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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE use of natural gas in the factories at Pittsburgh has thrown out of work about five thousand coal miners in that district. Ex-Alderman Waite, of New York, requested a commitment to the house of detention as a witness against the indicted adulterers. He had been so annoyed by the public that he preferred to be locked up. He was accommodated. In the trial of the seventeen Bohemian boycotters of Mrs. Landgraf, the New York baker, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against six of them. Four of the prisoners were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and two of the most violent ones to thirty days.

THE report that Jay Gould has been a loser to the tune of some \$6,000,000 in "Wabash" will possibly be far from exciting profound sympathy in the breast of the great public. A few of those who regard themselves as his victims may even manifest an unchristian joy at the thought that their loss is not his eternal gain. Charles Marsh, the Boston dry-goods merchant, died from a stroke of paralysis, in his fifty-seventh year. His estate is estimated at \$10,000,000, including life insurance for \$250,000.

A FOREST fire near Lancaster, N. H., destroyed property to the value of \$75,000. Henry Kirke Brown, the sculptor, died last week at his home in Newburg, N. Y., aged seventy-two. Carlisle D. Graham, of Buffalo, went through the whirlpool at Niagara in an oak barrel seven feet long, ballasted with cast-iron and a sand-bag. He made the trip from the Cantalver bridge to Lewiston, seven miles, in half an hour. On reaching the whirlpool he opened the manhole and put out his hand, but concluded to be swept along until picked up by a boat.

THE WEST.

HENRY YOUNG, a man of respectable standing, shot Mary Discher dead at New Richmond, Minn., and then blew out his own brains. Miss Discher was eighteen years old, and Young thirty-four. The latter had long sought the girl's hand, and had been repeatedly refused. The dead girl's mother and sister were eye-witnesses of the tragedy.

MRS. THERESA TURPIN, who lived near Princeton, Indiana, cut the throat of her 7-year-old daughter, hanged her baby daughter, and then went to the barn and hanged herself. The youngest child is still living. The woman left a note stating that the devil had been after her, and she couldn't get away from him.

THE safe in the postoffice at Minneapolis was drilled by burglars, who took \$100 in currency and \$18,000 worth of stamps. The mail-carrier's horse and a mercantile delivery wagon were seized by the thieves to carry their booty to St. Paul. A terrific electric and wind storm, with torrents of rain and hail, swept across McLean County, Ill. It was a genuine cyclone, the funnel-shaped, gyrating cloud, and the green sky peculiar to twisters being present. The populace were thoroughly frightened, and many rushed out into the street in the rain. Hundreds of trees were wrecked and blown into the street and across the street car tracks. Tin roofs were stripped from buildings and small buildings demolished. A peculiar turtle, with neck and tail eight inches long, and the head of a snapper, fell into the street from a cloud.

DURING the progress of a game of baseball at Cincinnati, on Sunday last, between the home team and the Brooklyn club, some decisions of Umpire Bradley angered the crowd and it went wild. Some one hurled a beer glass at the umpire and a dozen more followed, one of which struck Bradley on the foot. A fight broke out in the west pavilion and Bob Clark, one of the Brooklyn players, seeing some of his friends in the fight, seized a bat and climbed into the stand to take part in the affray. He was soon put back in the field, and the fight stopped. Meanwhile two or three thousand people poured into the field from the stand, threatening the umpire and the Brooklyn players, and the private policeman had all he could do to protect them from the howling mob. Bradley escaped by fleeing to the directors' room, where he remained for fifteen minutes. After the disturbance in the pavilion had been quelled the crowd slowly left the field, and play was resumed without further incident. In the crush in the grand-stand a number of benches were broken and the reporters' stand was demolished, but no body was hurt.

OVER thirty thousand people attended the three base-ball contests in Chicago last week, between the present champions and the famous Detroit team. All three games were won by the Chicago club by the respective scores of 9 to 4, 8 to 2, and 3 to 1. In the three games the Chicago made 26 base-hits, with a total of 47; the Detroit 19 hits, with a total of 22; the Chicago made 11 errors, the Detroit 15; the Chicago pitchers struck out 19 men, the Detroit pitchers 11.

THE SOUTH.

THE people of Shackelford County, Texas, are said to be in a starving condition from the almost total failure of crops, and cattle are rapidly perishing. No rain has fallen for fourteen months. The settlers in that region were mainly from the Northern States. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, died last week at Augusta, Georgia.

In the County Court at Palestine, Texas, six of the late railroad strikers were acquitted of unlawfully assembling and rioting, and the County Attorney nolle prossed twenty other cases. The parties acquitted, and some of the others, have charges pending against them in the District Court for killing an engineer and obstructing traffic.

EIGHTY Arkansas convicts at work in a brickyard, near Pine Bluff, made a dash for liberty, and three of them were killed by the guards. Sidney Davis, colored, was lynched at Morgan, Texas, for outraging a

white woman. Austin (Texas) special: "The people of Wise County, Texas, petitioned Governor Ireland to call an extra session of the legislature to provide relief for the people in the drought-stricken sections of the State. Thousands of acres of school lands have been sold to soldiers in the drought district. The settlers have come here from Northern and Eastern States. They have made first payments on their farms and must make second payments during August or lose their land and what they have already paid. Crops are utter failures. These new settlers have not raised even enough for next year's seeding. Many of the heads of families have just left for the East in search of work to earn enough money to make the August payment on their homes."

WASHINGTON.

LIEUT. GREELY's friends, says a Washington special, were disappointed by the President's nomination of Capt. Theodore W. Schwan of the Eleventh Infantry to be an assistant adjutant general in the army, vice Benjamin. This was the place that Greely's friends had been trying to get for him. Schwan is a very meritorious officer, who entered the service in 1857 from Germany as a private soldier. He was a sergeant when the war broke out, and was gradually promoted for gallant conduct until, at the close of the war he was a brevet Major. He has been in active service on the plains ever since the war. He had no social or political influence and was selected by the President purely on merit. Schwan is probably the only man, except Adjutant General Drum himself, who has risen from the ranks to a place in this corps of the regular army.

DUNCAN C. ROSS, the ex-wrestler and athlete, and Sergeant Walsh fought a tournament at Washington, with cavalry sabers, on horseback. Up to the end of the eighth bout the Sergeant had the best of it, he having made five points to three for Ross. That his opponent had received all the applause appeared to anger Ross, and in the ninth bout, while Walsh's horse, which was growing restive and unmanageable, was backing away, the Captain struck Walsh a terrible blow across the shoulders, which made him reel in his saddle, and, as he whirled half around, Ross struck him in the back. Walsh's horse, which was still backing, reared and fell, carrying his rider with him. Ross, heedless of the signal of recall which had been given, rode down upon Walsh as if to strike again, when an excited bystander drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him. A policeman ran forward through the crowd and dragged Ross from his horse and arrested him. William H. Cole, Representative in Congress from the Third Maryland District, died last week in Washington.

THE Postmaster General has amended the postal laws so as to permit the transmission through the mails of non-explosive and non-inflammable liquids, soft soap, pastes or confections, ointments, salves, and articles of similar consistency, under certain conditions insuring safety to other mail matter in transmission.

POLITICAL.

THE Connecticut State Prohibition Convention will be held in Hartford July 28 to nominate a Governor and other State officers. The Sixth Illinois District Republicans renominated Congressman Hitt at Freeport without opposition. John A. Donnell, of Sigourney, Iowa, was nominated for Congress at Newton on the 12th ballot by the Republicans of the Sixth Iowa District. The result of the primary election held in Georgia insures the nomination of Gen. Gordon for Governor. The Democratic convention meets on July 28 in Atlanta.

THE President has approved the act to forfeit the lands granted the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and to restore the same to settlement. The Republican State Central Committee of Missouri accepted the resignation of Chauncey I. Filley as Chairman and elected General D. P. Grier to the vacancy. The Prohibitionists of Minnesota, in convention at St. Paul, nominated J. E. Childs for Governor and J. Finkham for Lieutenant Governor.

OHIO Republican editors, at a meeting in Columbus, adopted an address reviewing the election of Henry B. Payne to the United States Senate and asking that body to reconsider its action in refusing to investigate the same. The Republicans of Kansas, in convention at Topeka, renominated Governor Martin, Lieutenant Governor A. P. Reddle and Secretary of State E. B. Allen. D. M. Valentine was nominated for Judge of the Eleventh District. The platform indorses a protective tariff and prohibition, and expresses sympathy with the Irish home-rule movement.

SENATOR HOAR denies the published statement that Senator Logan requested that the votes of the members of the Elections Committees on the question of investigating the Payne election should be kept secret. The Democratic Congressional convention of the Seventh district of Texas unanimously renominated Hon. William H. Crain for Congress. President Cleveland's policy was indorsed.

GENERAL.

BUSINESS failures for the week number 179, against 157 the previous week. In its weekly summary of the business outlook, *Bradstreet's* remarks:

There is a conspicuous absence of labor troubles throughout the country, and leading textile and metal industries are busily employed. Mercantile collections have notably improved at nearly all the distributing centers. The demand for funds is active at New Orleans and Boston, where money has been tight and interest rates higher, and is increasing at Philadelphia and St. Louis. The supply exceeds the demand at Chicago and Kansas City. But the visible signs of the reported improvement are found in the hardening tendency in grain, pork, lard, wool, cotton, brown and bleached cottons, and printed cloths. Iron and steel are firm, and while not higher, are not likely to go lower. In fact, there is some gain to the tone of the market. Higher prices for wheat were based largely on reported damage to the spring wheat crop by drought. Chicago operators magnified the damage, and with others, unduly advanced quotations. Heavy reductions in stocks of wheat here and abroad and less favorable crop prospects abroad helped the advance. Corn sympathized. Oats were higher on poor crop prospects. Pork and lard have lost some of their advance on speculative sales under cover of the advance in grain. Raw cotton is 1/4 cent higher on better demand and unfavorable crop reports in the South Atlantic States. Wool remains firm at previous advances, and manufacturers are buying more freely. Higher prices for new makes of brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings and for print cloths characterize the firm tone and confidence in the dry-goods trade.

MIGUEL CHACON, a Cuban negro, was hanged in New York for killing his paramour while trying to murder her husband. Sam Archer was also executed at Shoals, Ind., thus ending the career of the fifth of a gang of desperadoes who had been guilty of many crimes. Fifty-five railroads earned during June \$19,908,863, an increase over the same month in 1885 of \$2,133,998.

THE Union Pacific is about to put an express train on to run from Omaha to San Francisco in sixty hours or less. The commission appointed to examine the claims of settlers on account of losses incurred through the Northwest rebellion will award about \$670,000.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THERE are at present 310 blast furnaces, with a capacity of 121,650 tons of pig-iron, in operation, and 335, with a capacity of 68,015 tons, out of blast. While the demand is restricted, and stocks at the furnaces have been increasing since March, the weekly production of pig-iron is reported greater than ever before.

THE employees of all the blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh district have decided to demand an advance in wages of twenty per cent. The International Bimetallist League, at a meeting held in Cincinnati, passed resolutions asking that the coinage of silver dollars be suspended until concurrent action can be taken by the great commercial nations, as the Bland law has proved a failure.

RETURNS to the Department of Agriculture for July show the corn crop of the West in medium to high condition, the prospect growing better from Ohio to Kansas. The clearing-house returns show an increase, and business through the country seems well sustained. There has been a falling off in the number of failures as compared with last year, and the record of the past six months has been the best that has been shown since 1882. Railroad earnings give evidence of the general prosperity of the country.

FOREIGN.

THE British and Colonial Chamber of Commerce passed, by a vote of 28 to 15, amid great excitement, a resolution declaring that the remonetization of silver would relieve the depression under which trade is now staggering. The meeting is regarded as highly important, and its influence upon the coming silver demonstration in Lancashire must necessarily be very strong.

"The new Parliament will meet Aug. 5," says a London dispatch. "The Wesleyan ministers throughout the country are signing an address expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladstone and the hope that he will be spared to give such self-government to Ireland as will satisfy the claims of justice and hasten the reign of peace and good-will." Fresh complications are reported over the Afghan frontier question, the Russians now claiming Khamiab, which is alleged to have been an Afghan possession for thirty-five years. Rioting broke out during the polling in Cardiff, Wales. The police charged the crowd and wounded over one hundred persons, twenty of them seriously. The Turkish Minister of Marine gave a grand dinner, at Constantinople, to Minister Cox and the officers and men of the Kearsage. Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, has written a letter to Emperor William expressing his loyalty to the German Empire.

THE annual report of the Suez Canal Company, which was presented at the recent meeting, contains the following footings: Receipts for the year, \$13,009,989; expenses, \$6,204,235; and 6,335,753 tons transported. The profit of \$6,805,754, or considerably more than 50 per cent. of the total receipts, is a very good thing for the shareholders. The Board of Guardians at Mitchellstown, Ireland, has petitioned the Lord Lieutenant to stay evictions until November, on account of the prospects of a splendid harvest.

A CABLE dispatch from London says that the near friends of Gladstone are believing that he intends to resign on the assembling of Parliament, in which event Salisbury's friends think he will be sent for by the Queen and asked to form a Cabinet. Trevelyan, who resigned from the Cabinet with Chamberlain to oppose Gladstone's Irish policy, was defeated for re-election. Timothy Healey, the Parnell candidate, was beaten in South Londonderry. Captain Ker (Tory) was elected from East Down, and Sanderson from Armagh, both over Parnellites. Lord Hartington was re-elected, and the total returns up to the 12th inst. showed the following results: Conservatives, 289; Unionists, 63; Gladstonians, 149; and Parnellites, 72. Another cablegram states that "Lord Salisbury has made overtures to Lord Hartington for the formation of a coalition ministry, whose programme shall include a local-government bill for Ireland, Scotland, and England; a laborers' allotment bill, empowering rural laborers to acquire small holdings; reform and extension of the artisans' dwellings act, including dwellings of farm laborers; a measure for the cheaper transfer of lands, and the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the government of India, with the view of giving the natives increased local control. If Lord Hartington consents to the formation of a coalition ministry the cabinet will include Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, and the Duke of Argyll, but not Mr. Chamberlain."

THE ravages of cholera in Rome are growing worse daily. New cases by the hundred are being reported. The Pope has ordered the examination of the whole Irish question, in order to determine the course to be pursued by the Irish clergy in certain contingencies. A letter from Hoerned, Bohemia, gives details of the catastrophe which recently happened at that place, and which resulted in the drowning of nearly fifty people. The correspondent says that seventy boys and girls of the neighborhood, while on their way to be confirmed by the Bishop of the district, had embarked in a small ferryboat to reach the opposite shore. The river had been swollen by heavy rains, and when the middle was reached the boat began to rock. Several of the occupants, including the boatmen, jumped into the river to lighten it and the jolt caused the craft to upset, throwing every soul into the water. About twenty-five managed to save themselves by swimming, but the remaining forty-five were drowned.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

MRS. CAROLINE BENEDICT, aged sixty years, died at Mottville, N. Y., after living fifty-three consecutive days without food save a part of a cup of weak tea and a few teaspoonfuls of whisky daily. Rear Admiral Red Worden died at Newport, R. I., last week. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and was appointed to the navy from Ohio in 1834. He commanded a party of seamen at the capture of Tuspan, Mexico, and served valiantly in the war of 1861, assisting at the capture of Roanoke Island and Newbern. In 1864 and '65 he was Fleet Captain of the East Gulf blockading squadron, and blockaded the rebel ram Stonewall Jackson in the port of Havana, West India, until she surrendered to the Spanish Government. He was commissioned a Captain July 25, 1866; served in the Mare Island Navy Yard from 1838 to 1871; commissioned a Commodore April 27, 1871; commanded the naval station at New London from 1872 to 1874; was commissioned a Rear Admiral in February, 1875, commanding in the South Pacific station until 1876, and retired from service March 27, 1877.

PROF. DODGE, the Statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington, says, concerning the various estimates made from his last report on the wheat crop that, though the average condition of spring wheat on July 1, 1885, was 96, it fell to 86 at the time of harvest, which is only three points higher than the present condition, and represents a loss of less than 6,000,000 bushels as compared with the result of last year's harvest. The damage occurred last year in the last two weeks of July and later. There is great risk of further damage during July and August, but that already reported means only a loss of 6,000,000 bushels in spring wheat and 5,000,000 in winter wheat, or a total loss of 11,000,000 in wheat during the month of June.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* estimates the loss by fire in the United States and Canada, between Jan. 1 and June 30, at \$53,900,000, or \$1,000,000 in excess of the losses during the same period of last year. There were 999 fires whose reported losses were between \$10,000 and \$1,000,000, and 82 fires whose aggregate loss exceeded \$21,500,000, or 40 per cent. of the entire waste of the half year. The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 28,567,841 and 9,180,788 bushels. Since last report wheat increased 372,466 bushels, while corn decreased 8,069 bushels. Colonel Gilder, a representative of the New York *Herald*, has left on his expedition to the North Pole.

