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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

NO. 25

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Holland City State Bank.

Organized under the general banking law.

Paid up Capital. 37,000.

J. VAN PUTTEN, President.
L. VAN PUTTEN, Vice Pres.
C. VAN SCHURE, Cashier.

Transact a Commercial
Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange sold on all principal cities in
Europe. Domestic Exchange sold at reasonable
rates. Collections promptly attended
to and remitted on day of payment.
Interest paid on time deposits.

Business hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. after
March 1.

The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

ISAAC CAPPON, President.

J. W. BEARDSLEE, Vice President.

ISAAC MARSHALL, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Also
has a savings department, in which deposits of
25 cents or more are received. Interest paid on
all time and savings deposits. Savings depart-
ment also open every Saturday evening.

DIRECTORS:

I. Cappon, J. W. Garvelink,
J. W. Beardslee, G. W. Mohun,
Paul Steketee, G. J. Diekema,
G. J. Kollen, I. Marshall.

J. C. Post.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

DIEBEM, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections
promptly attended to. Office, Van der
Veen's block, eighth street.

PAUL STEKETEE, L. Justice of the Peace. Notary
Public and Pension Claim Agent, River St.
near Tenth.

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

Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, J. P. Smith & Bro., Proprietors.
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, C. Confection-
ery, etc., Eighth street.

Barber.

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

Clothing.

VORST, W., Tailor. Remaking and repairing
clothing a specialty. Cheap and good. River
street.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Boots and Shoes, Brushes, Toilet
Articles and Perfumery. Imported Havana, Key
West, and Domestic Cigars.

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

BOOTH & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods. No
tices, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth
street next to Bank.

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

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

DEVRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise,
and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy But-
ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

BROUWER, J. A., Dealer in Furniture,
Carpets, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Brouwer
& Co's old stand, River St.

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

Flour Mills.

WALSH & SONS & CO., Manufacturers of
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roll-
er Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware,
Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 53
Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, H., dealer in stoves, hard-
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.
Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

PHENIX HOTEL, C. H. Jacobus, proprietor,
On Eighth street, near U. S. W. M. depot.
Refrigerated and renovated throughout. Rates,
\$1.50 a day.

Manufactories, Mills, Shop, Etc.

FLEMMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-
factory and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-
turer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist Mill and
Engine Repairer. Specialty. Shop on Sev-
enth street, near River.

HUNTLEY, J. A., Architect, Builder and Con-
tractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on
River street.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Kley, Pro-
prietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick. Sixth street.

PHENIX PLANING MILL, Scott & Schum-
man, Proprietors, dealer in lumber, lath,
shingles and brick. River street.

TAKKEN & DE SIE, DER, Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole
owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention
to Horseless and Repairing. River street.

Merchant Tailors.

BUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Physicians.

KREMER, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-
dence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market.
Office at the drug store of H. Kromer. Office
hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

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

Saloons.

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

SEERY, M. H., dealer in Wines, Liquors,
and Cigars. S. Room in First Ward, three
doors east of City Hall.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

WOLTMAN, A., Manufacturer of Fine Ha-
vana Cigars, and dealer in Cigars, To-
bacco, Pipes, etc.

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

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

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,
silt, sand and calcined plaster. Corner
Eighth and Cedar street.

CITY MARKETS.

PRODUCE, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by B. Steketee.)

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Beans, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Butter, 15c to 18c. Butter, 14c to 16c.

Eggs, 12c to 14c. Eggs, 11c to 13c.

Flour, 10c to 12c. Flour, 9c to 11c.

Onions, 10c to 12c. Onions, 9c to 11c.

Potatoes, 35c to 40c. Potatoes, 30c to 35c.

GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

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

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c to 60c. Buckwheat, 40c to 50c.

Barley, 10c to 12c. Barley, 9c to 11c.

Corn, 10c to 12c. Corn, 9c to 11c.

Flour, 10c to 12c. Flour, 9c to 11c.

Hay, 10c to 12c. Hay, 9c to 11c.

Midlings, 10c to 12c. Midlings, 9c to 11c.

Oats, 10c to 12c. Oats, 9c to 11c.

Timothy seed, 10c to 12c. Timothy seed, 9c to 11c.

Wheat old, 10c to 12c. Wheat old, 9c to 11c.

Wheat new, 10c to 12c. Wheat new, 9c to 11c.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A regular communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 1, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday eve-
ing, Jan. 29, March 5, April 2, May 28,
July 2, 30, August 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 26,
Dec. 24. St. John's day June 21 and Decem-
ber 27. O. BREYMAN, W. M.

A. HUNTLEY, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Over-seer Tent No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M.
Hall at 8:00 p. m. on Monday night next. All
Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full
particulars given on application.
CHAS. D. WISE, Commander.
JOHN J. CAPPON, R. K.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old
Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema,
Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples
and Piles. It is cooling and soothing.
Hundreds of cases have been cured by
it after all other treatment had failed.
25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by
HEBER WALSH, Holland Mich.

Good Cheer Soap will save you lots
of hard work; for sale at Henry D.
Werkman's.

Cheaper than the cheapest. The only
reliable. The Masury liquid paints are
the best manufactured. For sale only
by Dr. Wm. Van Putten. 14tf.

Ladies!

If you want a good fitting dress, come
and give me a call. I have just opened
a Dress Making and Fitting depart-
ment, on the corner of River and
Twelfth streets. Good work guaran-
teed.

Soliciting your patronage, I remain,
Respectfully yours,
EDITH GOODRICK,
Holland, Mich., May 7, 1890. [1-m

Chronological.

July 20.—Fourteenth Amendment ratified, 1868.

Death of Queen Anne, 1714.

Robert Burns died, 1796.

Battle of Atlanta, 1864.

Atlantic cable laid, 1865.

Grant died, 1885.

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863.

Gibraltar taken, 1804.

Castille founded, 1701.

Battle of Niagara, 1759.

Mormons settle in Utah, 1847.

Martin Van Buren died, 1862.

Robert Fulton born, 1765.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The ice wagon is very much missed
these warm days.

Tramps are scarce these days; just
wait till after harvest.

We have had three or four unsuccess-
ful attempts at rain, this week.

The Goodrich steamer City of Lud-
ington has been entirely overhauled
and partly rebuilt.

The state militia will gather near
Battle Creek, next week, for their
annual encampment.

Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Van Dusen, of
Kalamazoo, have donated to that city
\$50,000, to erect a library building, and
the city voted \$15,000 for a site.

Some one tried to burglarize the resi-
dence of J. Koning, Thirteenth street,
Tuesday evening. They raised the
parlor window, got in, and then left
again.

A prohibition caucus, for the pur-
pose of choosing delegates to the State
convention will be held in Justice
Fairbanks' office, on Saturday, July 19,
at 8 o'clock p. m.

Zeeland village is going to increase
its fire protection. The plan is to buy
a steam fire engine and two small live
gallon chemical engines and to enlarge
the fire wells so as to make the water
supply sufficient.

List of letters advertised at Holland,
Mich., P. O., for the week ending July
17th, '90. Henry Burton, Mr. J. W.
Gardner, Mrs. Sarah Hathway, Mr.
John Madden, Mr. Wm. Hacklander.
JACOB G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

There was one flash of lightning
during the storm of Monday noon, so
sharp and bright, that the occupants
of a group of residences in the south-
ern part of the city all thought that
their house was struck by it.

The Waverly Stone company has re-
cently added to its domain an adjoin-
ing tract of 35 acres, containing also a
very valuable deposit of sand stone. It
was purchased from Dirk Pouwels, and
the consideration is said to have been
\$2,000.

Among the recently issued patents
we notice one to Evert Takken, Dou-
glas, Mich., for an improved running
gear for vehicles. The invention re-
lates especially to the construction of
the forward axle of buggies and the at-
tachments thereto, and provides for a
simple device whereby the axle may be
readily turned beneath the body.

Col. Ludlow, in his report to the war
department, makes favorable mention
of the Grand River improvement project
and arrives at the conclusion, that
whatever may hereafter be determined
as to the practicability and best means
of making the improvement, the case
is worth investigation, upon which to
base final conclusions as to the charac-
ter and cost of the necessary works and
construction. He estimates the cost
of the investigation at \$8,000.

In Muskegon they had a case of whis-
key smuggling last week, by a vessel
from Canada, the Elgin, of Chicago.
She is a large three masted schooner,
and cleared from Sarnia, Canada. U.
S. Collector McBride, went over to Mus-
kegon, caused the arrest of the crew,
and began proceedings for the confisca-
tion of the whole outfit, vessel and all.
The schooner and cargo is now in the
possession of the U. S. Marshal. They
had begun to distribute the liquor by
sale all over Muskegon. It seems to
have been a bold, bad affair throughout,
and created quite a sensation in Mus-
kegon.

The drill of the Life Savings crew,
Wednesday afternoon, drew a large
crowd of visitors, especially from the
city and vicinity. The steamer Maca-
taw carried hundreds of passengers,
anxious to witness this exhibition.
Owing to the illness of Capt. Morton,
the entire programme as laid down
could not be given, but was limited to
the exercises on the water with the life
boat, its capsizing, and self-righting.
The mortar drill and rescuing process
necessarily had to be postponed to an-
other occasion, much to the disappoint-
ment of the hundreds of spectators
thatched both piers of the harbor.
The maneuvers with the life-boat and
the swimming feats exhibited by the
crew were well received, and speak
credibly for the efficiency of the men,
in case of an emergency.

Foot races on the streets, occasion- ally.

Battle Creek is infested with the
gangs.

Is the condition of the wheat crop
this year shocking?

The wheat harvest is completed, and
a fine crop has been gathered.

The post office at Ottawa Beach has
been re-established for the season.

A fine rain shower on Monday—not
much water, but quite refreshing.

The assessed valuation of the city of
Grand Rapids, for 1890, is \$21,775,000.

The Republican State Convention
will be held at Grand Rapids, Septem-
ber 10.

Having a population of 25,000, Mus-
kegon will take rank as the fifth city
in the state.

In the absence of a clergyman no
services were held in the First Ref.
church Sunday afternoon.

The August term of the circuit court
of this county has been postponed by
Judge Arnold to September 1.

Tramps assaulted the night operator
at the Ferrysburg depot the other
night, bruising him severely about the
head.

The front of Dr. Van Putten's drug
store has received a new coat of paint,
and makes a vast difference in its ap-
pearance.

Services will be resumed in Hope
Church Sunday morning. Rev. J. T.
Bergen and family are expected home
this evening.

Lost an oil coat, on Ninth street, be-
tween River street and the tannery.
The finder will please leave the article
at the NEWS office.

Parties driving into the city, south-
complain about the bad atmosphere in
the neighborhood of one or two slaugh-
ter houses located there.

Converts to the number of two are
reported as the first fruits of the Ad-
vent teachings and services held in the
big tent on Market street.

Fishing at the resorts continues to
be good. It is much better now than
for the last two years. Muscallonges
are no longer a rarity; black bass
abounds, and perch is more than plen-
tiful.

This is the time of the year for fur-
niture men to arrange for their fall
purchases, and Grand Rapids has been
rushed with dealers. It is claimed that
the orders that will be left with manu-
facturers of the Valley City, this
month, will aggregate \$1,000,000.

No new wheat has as yet been mar-
keted, but samples brought in at the
Standard Roller Mills show that the
crop bids fair to be of exceptionally
fine quality. Yields of 32 bushels an
acre are reported as results of thresh-
ing. The price of wheat to-day is 82
cents for new and 84 for old.

J. W. Moore, a traveling salesman
for Allen, Sheldon & Co., of Detroit,
met with a painful accident three
miles south of this city Tuesday after-
noon. While returning from Graaf-
schap the horses became frightened
and Mr. Moore was thrown to the
ground and sustained a complete dislo-
cation of the right wrist. He was
taken to Dr. Mabb's office, who dressed
the arm. Wednesday Mr. Moore was
enabled to proceed to Detroit.

The first muscullong this season
was caught Friday last, by John Bren-
ner, of Grand Rapids, south east of
the Macatawa park dock. It measured
3 feet 5 inches. A still larger one was
caught by Mr. B. on Monday, and
shipped to Grand Rapids, where it was
bought by a group of enthusiastic citi-
zens and sent to the furniture buyers
at the Morton house, with their com-
pliments, and served for dinner. The
big fish was photographed before he
was eaten, and the head was sent to
Chicago to be properly mounted for
preservation.

During the past few weeks the ex-
amining physicians at the Soldiers'
home have been giving each of the in-
mates a personal examination, and as
a consequence a large number who
were pronounced physically able to care
for themselves have been discharged.
The action was made necessary by the
crowded condition of the home and the
reduced state of the home's finances.
The discharged veterans have made the
police and superintendents of poor quite
a little trouble. Most of them leave the
home with little or no money, and
generally fall into the hands of the
police who turn them over to the coun-
ty superintendents. The latter are able
to do very little for them, but usually
furnish transportation to those who
wish to go to their former homes.—
G. R. Democrat.

Muskegon has about 120 bicycle ri-
ders.

Chicago's census returns foot up
1,101,263.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance
in Zeeland.

Barnum, the showman, is 80 years
old and worth \$11,000,000.

Ionia has 4,497 population. Ann Ar-
bor 9,350, and Coldwater 5,200.

Rain is badly needed, especially by
the sandy belt along Lake Michigan.

The new residence for Jacob Van
der Veen, on Eighth street, is nearly
completed.

The foundation walls for the new
Notier-Verschure block, on Eighth
street, are nearly up.

A St. Joseph frog raiser has hatched
200,000 of them this season, and they
are nearly ready for the market.

Ladies interested in a lovely com-
plexion will do well to read the new
advertisement of Mrs. J. Elferdink, Jr.

Competition among the carryall dri-
vers has reduced the fare from the de-
pot "to any part of the City" to 5
cents.

The Steamer Lizzie Walsh, in its
capacity as ferry boat between the
several resorts, is doing a fine business
this season.

The latest reports from Washington
are not very favorable for the passage
of the Grand Haven public building
bill, this session.

Dealers in agricultural implements
are doing a good business this year.
Our neighbor, Ben Van Raalte, is on the

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF GOLD

FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Cream of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

TALKING ON PENSIONS.

Commissioner Baum Under Fire.
The President sent to the Senate the following nominations on the 15th inst.: Charles T. Stanton, of Connecticut, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Stonington, Conn.; J. J. Peterson, of West Virginia, to be Consul of the United States at Merida, Mexico; Withdrawn—Herman Nickles, of North Dakota, to be Consul of the United States at Barranquilla, Colombia; The appropriation to the State of Washington a section of public land for a Soldiers' Home and as a training ground for the State militia was taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate Finance Committee ordered a report on the bill appropriating \$350,000 for additional clerical force for the Pension Office, after agreeing to a motion that the general debate be limited to two hours. Mr. Dockery (Mo.) criticized the majority of the Committee on Appropriations for not reporting a bill making an appropriation to pay the pensions which would be granted under the dependent pension bill and introduced that bill. The appropriation would not be made before the November elections. Mr. Cannon said that the money would be appropriated and paid just as rapidly as the pension certificates were issued. After further debate of a rather heated nature the committee rose, the bill was passed and the House adjourned.

BASE-BALL.

Relative Positions of the Various Clubs in the Leading Organizations.

Players.				W.	L.	P.	Per.	National W.	L.	P.	Per.
Boston.....	43	37	53.9	Brooklyn.....	43	29	59.7	Philadelphia.....	42	38	52.7
Philadelphia.....	42	38	52.7	St. Louis.....	42	38	52.7	Chicago.....	38	43	47.0
Chicago.....	38	43	47.0	Cincinnati.....	43	29	59.7	Philadelphia.....	34	52	39.6
Philadelphia.....	34	52	39.6	Boston.....	43	28	60.6	New York.....	33	53	38.1
New York.....	33	53	38.1	Chicago.....	36	31	53.8	Pittsburgh.....	31	55	36.0
Pittsburgh.....	31	55	36.0	New York.....	30	41	42.3	Cleveland.....	29	57	33.8
Cleveland.....	29	57	33.8	Cleveland.....	29	57	33.8	Buffalo.....	19	67	22.4
Buffalo.....	19	67	22.4	Pittsburgh.....	35	33	51.5	American.....	W.	L.	P.
American.....	W.	L.	P.	Western.....	W.	L.	P.	Western.....	W.	L.	P.
Louisville.....	40	40	50.0	Milwaukee.....	41	39	54.0	Louisville.....	40	40	50.0
St. Louis.....	41	37	52.3	Minneapolis.....	42	38	52.3	St. Louis.....	41	37	52.3
St. Louis.....	39	37	51.3	Kansas City.....	36	30	54.0	Rochester.....	37	31	54.4
Rochester.....	37	31	54.4	Denver.....	33	31	51.5	Columbus.....	34	33	51.4
Columbus.....	34	33	51.4	St. Louis.....	32	30	51.6	Toledo.....	28	34	45.1
Toledo.....	28	34	45.1	Des Moines.....	27	37	42.1	Syracuse.....	27	37	42.1
Syracuse.....	27	37	42.1	Omaha.....	21	38	35.7	Brooklyn.....	18	47	27.7
Brooklyn.....	18	47	27.7	St. Paul.....	19	43	30.5	Ill.-Iowa.....	W.	L.	P.
Ill.-Iowa.....	W.	L.	P.	Interstate.....	W.	L.	P.	Ottawa.....	33	21	61.0
Ottawa.....	33	21	61.0	Evansville.....	41	35	53.9	Ottawa.....	33	21	61.0
Ottawa.....	33	21	61.0	Burlington.....	38	22	63.3	Monmouth.....	35	26	57.6
Monmouth.....	35	26	57.6	Terre Haute.....	31	28	52.5	Dubuque.....	31	24	56.3
Dubuque.....	31	24	56.3	Quincy.....	31	30	50.3	Aurora.....	31	24	56.3
Aurora.....	31	24	56.3	Peoria.....	25	29	46.2	Chicago.....	29	29	50.0
Chicago.....	29	29	50.0	St. Paul.....	21	28	43.8	Joliet.....	21	28	43.8
Joliet.....	21	28	43.8	St. Paul.....	19	43	30.5	Stirling.....	17	42	28.8
Stirling.....	17	42	28.8								

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Many Killed by a Terrible Explosion of Powder.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred at King's powder-mills, on the Little Miami Railroad, twenty-nine miles east of Cincinnati. Six persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured. Two empty freight cars were being rolled into a sidetrack, where a car containing 500 kegs of gunpowder was standing. As the cars struck there was an explosion, and immediately after another car containing 800 kegs of gunpowder exploded, making 1,300 kegs altogether. William Franley, a brakeman in the service of the Little Miami, was standing on one of the empty cars when the explosion occurred. His body must have been blown to atoms, for no trace of it has yet been found. Five other persons, supposed to be employees of the powder company, were killed.

