds of produce, he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought himself of the postage stamp. He sent down to the Postoffice Department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of the paper upon which Government securities were printed. He cut the paper into various sizes. On the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus initiated a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a Government transaction in any sense; it could not be. Gen. Spinner distributed his improvised currency among the clerks of the department. They took it readily. The idea spread: the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "postal currency." From this Gen. Spinner got his idea of the fractional currency, and went before Congress with it. That body readily adopted it, and but a short time after Gen. Spinner had begun pasting operations a law was on the statute book providing for the issue of the fractional currency which became so popular. The fac-simile of a postage stamp was put on each piece of currency, and for a long time it was known as "postal currency." An enormous amount never was presented for redemption, and the Government was consequently the gainer.

To develop in each individual all the perfection of which he is susceptible, is the object of education.—E. Kant.

A Story of Gen. Banks.

I remember one story that was told about Gen. Banks. One morning at daybreak, during Banks' Red River campaign, an aid galloped to his tent. "General, the rebels are attacking our line in force." The aid waited impatiently; no Banks, no orders. A second aid, and still a third—"General, our lines are broken, the army is in full retreat, there is danger of a panic." At length, half an hour later, Gen. Banks issued from his tent in full regimentals, mounted his horse, drew his sword slowly from its scabbard, and exclaimed, with stentorian voice: "Let the enemy be repulsed immediately."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Who could live surrounded by calamities did not smiling hope cheer him with expectation and deliverance?

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.

\$1000 FORFEIT

IF NOT HAVANA FILLER.



A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE

FOR 5 CENTS.

This Cigar will prove as represented and will be extensively advertised in every town for live dealers who will appreciate its merits and push its sale accordingly.

Address BANGHART BROS., Sole Agents, 126 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

RETAIL AT
H. WALSH'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 Teas and Coffees and secure a beautiful Gold Band or 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 New 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 as complete a Stock of

DRUGS and MEDICINES

As 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.

FILLMORE BIRD,
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
SIMPLE NEW STRONG
HOME 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.
FOR SALE BY
Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture, Wall Paper,
CARPETS, ETC.
Holland, Michigan.
50-5m

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.

HAVING BEEN LICENSED TO DO

PLUMBING

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

ESTIMATES

for putting in

WATER PIPES

for all parties desiring the same.

Will fit up residences for

Hot and Cold Water!

and put in BATH TUBS, WASH STANDS, Etc.

All kinds of

Cisterns and Drive Wells

put in and repaired.

Give us a call.

VAN LANDEGEND & KERKHOFF,

HOLLAND, Mich., June 19, 1885.

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