A BILL authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, was favorably reported in the Senate on the 12th inst. The Senate passed the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. In considering the river and harbor bill the Senate adopted an item of \$300,000 for the Hennepin Canal. A bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to stop all payments of public money to James B. Eads, his associates, or assigns, for past, present, or future work at the mouth of the Mississippi River until further ordered by Congress. The railroad money bill was reported to the Senate unfavorably amended. No Congressional act according to its provisions shall act as the legal representative of any corporation whose interests are or may become the subject of Congressional legislation. A bill to reimburse Jean Louis Legare for services rendered and money expended in bringing to the United States and procuring the surrender of Sitting Bull and a number of his followers was laid before the House. The claim is for \$14,412, and is introduced by Maj. Hetherton, the United States officer who received the surrender. A bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, near Hodgenville, Ky., was introduced in the House by Mr. Robertson, a Democratic Representative from that State. The Senate amenient to the legislative appropriation bill, increasing from \$4,000 to \$5,000 the salaries of the commissioners of Pensions and Patents, was concurred in by the House. Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the House to abolish the importation of Italian or other slaves or laborers under contract and held to involuntary servitude into the United States. Mr. Voorhees (W. T.) reported to the House from the Committee on Public Lands a bill permitting all persons who have lost homestead rights to make new entries. It was referred to the committee of the whole. The House agreed to the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations that the evidence in the Fitz John Porter trial and the report thereon by Judge Holt to President Lincoln be printed in the *Rebellion Record*. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced in the House a resolution to the effect that Congress should not adjourn until it had enacted a law appropriating a portion of the Treasury surplus to assist the States in the work of education.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.25	@ 5.75
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.49	@ .91
No. 2 Red.....	.48	@ .89
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .49
OATS—White.....	.38	@ .44
PORK—New Mess.....	11.25	@ 11.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.00	@ 5.00
Good Shipping.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Common.....	4.50	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Shipping Grade.....	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.15	@ .16
Fine Dairy.....	.10	@ .11
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.06 3/4	@ .07 1/4
Full Cream, new.....	.06	@ .08 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.12	@ .13
POTATOES—New, per bri.....	1.25	@ 1.75
PORK—Mess.....	9.50	@ 10.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.78	@ .78 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
RYE—No. 1.....	.60	@ .61
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .30
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.78	@ .79
CORN—Mixed.....	.32	@ .33
OATS—Mixed.....	.31	@ .32
PORK—New Mess.....	10.25	@ 10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.77	@ .77 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	.38	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .32
PORK—Mess.....	10.25	@ 10.75
LYME HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.00
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.82	@ .83 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.33	@ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.21
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2.....	.35	@ .34
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.87 1/2	@ .88 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.41	@ .42
CHAS.....	4.50	@ 5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In considering the river and harbor bill, on the 7th inst., the Senate adopted an item appropriating \$150,000 to make the Sturgeon Bay Canal free of toll to commerce. A Presidential veto was sent to the Senate of the bill authorizing the construction of railroads through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana. The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives twenty-one pension veto messages from the President. Mr. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, attacked the veto policy of the Executive, who, he said, was not actuated by regard for the worth and merit of private pension bills. Mr. Bragg (Wis.) said that there seemed to be an idea in the House that it was the duty of the President to abdicate his office in favor of a majority of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Whenever, in the exercise of his constitutional prerogatives, he examined legislation to see whether or not it was provident and wise, it was charged that he had perpetrated an outrage on the American people. He (Mr. Bragg) was glad to find that at last there was a man in the executive chair who had the nerve and courage to place his hand upon legislation when he thought it improper, whether it were pension or railroad legislation. Congress had gone altogether too far in the way of pension legislation. Before the House went further in pensioning the dead-wood of the army it should make some provision for the men who went to the front in 1861. Mr. Browne (Indiana) criticised the action of the President, and invoked God's mercy on a man who had the heart to veto a bill for the relief of the widow of a man who died in the line of duty to his country. His Excellency belonged to that class of men who, during the war, were afraid of nothing but danger. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) read in the vetoes the story that while Cleveland was President there would be no further pension legislation. There were great questions in this country calling for the attention of the executive, yet the President brushed them all aside, and appeared anxious to cater to nobody except that little solid knot that came from the solid South. There he stood, looking through a gimlet-hole with a magnifying glass, hunting for excuses and heaping derision upon the heads of the poor men who lost their health in the service of the country. He assured the gentlemen on the Democratic side that they would have to defend the President's actions before November. Mr. Matson showed that nearly all pension legislation of importance had been enacted by Democrats, and that nearly all of these bills had been vetoed by a Republican Commissioner of Pensions years ago.

THE Hennepin Canal amendment to the river and harbor bill was taken up in the Senate on the 8th inst. Senators Logan and Callum both made speeches in its favor. A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of War to have published additional volumes of "The War of the Rebellion" sufficient to supply all Grand Army posts. The resolution for open executive sessions was made the special order for Wednesday, December 8, thus practically disposing of it at the present session. The Senate passed the bill to establish a forest reservation on the headwaters of the Missouri River on the headwaters of Clark's Fork of the Columbia River. Resolution requiring into the authority under which a so-called State Legislature had been organized in the Territory of Dakota were indefinitely postponed. The Commerce Committee of the Senate reported unfavorably on the nomination of Captain H. F. Beecher, son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to be Collector of the Port Townsend, W. T. It is charged that he appropriated to his own use funds intrusted to him for others. The House met, but immediately adjourned, on account of the death of Representative Cole, of Maryland.

MR. HOAR offered a resolution in the Senate, on the 9th inst., calling on the President for information as to the seizure or detention in any foreign ports of any American vessels, the pretenses or alleged causes therefor, and what efforts have been made to provide redress for such seizures and to prevent their recurrence. The subject went over. Mr. Call offered a resolution calling on the President to direct the American consulate in Mexico to investigate the truth of statements made in the newspapers that citizens of the United States are confined in Mexican dungeons without trial for alleged offenses against the laws of Mexico, and that their final trial has been postponed without cause, and requiring the United States Government if such statements are found to be true to demand the trial of such persons and their humane treatment. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of John Goode, of Virginia, to be Solicitor General of the United States. In the House of Representatives a motion to refer to the Committee on Invalid Pensions the message of the President on the bill granting a pension to Sarah Ann Bradley gave rise to an animated debate, in the course of which the Executive was arraigned by Messrs. Grosvonor, Barrows, McComas, and Boutelle, and defended by Mr. Springer. The message was referred—139 to 118. The President sent to the House a message vetoing the bill for a public building at Dayton, Ohio, on the ground that the Federal officials at that point are well accommodated at a rental of \$8,500 per annum.

A House bill authorizing the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railway to bridge the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa, passed the Senate on the 10th inst. A resolution was adopted by the Senate calling on the President for information as to the seizure or detention of American vessels in foreign ports. The Senate discussed the Hennepin Canal project at length, but did not reach a vote on it. After a warm debate the House adopted a resolution setting apart July 13 for the consideration of such business as may be presented by the Ways and Means Committee, not to include any bill raising revenue, the main object being to allow the House to reach the joint resolution reported from the Ways and Means Committee looking to the paying out of some of the surplus money in the Treasury. The House passed the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Morrison reported the Randall tariff bill adversely from the Ways and Means Committee.

Is the Earth Drying Up?

Physicists and scientists say that the amount of water on the surface of the globe is steadily decreasing, and that the land gains on the sea year by year. It is quite true that in some portions of the globe the sea is eating up, as it were, the land. This is true of the Atlantic coast, which gives evidence of a steady encroachment of the ocean upon its shores. New York will some day be a city under the sea, and its great bridges and ruins can be examined and disinterred only by means of diving bells. Geography tells us that two-thirds of the earth's surface is composed of water, so we can afford to lose a good deal of that element without suffering. If the nebular hypothesis is correct, and the earth was once a vast sea of fire, water was then non-existent, and when it first appeared, must have come in the form of steam. Life was not possible until the fluid cooled, and it must have been myriads of years before the great salt seas formed. If the earth should gradually lose its moisture, great changes will be effected. There will be more land and a denser population, fewer marine animals, and more room for the races which now inhabit the land. Certain districts will become arid, swamps will dry up, vast waterways will be converted into dry land. What a pity it is we cannot go to sleep for a thousand years, so as to see what kind of a world this will be in the year 8000. There will, we apprehend, be some water left even then.

EXCELSIOR.

The Ambitious Project in the Way of Arctic Exploration Undertaken by Col. Gilder.

He Starts on His Long Journey to the North Pole, Accompanied by Only One Man.

[New York Special.]

Colonel W. H. Gilder, a *Herald* representative, has started on an exploring expedition of the unknown regions to the north of the American Continent. He first goes to New London, Conn., and there will take passage on the northern whaler *Era*, Captain Spicer, which will land him at a point on Cumberland Inlet, whence he hopes by a bold dash to reach the most northern latitude that has been touched, and if possible plant the American standard on the point geographically known as the north pole.

Colonel Gilder's journey with Lieutenant Schwatka in search of the relics of the Sir John Franklin expedition is a matter of history. He was also on board the *Rodgers* when she was destroyed by fire on the north coast of Siberia. After that disaster he made his celebrated journey of 2,000 miles down the River Lena to Irkutsk, the Capital of Siberia.

"I am pretty nearly fixed for the voyage," he said to a reporter, "and there is Mr. William Griffiths, the only white man who is to accompany me. We shall have a Sharp's rifle, four Winchester, two breech-loading shotguns, and several muzzle-loaders, and provisions for one year. The schooner *Era* after leaving New London will touch at three places, the last one of which will be Kikerton on the north side of Cumberland Inlet. There I expect to remain about a year to get a party of natives to accompany me. But if I am able to make up my party in time the same vessel will take me across Baffin's Bay to some point on the Southern coast of Greenland, where I shall be picked up by some Scotch whaler next year from St. Johns, N. F., and carried to Melville Bay or to the Carey Islands, near Smith's Sound; or they may place me on the Western coast as high up as they can get, which is about 78 degrees 50 minutes.

"If I am landed there I can work my way to Fort Conger, in Lady Franklin Bay, and from there make my dash to the pole on the route laid down by Lieut. Lockwood of the Greely expedition, who reached latitude 82 degrees 9 minutes, or about 396 miles from the pole. If I could get anywhere near Cape Sabine by vessel I could cross overland to Cape Lockwood, up Greely Ford, and then I would be able to add to the maps the land to the immediate northward, which is believed to exist but has never been seen.

"We propose to live principally on fish and game we meet with on the journey. But in case of necessity there are many points below the mouth of Smith's Sound where provisions have been left by previous expeditions. I shall take two sleds—one large and one small one—for myself and Mr. Griffiths. When we can get no further with the larger one we shall go on with the smaller. When we are compelled to do so we shall abandon that—even to the extent of being without food for several days if necessary.

DEADLY EXPLOSION.

Fatal Accident in an Ohio Coal Pit—Several Persons Killed.

Boiler Explosions Kill and Maim Several Persons at Parsons, Kan., and Alton, Ill.

[Pittsburgh telegram.]

A terrific mine explosion occurred at Buchtel, Ohio, a village three miles east of Nelsonville, which resulted in the instant death of one man and the fatal injury of several others. Johnson Brothers & Patterson, of the new Pittsburgh mine, were preparing to start up. The coal in this mine has to be gotten out by machinery. A leak was discovered in the fresh-air receiver, which furnishes the motive power, and Charles H. Johnson and Tom Williams went into the mine about 250 yards to repair it. They neglected to turn off the pressure, and upon attempting to stop up the leak the end of the receiver burst into fragments, knocking the machinery about and tearing up things generally. Following is a list of the killed and wounded: Thomas Williams, instantly killed; Charles H. Johnson, fatally injured; John Hallam, fatally injured; L. White, seriously injured.

[Parsons (Kan.) special.]

One of the immense boilers used by the National Mills and Elevator Company exploded with terrific force, killing the engineer, David Crumrin, and the fireman, Anderson Storey, colored. Nothing is known as to what caused the explosion, nor was there any warning of the catastrophe. The mills are situated about one-quarter of a mile from the city, but so great was the concussion that people up-town were thrown off their balance. W. H. Brown, manager for the company, had just left the engine-room, where he had been giving some orders, and was standing inside of the wall when the crash came. He was precipitated headlong, so sudden was the break as not to allow him to guard himself against the fall. The mill employed about twenty men, who are all more or less at different times passing through the engine-house, and the wonder is that there were not more victims. The debris immediately took fire, but by prompt and efficient work by the fire company the flames were subdued, when the bodies of both victims were discovered, and by diligent and hard work were soon recovered from the ruins. Crumrin breathed a few times after he was discovered, but soon expired without regaining consciousness.

[Alton (Ill.) dispatch.]

A portable engine on the farm of J. B. Job, at Alton Junction, blew up while engaged in running a thrashing-machine. The result was terribly disastrous. Five men were badly wounded—three of them fatally. The engine was torn to atoms, the thrashing-machine and all the wheat adjacent burned up, and three or four horses were killed.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Dr. Taylor's Fatal Fancy Marksmanship—"The Can Wobbled," but the Bullet Went Straight.

[New York special.]

"Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court," was the verdict against Dr. Theus Taylor, of Merrick, Long Island, in the County Court at Long Island City this afternoon. "Doc" Taylor is a solid young Southerner of about 26 years. He graduated a few years ago at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, but about a year ago he inherited \$200,000 from his mother, and since then he has been a gentleman farmer, fond of pleasure and dissipation, and proud of his skill with the pistol. April 15 Thaddeus Griffin, his companion rather than his servant, fell a victim to confidence in his master's marksmanship. That day Taylor and Griffin met two sisters named Chapman at Sayville. The men had been drinking, and they all filed into the "doctor's" two-seated carriage to make a day of it. Off they went into the sparsely settled country near Hempstead, and Griffin began to boast what Taylor could do with the pistol. The girls urged him on by feigning to doubt the big stories, and finally the men dismounted. Taylor took out his big revolver and at ten paces broke a bottle in Griffin's hand. This was repeated at intervals on the journey, varied with the shooting of coins from Griffin's fingers. Finally a tomato can was placed on Griffin's head. "Doc" hit it twice, and then refused to shoot any more. Griffin urged him, finally brought him a cartridge, and then faced him. "Are you ready?" asked "Doc." "Let her go," was the reply. Just then, the girls say, the can began to wobble, and Griffin raised his hand to steady it. The fatal bullet was already on its course, and it crashed in the frontal bone and lodged in the rear of Griffin's skull. In twelve hours he was dead. The coroner's jury exonerated Taylor from blame, but the grand jury brought in a bill charging him with manslaughter in the second degree, and on this he was tried and convicted.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Insane Woman Slays One of Her Children, Wounds Another, and Hangs Herself.

[Princeton (Ind.) special.]

A horrible murder and suicide was committed on a farm about five miles northeast of this place. Asa Turpin, with his wife, Theresa Turpin, and four children, two of them by a former wife, lived in a small frame house near what is known as Severn's Bridge. Mr. Turpin is a young farmer in moderate circumstances, and has always provided well for his family, and to all outward appearances the family was a contented one. This morning, after the family had eaten breakfast and Mr. Turpin had gone to his work about a quarter of a mile away and the oldest stepdaughter had been sent blackberrying, Mrs. Turpin told the youngest stepdaughter to carry some food to the hogs. Mrs. Turpin then took a razor and almost severed her seven-year-old daughter's head from her body, and placed the body on a bed. She then took her one-year-old child and hanged it until she thought it was dead, and placed the body on the bed with the other. She then went to the barn and, climbing into the hay-loft, hanged herself from one of the rafters. The little stepdaughter came back from her errand, and, finding the bodies of the children in the bed, gave the alarm. The youngest child when found yet showed signs of life, and is still alive. Mrs. Turpin left a letter in which she said that no one was to blame for the deed but herself; that her husband had always treated her well and provided well for the family; that the devil had been after her for two months, and that she was unable to get away from him; that for the last two weeks she had been planning the deed, and had finally worked herself up to committing it. She closed by asking her husband to forgive her, and place trust in Jesus. She also gave directions for the burial of the bodies.

CORA PEARL DEAD.

The Famous Courtesan's Life Ended in Paris—A Checkered Career Closed.

A Paris dispatch announces the death of Cora Pearl, the famous courtesan, and says that she died poor, her recent "memoirs" having a poor sale.