SANE MEN IN A MADHOUSE.

Sensational Charges Made by an Ex-Keeper at the Ward's Island Insane Asylum.
EX-KEEPER JAMES J. KENNY, of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, New York City, is preparing for an assault upon the asylum authorities for the purpose of liberating a dozen alleged insane patients, who, Mr. Kenny is confident, from a long acquaintance, are as sane as, and better citizens than, the physicians in charge of the institution. One of the most important of these cases is that of James Frain, at present an inmate of Ward I. Frain has been in the asylum for three years. He is a sailmaker by trade, thirty-five years old, and without any friends in the country. Kenny says that Frain is absolutely sane, and that he has been so for over two years.

LOSS OF \$1,000,000.

The Security Warehouse at Minneapolis Destroyed with All Its Contents.

The large seven-story warehouse of the Security Warehouse Company on First street and Fourth avenue north, owned by Wood & Morse, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, at Minneapolis, entailing a loss of nearly \$1,000,000. The fire caught upon the second floor of the building and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It soon spread to the upper floors, which were filled with agricultural implements, while on the fourth floor were 500 tons of binding twine, which added fuel to the flames.

EMIN PASHA'S SUCCESSOR.

Captain HUNTER B. MCKAY, R. E., a native of Montreal, has been appointed Resident at Uganda under the Imperial British East Africa Company. He thus becomes the virtual successor of Emin Pasha, though in an adjoining province and in a different service, Emin having held his position from the Khedive of Egypt.

Under \$25,000 B-and.

JAMES A. SIMMONS, who has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for aiding and abetting Peter J. Claassen in the embezzling of the \$622,000 of the Sixth National Bank, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields at New York. He waived examination, and bail was fixed at \$25,000.

It adorns in England.

The poverty of the crop outlook in England may be inferred from the report that the dignified Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered the clergy of "his hall" of the country to pray for fine weather. Some recent reports have told that the fields are flooded so badly that vast quantities of hay are rotting on the ground, and the wheat refuses to grow. These statements have been denied by some cable correspondents, and people here have not known what to believe from the contradictory accounts.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

A NEW and dangerous counterfeit of the \$2 silver certificate has recently been put in circulation in New York and some of the Western cities. It is described as having a check-letter B, bears the signatures of W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer. The seal is of large size and brick-red in color. The counterfeit can best be detected by the color of the seal and the irregular numbering of the note.

A SPECIAL train on the Southern Central Road of New York, carrying Superintendent Titus, struck a carriage containing five ladies at the grade crossing two miles north of Owego. Three of the women—Mrs. Cleveland, wife of ex-Sheriff Cleveland, of Tioga County, Mrs. James Shaw, and Mrs. Avery Whitmarsh—were instantly killed. Mrs. Thomas Beahan and Mrs. Harvey Van Duser were caught in the pilot of the locomotive and carried some distance. They were badly injured, but it is thought they will recover.

GEN. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first candidate of the Republican party for President, died at the home of his adopted daughter, the wife of Col. H. M. Porter, in New York City. Death was due to inflammation of the bowels. There were present at the bedside his son, Lieut. J. C. Fremont of the Navy, and his physician, Dr. William J. Morton.

GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK died at his residence, 175 West Fifty-eighth street, New York City, in the 62d year of his age. He had suffered from an attack of the grip since last winter, and his death was due to a relapse. Clinton Bowen Fisk was born in Livingston County, New York, Dec. 8, 1828. His father afterward moved to Michigan, where Clinton acquired his education and



CLINTON B. FISK.

managed to support himself by working for various farmers. In 1850 he married a Miss J. A. Crippen and entered into mercantile business with her father and brother at Coldwater. During the war Mr. Fisk, who had been commissioned a Brigadier General, was on duty in the West and did active and efficient service. In 1865 he was brevetted Major General. In 1888 Gen. Fisk, who had long been prominent as a prohibitionist, was a candidate for the Presidency on the third party ticket.

The colored people at Asbury Park, N. J., are to hold a mass meeting to protest against their treatment. A special part of the beach has been set apart for their use, and although the beach is private property they claim that they are being boycotted.

PHILADELPHIA was visited by a destructive fire that consumed the planing mill of H. T. Atkinson and the extensive wall-paper manufacturing establishment of Carey Brothers, which was separated from Atkinson's mill property by a narrow street. Carey Brothers estimate their loss at \$500,000, the building costing \$200,000, and their stock, machinery, patterns, designs, etc., being worth \$300,000. Their insurance is \$202,000. Mr. Atkinson places his loss at between \$50,000 and \$50,000 on his planing-mill property, stable, and lumber yard. His insurance foots up \$28,500. Dwelling houses on Nevada street were damaged to the extent of \$6,000, and other small losses to surrounding property will aggregate \$5,000 more, making the total loss nearly \$600,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

MISS GEORGIANA COCKROFT, of Providence, R. I., has been arrested for fraudulently using the mails. She had been running a matrimonial agency, and men in Montana claimed they sunk \$150 in it and secured no wives.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

A LANSING (Mich.) dispatch says: The Bureau of Farm Statistics estimates that Michigan's wheat crop will be 18,551,540 bushels, the southern counties furnishing 15,744,000, the central 2,552,000, and the northern 516,000. This is an average of 13.13 bushels per acre, or over four million bushels less than last year's crop, which reached nearly twenty-three million bushels.

At Milwaukee the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias unanimously elected George B. Shaw as Supreme Chancellor, the head of the order in the world. The complete list of officers elected by the Supreme Lodge is as follows:

Supreme Chancellor—George B. Shaw, Eau Claire, Wis.; Supreme Vice Chancellor—W. W. Blackwell, Hennepin, Ky.; Supreme Prelate—Ellis T. Blackmer, San Diego, Cal.; Supreme Master of Exchequer—S. J. Wiley, Wilmington, Del.; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.; Supreme Master-at-Arms—G. H. Morrison, San Francisco; Grand Secretary of Endowment Rank—W. B. Kennedy, Chicago; Supreme Inner Guard—Dr. M. C. Barkwell, Cleveland, Wyo.; Supreme Outer Guard—J. W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

NEAR Sidney, Neb., cowboys amused themselves by firing at telegraph wires and insulators, cutting every wire with their bullets and severing communication with the West and the Pacific coast.

FOURTEEN families of colored people, who have returned to Topeka, Kan., from Oklahoma, say that everything is burning up down there, and that the settlers are leaving as fast as they can get away. Crops there will be a most a total failure.

A CYCLONE or hurricane struck the little city of Lake City, located on Lake Pepin, about seventy miles below St. Paul, and a large number of people were killed by the sinking of a steamer. The steamer Sea Wing was coming up the lake about 9 o'clock at night, and when opposite the city the storm struck it fairly and sent it to the bottom. There were on board some 350 people from Diamond Bluff, and about fifty more were on a barge which was in tow. The loss of life runs over two hundred at the lowest.

THE announcement is made that the Pennsylvania Railway Company has gained control of the Chicago Stock Yards. The Chicago Junction Railways

and Union Stock Yards Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$13,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 is paid in. The principal incorporators are W. J. Sewell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company. The business of the company is to buy, sell, and otherwise deal in the capital stock of the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. These are the Chicago Stock Yards about which there has been considerable talk and the control of which was thought would go into the hands of Vanderbilt. It looks now as though the Pennsylvania Railway Company will have the control of them. The main office of the company will be in New York. Among the other incorporators besides those mentioned above are William C. Lane, A. R. Horiman, George H. Taylor, Daniel R. Griswold, Augustus Fielding, Arthur L. Shipman and A. H. Gregory, of New York.

CHARLES POWLESSEN, of Lincoln, Neb., has been arrested, charged with counterfeiting.

In regard to White-Cap outrages the Attorney General of Indiana said that the Governor could do nothing; that the prosecutions must rest entirely with the local courts; that the Governor could not engage local prosecutors because there was no fund for that purpose, and that nothing can be done except through the Legislature.

An Arizona cattle-raiser was received as a patient at the Pasteur Institute in New York, the other day, minus a portion of his right ear, and his left hand showed the marks of an animal's tooth. A skunk had eaten off the portion missing from his ear and the bites in the hand were received while he was battling with and killing the animal. He was first bitten while asleep.

At the school election in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Liberals carried three, and perhaps four, precincts, giving them a majority of Board of Education provided for in the new school law. There are five precincts in all. Receiver Dyer resigned his receivership of church property, and asked the court to appoint his successor as soon as possible.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THE Rev. Father Peter Verdagner, of San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed Bishop of Brownsville, Texas.

A DIRECTOR of the Maryland penitentiary says that ex-State Treasurer Archer is not only a very sick man, but that his mind is becoming affected and that he will be insane or perhaps dead inside of three months. Archer is serving a term of five years on a charge of embezzlement to which he pleaded guilty.

THE refinery of the Southern Cotton Seed Oil Mills, near Atlanta, Ga., has been destroyed by fire. More than 200,000 gallons of oil was lost by the bursting of tanks. Loss, \$100,000.

THE Court House at Hazard, Perry County, Ky., has been burned down, with many valuable papers and some money, the work of outlaws. Judge Lilly will attempt to hold court there, the first in three years. National Guard companies at Harrodsburg, Lexington and Frankfort have been ordered to the scene. Part will reach there in advance of the Judge and part will escort him across the mountain.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

THE Arkansas Republican State convention declined to place a Republican ticket in the field and formally endorsed the Union Labor ticket, headed by the Rev. N. B. Fizer for Governor.

THE President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: War—Col. Peekman Dabarry, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier General. State—B. Bowser, of Cincinnati, to be Consul of the United States at Sierra Leone.

An Orrville, Ohio, dispatch says: Ex-Lieutenant Governor John G. Warlick, of Massillon, has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth Congressional District as a candidate for the seat now held by Major McKinley. Two days and a night were spent in balloting, there being seven leading candidates. Warlick was elected with Gov. Hoadly in 1883, and with him was defeated in 1885. He is interested in extensive coal mines in Ohio and has large milling interests at Massillon. His past political career began and ended with the lieutenant governorship. He is of Irish descent, a representative business man and about sixty-five years old.

THE following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

Thomas L. McIlhenny, Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; Lieut. Col. R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster General, U. S. A.; G. I. Wellington, Assistant Treasurer, Baltimore; Charles Wilmer, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; Henry C. Mahaffy, Marshal for Delaware; H. N. Allen, of Ohio, Secretary of Legation to Korea; G. W. Fishback, of Missouri, Secretary of Legation to Buenos Ayres; A. C. Moore, of West Virginia, Minister to Spain; William W. J. Holloway, of Indiana, Stratford, Ont.; W. P. Pierce, Trinidad; C. D. Joslyn, Michigan, Windsor, Ont.; J. E. Hayden, of the District of Columbia, Breslau, Receivers of Public Monies—Alpheus P. Hanson, at San Diego, Wyo.; John W. Clark, at Independence, Cal.; H. J. Nickerson, at Lander, Wyo.; M. C. Barrow, at Douglas, Wyo.; Registers of Land—J. L. Stotts, San Juan, Wyo.; E. F. Cheney, Lander, Wyo.; J. E. Evans, Douglas, Wyo.; A. J. Johnson, Lander, Cal.; E. W. Ritter, Durango, Colo.; R. C. Rodgers, of California, to be Commissioner for Alaska.

Adam E. King of Maryland, Consul General at Paris; John T. Stow, Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Cal.; Louis H. Walters, Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia; C. P. Joslyn, Indian Agent at Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota.

THE President has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Col. Alexander McD. McCook, Sixth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General; Maj. Augustus G. Robinson, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE President has approved the act for the admission of Wyoming.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has directed a favorable report on a bill to revive the rank of Lieutenant General of the army. The bill permits the President to appoint to that office an officer distinguished for skill and bravery in the late war, and the office is to expire upon his retirement.

THE following order has been issued by the President: "The death of John C. Fremont, a Major General on the retired list of the army of the United States, is an event calling for some appropriate expression of the national sorrow and of grateful appreciation of his public services. His career was full of adventurous and useful discovery, and of devoted and conspicuous services both in civil and mili-

tary affairs. He opened the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and gave value to his discoveries by adding to create an American State on the Pacific coast. It is therefore ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the executive departments of this city until after the funeral shall have taken place."

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

SEVEN HUNDRED persons were killed by a recent cyclone in Arabia, which did immense damage to houses and plantations.

ROMANIA has notified Bulgaria of the presence of numerous Russian agents on the Russian frontier of both countries, and suggests that the two co-operate in a movement to expel the intriguers.

THE American riflemen at Berlin have received telegrams expressing thanks for their greetings from the sovereigns of Austria, Germany, Italy, Saxony, Baden, and Bavaria.

A CONSTANTINOPLE cable says: According to advices received here a number of Armenian peasants at Alakiles who failed to pay their taxes were burned alive by Turkish Zaptiehs.

A ST. PETERSBURG cable says: Fire has destroyed 250 houses in Maidan, government of Nijni-Novgorod. Six men and one girl were killed. A conflagration has occurred at Wassilkovo by which 323 dwellings were destroyed and seven persons were burned to death.

JOHN HART murdered his mother at Ballynecole, Ireland, and chopped the unfortunate woman's body to pieces. The monster was discovered lying beside the corpse of his victim and eating the flesh.

THE Stanley-Tennant wedding occurred at Westminster Abbey, London, on the 12th inst. There was a distinguished attendance, notably among the guests being Gladstone. Nothing but his indomitable force of will enabled Stanley to go through the ceremony, and he was obliged to beg permission to sit during a portion of the hour it lasted. He had arrived at the altar at 1:45. The bride, Miss Dorothy Tennant, was the picture of health and blushed deeply when she found herself the observed of the admiring thousands. Stanley and Miss Tennant entered the majestic structure amid the pealing of bells and playing of the wedding march on the two organs—one on each side of the choir—and took their places before the altar. The bride was attended by two pages, each three years of age, and seven bridesmaids, six of them attired in white in the fashion of the time of Charles I.

NEWS has been received of a raid by the Zemmour tribe on the camp of the Sultan's son near Salee, Africa. The camp was taken completely by surprise. Troops and slaves were mercilessly slaughtered by the raiders, and fifteen prisoners were burned alive.

THE cable between Halifax and Bermuda is now open for business.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

C. C. TERRY, who claims to be a relative of the late Judge Terry, of California, has been arrested in New York on a charge of embezzling \$610 from Burking & Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

TWELVE HUNDRED carpenters at Denver have gone on a strike out of sympathy for the striking machine woodworkers and bench mill men, 600 of whom went out several weeks ago. The result is a stoppage of building.

THE Pope's expected death has caused excitement among Catholics in Canada, and has led to the suggestion that Cardinal Taschereau succeed him.

SPECIAL telegrams to Bradstreet indicate that general trade throughout the country has still further felt the restraining influence of the midsummer season.

The severity of the hot weather in Missouri and Nebraska has resulted in a drought. Early crops are being lost, and the loss to crops from drought in Nebraska is estimated at \$1,000,000. One effect of the extreme heat west has been an advance in the prices of canned goods. There is no improvement in iron or steel prices or demand, contrary to expectation and prediction. At some points, notably west, prices of iron ore are lower. Anthracite coal is firm and in fair demand. The outlook is for a further advance in price. The July dry goods trade opened, but has improved this week both with agents and jobbers, owing to enlarged demand for fall dress goods at first and second hands. The late hot weather has quickened the demand for wash dress fabrics from jobbers. Hair wool is very dull on reduced demand from manufacturers and proposed tariff changes; cotton was depressed, but closed steadily, and but little below last week's closing. August delivery wheat is closing early unfavorable. The total crop of wheat is slightly weaker on good crop advices. Business failures number 134 in the United States this week, against 102 last week, and 218 the week last year. Canada had 32 this week, against 13 last week. The total number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date is 5,702, against 6,255 in a like portion of 1888.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS—Fair to Good.....	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Common.....	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50 @ 4.00
SHEEP—No. 1.....	3.00 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.88 @ .88 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.35 @ .37
COAL—No. 2.....	.35 @ .37
RYE—No. 2.....	.48 @ .50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.14 @ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, 16.....	.07 @ .07 1/2
POTATOES—Fresh.....	.12 @ .13
POTATOES—Choice new per bushel.....	5.00 @ 5.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00 @ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.10 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84 1/2 @ .85 1/2
COIN—No. 1 White.....	.35 1/2 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33 @ .34
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	4.50 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.89 @ .90
CORN—No. 2.....	.35 1/2 @ .36 1/2
COIN—No. 2.....	.32 @ .33
RYE—No. 2.....	.61 @ .63
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84 1/2 @ .85 1/2
COIN—No. 2.....	.35 1/2 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.33 @ .34
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.86 1/2 @ .87 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.35 1/2 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 1/2 @ .33 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.45 @ .46
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.49 @ .51
DETROIT.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.89 @ .91
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.37 1/2 @ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.34 @ .35
ALTO.	
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	3.50 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.86 @ .86 1/2
COIN—No. 2.....	.41 1/2 @ .42 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Light.....	3.75 @ 4.25
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00 @ 5.00
EAST LEBREY.	
CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.25 @ 5.51
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.86 @ .86 1/2
COIN—No. 2.....	.45 @ .45 1/2
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.35 @ .37

TEN SCORE ARE LOST.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A CYCLONE.

Capitalizing on a Steamer on Lake Pepin—Half a Hundred People Killed Between St. Paul and White Bear Lake—Narrow Escape of a Trainload of Passengers.

(St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch.)
Devastation visited Minnesota and Wisconsin Sunday, and the death-list already runs up into the hundreds. A cyclone swooped to the earth among the summer resorts north of here and the bodies that are strewn along the shores of the lakes bear witness to its awful work. The most appalling news of the storm comes from Red Wing, Minn.

The steamer Sea Wing left Red Wing, Minn., in the afternoon with 250 passengers on board, bound for Lake City, where the State encampment of the State militia is in progress. At several small towns along the shores of Lake Pepin enough more people were taken on board to make about 350 when the boat reached its destination. A barge was in tow which carried 100 of this number.