She was an English woman, born in one of the outlying districts of London about fifty years ago. Her real name was Emeline Crouch. In the heyday times of the Second Empire she went to Paris. From then until Sedan she was—excepting scarce the Empress—about the best-known woman in France. Cora led a score of nobles of the Empire a pretty dance, as well as some princes of royal blood. She had a splendid villa, called Beausejour, on the banks of the Loire, one of the loveliest spots in France. To enumerate the guests she used to entertain there would sound like a chapter from the "Almanach de Gotha." There is good hunting in the country around there, and Cora used to join her guests in that sport. She understood horses and dogs and was a capital shot. She paid personal attention to the breeding of hunting-dogs, and one of the favorite strains now in vogue in France originated in her kennels. The last admirer who occupied this villa with her was a very wealthy young man, son of a Paris money-king. He spent more than \$3,000,000 on her. Finding himself ruined, he appealed to her to restore him a small portion of this wealth, enough to give him a decent start in life. She refused, whereupon he tried to blow his brains out. The shooting was done in Cora's boudoir, and the poor fool fell at her feet seriously wounded. "Beast!" she cried, "do you take this for the abattoir? See how you have spoiled my pretty carpet with your nasty blood!"

COLONEL FRED GRANT has presented to George W. Childs a fine Kentucky mare and colt. The mare was a great favorite with General Grant.

It is remarked that among the older Senators Mr. Morrill is conspicuous for never having had a "Presidential bee in his bonnet."

SHOT NIAGARA'S RAPIDS.

C. D. Graham, in a Barrel-Shaped Vessel, Floats Through Niagara's Whirling Waters.

Uninjured He Is Released at a Point Five Miles Below the Starting Place.

[Buffalo dispatch.]

Very few of the thousands of persons who visited Niagara Falls to-day had any idea that another adventurous man would attempt to swim the whirlpool rapids, in which Captain Webb lost his life. For some time past C. D. Graham has been making preparations for the attempt, but few persons really believed that his courage would hold out long enough for him to make it. Such, however, was not the case, and at about four o'clock this afternoon Graham started on his perilous voyage, which he successfully accomplished.

Graham had told Mr. Porter all about his plans, and related that he would carry them out at the time he did, but requested that the time be not given in publishing the article, for fear that the authorities would prevent him in his purpose. Accordingly very few were among the spectators. Graham kept the cask in which he intended to make his trip in a saloon in this city. About 11 o'clock last night he loaded it in a wagon, and, accompanied by several friends, started for the falls. They arrived there about 4 o'clock this morning, and unloaded the cask at a point on the American side of the river below the falls and about 300 rods above the cantier bridge. A policeman arrested him on suspicion of being a Tonawanda horse-thief, but his Buffalo friends secured his release on bail. When everything was ready Graham got into the barrel and closed the manhole at the top. At this point of the river the current is very slight.

A small boat towed the cask out into the river to a point where the current would catch it, and where Graham was started on what might have turned out to be his trip to eternity. The towing process took only a few minutes, and then the stream caught the cask and started it toward the whirlpool. At first it moved slowly down, then faster and faster, until the mad current dashed it on with its full force. The cask bounded up and down over the great waves and several times turned a complete somersault, but the wider portion remained uppermost, although it turned around like a top. The cask kept pretty well in the center of the river until it reached the whirlpool, when it struck a strong side current and was carried swiftly through, reaching the waters beyond in safety. From here the journey was comparatively quiet. The cask was picked up at Lewiston, about five miles below the starting point, and Graham crawled out of the barrel with only a slight bruise on his arm. He remarked: "When I struck the eddies it was one continued round of jerks, but I am not hurt a bit."

Graham is a native of Philadelphia, thirty-three years old, and a cooper by trade. He is a poor man, and did this thing for glory.

The cask is 7 feet long, 33 inches in diameter at the widest portion, 23 inches at the top, and 18 inches at the bottom. It is bound around with iron hoops which weigh 250 pounds. The ballast which was attached to the cask to keep it in position, weighs 240 pounds. Graham will probably repeat the trip. He says he will yet go over Horse Shoe Falls.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Twenty Persons Killed and Numerous Villages Ingulfed in New Zealand.

[San Francisco telegram.]

The steamer *Alameda*, which has arrived from Australia, brings particulars of fearful volcanic eruptions in New Zealand last month. Natives of Taranga, in the Auckland lake district, were awakened by terrific lightning flashes, which continued for two hours, when a tremendous earthquake occurred. People fled from their houses in their night-clothes. The earthquakes continued to follow in quick succession up to 7 a. m., when a leaden-colored cloud was observed advancing from the south, spreading out until it covered the sky. While still moving it burst with the sound of thunder, and shortly after showers of fine dust having a sulphurous smell began falling.

Accounts from other points state that Mount Tarawera was the first to break out, followed shortly by the entire Paeroa range, hurling flame, burning lava, and stones over the surrounding country. For the first time in tradition the extinct volcano of Ruapeka was awakened into activity. The entire country, over an extent of 120 miles long by 20 in breadth, was nothing but a mass of flame, and hot, crumbling soil.

Numerous small native villages were totally destroyed. Wairoa was covered to a depth of ten feet with dust and ashes. Raketahana was completely ingulfed. Twenty persons, among them several English residents, are known to have lost their lives. One old Maori chief, at Rotoura, was dug out alive after having been buried in ashes 104 hours.

At the date of the departure of the steamer the volcanoes were still very active, and the temperature of the hot lakes was increasing.

A MISER'S HARD LUCK.

He Is Robbed of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

[Pennsboro (W. Va.) special.]

For years past Frank Moore, who lives on Stewart's Run, this county, has been known as a miser, keeping large sums of money secreted about the old log hut in which he lived, and in nooks and crannies in the rocks outside. Fully \$20,000 in cash, mostly specie, was popularly supposed to be thus concealed, by the neighbors. At irregular intervals Moore would examine and count his hoard, and at such times his friends say gold and silver would lie in great piles about the table in Moore's sleeping room. Two weeks ago he made an examination of three lots of specie, and last night he concluded to look at it again. An overhauling of the bags and old stockings in which the cash was kept showed that \$5,500 in gold, and \$2,000 in bills had been stolen by some one who had watched a previous examination, and noted where the money was concealed. There is not the slightest clew to the thief.

BASE-BALL.

A Hot Fight for the League Championship—Chicago Gives Detroit a Serious Set-Back.

Thirty-three Thousand People Attend the Three Games in Chicago—Detroit Badly Trounced

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

No material change of position has taken place among the League clubs during the past week, although Chicago has crept up closer to the leaders—Detroit—leaving the New Yorks slightly further behind for third place. This was the result of the games of July 8, 9, and 10, between Detroit and the champions at Chicago, all three of which were won by Chicago with the following scores: July 8, 9 to 4; July 9, 8 to 2; July 10, 3 to 1. On Wednesday, July 7, Chicago beat New York at Chicago in a postponed game by a score of 21 to 9. The excitement over the Chicago-Detroit games was immense, and drew out the largest attendance of the season, the last game being witnessed by 15,000 people. No material change has taken place in the position of the association clubs, and St. Louis seems to have a firm hold on the pennant. The following schedule shows the standing of the clubs up to this writing:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.	Post. place.
Detroit.....	40	13	4
Chicago.....	38	14	5
New York.....	35	18	4
Philadelphia.....	29	20	8
Boston.....	31	31	8
St. Louis.....	19	35	3
Kansas City.....	13	34	10
Washington.....	9	39	9

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.
Athletic.....	26	31
Baltimore.....	21	28
Brooklyn.....	35	28
Cincinnati.....	33	37
Louisville.....	33	33
Metropolitan.....	25	34
Pittsburg.....	35	28
St. Louis.....	44	23

The following schedule of the three games played between Chicago and Detroit in Chicago last week shows the relative strength of the two clubs better than columns of written matter:

	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base hits.	Total bases.	Errors.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base hits.	Total bases.	Errors.
CHICAGO.										
July 8.....	42	9	11	18	262	5	3	2	0	3
July 9.....	32	8	8	16	250	4	2	0	2	3
July 10.....	33	3	7	13	212	2	1	1	1	5
Total.....	107	20	26	47	242	11	7	3	3	11
DETROIT.										
July 8.....	33	4	8	8	242	6	0	0	0	8
July 9.....	34	2	6	6	176	6	0	0	0	7
July 10.....	31	1	5	8	161	3	0	0	1	2
Total.....	98	7	19	22	193	15	0	0	1	17

Bushong and Latham, of the St. Louis Browns, have made an apology, in writing, to the American Association for the recent unpleasantness, and everything is again serene between them.

Denny, the big third-baseman of the St. Louis Maroons, has been fined \$150, and suspended indefinitely, for indulging too freely in the flowing bowl.

Over 50,000 people passed through the turnstile, last week, at the Chicago ball grounds, and yet there are those who claim the game of base-ball is on the decline.

Brouters, the big first-baseman of Detroit, is unable to play, and is confined to his bed with a sharp attack of malaria. Kelly, the "bes" ball player in the League, was prevented by an injured right hand from playing in either of the three games with Detroit, last week.

George Creamer, the once famous second baseman, died of consumption, in his 31st year, Sunday, June 27. His correct name was George W. Triebel. He was buried by the Knights of Pythias, to which order he belonged.

The investigation by the American Association into the charges against Tony Mullane, of the Cincinnati Club, that he threw certain games in the interest of gamblers, has resulted in a complete vindication of Mr. Mullane. The association recommended that steps be taken at once by the Cincinnati Club to proceed against the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which formulated and published the charges, for criminal libel.

Clarkson pitched for Chicago in the first and third games of the series with Detroit last week, while Flint (Old Silver) caught in all three of them.

Sunday's running catch of Bennett's high fly in the third, Chicago-Detroit game was one of the wonderful plays of the season.

The play of Chicago last Saturday, both in the field and at the bat, caused one of the Detroit visitors to remark: "Chicago has nine ball players, while Detroit has but five."

The *Inter Ocean* characterizes the Chicago nine as the Marshall Field & Co. of the base-ball arena, and concludes, "there is no higher summit to be reached."

The attendance at the Chicago Ball Park during the past week, as reported by President Spalding, is as follows: Monday, 13,000; Tuesday, 2,000; Wednesday, 3,000; Thursday, 12,000; Friday (stormy), 5,000; Saturday, 16,000. Total, 51,000 people in one week.

From 5,000 to 10,000 people witnessed the games at the Chicago Ball Park the past week from neighboring house tops. Every roof and window was crowded.

Joe Horning, of the Boston, has not yet fully recovered from his injuries. He is still at Boston and will not join the club for several weeks. Sutton has been playing at left and Nash at third during his absence.

When pitchers' arms go lame in the Eastern League they are laid off without pay.

Phillips, of Harvard College, leads the College League with a batting average of .434.

Captain Anson made a wonderful catch of Big Thompson's high liner in Saturday's Chicago-Detroit game.

Jeff Dolan, a well-known player, has been declared insane. Some years ago he was struck in the head with a ball.

In all the 16,000 people at the Chicago-Detroit game on Saturday, there was not a disorderly person, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of one of the finest games of ball ever played. There were about 3,000 ladies present.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Kalamazoo consumes 130,000,000 gallons of water a day.

—Carrollton has a fire department with thirty-eight members.

—D. J. Sprague, 84 years old, of Bronson, is said to be the oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic organization in the State.

—The marriage fever has broken out with considerable severity at Manistee. It is proving particularly fatal with the bachelors at present.

—Jason Jillett, an old soldier of Corunna, has just been awarded \$10,000 back pay and a pension of \$72 a month by the Government. He is totally blind.

—Michigan fifty years ago, when it was admitted into the Union, had a population of only 200,000; it then stood twenty-third in rank of States as to the number of its people; now it holds the ninth place in the great sisterhood, its population having increased ten-fold.

—Mr. Horr, of Lansing, has completed boring a well for the County Poor Farm that promises to be one of the finest in Ingham County. The well, which is lined with twenty-four inch tile, is fifty-eight feet deep and has twenty-six feet of water in it. The water is like crystal in its clearness and it is said the supply is sufficient to run four large mills.

—Dr. Stowell, of Ann Arbor, has gone to Petoskey to escape the heat, and those bloody shirts found in a stump on the Crouch farm near Jackson will not be microscopically examined until he returns.

—Bay County has fifteen and one-half miles of stone road, costing \$800,000. The Committee on Roads of the East Saginaw Business Men's Association has been down there to look over these roads, and pronounces them an unqualified success. Saginaw County will soon move toward the permanent improvement of her main thoroughfares.

—During the removal of the remains of Francis Richard from the old St. Anne's Church, in Detroit, to the new church recently erected by the French residents, relic-seekers crowded forward and robbed the coffin of several mementos. One of the thieves, a lawyer, even went so far as to steal a finger-joint. The indignation over the sacrilege is so intense that it is thought steps will be taken to punish the rascals.

—Elmer Holloway taught school for a term of eighty days in Ogden, Lenawee County, a year and a half ago, but as he gave the children a vacation on three holidays during the term the School Board paid him for only seventy-seven days' session. He sued for the balance, and the Supreme Court has just decided that he is entitled to his salary for the full term of eighty days.

—Police Justice Miner refused to accept the excuse of a "masher" that he was drunk when he insulted a woman on the street. He also fined the "masher" \$5 and gave him a wholesale talking to. It was well deserved, and Justice Miner should have the thanks of the community for putting his foot heavily upon one of the wretches that make it unsafe for respectable women to walk the streets.—*Free Press*.

—The *High School Reflector* is the latest at Jackson. It is published annually by the graduating class. "We are young and inexperienced, and do not attempt to supply a long-felt want in the community," but our object is to have some souvenir of our youthful productions, a reflector, as it were, of our happy school days together," runs the introduction. As a reflector it reflects no little credit on the publishers. They may well be proud of their efforts.

—Irvin Miles met with a horrible death on Edwin Blackmore's farm, near Rives Junction. Miles was boring a well and had reached the depth of twenty-five feet when the banks caved in, burying him. Strenuous efforts were made to effect his rescue; a long iron pipe to give air was forced down to him, but he was unable to clear off the dirt. He talked with those around the living grave for an hour or more, feebly imploring aid, but without avail.

—In the conflict between Umpire Gaffney and the Chicago Base-Ball Club, the umpire is unfortunately handicapped by the gift of flowers from some indiscreet admirers in this city. An umpire is a judge, and a gift to a judge or his acceptance of it always complicates and embarrasses, no matter how innocent the affair may be. The removal of the umpire to St. Louis was the probable consequence of the flowers and applause. Such signs of approval are absolutely certain to provoke suspicion, and those who like an umpire most should, for his sake, desist most rigidly from showing it.—*Free Press*.

—The *Ithaca* (New York) correspondent of the *Chicago Inter Ocean* has a pleasant word to say of President Adams, of Cornell University. He declares that he is popular among faculty, students and towns people. He was the choice of ex-President White, which is pronounced a "happy one." He makes an "excellent executive officer," "keeps the trustees in their place," "holds the reins of authority with a strong and steady hand," "mingles with the students" socially, goes to their balls, and is already pronounced "a model President of a great American University." This will be pleasant to his friends in Ann Arbor and the graduates of the University.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

Echoes from the Press Gang's Visit.

Echoes continued from last week's issue:
HARBOR SPRINGS INDEPENDENT.

*** We embarked on the staunch little propeller A. B. Taylor at half past six and steamed down the river past the sandy waste where once the thriving village of Singapore stood and then out upon the lake and up the shore to the north. After a pleasant ride of an hour we reached Macatawa Lake just as darkness was settling down over the hills. The new hotel on the north side of the channel was brilliantly illuminated; this being the opening night and the light and fireworks reflected in the dark waters of the lake made a striking picture. After all were located at one or the other of the hotels, those who desired united with a select party of Grand Rapids people in the opening ball at the Ottawa. In the morning President Welsh, of the Macatawa Park Association, took the party for a stroll about the romantic and beautiful grounds. The closing business meeting was held in the picnic grove, and Rev. Dr. Scott, president of Hope College, welcomed the visitors to Holland and the resorts. Crossing to the West Michigan Resort the party inspected the new "Ottawa" and pronounced it the model resort hotel of Michigan. It is of unique design, mostly shaded verandas, and is elegantly furnished, the best of all being two hundred and fifty rocking chairs of all styles and sizes.

From here we steamed up the lake six miles to Holland, under charge of the citizens reception committee, and were dined and toasted and driven about the neat and snug little city, and at last "rode out of town on a rail," with a host of good people waving us adieu at the depot.

Thus closed the annual outing of the editors of Western Michigan. Not a thing occurred to mar the occasion from first to last. The Chicago and West Michigan officials put their whole road at our disposal, and Capt. Gavett, genial, accommodating, ever-ready, accompanied us on the trip and personally looked after our welfare.

In conclusion we will quote a short description of Macatawa resorts:

MACATAWA PARK.

Consists of a tract of 250 acres of land situated in Allegan and Ottawa counties upon Lake Michigan. 200 acres of this covered with magnificent forests, remaining 50 acres include the peninsula between Lake Michigan and Macatawa Bay. On the latter are located a hotel containing 32 rooms for guests, 20 summer cottages, a pavilion for dancing, etc., 300 feet in circumference, bathing houses and other buildings. Also Government buildings, life saving station and light house. Macatawa Park is owned by stockholders, ten in number, of whom nine reside in Holland, one in Chicago. Officers, President, Heber Walsh; Secretary, H. D. Post; Treasurer, President Chas. Scott, of Hope College; C. A. Dutton, Superintendent of Park. It was established for purpose of furnishing a summer home for the people of Western Michigan. Cottage sites leased at the nominal rent of \$5 per year. No intoxicating liquors are kept or sold on the Park grounds. The hotel at the Park is under the management of James Ryder, a most genial landlord, while the excellent dinners for which it is famous, are prepared under the superintendence of Mrs. Ryder. Rates \$2 per day, \$8 per week.

The West Michigan Park Association was formed January 2d, 1886, by the following named gentlemen: A. B. Watson, J. B. Mulliken, Don Leathers, J. K. V. Agnew, J. H. Carpenter, Geo. N. Davis, M. W. Rose, Wm. A. Smith, U. B. Rogers and Wm. A. Gavett. Subsequently the membership was increased to one hundred, principally of Grand Rapids, and comprises some of the best and most wealthy of her citizens. A tract of eighty acres of land was purchased and the Association incorporated with the following officers: President J. K. V. Agnew; Secretary Wm. A. Smith; Treasurer M. W. Rose; Manager Wm. A. Gavett.

May 24 work was begun on the new hotel, "The Ottawa," by John Rowson Bros., contractors, and completed in thirty-five days. It is an imposing structure 135 feet fronting on Macatawa Bay and 180 feet on Lake Michigan, and is in the form of a Greek Cross. The wings will be extended 200 feet as necessity requires. 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. The Ottawa besides its spacious reception room, ladies parlor, dining room, etc., has 42 rooms for guests. A veranda 14 feet wide extends the entire length of two sides and on the front of the hotel with a balcony over veranda in front. The house has been furnished throughout in an elegant manner and is complete in all its appointments. The expenditure this season is about \$20,000 on building and grounds. Each member has one building lot for cottages. Contracts for fourteen cottages have already been let. The hotel will be under charge of Joseph Spires, for many years proprietor of the Cutler House, Grand Haven, a popular landlord and genial gentleman.

W. J. SCOTT'S.

The hotel and landing is on the south side of the bay and opposite the West Michigan Park. The location is a beautiful one. The grounds are finely shaded, the lawns green and attractive. The hotel has an inviting appearance, especially from the bay. The proprietor, W. J. Scott, has contributed largely towards making the several Parks popular as a summer resort. A number of fine cottages have been erected near the hotel grounds. ***

ALLEGAN JOURNAL

*** We left Saugatuck harbor at sundown for Holland on the good steamer A. B. Taylor, commanded by that gallant seaman, Capt. Randolph Rogers and with Henry Allett, an Alleganite, for pilot. This is a staunch and substantial vessel. Everything is clean and neat on board from the ladies' cabin down to the steam engine. It only took an hour to go from

Saugatuck to Macatawa bay where we stopped that evening—a part of the editors putting up at the Ottawa house, Joseph H. Spires superintendent, on the north side of Macatawa Park, and the rest at the hotel of the Macatawa Park Association. The Ottawa house is a most elegant structure and has no superior outside of Long Branch or Coney Island, and was opened to the public for the first time upon the occasion of the visit of the Western Michigan editors and their lady companions, who whiled away the evening in dancing.

On Friday the press were given a steamboat ride from their various hotels in the bay to the good city of Holland where they partook of a good and beautiful dinner at the City Hotel in the very best style of the Messrs. Williams. After which the aldermen of the city gave carriage rides to all their visiting friends and showed them the beautiful residences, manufacturing stores, streets, Hope College, schools, and churches of this west Michigan city, which in thirty years has risen from a wilderness to be a great and flourishing municipality. This was our first exploration of this progressive village's position and condition. We are charmed with Holland's pleasant surroundings, its fine harbor, commercial, railroad, educational and manufacturing advantages. Hope College was founded in 1866 by Rev. Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, who was also the founder of the Holland Colony of Michigan, a people which has done so much to fructify and improve this section of the state, and whose continued prosperity adds wealth and importance to five or six counties in west Michigan. Rev. Dr. Charles Scott was chosen president of Hope College in 1885 and his election confirmed by the general synod of the Reformed Church the same year. He was inaugurated in 1886. He is a scholarly and accomplished gentleman whose administration of this college promises to give it a high position in the educational world. The catalogue shows that for the term of 1885-'86 this college numbered 151 students of whom eight were theological and 31 academic. Holland has a good union school. It is in charge of Prof. Hummer.

Holland has five newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 9,000 copies. We visited the fair grounds of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society and found they had fine grounds and an excellent track. The grounds consist of 40 acres. This year the West Michigan Pomological society will hold its meeting in connection with the district fair, when a big time is anticipated.

The city of Holland has nice and shady streets and numerous new residences are in course of erection, several of them being of artistic design, showing great taste on the part of the architects and owners. Ninth and Tenth streets are noted for their elegant residences, and Eighth and River streets for their business blocks. Cappon & Bertsch, leather manufacturers, have two large tanneries, one in the corporation and the other just outside. They have a large trade in New York, St. Louis and Chicago. The city has seven churches—three Dutch Reform, two Christian Reform, one Methodist and one Episcopalian. Van Raalte Avenue is a fine street for residences, the houses of I. Cappon and Prof. G. J. Kollen being particularly noticeable.

Holland is not only a leather manufacturing emporium, turning out \$1,000,000 worth of leather a year, but has two good flouring-mills, one of which turns out one hundred and fifty barrels of flour a day. There is besides a large stove and cooperage factory, having a large trade with Milwaukee and Chicago. B. Van Raalte is an extensive dealer in agricultural implements, and his brother, our old friend Hon. D. B. K. Van Raalte, who has represented Ottawa county in the legislature, is a lumber operator in the northern part of the state. They are sons of the late Doctor Van Raalte and highly respected citizens. There are two extensive planing-mills in the city—the Keystone and the Phoenix.

There has been some trouble in the Holland churches over the matter of membership in secret societies. The vexatious and perplexing agitation finally led to the withdrawal of the First (Dutch) Reform church from the general synod because the latter declined to adopt denunciatory resolutions against secret societies. This church was established by Rev. Dr. Van Raalte and in his day was the chief synagogue of the Reformed church in the Colony. All who opposed the secession of the First Church from the synod were forced out of that place of worship. The anti-seceders are now erecting a new church edifice where they propose to cooperate with the general synod without reference to the secret society issue which has been quite a bone of contention among the Hollanders. ***

THOMAS HEFFERON, of Eastmanville, has taken \$9,000 of the Ottawa County Poor House Loan Bonds.

WE understand that parties in Fennville will commence to ship peaches next week. The crop in that locality promises to be larger than ever.

APPLICATION will be made to Corinthian Chapter, No. 84, of Grand Haven, by the Companions of Holland City, for consent to organize a new Chapter at the village of sand and foreigners.—Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 15th, 1886: Wilson Devore, Mrs. May Foote, H. Huskins, Robt. Powers, Jas. Tunthle. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WHEN you hear a man sneering at the local papers, observes the *Wareau National Union*, because they are not as big, cheap, and newsworthy as the other papers, you can safely bet that he does not squander his wealth to assist in making them better, and that generally the papers have done more for him than he has for them. The man who cannot see the benefit arising to a town from a newspaper has not the sense of an oyster, and is about as much value to a town as a delinquent tax list.

Wedding Bells.

"WELLER—JORDAN.—Married, at the M. E. church in this village, on Tuesday evening, June 29, 1886, by Rev. H. D. Jordan of Holland, Mich., (father of the bride), assisted by Rev. G. Donaldson, J. A. Weller and Miss Jennie Jordan.

No wedding bells were necessary to call out a crowd, and long before the church doors were opened the number of people that had gathered was far greater than could be seated or even given standing room in the church. No personal invitations had been given out, but word had gone forth that all friends were invited; and as the groom was born and has always lived in St. Louis, while the bride lived here for two or three years and has been a frequent visitor here since. It is safe to say that no young couple ever married in St. Louis had more or warmer friends than they.—St. Louis Leader.

The long list of valuable presents received by the couple demonstrated the popularity of the contracting parties.

Special Notices.

A Card.

The Holland City Brewery now has a telephone and a large stock of beer and will attend to all orders sent by "phone" with all possible promptness. I also desire to state to parties ordering beer for the Fourth of July and not having their orders promptly attended to, that the orders exceeded anything I had anticipated and consequently was unable to supply all. Hereafter I shall have an ample supply and hope my customers will pardon me for the apparent disregard of their orders.

A. SEIF, Proprietor Holland City Brewery.

24-1t.

New Advertisements.

Attractive.

P. STEKETEE & CO.

have just received a full line of

English Decorated

—AND—

White Granite WARE!

which they sell either by the single article or the complete set.

Genuine Amberine Glassware.

Don't fail to call and examine Goods.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.,

Post's New Block.
Holland, Mich., July 15, 1886. 24-2t.

Notice to Teachers.

The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners will meet at the following named times and places during the summer and fall of 1886, for the purpose of examining applicants for teacher's certificates.

Special, Aug. 18th, at Zeeland.

Special, Aug. 25, at Grand Haven.

Special, Sept. 24, at Coopersville.

Regular, Oct. 29, at Grand Haven.

Each session will open promptly at 9 a. m. The Board request that all applicants be provided with certificates of good moral character. All grades are requested to be prepared for examination in school law. For second grade, in addition to other branches, bookkeeping and philosophy will be required.

For first grade, Algebra and English Literature. Only third grade certificates will be granted at special sessions of the Board.

By order of the County Board of School Examiners.

24-3m. MRS. A. V. WEATHERWAX, Sec'y.

"Army is in Camp"

—AT—
C. BLOM, JR.'S.

SMOKE THEM!

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 Rome is a remarkable feature.

Washington, Albany, and other news centers, the latest correspondents, specially retained by the DAILY STAR, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

Editorial features are unsurpassed.

Financial and Market Reviews are unusually complete.

Special terms and extraordinary inducements to agents and canvassers.

Send for circulars.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS: FREE OF POSTAGE in the United States

and Canada, outside the limits of New York City:

One year, in advance, by cash or check, \$1.25

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WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion, the most prominent are: variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach; with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach; bad breath, coming from the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, headache, constipation, nervousness, of disease more pronounced. Dyspepsia, and more particularly the high-living, id-eating American, Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad habits.

BURDOCK'S BITTERS, will cure this case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.

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 KERKHOF.

REFRIGERATORS AND CREAMERIES.

GET

THE

BEST.

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

For Sale by

A Charming Excursion.

We quote the following from *The Itemizer*, published at Washburn, Wis.:

"The trip of the reliable steamer *Barker* on the Fourth was one of unalloyed enjoyment to those who were fortunate to be aboard. The beautiful craft arrived here from Ashland promptly on time, and taking on a few Washburnites and a representative of *The Itemizer* steamed rapidly away for Bayfield, the Ashland City Band, in their new and magnificent uniforms, discoursing sweet strains which floated melodiously over the unruffled surface of the water. A swift run brought us to Bayfield where a stop of a little over an hour was made for dinner, and to give an opportunity for a stroll through the pretty little village of fountains, after which the happy party embarked and the vessel's prow was headed for the mazy intricacies of the far-famed Apostle Islands. Passing between Madeline and Bass Islands through the North Channel, and swinging around Wilson's Island we got a fleeting view of Michigan Island and its light-house, then running between Presque Isle and Oak Island, Devil's Island, with its accompanying satellite Little Devil, was soon reached. At the latter a stop was made to allow an opportunity for a look at its singular formation, and there also we met the steamer *Boutin*, of Bayfield, on a fish collecting trip. A merry party of ladies and gentlemen were on her decks and many were the cherry greetings passed. Courteously saluting with their whistles the boats separated, the *Boutin* for home, and the *Barker* on her trip.

Outer, Hemlock, Willey's, Ironwood, Rice's, Bear, York and Raspberry Island were all spread out before us like a swiftly shifting panorama, while in the distance Sand Island to the west and Outer Island to the east were seen rising plainly to view through the transparent atmosphere.

Returning we passed Red Cliff and when abreast of Buffalo Bay we met the monster excursion steamer *Peerless* packed with a perspiring crowd among whom even standing room seemed scarcely available. Our band saluted with a lively tune, but as there was no band to respond, the answer was given by cheers and wavings of cambric.

A few minutes more and we ran into the slip at Bayfield, where most of the passengers took advantage of the half hour's stay for another stroll. One of the pleasant things that sometimes happen in life now transpired. The band, wishing to show their appreciation of Captain Herbert as a skillful officer and a courteous gentleman, marched to his residence and saluted his parents with some of the choicest pieces in their collection. It was a delicate compliment, and a well-merited one.

We found a large number of citizens in Bayfield indignant at the action of the *Peerless* in running past that port without touching as had been advertised, and many and deep were the anathemas bestowed on the owners by disappointed ones. Presently the *Peerless* was seen heading south along Madeline Island having made an extensive run, (all around Bass Island), and the whistle of the *Barker* rang out warning "all aboard," but by the time the stragglers could be collected the *Peerless* had about a mile and a quarter; the lead, an advantage hard to be overcome, yet by skillful handling the *Barker* touched the Washburn dock first, and while the *Peerless* was hauling in the former dashed away for Ashland, the band merrily playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

All in all, it was one of the most delightful trips we ever had, although the mercury was way up among the nineties, and there were no clouds to obscure the sun, nor wind to temper its heat, the capacious awning served the purpose of the former, and the swift motion of the vessel the latter. The Islands fully justify the praises lavished on them, and a better exponent of their traditions, their scenery, and their capacity, cannot be found than Capt. William Herbert. Under his care, and that of Mr. John Doesburg, the popular clerk, a trip through the Islands cannot fail to add a pleasing memory to the storehouse of the mind. A day which may well be marked with a white stone."

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 13, 1886.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, Bangs, De Roo, Bertch, Kulte and the Clerk.

Reading of the minutes and the regular order of business were suspended.

On motion of Ald. De Roo, the bids for the improving, grading and graveling, of West Twelfth Street, Special Street Assessment District were opened and read.

The following proposals were received, viz: P. & J. Koning, for excavating and filling, per cubic yard 12 cents; for graveling, per cubic yard 74 cents, the gravel to be taken from the De Vries gravel-pit; for all other work except bridge at tannery creek, \$5.00; for bridge at tannery creek, \$300.00; Paul Berghuis, for excavating and filling, per cubic yard 14 cents; for graveling, per cubic yard 85 cents, the gravel to be taken from the Boone gravel-pit; for all other work except bridge at tannery creek, \$5.00; for bridge at tannery creek, \$275.00; Kline Van Haften, for excavating and filling, per cubic yard 15 cents; for graveling, per cubic yard 87 cents, the gravel to be taken from the De Vries or Boone gravel-pits; for all other work except bridge at tannery creek, \$5.00; for bridge at tannery creek, \$275.00; P. & J. Koning being the lowest bidder the job was awarded to them at their bid.

The City Attorney was instructed to draw up the necessary contract and bonds.

The City Surveyor was instructed to stake out the grade according to profile and grade adopted by the Common Council June 7th, 1886, and superintend the work.

Council adjourned.

Gro. H. Sire, City Clerk.

Ready for the Fish.

Gentleman to grocer—"Two gallons of Santa Cruz, one gallon Old Tom, two gallons Maryland Club, four dozen Milwaukee, and six dozen Reina Vica."

Grocer—"Yes sir. That all, sir?"

Gentleman—"Do you keep fishing tackle?"

Grocer—"Yes sir; full line sir."

Gentleman—"All right; put in a couple of fish-hooks."

The next day he went fishing.—*Boston Beacon.*

Graafschap Items.

Wheat cutting has commenced, and the crop is fair; but in general everything suffers from drought, and rain is still the desire of the farmer.... Mr. Wenkle, the scissor-grinder, who visited our neighborhood last year is again at his old post and does his work as good as ever; Prof. Clark has not yet darkened the horizon.... Rev. R. T. Kulper has purchased a new buggy horse we hear.... District No. 2 closed its long spring term last Friday and its pupils enjoy the long-looked-for vacation days.... Messrs. Henry and John Strabbing will soon run their steam thrasher again.... A healthy young farmer made his appearance at the home of Mr. Reimink on Monday last.... Mr. and Mrs. Ten Hope of Grand Rapids are visiting their parents and friends.

"MISTER" E.

Anecdote of Garfield.

When Gen. Garfield was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States, John B., a well known public man from Ashtabula, boarded the train. He had been one of Garfield's pupils when the latter taught in a little log schoolhouse in the backwoods. As the teacher boarded with Mr. B.—his mother, they had been more intimate than is usual with master and scholar.

Many significant stories were told when they met which illustrated the hard struggles of the future President in his youth. One was, that on some occasion he was invited to a country party, but on the very day that it was to take place he split the knee one of his trousers. He had but one of very coarse jeans, and no money to buy another. Garfield had set heart on going to the merry-making, and was bitterly disappointed.