Late in the afternoon the party re-embarked for home and was in the middle of the lake off Lake City when the cyclone struck the little city. The boat became unmanageable at once. The barge was cut loose and after an hour drifted to shore with about twenty people on board. The other 200 or more were drowned. It is impossible at this time to give names, but among the dead are some of the best known and most prominent people of Red Wing and vicinity.

A number of bodies are already washed ashore and the citizens have formed a voluntary police service to patrol the shores and watch for others. The storm did great damage to property in and about Lake City, but no lives were destroyed on the shore so far as reported.

Fifty people have been killed near White Bear Lake, the most attractive and thickly populated resort in this city, hundreds of persons from this city, Minneapolis, Chicago, and other towns in this section being in the habit of going there for Sunday.

Base Lake is a spot that tempts many lovers of fishing, the anglers gathering there and camping out in large numbers. It is said that many persons were killed there.

Lake Johanna has not a large summer population, but the few there did not escape unharmed. Five are reported killed there.

A young man drove in from Lake Kohlmann with the information that at least two persons had been killed and over 100 injured at that point.

The storm first struck the farm of James J. Hill, the President of the Great Northern railway, twenty miles north of here, wrecking several buildings and killing three farm laborers as well as several head of stock. The fury of the storm was fearful and everything in its path was swept away.

The place where the cyclone struck the ground and caused loss of life was on the shore of Lake Gervase

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An interesting summary of the more important doings of our neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

The following Michigan pensions have been granted:

Original invalid—Samuel Conklin (deceased), alias Samuel Browning, Lawton; W. Doan, Kalamazoo; David I. Fritz, Foltz; Christopher Hupert, Detroit; John Bolden, Grand Rapids; James K. Valley, Elkirk; Chas. M. Braddock, Hamilton; John Priest, Bangor; Ambrose Allen, Cranen; John Deuel Johnson, Lacota; John C. Squires, Mason; Edwin M. Loveland, Melita; Stephen A. Conklin, Hartford; John M. Wahl, Port Huron; Charles Montney, Emmet; John Koopka, Reese; Daniel E. Coon, Midland; John W. Byron, Ingerson; Centerville; Lewis H. Brockway, Saginaw City; Nicholas Conklin, Kalamazoo; Lewis J. Crawford, Ashland; John M. Wilson, South Montrose; Abraham D. Carlson, Diamond Lake; Daniel M. Alcumbrack, Grand Rapids; John C. Griffin, Detroit; Edward B. Simpson, Burton; Byron Stevens, Fremont; Benjamin B. Baptiste, Detroit; Timothy Rowe, Cambria Mills; Daniel W. Altmanburg, Ithaca; John DeWitt, Potteryville; John Duckering, Milford; Alonzo Wall, Holly; Chas. H. Loper, Harbor Springs.

Increase—Benjamin Hewitt, Clio; Robert A. De Gollor, Northport; Darius Dunning, Harca City; Francis Russell, Detroit; Pomeroy Canfield, Danby; Thomas Pollard, Freeland; Fredland Gray, Grand Rapids; Luman Harris, Standish; Charles E. Henry, Greenville; Charles Shaw, Cheboygan; George Woolley, Bennington; Patrick E. O'Brien, Cheboygan; Matthew Field, DuSable; Hollis Woodard, Adrian; Eliza Pratt, Hillsdale; Chilton R. Kunnels, Corning; John H. Baldwin, Ganges; Cyrus King, Buchanan; John S. Paul, Moreau; John DeWitt, Cheboygan; James E. Erskine, Cheboygan; Chas. M. Slater, Detroit; George C. North, Adrian; Silas A. Howe, Holly; Nelson F. Bowen, Kalamazoo; Jonathan McFall, Rockford; Ira Ingalls, Jackson; John DeWitt, Cheboygan; Howard C. Kibbe, Harrisville; James Gibbs, Meigs; Hiram Hadden, Kalamazoo; David Grant, Detroit; John Y. Hatfield, East Rapids; Elijah H. Lam, Midland; Edward Foreman, Jackson; James E. Erskine, Cheboygan; William H. Parker, Pine Run; Abner McKay (Soldiers' Home), Grand Rapids; Ulysses D. Wheaton, Kalamazoo; Wm. A. Jackson, Algonquin; Wm. T. Gilpin, Beria, Mich.; George E. Frighton, Joseph C. Barnum, Spring Lake; George Davidson, Corey; David Camp, Grand Rapids; Soldiers' Home; John S. Gordon, Tekonsha; Jacob H. Reed, Six Lakes; Andrew J. French, Saginaw; Luther M. Hill, Cheboygan; John E. Erskine, Cheboygan; National Military Home; Frank Boyd, Pontiac; Granger F. Anson, Bellevue; Edmund C. Morris, Big Rapids; Charles Edmund, St. Vester.

Release—John T. Craig, Cambria; William Staley, Plainfield; Jacob K. Strayer, Riverdale; William Vandewater, Kalamazoo; Patrick H. Burke, Kalamazoo; Charles E. Marsh, Cambria; George Frisby, Freeport; Marvin Anton, Gladwin; Richard A. Brown, Brighton; Pontiac; Stephen L. George, Lansing.

Original Widows, etc.—Sophia J. widow of Otis E. Ballard, Somerset; William, father of John Cameron, Grand Rapids (Soldiers' Home); Elsie E. widow of John E. Ballard, Grand Rapids; Mary J. widow of Samuel Cullin, alias Samuel Brown, Lawton; Susan, mother of David Sheesley, Mason; Pauline C. Luecher, former widow of John Myers, Marshall; Robert, father of Ansel Engle, Mosherville.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture the following changes were made in the corps of instructors:

As professor of mathematics to fill the vacancy left by Prof. Carpenter's resignation, Dr. Frank J. Simpson, U. S. A., detailed by the Government as instructor in military science, was elected. He has been stationed here two years, and is very popular with both faculty and students. He will probably resign from the university.

The resignation of Prof. Anderson, of the department of English literature, was accepted, and Prof. Howard Edwards, of the Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., was appointed to the vacancy. He has taught there for the past five years.

To fill the vacancy in the entomological department, made by A. B. Cordier's resignation, Dr. Frank J. Simpson, of the class of '83, was appointed.

David Anderson resigns as assistant in the horticultural department and Howard Hall, class of '90, will take his place.

Mr. Campbell resigns as foreman of the wood shops and Albert Curtis, of Lansing, is appointed to his place. He will also have charge of the new foundry, which is soon to be put in operation.

Frank Hall, instructor in mathematics, resigns to take a place under the Government on the geodetic survey, and his place is filled by William Meyers, of the class of '90.

Henry Thurtell, instructor in mathematics, is promoted to an assistant professorship and his salary raised.

Prof. Eugene Davenport, who was placed at the head of the agricultural department a year ago, was appointed permanent professor. All the changes are to take effect at the end of this term.

Michigan patents: William E. Hill, Kalamazoo, logstop and roller; Alice L. Hobbs, Kalamazoo, hair bang; Charles H. Leonard, Grand Rapids, ice rack for refrigerators; Wm. T. Lorimer, Detroit, device for supporting legs of trousers; James B. Martin, Grand Rapids, dust arrester; Benjamin McKillen, Bad Axe, threshing machine; Orville M. Moore, Jackson, automatic grain scales; Charles H. Muckenberry, Detroit, apparatus for casting traps; Robert North, Bloomer, portable fence; Thomas O. Perry, Tecumseh, windmill; Joseph M. Segur, Adrian, hand corn planter (reissue); Charles N. Shaw, Petoskey, scoop; Augustus Torrey, Detroit, passenger recorder; Charles G. West, North Star, car wheel.

The regular monthly crop report issued from the State Department at Lansing, compiled from the reports of 820 correspondents, gives the acreage of wheat 36,205 less than one year ago, and this, with the rust and large amount of "smut" reported, reduces the probable yield in excess of 4,000,000 bushels, stated in a special bulletin. The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed during June was 928,539, and the total number for the eleven months previous, 14,012,430. The area planted to corn is 6 per cent. less than in average years.

The average condition is 91 in the southern, 92 in the central, and 103 per cent. in the northern counties. The condition of oats is 96 in the southern counties and 97 in other sections. The area of potatoes planted is 3 per cent. less than the average, and the condition is 96 per cent. Meadows and pastures are slightly below, and clover sowed this year above the average. The apple crop will not exceed 50 per cent. of an average. The condition of both apples and peaches has materially declined during the month, some correspondents reporting a total failure.

The population of Ionia is 4,497.

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—In the following table are shown the approximate acreage and yield of wheat in 1889 and an estimate of the yield in 1890. The totals for 1889 and the acreage of the present crop are obtained from the farm statistics returned by supervisors, while the estimated yield for 1890 is furnished by crop correspondents. For a number of townships from which the farm statistics have not yet been received, the crops of each year have been estimated, the crops of previous years being used as a basis. The total product in 1889, as herein shown, was 22,945,198 bushels and the probable yield this year 18,851,540 bushels. The average per acre in 1889 ranged from 10.79 in Newaygo to 21.74 in Saginaw County. The estimates for 1890 range from 8.13 in Eaton to 17.82 in Cass County. The averages for the State were 16.11 in 1889 and 11.13 in 1890.

Southern & Western counties.	Crop of 1889.		Crop of 1890.	
	Acre.	Bushels.	Acre.	Probable yield.
Alcona.....	41,756	646,838	45,126	712,261
Barry.....	42,963	637,718	44,871	690,294
Berrien.....	38,134	727,547	41,339	658,944
Branch.....	38,442	598,173	40,225	533,004
Calamoun.....	70,386	1,124,228	72,779	988,506
Cass.....	45,753	833,274	50,119	698,116
Climon.....	51,881	910,312	49,022	493,223
East.....	43,365	725,233	45,773	351,906
Genesee.....	26,601	810,494	41,263	497,440
Hillsdale.....	44,691	601,341	43,331	604,646
Ingham.....	35,058	566,337	34,531	588,580
Ionia.....	43,629	737,263	45,889	599,756
Jackson.....	56,613	735,979	56,311	725,800
Kalamazoo.....	57,491	972,178	62,897	901,322
Kent.....	38,794	552,797	41,118	629,042
Lapeer.....	40,403	695,730	41,713	461,338
Leelanau.....	45,498	662,957	42,012	682,678
Livingston.....	43,699	681,717	40,951	437,013
Macomb.....	31,023	531,683	20,776	329,023
Manistee.....	27,890	453,770	20,108	365,236
Oakland.....	36,231	589,770	36,945	598,586
Ontonagon.....	22,474	347,808	23,368	347,891
Shiawassee.....	38,178	706,935	35,778	329,396
St. Clair.....	23,797	392,898	21,370	242,132
St. Joseph.....	50,940	734,931	57,715	897,467
Van Buren.....	30,739	486,370	32,751	679,410
Washtenaw.....	42,019	617,507	42,370	618,670
Wayne.....	20,304	323,062	16,331	215,748
Totals.....	1,185,800	19,141,267	1,192,357	15,783,903

Cent'l Cos.	7,744	164,405	7,930	106,992
Barry.....	21,232	320,130	21,026	219,511
Branch.....	28,230	5,88,807	28,502	438,361
Isabella.....	13,891	176,895	13,387	187,681
Macosta.....	7,934	89,823	8,073	123,697
Monmouth.....	2,938	2,938,684	2,938	2,938,684
Montcalm.....	20,277	374,414	22,800	296,406
Muskegon.....	4,907	59,547	5,106	78,786
Newaygo.....	9,734	101,090	9,523	123,864
Ontonagon.....	7,233	85,646	7,375	85,646
Oscoda.....	11,319	51,343	12,782	202,942
Saginaw.....	21,168	325,693	22,042	242,926
Tuscola.....	27,053	578,806	25,423	386,058
Totals.....	120,734	3,312,108	121,531	2,551,731
North'l Cos.	38,723	491,821	33,383	315,884
Totals.....	1,424,533	22,945,198	1,436,201	18,851,540

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture the following changes were made in the corps of instructors:

As professor of mathematics to fill the vacancy left by Prof. Carpenter's resignation, Dr. Frank J. Simpson, U. S. A., detailed by the Government as instructor in military science, was elected. He has been stationed here two years, and is very popular with both faculty and students. He will probably resign from the university.

The resignation of Prof. Anderson, of the department of English literature, was accepted, and Prof. Howard Edwards, of the Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., was appointed to the vacancy. He has taught there for the past five years.

To fill the vacancy in the entomological department, made by A. B. Cordier's resignation, Dr. Frank J. Simpson, of the class of '83, was appointed.

David Anderson resigns as assistant in the horticultural department and Howard Hall, class of '90, will take his place.

Mr. Campbell resigns as foreman of the wood shops and Albert Curtis, of Lansing, is appointed to his place. He will also have charge of the new foundry, which is soon to be put in operation.

Frank Hall, instructor in mathematics, resigns to take a place under the Government on the geodetic survey, and his place is filled by William Meyers, of the class of '90.

Henry Thurtell, instructor in mathematics, is promoted to an assistant professorship and his salary raised.

Prof. Eugene Davenport, who was placed at the head of the agricultural department a year ago, was appointed permanent professor. All the changes are to take effect at the end of this term.

Michigan patents: William E. Hill, Kalamazoo, logstop and roller; Alice L. Hobbs, Kalamazoo, hair bang; Charles H. Leonard, Grand Rapids, ice rack for refrigerators; Wm. T. Lorimer, Detroit, device for supporting legs of trousers; James B. Martin, Grand Rapids, dust arrester; Benjamin McKillen, Bad Axe, threshing machine; Orville M. Moore, Jackson, automatic grain scales; Charles H. Muckenberry, Detroit, apparatus for casting traps; Robert North, Bloomer, portable fence; Thomas O. Perry, Tecumseh, windmill; Joseph M. Segur, Adrian, hand corn planter (reissue); Charles N. Shaw, Petoskey, scoop; Augustus Torrey, Detroit, passenger recorder; Charles G. West, North Star, car wheel.

The regular monthly crop report issued from the State Department at Lansing, compiled from the reports of 820 correspondents, gives the acreage of wheat 36,205 less than one year ago, and this, with the rust and large amount of "smut" reported, reduces the probable yield in excess of 4,000,000 bushels, stated in a special bulletin. The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed during June was 928,539, and the total number for the eleven months previous, 14,012,430. The area planted to corn is 6 per cent. less than in average years.

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CAPT. WILLIAMS' SPEECH

In Support of the National Election Law—Necessity of an Honest Ballot.

In the debate in the House on the Federal election bill, Capt. Williams, of the Dayton (Ohio) district, made a short speech, which received special attention from the fact that the speaker and his family are closely identified with the South. Following are extracts:

"I approach this question with the frank admission that I look at it with the eyes of a soldier of the Union army, anxious to secure what I believe to be the legitimate results of the late war, not with the desire to humiliate the proud people of the South. My father was born in Virginia, my mother was born in Texas, and my children were born in Tennessee. Therefore, by the ties of an ancestral blood and domestic affection I am bound to the people of the South in a bond of sympathy that would prevent me from doing them an intentional injustice. I honor their bravery, I admire but deplore the determined struggle their statesmen have made for the last twenty-five years to regain in the halls of Congress what they lost on the field of battle. But is an American citizen I believe that the time has come when, in elections for President and members of Congress, the elector, white or black, shall be protected by the strong arm of the National Government in securing a free ballot and in having an honest count. I will not here discuss whether the nation was wise in giving negroes the right of suffrage, but in the swirl of the battle's fierce flame the shackles it made them slaves were melted, and Art. 15 of the Constitution placed in their hands the ballot and clothed them in the sacred mantle of American citizenship, and I believe it to be our duty to protect them in exercising the right to vote for the candidate of their choice without question and without restraint.

"Beside, there is nothing in the measure under discussion that will prevent the State Government and the people of the South from throwing around a free ballot such restrictions as wise statesmanship would suggest as best for the local self-government of the South. But we do insist that in electing members of Congress the colored man's ballot shall express his sentiments. A member of Congress elected from the South legislates not for his section but for the nation; and if he holds his seat by fraud and violence the outrage is not local but national, and is felt in Ohio as well as in South Carolina. Gentlemen object to the bill because its provisions have a tendency to centralize the Government of the people in the hands of the United States officials. I admit that such is the fact. I believe in a strong National Government. One of the lessons of the late war taught the people of the South was that this Union is not a rope of sand, held together at the will of the States, but that it is an adamant chain, held together by the voice and vote of the citizens of a nation, by a people who are determined, if it is necessary, to preserve one country and one flag, to wipe out every vestige of State rights and relegate the doctrine of State sovereignty to the traditions of the past.

"The Republican party is a bold, progressive party; it takes no step backward; its march is always forward. We believe that taxation and representation go hand in hand; that taxation without representation is the creed of tyrants and the gospel of absolute monarchy.

"We believe in a strong Government, one able to protect its citizens from wrong and oppression in a foreign land, and also in the humble cabin of the negro of the South. We believe in a law that is so far-reaching that the most powerful and proudest citizen is not above its influence, and that the poorest, feeblest citizen in the nation can safely rest beneath its protecting power. Therefore, in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Skinner) as to what I would consider a stronger bill, I answer, a national election law, plain, explicit, and well guarded, with heavy penalties for violation incorporated therein, for the election of President, Vice President, and members of Congress.

"The loyal people of the nation demand that the certificates held by members of Congress shall be untainted by fraud and violence, and be an honest expression of the majority of the voters of each Congressional district. They have waited patiently for the evidence of honest elections in the South, their hearts have grown sick and tired of the continuous tale of fraud and violence that meets each succeeding Congress on the threshold of the Capitol, and I state it as my deliberate judgment that unless we have an honest ballot and an honest count the day is not far distant when a 'Federal election law,' and not an extension of the supervisory system already on the statute book, will be enacted and enforced."

As much from mobs as kings; From you as me."

Southern Opposition to the Election Bill. The Lodge-Rowell election bill has roused the familiar Southern politicians' slogan. From Virginia to Texas the Southern partisan papers are furiously denouncing the so-called "force bill," indignation being the most intense in the sections where the cheating is the worst and ballot-boxes are outraged with the largest share of impunity—namely, in the cotton States. Southern chambers of commerce are joining with Southern newspapers in demanding that there shall be no interference with their sacred right of doing Republicans out of members of Congress. There is much bombast and fanaticism about "the liberty of the press" by this bill—the liberty to disfranchise Republican voters, to stuff ballot-boxes, and to steal Republican seats in Congress. This is one of the "State rights" with which they propose there shall be no interference.