"You go to bed," said the hostess, "and let me see what I can do."

The teacher obeyed, and in an hour received his trousers so neatly darned that it was impossible to find where they had been broken. He thanked her so earnestly that the good woman cried out:

"Never mind, Mr. Garfield, when you are a great man in the Ohio Legislature, nobody'll ask how many pairs of trousers you had when you taught up here in the Reserve!"

This little incident recalls a story of our other martyred President. In 1830, a traveling peddler came one evening to a cabin in Illinois, and asked the farmer's wife if he could stay at the house all night.

"We can feed your beast," was the answer, "but we cannot lodge you, unless you are willing to sleep with the hired man."

"Let's have a look at him first," said the peddler.

The woman pointed to the side of the house, where a lank, six-foot man, in ragged but clean clothes, was stretched on the grass, reading a book. "He'll do," said the stranger.

The "hired man" was Abraham Lincoln.

When this poor teacher and farm-hand died, the whole civilized world acknowledged their intellectual force and the noble service they had rendered mankind. We all know that in no country but this could such men have reached a height sufficiently lofty to command the notice of the world. But it is a fact not so often recognized, that the leading men in this country and the most influential of her rulers have been, like Garfield and Lincoln, "country boys."

Original force is sometimes diminished by the friction of city life, which, in other respects, is an advantage to the growing mind.—*Youth's Companion.*

Flesh-Feeding Plants.

We have seen that the objects which the sun-dew can act upon are precisely the things which an animal could use for food, and that those matters—such as hair, stones, the hard skin of insects, etc.—which the animal cannot use are just those which the sun-dew also rejects. When an animal has put food into his stomach the food is acted upon chemically, or what is called digested, by the gastric juice, which consists of a ferment, called pepsin, and an acid, neither of which alone by itself has the power of digestion. But we have proved by our experiment with litmus paper that the secretion of the tentacles of the sun-dew contains an acid when it is acting; and if we compare the action of animal gastric juice on bits of meat with the action of the secretion of the sun-dew, it seems clear that some ferment similar to, if not identical with, the ferment pepsin, must be present in the sun-dew secretion. It has, moreover, been found that the secretion of the sun-dew gives out, under certain circumstances, a strong smell of pepsin. But the reader who desires to learn more about this will do well to consult Mr. Darwin's "Insectivorous Plants," or some of the other works that have been written on the subject. We noticed as we dug up the sun-dew plants how small the roots are, and how poor the soil, to such up water (of which the leaves with their copious secretion require a great deal), and not, as in most plants, to provide food. Besides the round-leaved sun-dew, two other kinds grow in Great Britain, and about a hundred elsewhere, and all seem, without exception, to have the same insect-catching habits as the one we have been studying, and to be, like it, dependent upon animal food. There are also some other plants of the same family which are of a like nature, though the mechanism by which they secure their insect food is rather different.—*Science for All.*

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

Rail Roads.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinac Short Line"

The only Direct Route between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

EAST.		TIME TABLE		WEST.	
READ DOWN.		Taking Effect Dec. 23, 1885.		READ UP.	
		MINERAL RANGE R. R.			
*Daily. +Dally except Sunday.	+7.15am	Lv. Calumet..	10.00pm	connect at Marquette with M. H. & O. R. R. for Port Huron and the Copper Country.	
	8.03 "	" Hancock..	10.10am		
	+8.30am	Lv. Houghton..	7.30pm		
	9.10 "	" L'Anse..	6.10 "		
*Daily.	11.00 "	" Republic..	5.20 "	connect at Marquette with M. H. & O. R. R. for Port Huron and the Copper Country.	
	12.00pm	" Ishpeming..	3.50 "		
	12.55 "	" Negaunee..	3.38 "		
	1.00 "	" A. Marquette..	3.00 "		

No. 4.	No. 2.	D. M. & M. R. R.	No. 1.	No. 3.
7.00am	1.40pm	Lv. Marquette..	2.05pm	7.30pm
8.25 "	2.30 "	" Ontonagon..	1.15 "	8.05 "
9.05 "	2.50 "	" Au Train..	12.45 "	8.35 "
10.00 "	3.25 "	" Munising..	12.05 "	9.30 "
10.30 "	3.44 "	" Reed'sboro..	11.47am	10.00 "
12.30pm	4.50 "	" Seney..	10.40 "	12.05 "
1.45 "	5.57 "	" Dollardville..	9.56 "	11.00 "
2.05 "	6.57 "	" Newberry..	9.50 "	10.30 "
4.15 "	7.25 "	" Palm..	8.31 "	10.15 "
5.00 "	7.46 "	" Moran..	8.11 "	10.42 "
5.15 "	8.15 "	" St. Ignace..	7.45 "	11.00 "
5.50 "	9.00 "	" Mackinac City..	7.00 "	11.30 "

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

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.				
Chicago..	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
New Buffalo..	9 00	2 30	9 35	
Benton Harbor..	11 35	5 35	12 30	7 25
Bangor..	12 30	6 27	1 50	10 15
Grand Junction..	1 45	7 10	2 55	1 45
Holland..	2 00	7 23	3 17	2 55
	3 05	8 15	4 35	5 20
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.				
Holland..	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Zeeland..	3 05	8 15	4 45	10 55
Grand Rapids..	3 13	8 47	4 56	11 20
	4 00	8 55	5 45	11 00
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.				
Grand Rapids..	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Zeeland..	9 05	12 30	11 00	4 45
Holland..	10 05	1 30	11 50	5 35

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGEE.				
Holland..	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Grand Haven..	10 10	3 05	5 30	5 40
Ferryburg..	11 05	3 43	6 30	6 25
Muskegon, 3rd street..	11 10	3 47	6 40	6 30
	11 45	4 10	7 15	7 10
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

FROM MUSKOGEE TO HOLLAND.				
Muskegon, 3rd street..	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Ferryburg..	1 40	12 05	7 10	8 50
Grand Haven..	2 05	12 27	7 32	9 17
Holland..	2 10	12 32	7 35	9 22
	3 00	1 20	8 10	10 05
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.				
Holland..	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fillmore..	3 05	10 10		
Hamilton..	3 30	10 35		
Allegan..	3 30	10 35		
	4 05	11 05		
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.				
Allegan..	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Hamilton..	9 05	4 30	11 25	
Fillmore..	9 37	5 05	12 15	
Holland..	9 47	5 13	12 30	
	10 05	5 30	1 00	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt. F. G. CHURCHILL Station Agent.

New Advertisements.

TO MACKINAC.

The Most Delightful SUMMER TOUR

Palace Steamers. Low Rates. Four Trips per Week Between DETROIT AND MACKINAC

And Every Week Day Between DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

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

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

Advice to Consumptives.

Appearance of the first symptoms—Cough, Spitting, Pale, Mover or—Anorexia, pallor,

Pianos & Heavy Merchandise

GENERAL DRAYING.

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

GIVE ME A TRIAL

Holland, Mich., May 13, 1886. I. ALCOTT. 15-3m.

\$3.00

Buys One Dozen

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

—AT—

Jackson's Gallery,

103 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

EQUAL TO THE BEST MADE IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS, CLASSES, ETC.

Copying and Enlarging.

Bring in your OLD and VALUABLE PICTURES and have them copied and enlarged. Call and examine my work whether you wish any done or not. Remember the name and number

JACKSON'S GALLERY

103 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

ATTENTION

Farmers and

Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long. Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long. Black Ash Heading Bolts, 38 inches long. Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long. Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fitter's Stave Factory. ED. VER SCHURE, Supt. or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

THE FINE BLOODED NORMAN STALLIONS

Marcus and Dick

Will be at the Sale Stable of H. BOONE, During the Season of 1886.

These horses are jet black, as were their ancestors; they have a fine pedigree and are as yet but two years and ten months old. This is their first season. They are undoubtedly the best Norman stallions in this part of the country and I invite all interested in horses to call and look them over. I will pay you.

H. BOONE, Proprietor. Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886. 15-1f.

Dissolution Notice.

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

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of Dry Goods & Groceries, at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.

Holland, June 14, 1886 B. WYNHOFF.

It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS., Proprietors, 170 N. 1st St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

It has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the world.

A. L. SMITH, Proprietor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

Echoes from the Press Gang's Visit.

Echoes continued from last week's issue:

HARBOR SPRINGS INDEPENDENT.

*** We embarked on the staunch little propeller A. B. Taylor at half past six and steamed down the river past the sandy waste where once the thriving village of Singapore stood and then out upon the lake and up the shore to the north. After a pleasant ride of an hour we reached Macatawa Lake just as darkness was setting down over the hills. The new hotel on the north side of the channel was brilliantly illuminated; this being the opening night and the light and fireworks reflected in the dark waters of the lake made a striking picture. After all were located at one or the other of the hotels, those who desired united with a select party of Grand Rapids people in the opening ball at the Ottawa. In the morning President Walsh, of the Macatawa Park Association, took the party for a stroll about the romantic and beautiful grounds. The closing business meeting was held in the picnic grove, and Rev. Dr. Scott, president of Hope College, welcomed the visitors to Holland and the resorts. Crossing to the West Michigan Resort the party inspected the new "Ottawa" and pronounced it the model resort hotel of Michigan. It is of unique design, mostly shaded verandas, and is elegantly furnished, the best of all being two hundred and fifty rocking chairs of all styles and sizes.

From here we steamed up the lake six miles to Holland, under charge of the citizens reception committee, and were dined and toasted and driven about the neat and snug little city, and at last "rode out of town on a rail," with a host of good people waving us adieu at the depot.

Thus closed the annual outing of the editors of Western Michigan. Not a thing occurred to mar the occasion from first to last. The Chicago and West Michigan officials put their whole road at our disposal, and Capt. Gavett, genial, accommodating, ever-ready, accompanied us on the trip and personally looked after our welfare.

In conclusion we will quote a short description of Macatawa resorts:

MACATAWA PARK.

Consists of a tract of 250 acres of land situated in Allegan and Ottawa counties upon Lake Michigan. 200 acres of this covered with magnificent forests, remaining 50 acres include the peninsula between Lake Michigan and Macatawa Bay. On the latter are located a hotel containing 32 rooms for guests, 20 summer cottages, a pavillion for dancing, etc., 300 feet in circumference, bathing houses and other buildings. Also Government buildings, life saving station and light house. Macatawa Park is owned by stockholders, ten in number, of whom nine reside in Holland, one in Chicago. Officers, President, Heber Walsh; Secretary, H. D. Post; Treasurer, President Chas. Scott, of Hope College; C. A. Dutton, Superintendent of Park. It was established for purpose of furnishing a summer home for the people of Western Michigan. Cottage sites leased at the nominal rent of \$5 per year. No intoxicating liquors are kept or sold on the Park grounds. The hotel at the Park is under the management of James Ryser, a most genial landlord, while the excellent dinners for which it is famous, are prepared under the superintendence of Mrs. Ryder. Rates \$2 per day, \$8 per week.

The West Michigan Park Association was formed January 2d, 1886, by the following named gentlemen: A. B. Watson, J. B. Mulliken, Don Leathers, J. K. V. Agnew, J. H. Carpenter, Geo. N. Davis, M. W. Rose, Wm. A. Smith, U. B. Rogers and Wm. A. Gavett. Subsequently the membership was increased to one hundred, principally of Grand Rapids, and comprises some of the best and most wealthy of her citizens. A tract of eighty acres of land was purchased and the Association incorporated with the following officers: President J. K. V. Agnew; Secretary Wm. A. Smith; Treasurer M. W. Rose; Manager Wm. A. Gavett.

May 24 work was begun on the new hotel, "The Ottawa," by John Rowson Bros., contractors, and completed in thirty-five days. It is an imposing structure 135 feet fronting on Macatawa Bay and 160 feet on Lake Michigan, and is in the form of a Greek Cross. The wings will be extended 200 feet as necessity requires. 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. The Ottawa besides its spacious reception room, ladies parlor, dining room, etc., has 43 rooms for guests. A veranda 14 feet wide extends the entire length of two sides and on the front of the hotel with a balcony over veranda in front. The house has been furnished throughout in an elegant manner and is complete in all its appointments. The expenditure this season is about \$20,000 on building and grounds. Each member has one building lot for cottages. Contracts for fourteen cottages have already been let. The hotel will be under charge of Joseph Spires, for many years proprietor of the Cutler House, Grand Haven, a popular landlord and genial gentleman.

W. J. SCOTT'S.

The hotel and landing is on the south side of the bay and opposite the West Michigan Park. The location is a beautiful one. The grounds are finely shaded, the lawns green and attractive. The hotel has an inviting appearance, especially from the bay. The proprietor, W. J. Scott, has contributed largely towards making the several Parks popular as a summer resort. A number of fine cottages have been erected near the hotel grounds. ***

ALLEGAN JOURNAL.

*** We left Saugatuck harbor at sundown for Holland on the good steamer A. B. Taylor, commanded by that gallant seaman, Capt. Randolph Rogers and with Henry Allett, an Allegan, for pilot. This is a staunch and substantial vessel. Everything is clean and neat on board from the ladies' cabin down to the steam engine. It only took an hour to go from

Saugatuck to Macatawa bay where we stopped that evening—a part of the editors putting up at the Ottawa house, Joseph H. Spires superintendent, on the north side of Macatawa Park, and the rest at the hotel of the Macatawa Park Association. The Ottawa house is a most elegant structure and has no superior outside of Long Branch or Coney Island, and was opened to the public for the first time upon the occasion of the visit of the Western Michigan editors and their lady companions, who whiled away the evening in dancing.

On Friday the press were given a steamboat ride from their various hotels in the bay to the good city of Holland where they partook of a good and bountiful dinner at the City Hotel in the very best style of the Messrs. Williams. After which the aldermen of the city gave carriage rides to all their visiting friends and showed them the beautiful residences, manufactories, stores, streets, Hope College, schools, and churches of this west Michigan city, which in thirty years has risen from a wilderness to be a great and flourishing municipality. This was our first exploration of this progressive village's position and condition. We are charmed with Holland's pleasant surroundings, its fine harbor, commercial, railroad, educational and manufacturing advantages. Hope College was founded in 1866 by Rev. Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, who was also the founder of the Holland Colony of Michigan, a people which has done so much to fructify and improve this section of the state, and whose continued prosperity adds wealth and importance to five or six counties in west Michigan. Rev. Dr. Charles Scott was chosen president of Hope College in 1885 and his election confirmed by the general synod of the Reformed Church the same year. He was inaugurated in 1886. He is a scholarly and accomplished gentleman whose administration of this college promises to give it a high position in the educational world. The catalogue shows that for the term of 1885-'86 this college numbered 151 students of whom eight were theological and 31 academic. Holland has a good union school. It is in charge of Prof. Hummer.

Holland has five newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 9,000 copies. We visited the fair grounds of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society and found they had fine grounds and an excellent track. The grounds consist of 40 acres. This year the West Michigan Pomological society will hold its meeting in connection with the district fair, when a big time is anticipated.

The city of Holland has nice and shady streets and numerous new residences are in course of erection, several of them being of artistic design, showing great taste on the part of the architects and owners. Ninth and Tenth streets are noted for their elegant residences, and Eighth and River streets for their business blocks. Cappon & Bertsch, leather manufacturers, have two large tanneries, one in the corporation and the other just outside. They have a large trade in New York, St. Louis and Chicago. The city has seven churches—three Dutch Reform, two Christian Reform, one Methodist and one Episcopalian. Van Raalte Avenue is a fine street for residences, the houses of I. Cappon and Prof. G. J. Kollen being particularly noticeable.

Holland is not only a leather manufacturing emporium, turning out \$1,000,000 worth of leather a year, but has two good flouring-mills, one of which turns out one hundred and fifty barrels of flour a day. There is besides a large stove and cooperage factory, having a large trade with Milwaukee and Chicago. B. Van Raalte is an extensive dealer in agricultural implements, and his brother, our old friend Hon. D. B. K. Van Raalte, who has represented Ottawa county in the legislature, is a lumber operator in the northern part of the state. They are sons of the late Doctor Van Raalte and highly respected citizens. There are two extensive planing-mills in the city—the Keystone and the Phoenix.

There has been some trouble in the Holland churches over the matter of membership in secret societies. The vexatious and perplexing agitation finally led to the withdrawal of the First (Dutch) Reform church from the general synod because the latter declined to adopt denunciatory resolutions against secret societies. This church was established by Rev. Dr. Van Raalte and in his day was the chief synagogue of the Reformed church in the Colony. All who opposed the secession of the First Church from the synod were forced out of that place of worship. The anti-seceders are now erecting a new church edifice where they propose to cooperate with the general synod without reference to the secret society issue which has been quite a bone of contention among the Hollanders. ***

THOMAS HEFFERON, of Eastmanville, has taken \$9,000 of the Ottawa County Poor House Loan Bonds.

We understand that parties in Fennville will commence to ship peaches next week. The crop in that locality promises to be larger than ever.