One point is conceded by all these shriekers—namely, that this bill will destroy the Republican party. The Richmond Times says: "Whatever may be the outcome, Republicanism has rung its death knell. Public indignation has been aroused already at the dare-devil dragging of such a measure through the body known as the popular branch of a government of a people once free." This sentiment is re-echoed by all the Southern Democratic papers. They are certain that it will wipe out the last vestige of Republicanism. But is not that just what they want? Why should they not advocate a bill which will have this effect? They have been wishing and praying for the overthrow of the Republican party ever since the war ended, and this is the measure which they are certain will accomplish it. Then why should they oppose it? Why all this simulated indignation at the bill? If the bill passes Congress they will have the political future of this country in their own hands. The Republican party, they say, will be wiped out. The blacks will be quelled; State sovereignty will be restored triumphant. After that no one can vote in the South except white Democrats. Is not this their golden opportunity then? Why continue their senseless opposition against the only measure which can accomplish the object nearest and dearest to their hearts?—Chicago Tribune.

How Veterans Fare in England. "Men," you have done a glorious deed! England will be proud of you and grateful to you. If you live to get home, be sure you will be provided for. Not one of you fine fellows will have to seek refuge in the workhouse!"

These were the appreciative words with which Lord Cardigan addressed the remnant of the Light Brigade the morning after the famous charge at Balaklava. It is rather a bitter commentary on the ingratitude and forgetfulness of Englishmen that at least a score of the survivors of this charge are now living in extreme poverty in England, and that some of them, in spite of their commander's pledge, are actually inmates of the workhouse. What is worse, it is only with indifferent results that attempts have been made to relieve the necessities of these men by means of popular subscriptions. England has the kind of a pension system for her veterans that the free traders of this country would like to see established in America. What peculiar instinctive sympathy is there between the free traders on both sides of the ocean that leads them to deny the right of a Government to recognize the valor and self-sacrifice of the men who serve it?—Boston Journal.

Cleveland and Mills. But two men have been seriously spoken of for the nomination—Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill. Both are Eastern men. If either should receive the honor is there any valid reason why the second place should not go to the South?

There is no lack of good men in the Democratic party, but it happens at this juncture that there is no man—outside from the two named—who appears to be a considerable portion of the party to be conspicuously fit for a place on the ticket. The few who have been suggested for second place are spoken of rather because there is no one else in the field than because they have an especial fitness and a national reputation to back it up.

The Republicans, though deficient in general statesmanship, are better supplied with conspicuous Presidential and Vice Presidential timber. One cause of the comparative paucity of the Democratic material is that it has been thought necessary to preserve the tradition that no man from the South can be taken.

By the way, how would Mr. Mills, of Texas, do for second place?—Boston Globe.

Democratic Poverty in Big Men. It is not creditable to the Democratic party that it has no national statesmen of eminence and desert whom it can present for the highest honors. But if the choice is to lie between Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill the latter may be regarded as the more suitable man. Unless the same change he will be a formidable candidate in 1892.—Minneapolis Tribune.

FEDERAL ELECTION BILL. Resume of Henry Cabot Lodge's Remarks in the House of Representatives. [Washington dispatch.]

The debate on the national election bill was opened by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts. He said that under the bill no local machinery was to be disturbed. To secure publicity at every stage of the election was the leading principle of the bill. As to the power of Congress to enact such a law, the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court were absolutely conclusive.

The acts which it was proposed to extend had been called into existence by the gigantic frauds in the city of New York prior to 1870 and 1871. That certainly was not a sectional origin in the sense that the charge was now made. The other side had criticized the frauds committed in Northern cities. He would put the secret official ballot in use in every election district, because he believed that was the only way to stop the use of money in elections. It must not be supposed that legislation against bribery must be national in its character. The bill, however, went as far as possible toward meeting that evil. He asked the gentlemen who were so warm in their denunciation of corruption and bribery to unite with him in attacking those and other evils besetting elections. As to the Southern States, it was apparent that many people believed that great frauds were there committed. If the belief that such a thing as a fair election in the South was unknown, then it was high time the United States should put a stop to the evil, if it had to exercise every power the Constitution put into its hands.

He compared Mississippi with New Jersey, where the populations in 1880 were equal in number. The total vote in Mississippi was 117,000; in New Jersey, 245,000. In 1888 the total vote in Mississippi had dwindled to 115,000, while in New Jersey it had swollen to 303,000. No intelligent and fair-minded man would deny that there had been frauds in the North, and the proof was the efforts made there by both parties to throw open the elections to publicity. It was not necessary to argue that Southern

elections were not always fair and free. Where wrong-doing occurred in the North it was where one party sought to get ahead of the other by vulgar means. As to the South, it was largely a question of race. The negro problem was one of the gravest before the American people. It was one in which all were concerned and were responsible, whether living in the North or the South. The wrong of slavery was to be expiated by the North, which condoned it, as well as by the South, which upheld it. The negro was not forced on us like the Chinese. It was idle to say that he was better off than if he had not been brought to civilization. Better an eternity of savage liberty than a civilization which came to them with the auctioneer's hammer in one hand and the slave-driver's whip in the other. Such fidelity as the negro has shown to government and master deserved a better reward from the country. North and South, then it had yet received. The negro wanted no brutality on one side nor sentimentality on the other. The Government which made the black man a citizen was a cowardly Government if it did not protect him in his rights. A failure to do right brought its own punishment.

The bill had been called revolutionary; the revolution was to be found in the speeches he read—speeches which showed that the constitutional representation did not exist. The first step toward a solution of the race problem was to take it out of national politics. The National Government must extend to every citizen the equal rights which the Constitution guaranteed. In conclusion, Mr. Lodge said:

"Let us do our duty to every American citizen, rich or poor, black or white, weak or strong, and we can safely abide by the result. Let us secure to every man the liberty and freedom which is the corner-stone of American liberty."

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

The Health Meeting.

The meeting on Thursday evening in the First church was a success, in point of attendance, interest, and effect. Whatever may have been the condition a few weeks ago with reference to want of sympathy and co-operation on the part of the citizens with the local board of health, the sentiment expressed at this meeting, before its close, can leave no doubt as to the public pulse-beat upon that question now.

The object of the meeting was agitation and to impart information. This has been reached, and the board needs no further guarantee on the part of the citizens. In fact, the tables appear to have been somewhat turned, and the next problem presented may be whether the local authorities will continue to remain abreast of public sentiment in judiciously prescribing and rigidly enforcing all necessary sanitary regulations.

The meeting was well attended. It was a representative gathering of the entire community—the interest being in common. Mayor Yates presided and Rev. E. De Vries lead the invocation. The following gentlemen from abroad, connected with the State Board of Health, were present, in answer to the request of the local board, and addressed the meeting: Dr. John Avery, of Greenville, Dr. A. Hazlewood, of Gr. Rapids, and Dr. H. B. Baker, of Lansing. Their remarks were to the point and for the information of these present.

Dr. Avery urged co-operation. Boards of health, although clothed with most arbitrary powers, are helpless unless the people back them. In small-pox isolation is insisted upon, while with diphtheria a good many people are indifferent. And yet diphtheria calls for more victims than any other contagious disease, except consumption. The mildest case of diphtheria in one family may result in a serious case in another. Hence, isolation is essential. How long the germs of the disease last is not known; cold will not kill them; heat will, but it takes a stronger heat than that of the sun. They lodge in cess-pools, etc.; hence, cleanliness is essential. Clean the streets and yards, not so much the front, as the rear.

Dr. Hazlewood explained how easy it was to catch the disease. In England 14 different grades of diphtheria were produced by impure milk alone. Cats and other animals are known to have carried the disease in their furs. There is nothing but what grows from a seed; and it will not grow, unless the conditions are favorable. The ordinary regulations for a small village will not do, as a place grows larger. As people congregate there is a mutual obligation resting upon them, requiring organized action.

Dr. Baker stated that four-fifths of the cases of diphtheria can be prevented, if the first cases are properly treated and isolated. Statistics show that diphtheria is 17 times less dangerous as small pox, and spreads easier; 80 per cent. of the cases are children under 10 years. No locality can successfully combat the disease without an efficient health officer. The faithful execution of the health laws depends largely upon the intelligence of each community.

Mayor Yates appealed to the meeting for their hearty co-operation in the rigid cleaning up of premises throughout the entire city, as a matter of self-protection.

In answer to a question by Mr. Diekema, Dr. Baker stated that the degree of isolation required depended largely upon circumstances. In the summer the danger of spreading is not so great as in winter. There should be a place in every city where the mother can take the child and attend it while sick, leaving the father free to go out and in with the other children.

Dr. Beardslee insisted upon a rigid enforcement of the laws by the Board of Health.

Electric Lighting.

Judging from the proceedings of the Common Council, in another column, the project of establishing an electric light plant in this city has been revived once more, and this time in tangible form,—plain, practical, matter-of-fact style.

Two business-men simply ask for the privilege of putting up poles in the streets, wherever necessary, to enable them to lead wires to those desiring to be connected with the plant. And beyond this the municipality as such will in nowise be identified with the enterprise, any more than they are with our tanneries, planing mills, or summer resorts. All of which strikes us, situated as we are at present, as the most feasible plan of all. It will relieve us of the necessity of getting our charter amended in this respect; for without additional legislation the city could not furnish a single light for private use, even if it should erect works for its own street lighting. It will relieve us of all danger of an increase of our bonded indebtedness; for without an additional

issue of bonds, the city could never go into the electric light business. It will relieve us of the burdens of a local campaign and agitation on this subject next spring, all of which had already been held up to us as a probable contingency, and to the defeat of which undertaking many of our citizens would consider themselves in duty bound. It will place electric lighting in the market the same as any other commodity, and subject to the same rules governing the supply and demand of other needs. It will enable the corporation, whenever the situation warrants it and the prices are reasonable, to treat with the owners of this plant for street lighting, or not, just as they may deem proper and wise, and save us many a possible and probable entanglement. For with all due allowance for the good faith and intentions of those who favor a municipal embarking in the electric light business—of which commercial lighting must necessarily be a part—they cannot give us a guarantee that our fate will not be similar to that of a large portion of those who in this and in other respects have identified municipal government with business venture, legitimate though as it otherwise would be.

Although only two names are mentioned as petitioning for this privilege, it is understood however that back of them are capital and men sufficient to guarantee a judicious and practical prosecution of the project. For good reasons the names of the other co-projectors have been as yet withheld from the public.

Street Railway.

Another project, more startling and perhaps less tangible at this moment, owing to other complications, is the offer of a street railway to the resorts. The proposition to that effect made to the Common Council at its late meeting, is published in full with the proceedings. For the present it is laid upon the table, where it will likely remain until the long contemplated scheme of connecting our lake front with some railroad is brought to a nearer solution. The fact is, that the public is becoming somewhat restless. The matter of right of way from the head of the lake along the south side west to the present Fair Grounds has been pending so long, and apparently so little progress is being made, that it begins to look as though our position will be somewhat similar to the mule, who, though placed between two haystacks, was forced to starvation. Several leading interests and enterprises are tied up or involved in the outcome of this matter, prominent among which is the change in the location of our Fair Grounds, the securing of manufacturing enterprises, and, as some will have it, also the fate of this proposed street car line to the resorts. In order to retain the good will and confidence a break should be made in this continued delay, and the patience of the public should not be over-taxed.

Railroad Notes.

Geo. E. Hunt, for eight years in the employ of the C. & W. M. railroad, at this station, the last six as ticket clerk, has been promoted to the position of station agent at Traverse City, the terminus of the northern extension of the road, just completed. He will be succeeded here by Will Nye, L. De Vries taking the latter's place as night baggage man.

The C. & W. M. railroad has ordered 10 new passenger coaches of the Pullman car works at Detroit, three of which have already arrived and been put in service. They are 65 feet long, and equipped with all the modern appliances for safety and comfort. They have also ordered built at the Muskegon car shops 100 new box and 100 new flat cars. All of which speaks well for the prosperity of the road under the new management. Arrangements are also said to have been perfected for operating the Manistee and North Eastern road, whereby through trains will be run from Manistee to Detroit, via Holland and Grand Rapids.

At the request of the business men of Grand Rapids sojourning at the Holland resorts the C. & W. M. railroad has decided to put on what will be known as the "business men's train," to run from Ottawa Beach to Grand Rapids every Monday and Thursday morning, leaving at 7:15. This will give business men an opportunity to visit their families at the resorts twice a week and return the next morning in time for the day's work. The first train was run last Thursday.

Owing to the increase in the passenger traffic, since the new Traverse City extension was opened last week, there will be a change in the time table of the C. & W. railroad, whereby their passenger coaches for Chicago will no longer be attached at New Buffalo to the rear of Mich. Central trains, as heretofore, but be pulled into Chicago separate. The arrangement will go into effect next Sunday, and the corrected time table will appear in our next.

While there is a general impression that, owing to a continued lull in the

agitation and further prosecution of the new railroad from Grand Rapids via Holland to Benton Harbor, the project will die a' burning, it is confidently whispered in circles that have the ear of the powers that be, that such is not the case, and that in due time matters will assume an entirely different aspect.

Last Monday a locomotive running from Baldwin to the Manistee river, on the C. & W. M. railroad, jumped the track and was derailed. D. W. O'Connor, who has charge of the completion of the extension, was sitting on top of the cab with brakeman Roach, and both were seriously though not dangerously injured. Mr. O'Connor had one leg broken and was injured internally, and Roach was injured internally but had no bones broken. The accident is attributed to spreading of the rails caused by the excessive heat.

The annual meeting of the Ottawa County Building and Loan Association was held in Lyceum Opera House Monday evening. Not less than a hundred of the stockholders were present and more than that number were represented by proxy. The quarterly and annual reports were read, and received the approval of those present. The facts and figures show the affairs of the association to be in a prosperous condition. Of the three amendments to the by-laws proposed two were adopted by the meeting and one rejected. The election for directors resulted as follows: D. L. Boyd, H. Kremers, M. D., M. Notier, C. Verschure, for 3 years; and W. H. Beach, to fill vacancy. After which the board organized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers: Geo. Ballard, president; M. Notier, vice president; A. M. Kanter, Secretary; Jacob G. Van Putten, treasurer; B. L. Scott, attorney.—LATER.—Owing to the resignation of some of the officers the following changes were made in the board: Secretary, Henry Martin; treasurer, M. Notier; attorney, A. M. Kanter.

The storm of Monday was a severe one on Lake Michigan. It lasted only a few hours, but while it did prevail it reigned with terror. The steamer Bradshaw was out, on her return trip from Chicago, and Capt. Waters reports the wind so furious that its force against the cord of the steam whistle kept the latter agoing for quite a while. As usual the Bradshaw made this harbor in due season. The Puritan, plying between St. Joseph and Chicago, encountered the full force of the storm during the latter part of the day, and the Captain reports the following: "I have been in a good many severe blows on the lakes, but to-day's storm was the worst by all odds I ever encountered. I had 145 passengers on board and left St. Joseph shortly after 4 o'clock. We had reached a point probably midway between shores when a big, black cloud appeared in the northwest. I apprehended trouble, and secured my passengers by sending them below. The cloud approached us with great speed. It was inky black. When the cloud was directly over us I could not see the cabin for fully twenty minutes. There was not a bit of rain, strange to say, but plenty of hail. As the cloud drifted to the southeast the wind began to blow furiously. It picked up the water in great sheets and spread it over the boat like so much canvass. I should say the waves ran twenty feet high in no time at all. They looked like big banks of snow. With only half of my body exposed I had to sustain myself by catching the guardrail with both hands, so strong was the wind. The boat did not roll much, the wind apparently holding it down. All at once, quick almost as lightning, the gale ceased, and was followed by a light wind from the east."

To the Citizens of Holland and Vicinity.

It having been reported by my medical brethren on numerous occasions that I have not treated any cases of so-called diphtheria, I have been requested by my patrons to publish this statement: I have treated patients through two epidemics of diphtheritis, one in Kalkaska, Mich., in the spring of 1879, and one in Big Rapids, Mich., in the spring of 1882; there being numerous deaths. I was called in to see the first fatal case in Holland and have treated over fifty cases of the so-called diphtheritis successfully since. In the name of suffering humanity, call the disease and treatment what you will, I leave the citizens of Holland City to judge.

J. D. WETMORE, M. D.
Holland, Mich., July 17, 1890.

Every family should be provided with some reliable remedy for bowel complaints. The want of such an article is the cause of much suffering, especially during the summer months. In almost every neighborhood some one has died, with cramps or cholera morbus, before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. A fair trial will satisfy you that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, is unequalled for diseases. It is also a certain cure for dysentery and diarrhoea. When reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Children like it. For sale by Heber Walsh.

Great bargains in paints, oils, kalsomines, brushes &c., at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's. Save money and get the best for spring renovating.

Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, CURTAINS, Baby Carriages, Springs & Mattresses, Sewing Machines.

I should like your trade for these goods. I must have part of it. If prices and quality count your trade is mine. Let others give you their lowest prices and then at least find out what I can offer. Why not trade where you can get the best of everything for the least money, or is it such a great pleasure to swell the bank account of some already rich firm who have charged you double what they should have done, and only come down, now that I have forced them to do so. Give me a fair show.

Being the Leader in Low Prices

I want at least a part of your patronage. I shall continue this business and am daily receiving new goods. I expect to keep the largest and best assortment of goods in my line in this city, and time will verify this statement.

My stock consists of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Curtains, Oil Cloths, Baby Carriages, Spring Mattresses, etc. etc. Special attention is also given to repairing and the making and hanging of curtains and of Carpets. I have a practical man Mr. John Oxner and can surely promise good work at a low figure.

I ask for a part of your trade,

W. C. WALSH,

Three story brick building, between Bosman's and Steketee's, Holland.