APPLICATION will be made to Corinthian Chapter, No. 84, of Grand Haven, by the Companions of Holland City, for consent to organize a new Chapter at the village of sand and foreigners.—Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 15th, 1886: Wilson Devore, Mrs. May Foote, H. Huskins, Robt. Powers, Jas. Tunthle. Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

WHEN you hear a man sneering at the local papers, observes the *Warren National Union*, because they are not as big, cheap, and newsworthy as the other papers, you can safely bet that he does not squander his wealth to assist in making them better, and that generally the papers have done more for him than he has for them. The man who cannot see the benefit arising to a town from a newspaper has not the sense of an oyster, and is about as much value to a town as a delinquent tax list.

Wedding Bells.

"WELLER—JORDAN.—Married, at the M. E. church in this village, on Tuesday evening, June 29, 1886, by Rev. H. D. Jordan of Holland, Mich., (father of the bride), assisted by Rev. G. Donaldson, J. A. Weller and Miss Jennie Jordan.

No wedding bells were necessary to call out a crowd, and long before the church doors were opened the number of people that had gathered was far greater than could be seated or even given standing room in the church. No personal invitations had been given out, but word had gone forth that all friends were invited; and as the groom was born and has always lived in St. Louis, while the bride lived here for two or three years and has been a frequent visitor here since. It is safe to say that no young couple ever married in St. Louis had more or warmer friends than they."—St. Louis Leader.

The long list of valuable presents received by the couple demonstrated the popularity of the contracting parties.

Special Notices.

A Card.

The Holland City Brewery now has a telephone and a large stock of beer and will attend to all orders sent by "phone" with all possible promptness. I also desire to state to parties ordering beer for the Fourth of July and not having their orders promptly attended to, that the orders exceeded anything I had anticipated and consequently was unable to supply all. Hereafter I shall have an ample supply and hope my customers will pardon me for the apparent disregard of their orders.

A. SEIF, Proprietor Holland City Brewery. 24-1t.

New Advertisements.

Attractive.

P. STEKETEE & CO.

have just received a full

line of

English Decorated

White Granite

WARE!

which they sell either by the single article or the complete set.

Genuine Amberine

Glassware.

Don't fail to call and examine Goods.

PETER STEKETEE & CO., Post's New Block.

Holland, Mich., July 15, 1886. 24-2t.

Notice to Teachers.

The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners will meet at the following named times and places for the purpose of examining applicants for teacher's certificates.

Special, Aug. 18th, at Zeeland.

Special, Aug. 25, at Grand Haven.

Special, Sept. 24, at Coopersville.

Regular, Oct. 29, at Grand Haven.

Each session will open promptly at 9 a. m. The Board request that all applicants be provided with certificates of good moral character. All grades are requested to be prepared for examination in school law. For second grade, in addition to other branches, bookkeeping and philosophy will be required.

For first grade, Algebra and English Literature. Only third grade certificates will be granted at special sessions of the Board.

By order of the County Board of School Examiners. 24-3m.

MRS. A. V. WEATHERWAX, Sec'y.

"Army is in Camp"

C. BLOM, JR'S.

SMOKE THEM!

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 Rome is a commendable feature.

It has a Washington, Albany, and other news centers, and its best correspondents, specially retained by the Star, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

Its literary features are unsurpassed. Its financial and Market Reviews are unusually complete.

Special terms and extraordinary inducements to agents and canvassers.

Send for circulars.

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Outside the limits of New York City: \$1.25 per annum in advance, 10.00 per month.

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Outside the limits of New York City: \$7.00 per annum in advance, 56.00 per month.

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Outside the limits of New York City: \$7.75 per annum in advance, 62.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$8.00 per annum in advance, 64.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$8.25 per annum in advance, 66.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$8.50 per annum in advance, 68.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$8.75 per annum in advance, 70.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$9.00 per annum in advance, 72.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$9.25 per annum in advance, 74.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$9.50 per annum in advance, 76.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$9.75 per annum in advance, 78.00 per month.

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Outside the limits of New York City: \$10.25 per annum in advance, 82.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$10.50 per annum in advance, 84.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$10.75 per annum in advance, 86.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$11.00 per annum in advance, 88.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$11.25 per annum in advance, 90.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$11.50 per annum in advance, 92.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$11.75 per annum in advance, 94.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$12.00 per annum in advance, 96.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$12.25 per annum in advance, 98.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$12.50 per annum in advance, 100.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$12.75 per annum in advance, 102.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$13.00 per annum in advance, 104.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$13.25 per annum in advance, 106.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$13.50 per annum in advance, 108.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$13.75 per annum in advance, 110.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$14.00 per annum in advance, 112.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$14.25 per annum in advance, 114.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$14.50 per annum in advance, 116.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$14.75 per annum in advance, 118.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$15.00 per annum in advance, 120.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$15.25 per annum in advance, 122.00 per month.

Outside the limits of New York City: \$15.50 per annum in advance, 124.00 per month.

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WHAT IS DYSPESPIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion, the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gummy feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach; bad breath, flatulence, the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, habitual constipation. There is of disease more pronounced Dyspepsia, and more far to the high-living, id-eating American. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad habits.

BITTERS, will cure the case, by regulating the organs and toning up the organs. Sold everywhere.

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 KERKHOF.

REFRIGERATORS AND CREAMERIES.

GET

THE

BEST.

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

For Sale by

R. Kanters & Sons

A Charming Excursion.

We quote the following from *The Itemizer*, published at Washburn, Wis.:

"The trip of the reliable steamer *Barker* on the Fourth was one of unalloyed enjoyment to those who were fortunate to be aboard. The beautiful craft arrived here from Ashland promptly on time, and taking on a few Washburnites and a representative of *The Itemizer* steamed rapidly away for Bayfield, the Ashland City Band, in their new and magnificent uniforms, discoursing sweet strains which floated melodiously over the unruined surface of the water. A swift run brought us to Bayfield where a stop of a little over an hour was made for dinner, and to give an opportunity for a stroll through the pretty little village of fountains, after which the happy party embarked and the vessel's prow was headed for the mazy intricacies of the far-famed Apostle Islands. Passing between Madeline and Bass Islands through the North Channel, and swinging around Wilson's Island we got a fleeting view of Michigan Island and its light-house, then running between Presque Isle and Oak Island, Devil's Island, with its accompanying satellite Little Devil, was soon reached. At the latter a stop was made to allow an opportunity for a look at its singular formation, and there also we met the steamer *Boutin*, of Bayfield, on a fish collecting trip. A merry party of ladies and gentlemen were on her decks and many were the cherry greetings passed. Courteously saluting with their whistles the boats separated, the *Boutin* for home, and the *Barker* on her trip.

After, Hemlock, Willey's, Ironwood, Rice's, Bear, York and Raspberry Island were all spread out before us like a swiftly shifting panorama, while in the distance Sand Island to the west and Outer Island to the east were seen rising plainly to view through the transparent atmosphere.

Returning we passed Red Cliff and when abreast of Buffalo Bay we met the monster excursion steamer *Peerless* packed with a perspiring crowd among whom even standing room seemed scarcely available. Our band saluted with a lively tune, but as there was no band to respond, the answer was given by cheers and wavings of cambric.

A few minutes more and we ran into the slip at Bayfield, where most of the passengers took advantage of the half hour's stay for another stroll. One of the pleasant things that sometimes happen in life now transpired. The band, wishing to show their appreciation of Captain Herbert as a skillful officer and a courteous gentleman, marched to his residence and saluted his parents with some of the choicest pieces in their collection. It was a delicate compliment, and a well-merited one.

We found a large number of citizens in Bayfield indignant at the action of the *Peerless* in running past that port without touching as had been advertised, and many and deep were the anathemas bestowed on the owners by disappointed ones. Presently the *Peerless* was seen heading south along Madeline Island having made an extensive run, (all around Bass Island), and the whistle of the *Barker* rang out warning "all aboard," but by the time the stragglers could be collected the *Peerless* had about a mile and a quarter the lead, an advantage hard to be overcome, yet by skillful handling the *Barker* touched the Washburn dock first, and while the *Peerless* was hauling in the former dashed away for Ashland, the band merrily playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

All in all, it was one of the most delightful trips we ever had, although the mercury was way up among the nineties, and there were no clouds to obscure the sun, nor wind to temper its heat, the capacious awning served the purpose of the former, and the swift motion of the vessel the latter. The Islands fully justify the praises lavished on them, and a bettor exponent of their traditions, their scenery, and their capacity, cannot be found than Capt. William Herbert. Under his care, and that of Mr. John Doesburg, the popular clerk, a trip through the Islands cannot fail to add a pleasing memory to the storehouse of the mind. A day which may well be marked with a white stone."

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 13, 1886.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, Bangs, De Roo, Bertsch, Kulte and the Clerk.

Reading of the minutes and the regular order of business were suspended.

On motion of Ald. De Roo, the bids for the improving, grading and graveling, of West Twelfth Street, Special Street Assessment District were opened and read.

The following proposals were received, viz: P. & J. Koning, for excavating and filling, per cubic yard 12 cents; for graveling, per cubic yard 74 cents; the gravel to be taken from the De Vries gravel-pit; for all other work except bridge at tannery creek, \$5.00; for bridge at tannery creek, \$300.00; Paul Berghuis, for excavating and filling, per cubic yard 14 cents; for graveling, per cubic yard 85 cents; the gravel to be taken from the Boone gravel-pit, for all other work except bridge at tannery creek, \$5.00; for bridge at tannery creek, \$275.00; Kias Van Haften, for excavating and filling, per cubic yard 15 cents; for graveling, per cubic yard 85 cents; the gravel to be taken from the De Vries or Boone gravel-pit; for all other work except bridge at tannery creek, \$5.00; for bridge at tannery creek, \$275.00; P. & J. Koning being the lowest bidder the job was awarded to them at their bid.

The City Attorney was instructed to draw up the necessary contract and bonds.

The City Surveyor was instructed to stake out the grade according to profile and grade adopted by the Common Council June 7th, 1886, and superintend the work.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Ready for the Fish.

Gentleman to grocer—"Two gallons of Santa Cruz, one gallon Old Tom, two gallons Maryland Club, four dozen Milwaukee, and six dozen Reina Vica."

Grocer—"Yes sir. That all, sir?"

Gentleman—"Do you keep fishing tackle?"

Grocer—"Yes sir; full line sir."

Gentleman—"All right; put in a couple of fish-hooks."

The next day he went fishing.—*Boston Beacon*.

S. B. Durlay, mate of steamer *Arizona*, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas Electric Oil cured it. Nothing equal to it for a quick pain reliever.

Graapchap Items.

Wheat cutting has commenced, and the crop is fair; but in general everything suffers from drought, and rain is still the desire of the farmer. Mr. Wenkle, the scissor-grinder, who visited our neighborhood last year is again at his old post and does his work as good as ever; Prof. Clark has not yet darkened the horizon. Rev. R. T. Kuiper has purchased a new buggy horse we hear. District No. 2 closed its long spring term last Friday and its pupils enjoy the long-looked-for vacation days. Messrs. Henry and John Strabbing will soon run their steam threshing again. A healthy young farmer made his appearance at the home of Mr. Reimink on Monday last. Mr. and Mrs. Ten Hope of Grand Rapids are visiting their parents and friends.

"MISTER" E.

Anecdote of Garfield.

When Gen. Garfield was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States, John B., a well known public man from Ashtabula, boarded the train. He had been one of Garfield's pupils when the latter taught in a little log schoolhouse in the backwoods. As the teacher boarded with Mr. B.'s mother, they had been more intimate than is usual with master and scholar.

Many significant stories were told when they met which illustrated the hard struggles of the future President in his youth. One was, that on some occasion he was invited to a country party, but on the very day that it was to take place he split the knee one of his trousers. He had but one of very coarse jeans, and no money to buy another. Garfield had set heart on going to the merry-making, and was bitterly disappointed.

"You go to bed," said the hostess, "and let me see what I can do."

The teacher obeyed, and in an hour received his trousers so neatly darned that it was impossible to find where they had been broken. He thanked her so earnestly that the good woman cried out:

"Never mind, Mr. Garfield, when you are a great man in the Ohio Legislature, nobody'll ask how many pairs of trousers you had when you taught up here in the Reserve!"

This little incident recalls a story of our other martyred President. In 1830, a traveling peddler came one evening to a cabin in Illinois, and asked the farmer's wife if he could stay at the house all night.

"We can feed your beast," was the answer, "but we cannot lodge you, unless you are willing to sleep with the hired man."

"Let's have a look at him first," said the peddler.

The woman pointed to the side of the house, where a lank, six-foot man, in ragged but clean clothes, was stretched on the grass, reading a book. "He'll do," said the stranger.

The "hired man" was Abraham Lincoln.

When this poor teacher and farm-hand died, the whole civilized world acknowledged their intellectual force and the noble service they had rendered mankind. We all know that in no country but this could such men have reached a height sufficiently lofty to command the respect of the world. But it is a fact not so often recognized, that the leading men in this country and the most influential of her rulers have been, like Garfield and Lincoln, "country boys."

Original force is sometimes diminished by the friction of city life, which, in other respects, is an advantage to the growing mind.—*Youth's Companion*.

Flesh-Feeding Plants.

We have seen that the objects which the sun-dew can act upon are precisely the things which an animal could use for food, and that those matters—such as hair, stones, the hard skin of insects, etc.—which the animal cannot use are just those which the sun-dew also rejects. When an animal has put food into his stomach the food is acted upon chemically, or what is called digested, by the gastric juice, which consists of a ferment, called pepsin, and an acid, neither of which alone by itself has the power of digestion. But we have proved by our experiment with litmus paper that the secretion of the tentacles of the sun-dew contains an acid when it is acting; and if we compare the action of animal gastric juice on bits of meat with the action of the secretion of the sun-dew, it seems clear that some ferment similar to, if not identical with, the ferment pepsin, must be present in the sun-dew secretion. It has, moreover, been found that the secretion of the sun-dew gives out, under certain circumstances, a strong smell of pepsin. But the reader who desires to learn more about this will do well to consult Mr. Darwin's "Insectivorous Plants," or some of the other works that have been written on the subject. We noticed as we dug up the sun-dew plants how moist the roots are, and how poor the soil in which they grow. The use of the roots seem to be merely, in addition to anchoring the plant in the soil, to suck up water (of which the leaves with their copious secretion require a great deal), and not, as in most plants, to provide food. Besides the round-leaved sun-dew, two other kinds grow in Great Britain, and about a hundred elsewhere, and all seem, without exception, to have the same insect-catching habits as the one we have been studying, and to be, like it, dependent upon animal food. There are also some other plants of the same family which are of a like nature, though the mechanism by which they secure their insect food is rather different.—*Science for All*.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

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

Rail Roads.

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

EAST. READ DOWN.		TIME TABLE Taking Effect Dec. 28, 1885.		WEST. READ UP.	
		MINERAL RANGE R. R.			
*Daily. Except Sunday.	7:15am	Lv. Calumet, A.	10:00pm	connect at Marquette with M. H. & O. R. R. for pointing westward and the Copper River R. R. for pointing eastward.	
	8:05 "	" Hancock, "	9:10am		
	8:30am	Lv. Houghton A.	7:30pm		
	9:20 "	" Republic, "	6:10 "		
*Daily.	11:00 "	" Ishpeming, "	3:50 "	connect at Marquette with M. H. & O. R. R. for pointing westward and the Copper River R. R. for pointing eastward.	
	12:10pm	" Negaunee, "	3:30 "		
	12:25 "	" Marquette, "	3:38 "		
	1:00 "	" Marquette, "	3:00 "		

No. 4.	No. 2.	D. M. & M. R. R.	No. 1.	No. 3.
7:00am	1:40pm	Lv. Marquette A.	*2:05pm	*3:30pm
8:25 "	2:30 "	" Ontonagon, "	1:13 "	4:05 "
9:05 "	2:50 "	" Au Train, "	1:45 "	3:37 "
10:00 "	3:25 "	" Munising, "	12:05 "	3:30 "
10:30 "	3:44 "	" Reed'sboro, "	11:45am	2:50 "
12:20pm	4:50 "	" Seneey, "	10:40 "	12:05 "
1:45 "	5:50 "	" Dollarville, "	9:50 "	11:00 "
2:05 "	5:57 "	" Newberry, "	9:50 "	10:30 "
4:15 "	7:25 "	" Palms, "	8:31 "	8:15 "
5:00 "	7:45 "	" Moran, "	8:11 "	7:42 "
5:50 "	7:15 "	" St. Ignace, "	7:45 "	7:00 "
	9:00 "	" Mackinac City, "	7:00 "	

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

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

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, May 30, 1886.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.					
TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Grand Junction.	10 30	1 30	12 00	5 00	
Bangor.	11 37	2 18	1 15	8 05	
Benton Harbor.	12 30	2 30	1 35	9 20	
New Buffalo.	1 27	2 13	2 35	12 00	
Chicago.	2 35	4 05	3 35	2 35	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.					
Chicago.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
New Buffalo.	9 00	2 30	9 55		
Benton Harbor.	11 35	5 35	12 30	7 25	
Bangor.	12 30	6 27	1 50	10 15	
Grand Junction.	1 37	7 10	2 55	1 45	
Holland.	2 05	8 15	4 35	5 30	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.					
Holland.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Zeeland.	3 15	8 15	4 45	10 05	5 55
Grand Rapids.	4 00	5 55	5 45	11 00	6 35

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.					
Grand Rapids.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Zeeland.	9 00	12 50	11 00	4 45	
Holland.	9 52	1 10	11 42	5 27	
	10 05	1 30	11 50	5 35	

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.					
Holland.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Grand Haven.	10 10	3 05	5 30	5 40	8 20
Ferryburg.	11 05	3 43	6 30	6 25	9 06
Muskegon, 3rd street.	11 10	3 47	6 40	6 30	9 03
Muskegon, 3rd street.	11 45	4 18	7 15	7 10	9 30

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.					
Muskegon, 3rd street.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Ferryburg.	9 05	12 05	7 10	8 50	10 10
Grand Haven.	9 10	12 27	7 32	9 17	10 45
Holland.	2 10	13 32	7 35	9 22	10 50
	3 00	1 20	8 10	10 03	11 35

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.					
Holland.	p.m.		a.m.		
Fillmore.	3 05		10 10		
Hamilton.	3 30		10 35		
Allegan.	4 05		11 05		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.					
Allegan.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		
Hamilton.	9 05	4 30	11 25		
Fillmore.	9 37	5 05	12 15		
Holland.	9 47	5 13	12 30		
	10 05	5 30	1 00		

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

New Advertisements.