J. G. HUIZINGA,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
HOLLAND, MICH.
OFFICE—COR. RIVER & EIGHTH ST'S.
23-1y

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
OTTAWA COUNTY.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.
Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Jacobus Van Den Berge, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ellen V. Van Den Berge, ex uxtrix in said will named, praying for the Probate of an instrument in writing, filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jacobus Van Den Berge, late of Holland city, in said county, deceased, and for her own appointment as executrix thereof:
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the Twenty-first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) Attest.
CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

J. E. HOEK,
House, Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.
Leave your orders at No. 23,
Twelfth Street,
HOLLAND, - MICH.
Paper Hanging a Specialty.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August, 17 1889. 11-1y

Better Than The Best
Is the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. (Established 1864.) Send for Catalogue. Address, C. G. SWENBERG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STALLIONS!
The imported Brown Percheron Stallion, No. 2473, will make the season of 1890 as follows: Monday forenoon at J. Lohman's, Manlius; from Monday noon until Tuesday morning at G. H. Brink's, East Saugatuck; Tuesday forenoon at Schrotenboer's, Sr.; Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday morning at Bonselaar's Sr.; Wednesday, at G. Rutgers', Graafschap; Thursday, at J. H. Nibbelink's, Holland; Thursday from 4 o'clock until Friday morning at J. H. Boone's, Groningen; Friday, at T. Bomey's, Zealand; Saturday, at my place in Overisel. There will be two or three stallions always at my barn. Terms from \$7.00 to \$15.00, according to conditions. J. SCHIPPER, Proprietor, Overisel, Mich. 9 12y.

BUSINESS.
If you want to buy or sell Real Estate in Holland City or Ottawa County, CALL ON OR WRITE TO J. C. POST, Holland, Mich.

We have Custom Stone and Bolt for Grist of Rye, Buckwheat and Coarse Grains.
Corner River and Fifth Streets, HOLLAND, MICH.

AT THE
New Boot and Shoe Store
OF
Meyer & Dykhuis,
NEXT TO
H. MEYER & SON'S MUSIC STORE,
Where will be found one of the Finest and Best Selected Stock of Women's, Misses', men's Boys' and Children's Foot ware ever brought to this city.
MR. DYKHUIS will always be ready to do all kinds of Repairing.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SUMMER STYLES
MILLINERY.
In order to make room for the large and selected stock of Summer Millinery, I will for 10 Days Give Extra Bargains.
See my Stock of Hats. Elegant Styles from 20 cents and upwards, and everything else in proportion.
New stock of fine, selected Flowers and Trimmings, very cheap. Lower prices and better goods than anywhere else in the city. New Goods received every day. I have secured special bargains and give my customers the benefit. A bottle of liquid curler with every purchase of \$1 or over, or 25 cents a bottle.
Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck.
11-18t.

(OFFICIAL.)
Common Council.
HOLLAND, MICH., July 15, 1890.
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the mayor.

Present: — Mayor Yates; Aldermen Carr, Hummel, Breyman, Haberman and Van Puteu. The Clerk being absent Alderman Carr was appointed clerk pro tem.
Reading of minutes was suspended.
PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Holland, Mich.
Gentlemen:

Your petitioners, The Grand Rapids, Chicago and Western Railway and Navigation Company, are at present engaged in securing right of way for their line of Road between Grand Rapids and Shady Side. They believe that a suburban line, giving regular Street Railway Service between some point in the city and the Resorts at the lower end of Black Lake, would eventually pay, if run in connection with their regular line. And to that end ask your Honorable Body, to grant to them, or to some person or persons designated by them; an Ordinance, granting them permission to construct, own, maintain and use a Street Railway, beginning at "The C. I. and W. West Michigan" Railway tracks, and running thence westerly in, through, and along Eighth street, to the west-city limits, or to the most convenient point to make intersection with their main line of road, which they desire to locate around the head of Black Lake, and down the north shore thereof to Shady Side.

If this ordinance is granted, we will operate hourly, or half-hourly, trains during the resort season, from the above starting point to Shady Side, and during the remainder of the year will give such service as will accommodate the residents permanently residing there. From the above starting point to the city, to and west of where it is thickly settled, we will give regular street railway service every day in the year, and will extend this daily service through the entire year westerly as far as the settlements reach, to the point of stoppage, thus inducing planting and building the entire distance to Shady Side. And within three years from the completion and equipment of this line, we will give this frequent service clear through, whether the settlements will justify it or not.

These Suburban Trains will consist of one noiseless enclosed motor, and one small coach, for the ordinary service. To be added, and used, sufficient to accommodate all passengers during the resort season.

Within three years from the time of completion and equipment of the line within the city limits, we will equip it with electric motors, if the majority of the people so demand; provided, that the common council will grant us an electric lighting franchise, so that we would not have to keep up an expensive central station, for a short line of railway alone; provided further, that the city will agree to take all necessary light from us.

If these propositions meet with favorable consideration by your Honorable Body, we will, if you so desire, draft and submit to you for your approval or disapproval the two ordinances herein above referred to. And your petitioners will ever pray.

"GRAND RAPIDS CHICAGO AND WESTERN RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO."
Petition laid upon the table.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1890.
To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

We, the undersigned, having built and operated a small electric light plant in this city, and having been repeatedly asked by some of our citizens, why we did not put in a larger plant, and light their stores and offices, have concluded to put in such a plant at once. We would therefore respectfully petition your Honorable Body for permission to erect a line of poles on the streets of this city, for the purpose of operating an electric light plant for commercial purposes. We propose using the Edison Three Wire Incandescent System, which is perfectly harmless to persons and property under all circumstances, and expect to commence construction at once. We guarantee a good light at reasonable figures. Hoping and expecting to receive favorable consideration at your hands, your petitioners will ever pray.

Very Respectfully,
ALFRED HUNTLEY & W. A. HOLLEY.

Referred to committee on streets and bridges. The following bills were presented for payment: viz: Kesters Bros., 100 ft. W. W. Hose, \$11.00; L. De Weerd, 30 cedar posts, \$4.50; J. Huntley, 600 grade stakes and carriage, \$6.75; M. Clark, to work on flag, if on city jail, \$3.00; C. Ver Schure, writing 10 bonds and negotiating Bonds Land and Thirtieth street bonds, \$3.00; Holland City Water Works, water for two city buildings, \$4.00; Telephone Co. telephone at council room, \$1.00; J. De Feyter, drawing lumber, etc., 75c; J. De Feyter, 1 night service as police, \$1.50; Kesters & Son, paid 1 poor order, \$3.00. — Allowed and warrants or recd issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.
The committee on poor presented the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending forty five dollars for the support of the poor for the three weeks ending August 6th, next. — Approved and warrants ordered issued.

The committee on city library reported the sale of one book case ten dollars, and receipt of city treasurer. — Approved.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.
The Mayor and City Clerk reported the sale of Land and Thirtieth street bonds, and receipt of city treasurer for same, as follows: Land and Thirtieth street bonds, \$3,072.25; secured interest on bonds \$ 9.60. — Approved.

The following claims audited by the Board of Health, were certified to by the Common Council for payment, viz: Notter & Ver Schure, paid orders in favor Mrs. Schole \$6.00; Mrs. Q. Smeegens, paid orders in favor Mrs. Moore \$10.00; Kesters, paid P. Hoger for disinfecting house of Mrs. Meesboer, \$1.00. — Allowed and warrants ordered issued.

The following claims approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: Telephone Co. telephone at water works, \$10.00; James B. Cow & Son, 1 doz carp stools, etc., \$1.50; J. De Feyter, freight and drayage, 25c; L. Mulder, printing, 10.20; Coal Bluff Mining Co., 1 car slack coal, \$10.40; A. L. Holmes, balance on well contract, \$570.00. — Allowed and warrants ordered issued.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.
Ald. Van Puteu moved that the Committee on Ways and Means be requested to report on the positions referred to them, asking the extension of water mains on Ninth street from Maple to Fish street, also on Eleventh street from Maple to River street. — Carried.

Ald. Breyman moved that the sum of two hundred dollars, loaned from the general fund and placed to the credit of Land and Thirtieth street bond district fund, be paid back into the general fund. — Carried.

Ald. Haberman moved that the city treasurer be instructed to pay into the treasury of Ottawa County, from the library fund \$39.50, fine money received from Justices of the Peace of the city of Holland, for violations of the penal laws of the State. — Carried.

Adjourned
GEO. H. SHIFF, Clerk.

Health.
How often do we hear of people breaking down in health through overwork, either mental or physical, we would advise all such to commence treatment with Golden Seal Bitters, the great blood purifier, liver, kidney and stomach remedy and life giving principle, it will enrich, refresh and invigorate both mind and body. For Sale by H. WALSH.

Class in Painting.
Miss Peck, of Allegan, will open a class in Painting at an early day. Specimens of work can be seen at W. C. Walsh's store. Any one desirous of joining will do well to make arrangements with Mrs. Dr. Mabbs at once.

Miss Peck has had much experience as a teacher in Painting and comes into the city well endorsed.
Holland, Mich., July 2, 1890.

Some of the Grand Army boys, may be interested in the following, from Alec. B. Pope, A. D. C., Commander, Dep't. Tenn. and Ga. He says: "We have had an epidemic of whooping cough here, (Stewart, Tenn.) and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been the only medicine that has done any good." There is no danger from whooping cough, when this remedy is freely given. It completely controls the disease. 50 cent bottles for sale by Heber Walsh.

The Ottawa County Building and Loan Association.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT

From April 19th to June 28th, 1890.

Receipts.	Disbursements.
Balance at Bank last year.....\$1,880 06	Loans on Mortgages.....\$5,900 00
Membership Fees.....48 75	Withdrawals.....113 35
Installments.....3,385 87	Interest thereon.....9 29
Interest.....415 50	General Expenses.....177 99
Pass Books.....8 25	Loan and Interest.....104 67
Semi Annual Dues.....16 85	Interest on Payment in Advance.....13 00
Transfer Fees.....3 40	Balance at Bank.....1,331 90
Payment on Collateral Security.....50 00	
Premiums.....1,827 00	
\$7,644 00	\$7,644 70

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

From July 14th, 1889 to June 28th, 1890.

Receipts.	Disbursements.
Membership Fees.....\$ 540 66	Loans on Mortgages.....\$21,067 00
Installments.....21,465 43	Withdrawals.....300 15
Interest.....1,364 63	Interest thereon.....8 05
Fines.....7 55	Interest on Payments in Advance.....84 50
Pass Books.....92 50	Payment on Loans and Interest.....565 77
Semi Annual Dues.....218 20	General Expenses.....986 55
Transfer Fees.....10 70	Balance at Bank.....1,331 90
Loans from Members.....675 00	
Payment on Collateral Security.....50 00	
Found in Cash Drawer, see report, April 6th, 1890.....25	
\$24,364 92	\$24,364 92

Assets.	Liabilities.
Loans on Real Estate.....\$53,200 00	Due Stockholders.....\$21,134 93
Membership Fees due.....1 25	Interest in Advance.....75 96
Installments.....236 30	Semi Annual Dues, Ditto.....36 65
Interest.....60 25	Loan from a Member.....100 00
Fines.....1 50	Outstanding Ck. No. 212.....109 00
Pass Books.....75	Due to complete Loans.....2,150 00
Semi Annual Dues.....5 50	Undivided Surplus.....11,245 92
Office Furniture.....75 06	
Balance at Bank.....1,331 90	\$2,915 67 of which has been earned, the balance \$8,330 25 unearned.
\$34,912 45	\$34,912 45

This is to certify that we have examined the books and accounts of THE OTTAWA COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, and we find the statements therein set forth to be correct.

OTTO BREYMAN,
RUDOLPH H. HABERMAN,
CORNELIUS VER SCHURE.

We hereby solemnly swear, that the above is a true statement of the condition of THE OTTAWA COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION up to the 30th day of June, 1890, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

C. A. STEVENSON, President,
HENRY MARTIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1890.
CORNELIUS VER SCHURE,
Notary Public for Ottawa Co., Mich.

FOR CASH!

\$1.000

WORTH OF

MEN'S SHOES

I offer the Public \$1,000 worth of Men's Shoes for

75 Cents on the Dollar.

The Greatest Bargain ever offered in Holland.

L. HENDERSON,
CHICAGO

Clothing Store

UNEXCELLED.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes, unexcelled for quality and workmanship, at the store of

J. D. HELDER.

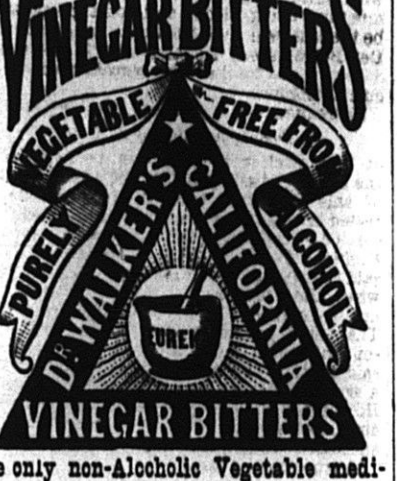
River St., Holland, Mich.
Also a large assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS and SHOES

If you want a good fit, low prices, and better quality, call on me and convince yourself.

J. D. HELDER, River Street.

Serious illness frequently results from decayed teeth. If you have trouble with your teeth call at the D. M. Gee Dental Office, and have them examined. Consultation free. Positively no pain in extracting, by the use of our own manufactured Vitalized Air, a perfectly safe anesthetic.



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

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, poor whiskey, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs.

Twenty-five years' use have demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following diseases, viz:

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Bolls, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities, and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infest the human system.

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or either sex. It is put up in two styles. The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in cathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste and a perfect medicine for delicate women or children. Each kind is distinctly marked on top of carton.

Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest. As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the bile that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.
The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 109 Barronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J. EGAN, of No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FERGUSON, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T. F. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.
The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Send for a beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO. 532 Washington Street, New York City.

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

Shady Side Hotel

WM. P. WALSH,
of Grand Rapids, has taken the above beautiful resort for this season, and he begs to announce that he has engaged

The Orchestra connected with Mrs. General Tom Thumb

Each one being an instrumental artist of noted reputation in the cities of the East and throughout Europe, and that a series of

Free Concerts, Sacred and Secular,

in the Shady Side "Pavillion" will be given

for the benefit of the respectable portion of the community of Holland and surrounding places, who may please to visit "SHADY SIDE."

First Free Concert, Sunday Afternoon, July 6th.
Second Free Concert, Ladies day, Wednesday Afternoon, July 9th, and so on throughout season.

GET YOUR WORK

DONE BY

D. M. GEE,

DENTIST.

DR. E. B. CRANDELL,
ASSISTANT.

All Dental work skillfully performed and guaranteed.

VITALIZED AIR

Administered for the painless extraction of teeth. At the old office, over the Millinery Store.

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

BUY YOUR

GASOLINE STOVES,
OIL STOVES,

SCREEN DOOR,
WINDOW SCREENS,

REFRIGERATORS,
LAWN MOWERS,

GARDEN TOOLS,
FISHING TACKLES,

MIXED PAINTS,
OILS AND BRUSHES

We have a large stock of the above goods, call and examine and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

PIONFER
HARDWARE,

E. Van der Veen,

Cor. River and Eighth Sts.

Gasoline always on hand.
13-ly.

Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Gerrit Huyser, Plesier Huyser and Quirinus J. Huyser, minors. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the Twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the front door of the store building situated upon the premises hereinafter described, in the township of Holland in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1890, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the right, title, interest or estate of said minors, in or to that certain piece, or parcel of land, situated and being in the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit:

Lots numbered nine (9) and ten (10), in the village of New Grounion, township of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan.
Dated Holland, July 2nd A. D. 1890.
JACOB A. HUYER, Guardian.



SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

NEWS.



The Finest Stock of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

Van Duren Bros.,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

We have a first-class shoemaker in our employ, and all custom work and repairing brought to us will receive prompt attention
22-ly.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL,

SCOTT & SCHURMAN,
PROPRIETORS.

Dealers, Manufacturers & Builders.

GOOD WORK AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Hemlock, and Pine Piece Stuff,
Sheathing and Finishing Boards,
Flooring, Ceiling and Siding,
Side Walk Material.

Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Mouldings, Casing and Base,
Door and Window Frames,
Paints, Oils and Glass.

We do a General Planing Mill Business

AND MAKE TO ORDER

STORE FRONTS, DOORS, SASH,

Window and Door Screens, Brackets, Veranda Posts, &c.

Special Attention Given to the Summer Cottage Trade.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE CLOSING A BARGAIN.

Mill and Office on River Street, Cor. Tenth,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

TO MY LOVE.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

The torrent leaves the mountain
And joins the crystal tide
That flows along in beauty
Till it meets the ocean wide.
And, love, when thou art absent,
The thought occurs to me
That my heart's love is a torrent,
And thy bosom is its sea.

The zephyr stirs the light leaves
With a sweetly soothing sound,
And the red rose, in its blooming,
Sheds its perfume all around.
And as I muse enraptured
In this my calm retreat,
The south wind seems thy whisper,
And thy breath the perfume sweet.

I see the ivy clinging
Around the wildwood tree,
And as I view its tendrils,
This thought occurs to me:
Thy white arms are the ivy,
Nursed by thy heart's deep spring,
And my neck the wildwood monarch
Round which thy closely cling.

—New York Weekly.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Narrow Escape from an Igominious Death.

BY NEWTON H. IVINS.

During the summer of 1884 I was canvassing for fruit trees for a celebrated Eastern nursery. The territory over which I had worked lay in the South-western part of Missouri. Although the country, generally speaking, is mountainous in some portions, yet I found it a very good field for canvassing for nursery stock of all kinds.

Having effected a successful canvass, and the season for delivering the stock having arrived, I now made preparatory arrangements to further that end by securing the services of some man and his team in each locality to haul and deliver the stock throughout the vicinity in which he lived.

In a remote part of the territory over which I had canvassed, some fifteen miles from the railroad, lived a man by the name of James Pratt. While canvassing through that section I had made arrangement with him to deliver all the stock which I had sold in the country contiguous to him; and having now come to that part of the delivery, I, one morning, found myself ready to set out from the point on the railroad where my stock had been shipped to his place of residence, to acquaint him of that fact.

There was a stage running through the country, which passed within about two miles of Pratt's place, but as it did not start until about ten o'clock in the morning, I determined not to wait for it, and accordingly set out afoot.

That I regretted this rash proceeding, the reader will undoubtedly agree with me, if he takes the trouble to peruse this short recital to the end. The country was rough and hilly, and I soon became aware that it would be a long and tedious journey to make on foot. Besides it was a warm day, although in the month of October, and the roads were dry and dusty.

I had not made more than four or five miles of my trip, when I found I was getting well warmed up, and I began to feel considerably fatigued. I now saw what a blunder I had made in not waiting for the stage, and was half tempted to sit down by the roadside and wait for it to overtake me.