TO MACKINAC.
The Most Delightful
SUMMER TOUR
Palace Steamers. Low Rates.
Your Trips per Week Between
DETROIT AND MACKINAC
And Every Week Day Between
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Write for our
"Picturesque Mackinac," Illustrated.
Contains Full Particulars. Mailed Free.
Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.
C. D. WHITCOMB, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
DETROIT, MICH.

I. ALCOTT, Prepared

Pianos & Heavy Merchandise
GENERAL DRAYING.

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

GIVE ME A TRIAL

Holland, Mich., May 13, 1886. 15-3m.

\$3.00
Buys One Dozen

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

—AT—
Jackson's Gallery,

103 Monroe St., Grand Rapids,
EQUAL TO THE BEST MADE IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS, CLASSES, ETC.

Copying and Enlarging.

Bring in your OLD and VALUABLE PICTURES and have them copied and enlarged. Call and examine my work whether you wish any done or not. Remember the name and number

JACKSON'S GALLERY
103 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

ATTENTION
Farmers and
Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts 38 inches long.
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fitter's Stave Factory.
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

THE FINE BLOODED NORMAN STALLIONS

Marcus and Dick
Will be at the Sale Stable of
H. BOONE,
During the Season of 1886.

These horses are jet black, as were their ancestors; they have a fine pedigree and are as yet but two years and ten months old. This is their first season. They are undoubtedly the best Norman stallions in this part of the country and I invite all interested in horses to call and look them over. It will pay you.

H. BOONE, Proprietor.
Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886. 15-1f.

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

Genuine Cyclone
Is going on in the stock of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
at the store of
B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY
always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated
Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.
Holland, June 14, 1886

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.
G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medical Colleges of the world.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.
Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00.

Per sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.

Paints!

R. KANTERS & SONS

Have secured the agency for the celebrated

HAMMAR
Prepared Paints.

The local painters here claim it to be the best they have ever used. Do not buy any other before you have examined it.

GUARANTEE.
We guarantee our Ready Made Colors to be made of two-thirds Strictly Pure White Lead and one-third Best Selected Zinc, ground in Pure Linseed Oil, and the necessary colors to give them the desired tint only.

If found to contain any adulteration, the seller is authorized to return the money to the purchaser.

R. KANTERS & SONS
Holland, Mich., May 20, 1886.

JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

OUR BABY.

BY FRED A. HUNT.

A very small man in a great many clothes,
With skin just as red as was ever a rose,
And hands full of dimples, that are clutching the
air,
And eyes of deep blue, with an unmeaning stare.

But that very small man, how large in his realm,
And how balmy the breeze when he stands at
the helm;
While how quickly o'ercast becomes the home
skies
When the little man's voice is uplifted in cries.

In his dress only mothers can imagine how rich
In hopes and fond prayers was taken with each
sitch;
While the motherly love breathed into that dress
Hovers over our boy like an angel's caress.

And a rose nota flower "by the calm Bendemeer"
Was ever of our very small man the peer;
And no perfume of Araby ever beguiles
The senses, like one of our little man's smiles.

His hands though so feeble can sweep o'er our
hearts
A "song without words" whose rhyme never de-
parts;

Whose melody surges and never abates
Till it breaks into hymns at the great pearly
gates.

In the blue of his eyes is an ocean of love
That reaches from us to our Father above;
Whereon argosies sail, only freighted with joy
And prayers for the welfare of our little boy.

KINDNESS.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The moistening teardrop calls.
Oh! if they knew, who walked the earth,
Mid sorrow, grief, and pain,
The power of a word of kindness hath,
'Twere Paradise a gain.

The wealthiest and the proudest may
The simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts
Return again and live.
Oh! what is life, if love be lost,
If man's unkind to man;
Oh! what the heaven that waits beyond
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine.
Oh! then be kind, who'er thou art
That breathe'st mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life
And sweeten even death.

A NOBLE BOY.

BY STANLEY VERNET.

It was a rainy afternoon, a slow drizzle
That showed no signs of ever stopping, and
made out-door work impossible.

The men employed on Adam Rumsley's
farm were having a holiday. They sat
around in the barn and told stories until
someone of the number proposed breaking
the monotony by equipping themselves in
rubber coats and boots and going to Smiths
Corners to see the 3 o'clock stage come in,
and hear any news that happened to be
afloat.

Rachel Rumsley had ready a hearty,
appetizing supper when the men returned.
She was a slender, wiry woman, 30 years of
age, with bright, black eyes and thin red
lips that were seldom seen smiling. Two
perpendicular lines upon her otherwise
smooth brow gave her face a stern ex-
pression, and there were few who liked to
oppose Miss Rachel. Her mother died
when she was 16, and since then she had
been her father's housekeeper and coun-
selor in all things. The men stood much
more in awe of her than of their easy-
tempered employer.

"Any mail, Jack?" she asked, in her
sharp, quick way, as a broad-shouldered,
sandy-haired, good-natured tiller of the
soil appeared in the kitchen doorway.

"No mail; leastwise nothing but the
Weekly Gazette, but we heard some start-
ling news," answered Jack.

"What did you hear?" inquired Miss
Rumsley, but before Jack had time to open
his mouth to reply she ejaculated in cut-
ting tones: "Jack you haven't half cleaned
your feet! None of you men seem to know
what a door-mat is for."

"I beg your pardon," Miss Rachel, but
you see I am that shook up by what we've
heard that I forgot myself," with a look at
the white floor upon which were two or
three muddy tracks.

"Why don't you tell what wonderful
news you have heard, and not keep a body
waiting all day?" said Miss Rachel, and
Jack proceeded to relate all about the
sensational that was the only topic of con-
versation at Smiths Corners.

Stephen Brink, a close-fisted, hard-
hearted farmer of an adjacent neighbor-
hood, had been struck down and nearly
killed by a boy that he had taken from the
poor-house and "brought up," if kicks and
blows, poor fare, and hard work could be
called a bringing up.

Stephen Brink sober, was a bad enough
character, but when he was drunk upon
the hard cider with which he kept his
cellar well supplied, he was like a wild
beast, especially if anything crossed him.
Everybody wondered how Sid Clark had
managed to live through his tortured boy-
hood, but as Stephen Brink was a rich
man no one ever interfered in the manage-
ment of the boy.

A few tender-hearted mothers with boys
of their own, felt a thrill of pity now and
then for the friendless waif, but no one
had ever been so friendly enough for the lad to
brave Stephen Brink's wrath.

Everyone's sympathy was kept down and
out of sight, and their Christian and hu-
mane feelings smothered in the thought
that it was none of their business. They
would all have liked someone else to have
done something.

At last the boy had rebelled and dealt the
tyrant such a deadly blow that he was now
lying in a senseless condition and hourly
expected to die. Seth Brink, old Stephen's
son, had officers out looking for Sid Clark,
who had managed to escape immediately
after his insubordinate deed.

It was seldom that anything happened in
that quiet community, and naturally a
tragedy created a great deal of horrified
comment. Notwithstanding the fact that
Stephen Brink had been generally despised,
he had now the sympathy of the public.

Even those who had secretly pitied the boy,
did not suggest that possibly he had com-
mitted the crime in self-defense. All
agreed that he was a young desperado, and
were willing to turn out and help to hunt
him down. Seth Brink offered a large re-
ward for the capture of the fugitive, and
the sheriff was stirring himself as he had
not done for years. Respectable citizens
must be protected, and it would be well to
make an example of a wretch like Sid
Clark.

The pith of this narrative Jack Allen re-
peated to Miss Rumsley, as he stood upon
the door mat awkwardly shifting his weight
from one foot to the other, and rolling and
unrolling the old wool hat that he held in
his big freckled hands.

"Steve Brink ought to have been killed
years ago," Miss Rachel said, decisively,
when Jack had finished, "but I dare say
the boy is no better. It is to be hoped that
he'll be caught and hung. Honest people
are not safe in their beds when such out-
throats are abroad. Jack, call the men to
supper," and Miss Rumsley whisked the
biscuit out of the oven and put the tea in
the tea-pot.

An hour later in the evening, Miss
Rumsley, arrayed in water-proof and rub-
bers with her skirts tucked up and an old
hood drawn over her head, sallied forth to
look after the turkey hen that was setting
in the last year's straw stack back of the
barn. Great was the lady's indignation
when she found the nest had been distur-
bed. The turkey was nowhere in sight,
and the eggs were scattered and broken.

Miss Rachel began poking about in the
straw to find the missing fowl and the cause
of the despoiled nest. She was pushing
her way into a hole in the stack made by
the cattle when she stepped upon some-
thing that writhed under her weight.

"Mercy sakes!" she ejaculated, expecting
to see a huge snake, but instead a bare
human foot caught her eye.

Miss Rumsley was not a timid woman.
Delighted to think she had captured a
sneak-thief, she took a firm hold of the
foot that protruded from the straw and
dragged out the body to which it belonged.

"Sid Clark! As sure as I live!" was the
exclamation that fell from her lips, as the
trembling, forlorn object rose before her.
"You young murderer! How dare you
hide in this stack and break up my turkey's
nest?" said Miss Rachel, emphasizing her
words with a vigorous shake. The boy
fell on his knees before her.

"Don't give me up, Miss Rumsley," he
cried. "Kill me if you want to, but don't
give me up to them that is huntin' me."

"Get up!" commanded Miss Rachel.
What do you mean by killing your master
and expecting me to protect you?"

"I didn't mean to kill him," pleaded the
boy, "and maybe he won't die. He's knocked
me around ever since I kin remember, and
never give a kind word, but I didn't want
to kill him."

"What did you strike him with a neck-
yoke for?" asked Miss Rachel, in a doubting
tone.

"I'll tell you just how it was," answered
the culprit. "I was hitching up the horses
in the barn yard, when my little hump-
backed sister, Susie, came to see me. She
had walked all the way from the poor-house
to speak a word to me, and had hid in the bushes
by the fence till she saw me alone, cause old
Brink had forbid her to come to the house
just to spite me, cause he knows I think
my eyes of Susie. She is all I've got in
the world," and the boy drew a ragged
sleeve across his eyes. "I stood talking,
with her a minute, when Brink happened
to see her, and came tearing out of the
house swearing a blue streak. He was
half drunk and didn't care what he did, and
I expected to catch it, but he drew up his
fist and struck Susie on her poor humped
shoulders, and was going to kick her when
I knocked him over with a neck-yoke that
I had in my hand. I didn't mean to kill
him, and if his head hadn't hit a stone
when he fell, I don't believe he would a
been much hurt."

"If he'd a licked me I'd stood it same as I
always has, but I couldn't see him abuse
my sister. When mother died she told
me to take care of Susie, but I've never
had a chance to do anything for her, cause
they bound me out to be a nigger for old
Brink. Seth Brink stood in the barn door
and see the whole row, and laughed 'till he
saw his father didn't get up, then he said
he would have me hung for murder. Seth
always hated me, and is just as mean as
his father. I'd rather die than be caught.
Please don't tell on me, Miss Rumsley,"
and the boy caught her waterproof in his
hand and looked into her face with his
wild, sunken eyes.

Miss Rumsley gave a little sniff and
wiped something from her eyes that looked
suspiciously like tears.
"Are you hungry?" she asked brusquely.
"I ain't had nothin' to eat since yester-
day noon, then nothin' but sour milk and
mush," replied Sid.
"I have always been a law-abiding
citizen," exclaimed Miss Rachel, "and you
needn't think that I uphold you for what
you have done, but I can't let you starve,
and I don't know what good it would do to
send you to jail, or let them lynch you.
Go back into that hole in the stack and
stay there until the men folks go to bed,
then watch until you see all the lights in
the house put out. After that come and
rap on the kitchen window very softly and
I'll let you in."

For a week Sid Clark found refuge in
the unused garret over the woodshed where
Miss Rumsley secreted him and carried
him food.

Stephen Brink remained unconscious,
but the doctors began to talk as though
there were a chance that he might live
after all. The excitement had somewhat
abated, but the Sheriff and two detectives
were still searching for the bound boy.
There was a rumor afloat that he had
hidden in a freight car that stood on the
track at a little station five miles distant,
and had been shipped out of the State.

Miss Rachel bustled about the house as
brisk and energetic as ever, with her eyes a
trifle blacker than usual, and her tongue a
trifle sharper. It was she who had inci-
dentally said in the presence of some of
the hired men that it might be Sid Clark
had escaped in the above-mentioned way,
and as the idea was not improbable, it was
repeated and became generally believed,
although no one knew or thought who had
suggested it first.

One evening Miss Rachel was in the
cellar when Jack Allen brought in the
foaming pails of new milk.

"Shall I help you strain it?" he meekly
asked. Jack was fond of doing little
things to help Miss Rachel, but it was not
often she would allow him to do so.

On this occasion, however, she mildly
answered: "If you've a mind to," and for
once seemed inclined to be rather talka-
tive.

As Jack was leaving the cellar she said:
"I wish you would hitch up old Dobbin for
me. Jim Hallet's aunt came here this
afternoon to get some carpet rags to sew,
and I want to take her home. She is too
old to walk so far and carry a big satchel
of rags."

"I didn't know Jim Hallet's aunt had got
back from York State," remarked Jack.

"It's too bad you can't keep track of
everybody," snapped Miss Rachel, suddenly
losing her good nature. "Hitch up the
horse if you are a-going to, and bring him
around to the side door."

Thus admonished, Jack hastened away,
and in a few moments old Dobbin was at
the post by the side door. Being a little
curious, Jack managed to loiter about until

Miss Rachel and Jim Hallet's aunt came
out of the house. Miss Rachel seemed in
a hurry, and hustled the old lady into the
buggy before Jack could catch a glimpse of
her face. She wore a long, dark cloak,
a large bonnet, and a dark-brown veil.
Jack came forward and put a good-sized
valise (supposed to contain carpet rags)
in the buggy.

As he did so he looked sharply at the
old lady and asked: "Has Jim got his
corn planted yet?"

Miss Rachel flashed him a look that
plainly told him to go about his business,
and said in a crisp tone: "She has had a
bad spell of neuralgia and it makes her as
deaf as a post." Then, turning to the
old lady, she shrieked: "Better tie up
your head with this little shawl. The wind
blows pretty sharp from the west."

At this old Dobbin received a reminder
with the whip that it was time to start,
and Jack had no opportunity to repeat his
question in a key to suit Jim Hallet's
aunt's defective hearing.

Miss Rachel drove as rapidly as she
could urge old Dobbin along to the little
railway depot that seemed cast down by
accident in a dreary waste of marsh.
Here she purchased a ticket and saw the
old lady aboard a train that would convey
her to Canada. A few months later she
received the following ill-spelled, badly-
written missive:

DEAR MISS RACHEL: I got hear al rite and
got work. I am going to be a man. your a
angell Mis Rachel. I shant forget what you
done for me. Mabe I can pay you sun day if I
git to be a man. if you ever see Susie tell her
I send my best love and dont mean to let her al-
ways live in the poor hous SID CLARK.

Miss Rachel's eyes grew dim as she read
these words and murmured: "God help
the boy."

Soon afterward she announced the
fact that she needed some sort of a
girl to "take steps" for her, and accord-
ingly rode to the poor-house and brought
home Sid Clark's little sister Susie. Mr.
Rumsley remarked that it seemed to him
the girl was too small and sickly to be of
any use, but Miss Rachel replied that "she
was big enough to feed chickens, hunt
hens' eggs, and no doubt the child would
grow if she had enough to eat."