I was about to seat myself upon a comfortable looking log which lay alongside the road, when, glancing back, I descried in the distance a cloud of dust, from amidst which a moment later emerged a span of horses and carriage coming up the road at a lively pace. I gazed for some moments with curiosity at the approaching vehicle, for such outfits as that were rarely seen in that part of the country. Then it suddenly occurred to me that here might be a chance to get a ride. With this idea I leisurely resumed my journey, that I might accept a ride in case it were proffered.

I had but a few moments to wait. The team was coming on at a pace that showed them to be good travelers, and before I was fairly aware of it they were abreast of me. The next instant they came to a stand, and the cheerful voice of the occupant of the carriage called out:

"Howdy, stranger? Have a ride?"

With a grateful "thank you," I sprang into the carriage, and a moment later we were whirling along the dusty road at a break-neck pace that seemed much more cheerful to me than my fatiguing walk had been.

Although I was somewhat struck by the uncouth appearance of my new friend, I dismissed it from my mind in a moment, for I felt so grateful for the exceeding good luck that had chanced to overtake me that I was not choice as to the source whence it came. He was shabbily dressed in a suit of clothes of the commonest material, and his peculiar drawing, slangy way of expression was in fit keeping with his dress. His face seemed to have an unusually anxious expression upon it, and occasionally he would glance back over his shoulder as though fearful of something or somebody in pursuit.

He inquired of me where I was traveling, and asked why I did not hire a horse or take the stage. I replied by stating substantially what the reader already knows.

The horses he was driving were high-spirited animals, yet, at short intervals he plied the whip vigorously, causing them to leap forward each time with increased speed. And anon he would cast that suspicious glance backward, till at length I began to feel that something was wrong, and with some anxiety I inquired:

"Why do you keep looking back?"

With a sinister smile and another glance backward, he replied:

"I'm looking for some friends that I wouldn't be surprised to see following me."

"There is little danger of their overtaking you if you keep on at this pace."

"I don't know about that," he rejoined with a dubious shake of the head.

I observed that the horses began to show signs of fatigue, and still he urged them forward as though life depended upon their utmost exertions. And such indeed, proved to be the incentive that caused him to so cruelly urge the willing animals on.

It seems singular to me now, as I look back and recall to memory the event, that my suspicions were not sooner aroused to the fact that the man was driving a stolen team. His mistrustful glance behind him, and his eager haste to get over the ground as rapidly as possible, were suspicious circumstances, to say the least; and when I recall all the details of the event, I am surprised that I did not sooner comprehend the situation in which I was placed.

We had gone some five or six miles at this reckless pace, the horses keeping the same speed, up hill or down.

Suddenly, upon gaining the summit of a hill, my companion, with a glance over his shoulder, gave utterance to an expression of surprise. I glanced hurriedly back, and as I did so I descried a party of horsemen, comprising a dozen or more individuals, first appearing upon the crest of the hill we had left in our rear.

Instantly the truth dawned upon my mind. The horsemen were in pursuit of the stolen team! What should I do? If I remained in the carriage, what would be the result when overtaken by the horsemen? Ah, too well I knew! Horse thieves, when captured in that region, were dealt with summarily, and there was little mercy to be expected if caught in such company, unless, indeed, the thief should prove magnanimous enough to clear me of all blame, which I very much doubted.

As the truth of my perilous situation flashed upon me, I was for a moment completely dumbfounded; but, regaining my self-possession, I sternly addressed the man beside me:

"You scoundrel! This is a stolen rig, is it not?"

"You needn't guess again," coolly replied the thief, and he now plied the whip more vigorously than ever, causing the horses to leap forward with increased speed. "Oh, you're in for it, so you needn't squeal!"

"I'll show you that I'm not in for it!" and the next instant I sprang from the carriage, turning a complete somersault as I rolled upon the ground.

As I gathered myself up I saw it would be useless to try to conceal myself, as the pursuing horsemen were in full view, coming up the hill on a gallop, and accordingly, I quietly awaited their approach. As they came up, the leader of the posse ordered three of the men to stop and take me in charge while the balance swept on like the wind after the retreating carriage.

One of the three men ordered me to mount behind him on his horse. I undertook to protest, but it was useless. Drawing a glistering revolver from his belt, the man again ordered me to mount behind him, and I obeyed without another word.

We followed on after the retreating cloud of dust, and in about half an hour we came up with the party, where they had overtaken the thief in the carriage. They were gathered in a group by the side of the road, evidently having some dispute as to the disposal of their prisoner. The majority appeared to be in favor of hanging the man to the limb of a tree at once, while a few thought it best to take him back to town and let the law deal with him justice.

"What's the use foolin' any more about it?" growled one of the crowd. "We caught him with the rig, and he's owned to it that he stole 'em. Why not stretch him up and be done with it? That'll be no more trouble about it then."

As these words fell from the lips of the man a number of others cried out: "That's the talk! Let's swing him! Her's the rope!" and a rope was flung about by one of the men. "Here's a splendid limb on this tree to throw the rope over!" cried another.

At this juncture the leader of the party said:

"Gentlemen, before we proceed further we will see what the other prisoner has to say for himself."

The crowd instantly turned their gaze upon me, and for a moment perfect silence reigned. Then from the lips of the other prisoner came these words:

"Of course he's guilty! He helped me steal 'em!"

I was dumb with astonishment. Up to this time I had hoped the man would tell the truth of the matter, although I had some misgivings on that score.

"What have you to say to that, young man?" called out the leader.

"Gentlemen," I answered, in as steady a voice as I could command, "I think I can prove to you that I am innocent."

With that I produced a number of papers and letters, showing the nature of the business I had been engaged in the preceding summer. The leader took them, and after looking them over a few moments, he observed:

"There's no proof in these, young man, that you didn't help steal the horses! Have you no better proof to offer?"

My heart sank within me. I was obliged to confess that I had not, but I asked that I might be permitted to tell my side of the story. Upon giving his consent, I related in as concise a manner as possible what the reader is already acquainted with. I told it in such a sincere, straightforward manner that I perceived with joy that I had won the sympathy of at least the leader and, I thought, a few of the rest of the party. That I might press the advantage that I had already gained, I continued:

"If you will take me over to Mr. James Pratt's, who lives about two miles from here, I am sure he will corroborate what I have said."

"Well," resumed the leader, "we'll dispose of this other scoundrel first!"

At this, shouts of "Hang him!" "Let's hang him to this tree!" "Yes, here's a boss limb!" emanated from all parts of the crowd, and immediately one end of a large rope was thrown across the limb spoken of, and the other end was unceremoniously tied about the wretched man's neck.

"Give him five minutes for prayer!" shouted a voice in the crowd.

The leader now stepped forward and in a voice of command addressed the prisoner:

"If you have any request to make, out with it; and if not, commend your soul to God, for in five minutes more you will die!"

The face of the doomed man assumed an ashen hue, and there was a perceptible trembling of his lips as he spoke:

"I have a sister living in ——" mentioning a town in Missouri; "I wish you would send her this," and he produced a golden locket and gave it to the leader.

Then sinking upon his knees, he tremblingly uttered an almost unintelligible prayer. Upon rising to his feet he looked more calmly upon those around him as he said:

"Gentlemen, afore I die, I want to right one wrong I've done to this 'ere gentleman," pointing to me, "and that is that he is innocent. What he's told you air the truth. I am ashamed that I tried to bring him in as my pardner, and I hope God will forgive me!"

At this I sprang forward and, seizing him by the hand, I profusely thanked him again and again. A moment more and the leader called out:

"Time up! One! two! three!" As the last word fell from the lips of the leader, the rope suddenly became taut, and the next instant the body of the thief was dangling in mid-air. Then turning to me, the leader observed:

"Young man, you've had a mighty narrow escape! Be more careful in the future and choose better company!"

After waiting some twenty minutes, until the swinging body had become nearly motionless, the party mounted their horses—the leader driving the stolen outfit—and in a few minutes they had disappeared in a bend of the road.

I now proceeded on my way with a fervent feeling of thankfulness to God for my miraculous preservation from an ignominious death.

Beneath the Grooming.

Tom Marshall, the brilliant Kentucky lawyer, in an after-dinner speech, once told a story which has a significance for the readers of the *Companion*.

"My father, like all Kentuckians," he said, "loved a good horse. When I was a little shaver of 8 he bade me choose a pony for myself. I took a fat, shiny fellow, short-winded and vicious. 'Ha, Tom,' he said, 'never choose a horse by his coat. His groom gives him that. Look beneath it for the real animal. I have since learned never to choose a friend, either man or horse, by his coat or his manners. I go beneath the grooming.'"

Boys and girls are apt to judge of each other and of adults by some factitious accident which does not at all affect the character.

A teacher with a nose too small for her face sometimes loses, for that reason much of her influence over her more frivolous pupils; and a flaming head of hair has made the first year of school lonely and friendless for many a sensitive boy.

Carlyle wrote a whole book to prove that rank, birth, even education, were but so many outer skins or "old clothes" beneath which we must look to find the real man.

If we do not judge of the staying-power or temper of a horse by the satiny skin which is the result of careful grooming, why should we like this man or dislike that because of their clothes or the house in which they live or the social rank into which they were born?

In a family, too, we often find a girl censured and ridiculed because she is excitable and flighty, or a boy perpetually nagged and slighted because of his slowness and stupidity. A diseased nervous system or a slow-moving brain are qualities for the possession of which no man or woman is responsible.

"It is not," says Madame de Preyere, for the things which God has given me that I should be loved or hated, but for my own use or abuse of them."—*You'll's Companion*.

Spreading Disease in Books.

We have on several occasions discussed the possibility of conveying infection by means of books lent out by circulating libraries. That disease may be thus conveyed there can be no doubt, though this affords no real ground of objection to the loan system if ordinary precaution is observed. It is, therefore, the more satisfactory to note that librarians on their part are not inclined to neglect any due care in this particular.

As an instance, we may now refer to the method pursued at one public establishment of this kind where lists of all the infected houses in the surrounding streets are received weekly. The occupants of such houses, if in receipt of books, are warned not to return them until effectually disinfected. No doubt the Act for the Notification of Infectious Diseases would afford a useful assistance to all such endeavors on the part of librarians to avoid any possible transfer of contagion, and they would do well to avail themselves of its aid. It should be remembered, however, that it does not cover every communicable disease, measles being a noteworthy exception. In order to secure still further the desired immunity, it is advisable that each borrower be required, under suitable penalties, to guarantee the freedom of his household from infection at the time being, to report immediately the appearance of infectious diseases, and to arrange for disinfection of books on loan to him. We would further suggest that the work of disinfection be carried out if possible at the library building itself. Its efficiency could then be assured.—*Lancet*.

A Cat's Contempt of Court.

The antics of a large black cat furnished no end of amusement to the frequenters of Judge Murray's civil court on Eighth Avenue recently. This particular cat is not different from any other feline, except that he is looked upon as one of the attaches of the court. Thomas—that is his name—is allowed the freedom of the courtroom at all times. One of his favorite positions is on top of the rail which separates the counsel's enclosure from the rest of the courtroom. Thomas got into trouble one day recently by designing to jump over the desk immediately in front of Justice Murray. He was kept out of the courtroom for a while as punishment, but is now back again.—*New York World*.

SAVED BY A SCRATCH—Your "Uncle's" signature to this check.—*Light*.

SHALL WE MEET AGAIN?

TALMAGE ANSWERS THE QUESTION AFFIRMATIVELY.

The Bible Gives Many Assurances That We Will Know Our Friends in Heaven—They Are Waiting for Us on the Other Side.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached to an enormous out-door gathering at Waco, Minn., on Sunday, July 13. His subject was, "Meeting Our Friends in Heaven." The eminent clergyman took for his text II. Samuel xii, 23: "I shall go to him."

There is a very little child in the abode of David the King. Disease, which stalks up the dark lane of the poor and puts its smothering hand upon lip and nostril of the wan and wasted, also mounts the palace stairs, and bending over the pillow blows into the face of a young prince the frosts of pain and death. Tears are wine to the King when he sees his child die. He can neither sleep nor eat, and he prostrate on his face, weeping and supplicating, until the palace rings with the outcry of woe.

What are courtly attendants or victorious armies or conquered provinces under such circumstances? What to any parent is seven days having passed on. There in that great house two eyelids are gently closed, one heart still. The servants come to report the tidings to the King, but they cannot make up their minds to tell him, and they stand at the door whispering about the matter, and David hears them and he looks up and says to them: "Is the child dead?"

Yes, he is dead. David rouses himself, washes himself, puts on new apparel, and goes down to food. That power hushed that tempest? What sorrowful thought lifted up that King whom grief had throne? Oh, it was the thought that he would come again into the possession of that darling child. No grave digger's spade could hide him. The wintry blasts of death could not put out the bright light. With silver hammer, would heild the broken links. In the city where the hoofs of the pale horse never strike the pavement, he would clasp his lost treasure. He wipes away the tears from his eyes, and he clears the choking grief from his throat and exclaims: "I shall go to him."

Was David right or wrong? If we part on earth will we meet again in the next world? Well, says some one, "that seems to be an impossibility. Heaven is so large a place we never could find our friends there." Going into some city, without having appointed a time and place for meeting, you might wander around for weeks and for months, and perhaps for years, and never see each other; and Heaven is vaster than all earthly cities together, and how are you going to find your departed friend in that country? It is so vast a realm. John went up on one mountain and he saw a great multitude of thousands. Then he came upon a greater altitude of inspiration, and looked off upon it again and he said, "Ten thousand times ten thousand." And then he came on a higher mount of inspiration, and looked off again and he said, "A hundred and forty and four thousand and thousands of thousands." And he came on a still greater height of inspiration, and he looked off again and he said, "A great multitude that no man can number."

Now I ask, how are you going to find your friends in such a throng as that? Is not this idea we have been entertaining after all a falsity? Is this doctrine of future recognition of friends in Heaven a guess, a myth, a whim, or is it a granite foundation, which the solid pillars of all ages may build a glorious house? Intense questions. Every heart in this audience throbs right into it. There is every soul here the tomb of at least one dead. Tremendous question. It makes the lip quiver, and the cheek flush, and the entire nature thrill. Shall we know each other there? I get letters almost every month asking me to discuss this subject. I get a letter in a bold, scholarly hand, on gilt-edged paper, asking me to discuss the question, and I say, "Ah, that is a curious man, and he wants a curious question solved." But I get another letter. It is written with a trembling hand, on what seems to be a torn-out leaf of a book, and here and there is the mark of a tear, and I say, "Oh, that is a broken heart, and it is to be comforted."

The object of this sermon is to take this theory out of the region of surmise and speculation into the region of positive certainty. People say, "It would be very pleasant if that doctrine were true. I hope it may be true. Perhaps it is true. I wish it were true." But I believe that I can bring an accumulation of arguments to bear upon this matter which will prove the doctrine of future recognition as plainly as that there is a heaven at all, and that the kiss of reunion at the celestial gate will be as certain as the dying kiss at the door of the sepulcher.

Now, when you are going to build a ship you must get the right kind of timber. You lay the keel and make the framework of the very best materials, the keelson, stanchions, plank shears, counter timber knee, transoms all of solid oak. You may build a ship lighter and swifter, but when the cyclone comes on it will go down. Now we may have a great many beautiful theories about the future world built out of our own fancy, and they may do very well as long as we have smooth sailing in the world; but when the storms of sorrow come upon us and the hurricane of death we will be swamped—we will be foundered. We want a theory built out of solid oak of God's eternal Word. The doctrine of future recognition is not so often positively stated in the Word of God as implied, and you know, my friends, that that is, after all, the strongest mode of affirmation. Your friend traveled in foreign lands. He comes home. He does not begin by arguing with you that there are such places as London and Stockholm and Paris and Dresden and Berlin, but his conversation implies it. And so this Bible does not so positively state this theory as, all up and down, its chapters take it for granted.

What does my text imply? "I shall go to him." What consolation would it be to David to go to his child if he would not know him? Would David have been allowed to read this anticipation, for the inspection of his grief, if it were a guess or a supposition? We read in the first book of the Bible, Abraham died and was gathered to his people. Jacob died and was gathered to his people. Moses died and was gathered to his people. What people? Why, their friends, their comrades, their old companions. Of course it means that. It cannot mean anything else. So in the very beginning of the Bible four times that is taken for granted. The whole New Testament is an arbor over which this doctrine creeps like a luxuriant vine full of the purple clusters of consolation. James, John and Peter followed Christ into the mountain. A light shined from heaven on that mountain and lifts it into the glories of the celestial city. Christ's garments glow and His face shines like the sun. The door is thrown wide open. Two spirits come down and alight on that mountain. The disciples look at them and recognize them as Moses and Elias. Now if those disciples standing on the earth could recognize these two spirits who had been for years in heaven do you tell me that we, with our heavenly eyesight, will not be able to recognize those who have gone out from among us only five, ten, twenty, thirty years ago?

The Bible indicates over and over again that the angels know each other, and then the Bible says that we are to be higher than the angels; and if the angels have the power of recognition shall not we, who are to be higher than they in the next realm, have as good eyesight, and as good acquaintance with the angels, as the angels have? What did Christ mean in His conversation with Mary and Martha when he said, "Thy brother shall rise again?"

As much as to say, "Don't cry. Don't wear yourselves out with this trouble. You will see him again. Thy brother shall rise again." The Bible describes heaven at a great home circle. Well, now, that would be a very queer home circle where the members

did not know each other. The Bible describes death as a sleep. If we know each other before we go to sleep shall we not know each other after we wake up? Oh, yes. We will know each other a great deal better than now, "for now," says the apostle, "we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face." It will be my purified, enthroned and glorified body gazing on your purified, enthroned and glorified body.

Now I demand, if you believe the Bible, that you take this theory of future recognition out of the realm of speculation and surmise into the region of positive certainty, and no more keep saying, "I hope it is so; I have an idea it is so; I guess it is so." Be able to say, with all the concentrated energy of body, mind and soul, "I know it is so."

There are in addition to these Bible arguments other reasons why I accept this theory. In the first place because the rejection of it implies the entire obliteration of our memory. Can it be possible that we shall forget forever those with whose walk, look, manner we have been so long familiar, look, manner, and with a sharp keen blade how away this faculty of memory? Abraham said to Dives, "Son, remember. If the exiled and the lost remember, will not the enthroned remember?"

You know very well that our joy in any circumstance is argued by the companionship of our friends. We cannot see a picture with less than four eyes, or hear a song with less than four ears. We want some one beside us with whom to exchange glances and sympathies; and I suppose the joy of heaven is to be argued by the fact that we are to have our friends with us when there are before us the thrones of the blessed, and when there surges up in our ears the jubilate of the saved. Heaven is not a contraction, it is an expansion. If I know you here I will know you better there. Here I see you with only two eyes, but there the soul shall see a million eyes. It will be immortality gazing on immortality—ransomed spirit by colloquy with ransomed spirit—victor beside victor.

When John Evans, the Scotch minister, was sealed in his study his wife came in and said to him, "My dear, do you think we will ever know each other in heaven?" He turned and said, "My dear, do you think we will be bigger fools in heaven than we are here?"

Again I accept this doctrine of future recognition because the world's expectancy affirms it. In all lands and ages this theory is received. What form of religion planted it? No form of religion, for it is received under all forms of religion. Then, I argue, it is a feeling, an anticipation, universally planted, must have been God implanted, and if God implanted it is a fully implanted. Socrates writes, "Who would not part with a great deal to purchase a meeting with Orpheus and Homer? If it be true that this is to be the consequence of death, I could even be able to die often."

Among the Danes, when a master dies his servants sometimes slay himself, that he may serve the master in the future world. Cicero, living before Christ's coming, said, "Oh, glorious day when I shall retire from this low and sordid scene, to associate with the divine assemblage of departed spirits and not only with the one I have just now mentioned, but with my dear Cato, the best of sons and most faithful of men. If I were to bear his death with fortitude, it would be by no means that I did not most sensibly feel the loss I had sustained, but because I was supported by the consoling reflection that we could not long be separated."

The Norwegian believes it. The Indian believes it. The Swede believes it. The Turk believes it. Under every sky, by every river, in every zone, the theory is adopted, and so I say a principle universally implanted must be God implanted, and hence a right belief. The argument is irresistible.

Again, I adopt this theory because there are features of moral temperament and features of the soul that will distinguish us forever. How do we know each other in this world? It is merely by the color of the hair, the length of the hair, or the facial proportions? Oh, no. It is by the disposition as well, by natural affinity, using the word in the very best sense and not in the bad sense; and if in the dust our body should perish and he there forever, and there should be no resurrection, still the soul has enough features and the disposition, which will become so delicious, that he will not know his own friends; but will be blasted with such insufferable idleness that, standing beside our best friends for all eternity, we will never guess who they are?

Again, I think that one reason why we ought to accept this doctrine is because we give to this world have an opportunity to give thanks to those to whom we are spiritually indebted. The joy of Heaven is to be inaugurated by a review of life's work. These Christian men and women who have been toiling for Christ, have they seen the full result of their work? Oh, no.

In the church at Somerville, N. J., John Vredenburg preached for a great many years. He felt that his ministry was a failure, although he was faithful and diligent, preaching the gospel all the time. He died, and died amid discouragements, and went home to God, for no one ever doubted that John Vredenburg was a good Christian minister. A little while after his death there came a great awakening in Somerville, and one Sabbath two hundred souls stood up in the Christian altar, avowing the cause of Christ, and many of them, father and mother. And what was peculiar in regard to nearly all those two hundred souls was that they dated their religious impressions from the ministry of John Vredenburg. Well that good Christian man before the throne of God, never met those souls brought to Christ through his ministry. Oh, of course he will know them. I remember one Sabbath afternoon, bowing down with the sense of my sins and knowing not God, I took up Doddridge's "Rise and Progress." Oh, what a dark afternoon it was, and I read the chapters, and I read the prayers, and I tried to make the prayers my own. Oh, I must see Philip Doddridge. A glorious old book he wrote. It is out of fashion now.

God, You say her joy is full. Is it? You say there can be no augmentation of it. Cannot there be? Her son was a wanderer and a vagabond on the earth when that good mother died. He broke her old heart. She died leaving him in the wilderness of sin. She is before the throne of God now, and she passes and that son repeats of his crimes and gives his heart to God, and enters the gates of heaven. You tell me that that mother's joy cannot be augmented. Let them confront each other. The son and the mother. "Oh," she says to the angels of God, "rejoice with me. The dead is alive, again and the lost is found. Hallelujah! I never expected to see this lost one come back." The Bible says nations are to be born in a day. When China comes to God will it not know Dr. Abel? When India comes will it not know Dr. John Scudder? When the Indians come to God will they not know David Brainerd?

I see a soul entering heaven at last, with covered face at the idea that he has done so little for Christ, and feeling borne down with remorse and sorrow, and says to himself, "I have no right to be here. A voice from above thence says, 'Oh, you forget that Sunday school class you invited to Christ. I was one of them.' And another voice says, 'You forget that poor man to whom you gave a loaf of bread and told of the heavenly bread. I was that man.' And another voice says, 'You forget that sick one to whom you gave medicine for the body and soul. I was that one.' And then Christ, from a throne overlooking all the rest, will say, 'Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, ye did it to me.' And then the seraphs will take their harps from the side of the throne and cry, 'What song shall it be?' And Christ, bending over the harpers, shall say, 'It shall be the 'Harvest Hymn.'"

Heaven is not a stately place, as I sometimes hear it described, a very frigid of splendor, where people stand on cold formalities and go around about with heavy crowns of gold on their heads. No, that is not my idea of heaven. My idea of heaven is more like this: You are seated in the evening tide by the fireplace, your whole

family there, or nearly all of them there. While you are talking and enjoying the evening hour there is a knock at the door, and the door opens and there comes in a brother that has been long absent. He is absent—has been long absent. He is seen him—and no sooner do you make your mind that it is certainly he than you leap up, and the question is who shall give him the first embrace. That is my idea of heaven—a great home circle, where the angels wait for us.

Oh, will you not know your mother's voice there? She who always called you by your first name long ago, and who never called you the formal "Miss" or "Mrs." You were never a thing but James, or John, or George, or Thomas, or May or Florence to her. Will you not know your child's voice? She the bright eye, and the ruddy cheek, and the quiet step, who came in from play and flung herself in your lap a very shower of mirth and beauty. Why the picture graven in your soul. It cannot be that if that little one should stand on the other side of some heavenly hill and call to you you would hear her voice above the burr of heaven's great orchestra. Know I. You could not help but know it.

Now I bring you this glorious consolation of future recognition. If you could get the theory into your heart it would lift a great many shadows that are stretching across it. When I was a lad I used to go to the road track and put my ear down on the track, and I could hear the express train rumbling miles away and coming and to-day, my friends, if we only had faith, we could put our ear down to the grave and hear the rumbling of the chariot of resurrection victory. O Heaven, as you used to spell it. You used to spell H-e-a-v-e-n—Heaven. But now when you used to think that word you place side the faces of the loved ones who are gone, and in that irradiation of light you love and joy and you see it out of never before in some strange, and the cemetery, cheer up at the thought, this reunion! Oh, how much you will have to tell them when once you meet them!

How much you have been through since you saw them last. On the shining side you will talk it all over. The heartache, the loneliness, the sleepless nights, the weeping until you had no more power to weep, because the heart was withered and dried up. Story of vacant chair, and empty cradle, and little shoes only half worn, or never to be worn again, just the shape, the foot that once pressed it. And dream when you thought the departed had come back again, and the room seemed bright with their faces, and you started up to greet them, and the next moment the dream broke and you found yourself standing amid the gloom of the midnight—alone. Talking it all over, and then, hand in hand, walking up and down in the light. No sorrow, no tears, no death. O Heaven, beautiful Heaven, Heaven, where our friends are. Heaven, where we expect to be.

In the East they take a cage of birds and bring it to the tomb of the dead, and they open the cage, and the birds start, and birds, flying out, sing. And I would to bring a cage of Christian consolations to the grave of your loved ones, and I would open the door and let them fill all the air with the music of their voices.

Oh, how they bound in these spirits before the throne! Some about out with gladness, some break forth into uncontrolled weeping for joy, some start speechless, their shock of delight. They sing, quiver with excessive gladness, they gaze on the temples, on the palaces, on the waters, on each other. They weave the joy into garlands, they spring it into triumphal arches, they strike it into timbrel and then all the loved ones gather in great circle around the throne of God, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, lovers, and friends, hand in hand around about the throne of God—the circle ever widening—hand to hand, joy to jubilee to jubilee, victory to victory, until the daybreak and the shadows flee away. Turn thou, my beloved, and be like a rose a young hart upon the mountains of Bethel.

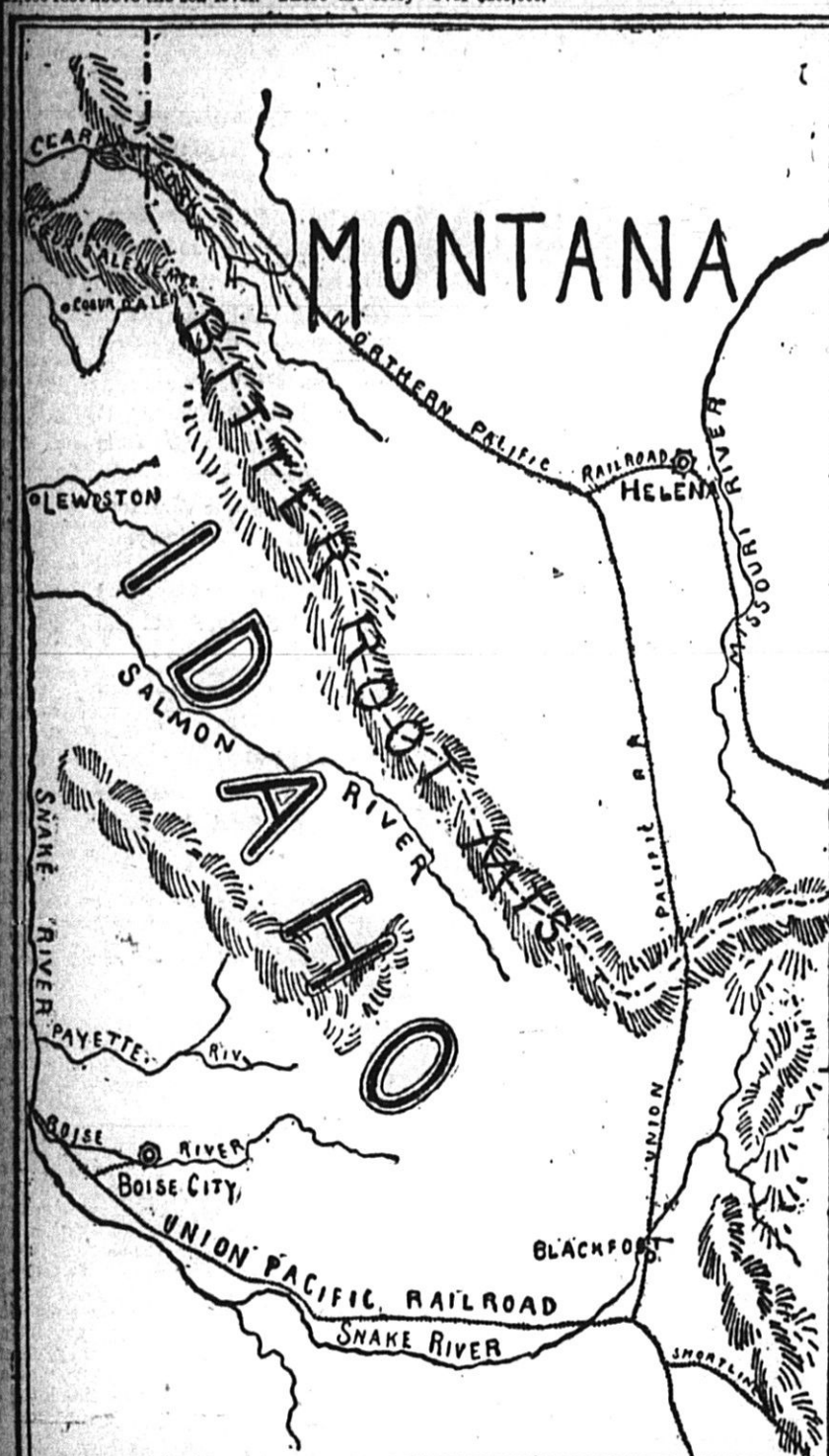
WYOMING AND IDAHO.

TWO NEW STARS ADDED TO OUR CONSTELLATION.

Something Concerning the Two Youngest Sisters—Resources to be Developed—One Rich in Mineral Deposits, the Other a Grazing Country—Remarkable Increase in Population.

The admission of Wyoming and Idaho to the Union has been accomplished, increasing the number of States to forty-four, and necessitating the addition of two more stars to our national flag. The following facts relating to the two new States will be found interesting at this time:

WYOMING.
Wyoming was the youngest of the Territories, having been organized under an act of Congress passed July 25, 1890. Its area is about 97,000 square miles, its breadth from east to west being 365 miles, and from north to south 275 miles. The general appearance of the country is mountainous, with valleys, broad rolling plains, sloping foot-hills, and bold bluffs and buttes. The elevation ranges from 3,500 to 14,000 feet above the sea level. There are lofty



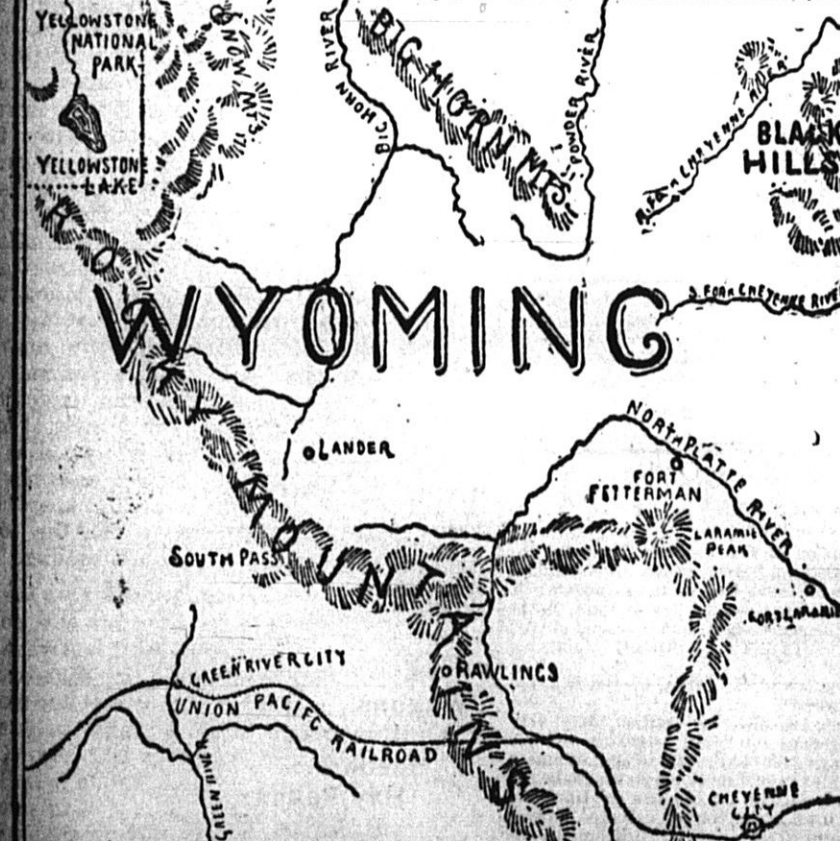
mountain ranges covered with everlasting snow, deep canyons, and elevated plateaus forming natural parks, of which the most celebrated is the Yellowstone National Park. The present population of Wyoming is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 whites. The Indians are all on reservations, are peaceful, and are being educated to mechanical and farming pursuits.

Stock-raising is the most important industry. In 1898 the range stock numbered 2,000,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and goats, and 100,000 horses and mules, all worth in round numbers \$75,000,000. The grazing lands represent about one-half the area of the new State.

The new State is rich in minerals, 30,000 square miles of its surface being underlain by coal-bearing strata alone. The output of coal in 1898 was 1,815,420 tons. Besides coal there are iron, deposits of soda, sulphur, salt, slate, gypsum, copper, tin, mica, marble, sandstone, magnesite, and other minerals. Both lead and placer gold mines abound. Extensive placer mines have been discovered during the last year near the head of the Big Sandy River, and a company has been formed to construct a canal to work the mines by hydraulic methods. The oil fields are extensive, covering a belt thirty miles wide and 300 miles long. Mineral springs of different kinds have been found in various sections, and some of them have become popular resorts.

The farm products are alfalfa, from two to three cuttings a year and averaging about 400 tons to the acre at a value varying from \$10 to \$15 per ton, oats which yield from thirty-five to fifty bushels to the acre, wheat, which is gathered from thirty to fifty-five bushels to each acre of ground, and barley, an acre of which yields about fifty bushels. Potatoes grow to perfection and ordinarily the crop from a single acre is from 500 to 800 bushels.

The Union Pacific Railroad traverses the southern border of the new State, and has sev-



eral branch lines to the north and south. There are schools wherever there are enough children to attend, and good teachers. Wyoming is larger than New England, and has more natural resources of all kinds. Its water power is unlimited, and the facilities for manufacturing industries are of the best.

At the present time there are ten organized counties in Wyoming. Cheyenne is the capital and largest town.

IDAHO.
Idaho is an Indian word signifying "Gem of the Mountains." The new State is 430 miles in length from north to south, and 267 miles wide in the extreme northern part. There are 14,400,000 acres classified as mountainous, 15,000,000 acres of agricultural lands, 7,000,000 acres of forests, 25,000,000 acres of grazing country, and 600,000 acres of lakes. In 1890 the population of the Territory was 38,610, but it has since increased until the figures have passed the 100,000 point. There are now organized counties in the State and a large number of thriving towns. The capital and largest city is Boise City, situated in the southern part of the State on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. The total valuation of taxable property in 1897 was \$23,741,192. These figures represent only a fraction of the wealth of the newly admitted State.

and the cash turned over. This time no redemption followed, and the ring, on examination, proved to be paste. It afterward came out that the "Spendthrift Yankee" had disposed of eighteen other imitations elsewhere by adopting similar methods.

A Different Quotation.
"And what is this whisky with, sah?"
"A dollar a pint."
"In Kentucky, sah, we do not buy—"
"Oh, you are from Kentucky? Excuse me. We can let you have that liquor at \$110 a barrel, with a further discount of 10 per cent. in lots of five barrels or more."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Indians of the new State are peaceably inclined and live upon five reservations. The mean temperature of the State is 50 degrees above zero.