Mr. Rumsley was far too good-natured
to object to any plan of his daughters,
and poor little Susie was made comfort-
able and happy.

Fifteen years rolled by. Miss Rachel's
eyes were scarcely as bright and her step a
little slower than when she helped Sid
Clark to escape the officers of the law. Her
smooth, dark hair is streaked with gray
and her face is thinner and more care-
worn than of old.

Miss Rachel has borne a heavy burden
during the last ten years. Her kind father
was one morning struck down with
paralysis, and for ten years he has not
been able to move hand or foot.

His daughter has been his faithful, un-
complaining nurse. Her voice has lost
much of its sharpness. With the invalid
she is always patient and gentle. She
loved her father very dearly, and could not
endure the thought that he must lie like a
log waiting for death to claim the part of
him not already lifeless. When the
country physicians exhausted their skill
Miss Rachel mortgaged the farm to em-
ploy an eminent specialist, but it was all
in vain. Adam Rumsley could never move
again, though he had lived beyond every
one's expectations. He had lived until the
mortgage had nearly eaten up the farm.
Miss Rachel had striven manfully to
master the foe, but the times had been
hard, and most of her time was occupied
in caring for her father. Jack Allen was
married and settled in a home of his own
out West, and she had never found an-
other overseer as honest and capable as he.

One thing she had resolved upon, and
that was that her bed-ridden father should
never want any comfort that made his ex-
istence more tolerable, even if there were
not a cent left for her after he was gone.

A stranger had appeared in the neighbor-
hood named Sidney Clarkson. He was a
good-looking, quiet gentleman, of about
35 years. His business was stock buying,
and he was evidently wealthy, although he
made no ostentatious show of his money.
His first move had been to buy Stephen
Brink's farm, pull down the dilapidated
buildings, and build handsome new ones
in their stead.

Old Stephen did not die from the effect
of his bound boy's rebellion. People said
that the injury that he had received af-
fected his brain, but as it only tended to
make him more peaceable it was really a
benefit to him, or at least to those who
came in contact with him.

He drank hard cider as copiously as
ever, but instead of being insanely belliger-
ent, he is now foolishly good-natured,
and no longer a terror to the community.

Seth Brink is a faithful copy of what his
father was fifteen years ago. He has not,
however, his father's former knack that so
few drunkards possess—that of making and
saving money. Seth had squandered a
large share of the estate that he expected
to inherit, and was glad to sell to the first
would-be purchaser.

One evening late in October, Rachel
Rumsley sits before the fire in her bright,
old-fashioned sitting-room, with her elbows
upon her knees and her face in her hands.
She is utterly sad and disheartened.
It is not her nature to often succumb to
tears, such as are now trickling through
her fingers. The mortgage on their home
is over due, and she has no money to meet
the demand. The thought of being turned
from the old house in which she was born
is terrible to her.

There seems to be no alternative now.
Her wheat crop was a failure, and the
early frosts have damaged her corn, beans,
and sugar-cane, and she would have to
manage wisely to pay their living expenses,
without attempting to lighten the mort-
gage.

A rap at the door arouses her from
her reverie. Rising hurriedly, she brushes
away the glistening drops that stand in
her eyes and opens a door into an adjoining
room, where a deformed girl sits sew-
ing.

"Susie, there is somebody at the front
door. I wish you would go and see who
it is," said Miss Rumsley, anxious to avoid
meeting anyone while the trace of grief
remains upon her face.

Susie ushers in a gentleman, who in-
quires for Miss Rumsley and gives his
name as Mr. Clarkson.

Susie hastens to find her mistress, and
remarks that "the gentleman looks like
someone she has seen before."

Miss Rachel assumes her stiffer air when
she goes in to meet her visitor, who rises
to shake hands in an exceedingly friendly
manner.

It is not apparent for some time
why Mr. Clarkson has called. He chats

pleasantly on different subjects, and tries
to draw Miss Rachel into conversation, but
she is in no mood for idle talk, and her
manner is freezing in the extreme.

Finally Mr. Clarkson says: "I called,
Miss Rumsley, to inform you that I have
purchased the mortgage that Squire
Thompson held against you."

Miss Rachel's head drops for a moment,
then she says:

"I have known that this hour would come,
although I have prayed God to spare me a
home as long as my poor old father lives,
but if it is your right to turn us out I sup-
pose it must be so. I shan't have enough
left to keep us out of the poor-house long,
though none of our kin ever did go there,
and I never supposed it possible that we
might. As for myself, I can work yet
awhile, but poor old father is helpless and
needs me all the time."

Again Miss Rachel's head that had always
been held so independently drops upon her
hands, and the tears she has been so
much ashamed of fell unrestrained.

Mr. Clarkson rises and walks toward
the fire. "Miss Rumsley," he says. "I had
another motive in coming here to-night. I
owe you a far greater debt than this paltry
mortgage. I owe you my life, my liberty,
and everything that I possess. You were
the kindest friend in an hour of need that
a poor boy ever had, and I am glad to be
able to relieve you of further trouble in re-
gard to this matter," and he quietly drops
the mortgage upon the fire.

Miss Rumsley looks in amazement at the
man before her.

"Is it possible that you are Sid Clark?"
she says.

"Yes, I am the miserable lad whom you
saved from a prisoner's cell and a
ruined manhood, whose sister you rescued
from the hard charity of the county poor-
house and reared into a respectable wo-
man. I vowed that I would prove that
your kindness was appreciated, and what I
have done to-night does not seem half
enough."

"I don't know how to accept such a gift,"
says Miss Rumsley, with a slight return of
her old pride.

"Consider it only as the bread you cast
upon the waters," answered Mr. Clarkson.

The following day Mr. Clarkson took his
sister Susie to his new home, and sent
Miss Rumsley an honest German and his
sturdy wife to lighten her cares and carry
on the work of the farm. It soon became
known that Mr. Clarkson was none other
than Sid Clark, the boy who ran away from
justice fifteen years ago. Strange as it may
seem, none of the noble officers were inclined
to arrest him. Seth Brink would have been
pleased to make trouble on the old score,
but as Mr. Clarkson was much the richer
man, Seth was advised to "let the matter
rest."

Popular opinion was now entirely on the
side of Mr. Clarkson. Every one
thoroughly approved of his conduct in
protecting his feeble little sister from the
brutal attack of old Steve Brink. It was
now pronounced a brave and gallant act.
Fifteen years ago it might have done to
bring a charge of "assault with intent to
kill," against a poor, friendless boy, but
now that the boy had grown into a pros-
perous, intelligent man, of course it was
different.

The Last Days of Webster.

During my five years' residence in
the city of Boston I saw the distin-
guished statesman several times. I
heard his great speech in front of the
Revere House. His voice rang out
like a trumpet and he was heard dis-
tinctly by the vast multitude that filled
the square and crowded the streets. I
also heard him address the General
Conference of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church in Faneuil Hall. The last
time I saw him was a short time before
his death. He was receiving the com-
pliments and congratulations of his
friends in Boston. The city was alive
with visitors, the streets were thronged,
and flags waved from mast and spire,
roof, tree, and window. Instrumental
bands "discoursed sweet music," and
the great statesman rode in his car-
riage through the immense crowds of
cheering friends, receiving their hom-
ages hat in hand and bowing right and
left. A great change had passed over
him. He had evidently been a sufferer
—a disappointed man. He did not re-
ceive the nomination for the Presi-
dency, which he hoped to win. Whit-
tier had scored him in a poem called
"Ichabod." Wendell Phillips had criti-
cized his course in Congress in a sharp
speech, and political editors had called
him before the bar of public sentiment.
When he died, Theodore Parker deliv-
ered a splendid discourse, in which
the most magnificent American states-
man was duly honored and honestly
complimented.

His last words were, "I still live."
He lives in the memory of survivors,
who saw him and who heard his mar-
velous eloquence. He lives in the
history that records his great achieve-
ments as a lawyer, as a statesman, and
as a logical debater. He lives in works
of art on canvas, in marble, and in
bronze. He lives in the printed speeches
that have been published and scattered
over the land broadcast as the grass in
the meadows. Nature does not dupli-
cate her greatest men in a single cen-
tury, perhaps never. We may safely
conclude that America will not have an-
other Webster. "We shall never look
upon his like again." This great man
had faults, he made mistakes, he was
human, although he was called the
"god-like," but I have no inclination
now to make a record of his mistakes
and misadventures. Even the sun has
spots, but it is a great light, a brilliant
luminary shining upon the evil and the
good.—*Boston letter.*

He Gave It Away.

"Dan," said Grover, who had been
listening from the head of the stairs to
a colloquy between some callers and
his private secretary, "did they want
to see me?"

"They did, sire."

"And what did you tell them?"

"I told them you were engaged, sire."

"Dan," said the President, suppress-
ing an emphatically simple Jeffersonian
remark, "I didn't think you'd give me
away like that. You know I have never
even admitted it myself."—*Pittsburgh
Chronicle.*

Turquoises and Their Value.

Turquoises are found in Thibet,
China and the neighborhood of Mt.
Sinai, but the supply for jewelers' pur-
poses comes almost wholly from the
celebrated Persian mines. Very little
was known about these till a remark-
ably interesting and exhaustive report
upon them was recently furnished to
the British Foreign office by Mr. A.
Hontum Schindler, who was for a
short time director of the mines. They
are situated in a range of mountains
bounding on the north an open plain in
the Bar-i-Maden district, thirty-two
miles northwest of Nishapur, in the
Province of Khorassan. Botanists tell
us that the brightest blue is seen on
Alpine flowers. If pure mountain air
could be supposed to brighten the
color of a gem as well as a flower, there
is no want of it where these turquoise
veins occur. Their position is between
5,000 and 6,000 feet above the level of
the sea, and a strong north wind blows
almost continually over the ridges of
the hills, rendering the situation very
healthy. Wheat, barley, and mulberry
trees grow well on the slopes at the
lower of these heights. * * * At
the mines the turquoises are roughly
divided into three classes of first, sec-
ond and third qualities. All the stones
of good and fast color and favorable
shape belong to the first class. But
how curiously these vary in value will
be best understood by quoting Mr.
Schindler's own words: "It is impossi-
ble to fix any price or classify them ac-
cording to different qualities. I have
not yet seen two stones alike. A stone
two-thirds of an inch in length, two-
fifths of an inch in width, and about
half an inch in thickness, cut *peikani*
(conical) shape, was valued at Meshed
at £300; another, of about the same
size, shape and cut, was valued at only
£80. Turquoises of the size of a pea
are sometimes sold for £8. The color
most prized is the deep blue of the sky.
A small speck of light color, which only
connoisseurs can distinguish, or an un-
appreciable tinge of green, decrease
the value considerably. Then there is
that undefinable property of a good
turquoise, the *zal*, something like the
"water" of a diamond or the luster of a
pearl; a fine colored turquoise without
the *zal* is not worth much." He subse-
quently adds: "The above mentioned
£300 Meshed turquoise was bought from
the finder by one of the Rish-i-Safids
(elders of the village) for £3; the latter
sold it still uncut at Meshed for £38.
As soon as it was cut its true value be-
came apparent, and it was sent to Paris,
where it was valued at £600. The sec-
ond purchaser, however, received only
£340 for it; the difference was gained
by the agents." Among the fine tur-
quoises in the possession of the Shah
there is one valued at £2,000. The
best stones of the second class are
worth £90 per pound, while the most in-
ferior will scarcely bring a twentieth part
of this price. The latter are chiefly used
in Persia for decoration of swords,
horse-trappings, pipe-heads, and the
common kind of jewelry. Small cut
turquoises of a slightly better quality
than these sell at the rate of from 2s.
to 3s. per 1,000. In the third class are
included stones unsalable in Persia, as
well as large flat stones, some of which
are esteemed for amulets, brooches,
buckles, and the like. The prices
given there will be more than doubled
when the turquoises are sold in Europe.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

Quebec.

The city is built upon a rocky prom-
ontory, formed by the junction of the
St. Charles and St. Lawrence Rivers.
The highest point is on the southerly
side, facing the St. Lawrence; this side
is also the most precipitous and was
originally about 300 feet above the
water. It slopes gradually toward the
north till the elevation is perhaps not
more than 100 feet above the lower
town. The general form of the upper
town resembles a triangle, with each
side about half a mile in extent, the
base resting on the land side. Around
the edge of this rock the wall of the
city is built, which is about twenty-five
feet thick and twenty-five feet high,
though in many places, owing to the
irregularity of the foundation, it varies
considerably from these proportions.
The walls, having been built for de-
fense, was constructed of course upon
scientific, military principles, hence the
ramparts are wanting in that architec-
tural beauty one would see in a castle,
for they are so placed that when guns
are mounted upon them they may com-
mand the most advantageous positions,
so that the fortification contains numer-
ous angles, equal to almost any number
of degrees.

Originally there were three gates
through the wall leading to the lower
town eastward and northward, and
three leading westward out into the
country. The three former have with-
in a few years been razed, leaving noth-
ing to obstruct a passage from the
lower town; the three latter still re-
main arched gateways, much the same,
doubtless, in point of strength as when
they were first constructed, but in point
of beauty, I learn that they have been
recently very much improved. They
are named St. John, St. Louis, and
Kent gates respectively, the latter in
honor of the Duke of Kent, the father
of Queen Victoria.

A careless waiter or an accident at the dinner table may cause the apparent ruin of laces, silks, or velvets worth large sums of money. If the lady tries to clean them herself she makes matters worse, and makes it impossible for the professional cleaners to do anything with them afterward. These cleaners have peculiar methods in renovating these delicate fabrics, and many of them they will not reveal, as they are secrets of their trade.

"After a time it is laid on a soft cloth to dry still more. When still slightly damp it is placed on a hair cushion covered with flannel, and is fastened there with lace pins. This is a work of skill and patience. A pin is passed through each loop, and a twist is given before the pin is fastened. Sometimes the loop is drawn straight, and sometimes not, the operator seeming to follow the original design of the lace. When quite dry the face is sponged with a weak solution of gum arabic, and when dry again it is almost as good as new.

"It is a very common thing for actresses to bring elaborate silk and satin costumes to be renewed, and we also have many fine ball dresses. We do not take them apart, but cleanse them as they are. They are first dipped in a bath of naphtha, and this removes ink, champagne, and many other stains. Then they go into a bath of pure benzine, which takes out all the grease. They are softly rubbed in these baths, and any spots remaining are treated with oxalic acid. They are rinsed out in warm water and dried over steam coils. To iron them would harden the silk and make it shiny, so it is run over steam rolls or ironed between flannels. We have ironers whose business it is to iron dresses, and when they have finished a dress it looks new. Mildew is removed by oxalic acid."

Another great mistake of parents is made a little further on, when the education the child is to receive and the work he is to do in life begin to be considered. Most parents have preconceived ideas of what their children shall do in the world, and it is sometimes very hard to modify or change them in accordance with the child's natural tastes. They are like the parents of a boy with whom I had acquaintance, who had determined, I think even before the boy's birth, that he must be a lawyer. The boy proved to have no

Prizes for Base-Ball Players.

with the hope that dividends will be larger than they otherwise would be.—*Boston Record.*

most useful remedy. It is only necessary in obstinate cases to use it with persistency.

the side. None other is genuine.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 121 Pearl St., New York.

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. Subjects: Morning, "Review of General Synod's proceedings." Evening, "Mary's memorial act." 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 shortness of life." Afternoon, "Life and immortality brought to light."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Afternoon, "By faith dwelling in tabernacles." 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, "Who have the right to the name of Christian?" Evening, "Selfishness."

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

SCAN THESE CLOSELY.

Wonderful Cures.

Yates & Kane, of Holland, and A. De Kruij, of Zeeland, retail druggists, say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We recommend them always. Sold by Yates & Kane.

"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.

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.

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 Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland, Mich.

The Rev. Geo. B. 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.

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 Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-1y

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

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.

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.

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womanhood, might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principles embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by H. Walsh & Son. 22 4t.

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. 39-45w

\$1000 FORFEIT IF NOT HAVANA FILLER.



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

THE GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
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 Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 223, 21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Linseed, Lard and Machine OILS.

We will make prices on Oils that will astonish you.

BUY THE Sherwin-Williams Paints

To prove the quality of these Paints, we would state that the paint put on buildings four years ago has given

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

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

While we are at present CROWDING THE PAINT TRADE,

Do not forget that we still have as complete a Stock of

DRUGS and MEDICINES

As is kept in the city, and sell them at prices to suit the times.

KREMERS & BANGS, Central Drug Store. Holland, Mich., May 7th, 1886.

We Defy Competition

and wish to announce that we have a large and carefully selected stock of

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING!

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

NO SHOP WORN GOODS

All New Goods and of the Latest Styles.

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 15, 1886. 11-3m.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE NEW STRONG
HOMER
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