Some of the finest agricultural and mining lands are in the counties of Shoshone, Nez Perce, Latah, and Kootenai, in Northern Idaho. Here are situated the thriving towns of Lewiston, Moscow, Murray, Wardner, Weber, and Chloride.

A Cunning Thief.
Speak of the "Spendthrift Yankee" to a London pawnbroker and the cold chills will go down his back in squadrons. He and his brethren have occasion to remember the man, Mr. Leighton, as the American was known, dropped into a loan office one day and deared an advance on his diamond ring until he received remittances from home. The proprietor examined the jewelry carefully and accepted it as a pledge for \$750. It was redeemed and again pawned, then put in pledge once more, and the process went up until the money lender grew well acquainted with the ring and its owner. One day "Mr. Leighton" sauntered in.
"Same thing, same sum," he remarked in his usual manner.
"All right, sir," was the reply; the pledge was laid aside without scrutiny

No person is better known among the business men of Chicago than is ALONZO WYANT, who for several years past has occupied the position of agent of the United States Express Company in that city. He has the esteem of every one who has ever met him, socially or in business. On the 1st of July Mr. Wyant severed his connection with the express company, and embarked in a new line of trade. Joining with others, he formed the Ayres & Wygant Company and purchased the old and well-known Chicago institution, "Reed's Temple of Music," located at 182 and 184 Wabash avenue, where he will be pleased to meet his friends, and show them the finest line of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments to be found in the West. Reed's Temple of Music will lose none of its old-time popularity under the management of the Ayres and Wygant Company. All who are interested in good music should call upon this new company when visiting Chicago. It will be a pleasure to make their acquaintance.

Decided in the Affirmative.
De Smith—I saw you kiss Miss South-mayd last night.
Travis (blushing)—Did you? That's unfor unate.
De Smith—She seemed rather reluctant.
Travis—Well, yes; to tell the truth she said no to me with her lips.
De Smith—But her eyes said—
Travis—I thought they said yes.
De Smith—Of course! And the eyes had it.
Ever Thus.
"How does your husband spend his time evenings?"
"He stays at home and thinks up schemes to make money."
"And what do you do with yourself when he is thus occupied?"
"Oh, I think up schemes to spend it."—Epoch.

STANLEY says the director of a Dutch house recently told him that his firm now has thirty steamers on the Upper Congo, and that their house had bought \$1,500,000.

The first steambot on the Mississippi River was the New Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1811 by Nicholas Roosevelt, from plans furnished by Robert Fulton.

Clever Defense.
Baron Dal Borgo, the Danish Envoy at Madrid, about fifty years ago, was the soul of honor and good-nature, though he had neither the cleverness nor the brilliancy belonging to certain diplomats. One incident, however, shows that he could act, when occasion arose, and that with boldness, and even dramatic power.
During the childhood of Queen Isabella, there were frequent political commotions, and one night Espartaco, the regent, having incurred the displeasure of the adverse party, was pursued through the streets by an infuriated mob. He ran into the house where Baron Dal Borgo had an apartment, rung the bell wildly, and as soon as the door was opened, slipped inside and barred it.
Presently the ringleaders of the mob arrived, and threatened to break open the door if the fugitive were not delivered to them at once. Baron Dal Borgo himself unfastened the bolts, and appeared on the threshold. He pointed to the Danish flag, which he had laid across the entrance, and said, calmly:
"The man you seek is here. Come and take him, if you like, but if one of you steps on the colors of my country, I will make Spain responsible to Denmark for the insult."
The attacking party paused, awed into sobriety, and then turned about and walked quietly away.—Youth's Companion.

Reopening a Thoroughfare.
In order to guard against results utterly subversive of health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be reopened as speedily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is misdirected into the blood; the liver becomes torpid; viscid bilious matter gets into the stomach and produces indigestion; headaches ensue, and other symptoms are produced, which a prolongation of the existing cause only tends to aggravate. The apartment of the bowels is the stomach. Bile constitutes a most useful agent in overcoming constipation of the bowels and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic cathartics frequently used for the purpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural, painless effect, which does not impair the tone of the evacuator organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver, also, indeed, the entire system—are strengthened and regulated by it.

Broom Corn.
Says a broom-corn dealer: A few years ago all broom corn was so bleached with sulphur fumes as to make it so white that it nearly destroyed its pliability, and it sometimes broke to pieces much more rapidly than it should have done. Now the broom-makers have gone to the other extreme. They dye their broom corn so green that housekeepers are afraid to break off one of the splints to test a cake with, for fear they may be poisoned with paris green.
"Why do they do so?" he was asked.
"Well," said he, "I don't know exactly, but I suppose styles must change. Then, again, the housekeepers may have found out that the white brooms didn't wear so well, and caused a demand for green ones."
"But are they really dyed with paris green?"
"I can't say as to that. It doesn't look like it to me, but I'd rather be on the safe side and not eat any of it."

NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE.
Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroads.
Through Pullman Sleeping Car leaves Chicago daily at 5:30 p. m.
For St. Paul and Minneapolis.
For Fargo, North Dakota.
For Helena and Butte, Montana.
For the Yellowstone Park.
For Spokane Falls and Tacoma.
For Portland, Oregon.
Best route to Seattle and all North Pacific Coast points.
The scenic line to California, via Portland and the Shasta Route.
Tickets on sale at 207 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison streets, Chicago.

A Great Possession.
A prominent citizen of St. Paul, while in Minneapolis a few days ago, met a former acquaintance noted for his impetuous condition and disposition to borrow from any of his trusting friends. This time the acquaintance fairly beamed on the St. Paul man.
"How are you, old fellow?" was his interrogation in a deep bass voice.
"First rate. How's yourself?" was the answer and interrogatory.
"Splendid. Do you know," dropping his voice to a confidential whisper, "I've been given the use for life of a half-million dollar estate over on Nicollet avenue."
"You have?" queried the St. Paul man in astonishment.
"Yes; the public library."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Reliable Company.
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ONE ENJOYS.
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

PASTILLE DE MARS for an invigorator will be found the most satisfactory article ever offered the public (\$1.00 per box). Do not mistake for private disease preparations (\$2 per box). Treatment and correspondence confidential. DR. DE MARS, Ex-C.R. Examining Surgeon, 36 and 38 Imperial Bldg., 30 Clark St., Chicago.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT. BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE. BRADFORD REGULATORY CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

What would you give for a Friend who would take half your hard work off your shoulders and do it without a murmur? What would you give to find an assistant in your housework that would keep your floors and walls clean, and your kitchen bright, and yet never grow ugly over the matter of hard work? Sapallo is just such a friend and can be bought at all grocers.

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Small fruit in the neighborhood of S. Joseph suffered largely by Monday's storm.

The first load of new wheat was bought by W. H. Beach Friday, of G. Rooks. Price paid, 82 cents. Quality excellent.

The sale of the present fair grounds is in a fair way of being consummated. The Van den Belt farm, south-east of the city, is likely to be selected as the next site, and negotiations to that effect are pending.

In cleaning out the debris from the basement of the store occupied by N. I. Beaudry, in the Cutler House block, Grand Haven, a lot of charcoal was found to be on fire, having been burning since October 1, last. Water had to be thrown upon the fire, so that it could be handled.—*Gr. Haven Tribune.*

Two Fennville lads, aged 19 and 16 years, started on a burglarizing tour Monday morning early, visiting four stores, a coopershop, and the post office, appropriating sundry articles and some ready cash at each place. Among the establishments thus visited was the clothing store of Bosman & Pieters, where they found a few dollars in the till, and might have taken \$50.00 from the safe, which stood upon the day lock, only they broke up the combination before trying it, and then coolly proceeded to fit themselves with three suits of clothes, being particular to take nothing but the best, one and a half dozen neckties, a large number of shirts, tennis, laundried and unlaundried, and undershirts, all the best and the proper sizes. Toward the break of day they left the town and in their retreat got separated. One of them, the youngest, was captured and made a full confession, admitting also their connection with another burglary one night last week.—*LATER.* Geo. McLaughlin, the other burglar, was captured by Marshal Billings of Saugatuck, while asleep in the pavilion in the park, Monday afternoon. He begged piteously to be released and offered to pay well for it. While waiting for the ferry he broke from the marshal, took to the woods, and made his escape. Four shots were fired at him. The next day he surrendered himself to the authorities.

ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Conspiracy Against the Life of a Noted French Electrician.

A singular and mysterious plot has just come to light in Paris, having for its object the assassination of the well-known electrician, Dr. Cornelius Herz. In 1888 an advertisement in the *Figaro* set forth that an agent was wanted to carry out a difficult and dangerous undertaking. The advertisement was answered by a former police commissary named Amiel. Having discovered that the undertaking was to compass the murder of Dr. Herz, he determined to do a profitable little business on his own account. Hiring a room near the proposed scene of action, he pretended to mature his plans, and did not fail to draw pretty freely on the means which were placed at his disposal for their consummation. Having obtained 45,000 francs he thought a term of foreign travel would not be out of order, and leaving Dr. Herz and his would-be murderers behind he sailed for Buenos Ayres. Here attempts were made on his own life, instigated, he was convinced, by the disappointed plotter; so, returning to Paris on March 4 last he submitted the matter with documentary evidence, to Dr. Herz, who published the affair. It is not known who the conspirators are, but Dr. Herz is one of the wealthiest men in Paris, and has enemies as well as numerous friends.

A Wonderful Tree.

The camamba is a wonderful tree, according to a report made to the State Department by Consul Burke of Bahia. It grows in Northern Brazil, near the Amazon river. Every part of it—root, branch and trunk—is available; it is indispensable for the natives in building and roofing their huts, making fences, etc., while the articles made from it supply them with food, light and medicine. It is a species of palm tree and grows in dry, sandy soil. The bulb is strangely farinaceous and when dried and ground produces a kind of farinha used for food by the natives, while the woodlets of the bulb are used for medicine, possessing a strong cathartic property. The trunk, while the tree is young, contains a soft, oleaginous substance, something like marrow; this is good food for cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. After a few years the wood becomes hard and suitable for building purposes. The leaves yield a substance like wax, from which candles are made, and there are various other uses to which the tree is put.

Cracks in St. Peter's Dome. It is stated in Italian journals that the dome of St. Peter's has been cracking for a considerable length of time, and the number and extent of the fissures is becoming alarming. It appears that about a hundred years ago a similar state of things was remedied by encircling the dome with a strong band of metal. The band was heated and its contraction on cooling was found to be sufficient to close up the cracks.

New Style in English Whiskers.

We are told that all Englishmen must sacrifice their beards and let their mustaches grow as long as possible.

Wanted.

Every lady in Holland and vicinity should know that Miss Flora A. Jones' famous "Blush of Roses" removes pimples, freckles, blackheads and moths, and gives a lovely complexion. Price 75c. Free trial given every day at my residence. Ladies please call. Agents wanted. Call or address.

Mrs. JOHN ELFERDINK, JR., Manager Branch Office.

Holland, Mich., July 17, 1890. 2w

There is one remedy, which every family should keep at hand. Mr. John Carpenter, of Goodland, Indiana, says of it: "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for diarrhoea and severe cramps, and pains in the stomach and bowels, with the best results. In the worst cases I never had to give more than the third dose to effect a cure. In most cases one dose will do. Besides its other good qualities, it is pleasant to take." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Heber Walsh.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

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

American Cycles!

If you are going to buy a Bicycle or Tricycle buy the best, and

The American Cycles

are a sound tonic. For description and prices apply to

JOHN J. CAPPON,

HOLLAND, MICH., July 10th, 1890.

WILL BUY THE FAVORITE

\$20 SINGER STYLE

Sewing Machine

With drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and a full set of attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold for \$20 and upwards by canvassers. A week's trial in your home, before payment is asked. Buy direct of the Manufacturer, and save agents' profits, besides getting certificates of warranty for three years. Send for testimonials to

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

269 SOUTH 11TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

CITY

Meat Market.

Corner Eighth & Fish Streets.

W. Van der Veere, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salt Meats.

A full and complete line of the choicest meats constantly on hand.

Cash Paid for Poultry.

Orders taken at homes when requested.

Meat delivered free of charge.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 1, 1890. 1-ly

SAVE YOUR STRENGTH

By Using ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S

GOOD CHEER SOAP

LATEST AND BEST INVENTION—LITTLE OR

NO RUBBING OF CLOTHES

REQUIRED—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CLOSELY.

14-15

HOUSE FURNISHING

By mail. Send ten cents for postage and receive our illustrated Catalogue 20 pages all bargains and the Grand Rapids Cook Book, 50 pages, every receipt secured. Price \$1.00 but sent free if you cut this out and mention this paper. Silver, China, Glass, Tin, Iron, Wooden and Willow Ware, Toys and Fancy Goods. Old Reliable House. H. LEONARD'S SONS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GERMAN MEDICATED STOCK FOOD

Nothing like it. The VERY BEST stock food ever offered. A long and successful use demonstrates that it will cure nearly every disease that horses, cattle, cows, calves, sheep, poultry and swine are afflicted with. Purifies blood, gives healthy action to liver and kidneys, aids digestion, promotes general health, highly medicated, gives new life and vigor, and never fails. Large can for \$1.00. Very cheap in bulk, ask your grocer or order for it. Take no other. Send for "How to Cure Hog Cholera."

GERMAN MEDICINE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. For sale and recommended by H. VAUPHILL.

WATER!

T. VAN LANDEGEND

PLUMBER.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

Water connection with city mains.

Houses fitted up with Bath tubs.

Hot and Cold Water, Marble

Basins, and Water Closets.

Sewers laid, Drive

Wells and Sinks, Cistern

Pumps.

Yard Hydrants, Lawn

Sprinklers and Diamond

Hose, the best in the

Market, always on hand.

10-3m.

RHEUMATISM

CURED BY

Mitchell's Rheumatic Plasters.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR ALL RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Best cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica.

Sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, 25 cents.

Novelty Plaster Works, Lowell, Mass.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of payment of a certain mortgage executed by Walter A. Williams and Minnie A. Williams, his wife, of Holland, Michigan, to Fred J. Metz of the same place, dated June first, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on June first, A. D. 1888, in Liber 37 of mortgages on page 47, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Nine Hundred Seventy-three dollars and Twenty-five cents, (\$973.25) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and legal costs of foreclosure and sale, under the proceeding, and including the attorney fee provided by the mortgage, to be taken place at the front door of the Ottawa County court house, at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the

Second day of September, A. D. 1890.

At ten o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The mortgaged premises to be sold, being: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the East by the West line of lot number one (1) of Scott's Macatawa Grove plat as recorded and by a line commencing at the South West corner of said lot one (1) and running thence South two degrees and thirty minutes East to the corner of said lot one (1) and the center of said highway running from Holland to Macatawa Park, being about 735 feet, thence from the Water's Edge of Black Lake, bounded on the South by a line commencing at the center of said highway on said East line, running thence North 92 degrees, 30 minutes West, until it strikes the waters of Black Lake, being about 78 feet and bounded on the West and North sides by the waters of Black Lake, being parts of sections 33 and 34 in town 5 north of range 6 west.

Dated, June 4th, A. D. 1890.

FRED J. METZ, Mortgagee.

J. C. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee.

19-12L

No more of this!

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight, generally slip off the feet.

THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.

make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester"

"ADHESIVE COUNTERS."

At Retail By,

Simon Spietsma,

DEALER IN

Fine Shoes,

HOLLAND, MICH.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE

THE LIGHT RUNNING

THE FINEST

WOODWORKING ATTACHMENTS

NEW HART SAWING MACHINE

28 UNION SQUARE, CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO

H. MEYER & SON

HOLLAND, MICH.

14-9m.

DENTISTRY

Gillispie & Lemley

DENTISTS.

We are now located in our

New Dental Parlors over W.

C. Walsh's Furniture Store,

and desiring that our patrons

shall have the benefit of first

class work in every branch of

Dentistry, we are prepared to

insert sets of teeth on Contin-

uous Gum, Gold, Silver, Plati-

num, Aluminum, Watts Metal

Rubber or Celluloid base, thus

securing to our patients the

BEST Class of Artificial Work

that can be procured.

Cure, Treatment, and Preservation

of Natural Teeth with gold, amalgam

or white filling, at prices that will

please you.

We make a specialty of Crown and

Bridgework in all its grades and

branches, and teeth without plates that

will not drop or get loose.

All kinds of Anesthetics used for

painless extracting.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

Do not allow yourself to become

prejudiced against us but makes us a

call and satisfy yourself that we mean

what we say.

GILLESPIE & LEMLEY.

DR. VEENBOER

Has taken office room in the St. Denis, first

story on Monroe's west of Spring-st. The

doctor has opened his new office in Oak-

dale Park, corner of Hall and East sts.,

supplies all the necessities and all the comforts for

the sick and feeble and thus is in need of surgical

operations of any description. Diseases care-

fully studied. Proper diet, baths, electricity,

massage and trained nurses supplied at a very

moderate cost. Address Dr. Veenboer, A. M. M. D.,

120 Monroe st. Grand Rapids, Mich. Grad-

uate of the Physio Medical College of Indiana,

in 1877. Lecturer of Hygiene at the above

college since 1880. Apointed Professor of Nat-

ural Medicine in the Florida University in 1882.

Post Graduate of the Polytechnic of New York

since 1884, where Surgery, Diseases of Women,

Diseases of Children and Urology, all chronic

diseases have been studied as specialties.

Also offers for sale or exchange lots, houses

and lots and farms cheap. His home, 48 East

wick-st. is for sale or rent.

Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., and

6 to 7 p. m. Telephone 151.

Telephone connections for residence and sal-

tarium.

POPULAR STORE

The Best and Cheapest Place

to Purchase.

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hats and Caps,

Flour and Feed,

IS AT

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

River Street.

A Clean Stock, Always Fresh by

reason of our Large Trade, is respect-

fully offered to the Trading Public of

Holland and Vicinity.

Goods delivered free of charge in the

city and to our popular Summer Re-

HOLLAND, MICH., May 30, 1890.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 1-ly

Chicago and West Mich. Railway

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect July 6, 1890.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 9 35 a.m. 12 35 p.m. 4 35 p.m. 7 35 p.m.

For Grand Rapids..... 9 00 a.m. 12 00 p.m. 4 00 p.m. 7 00 p.m.

For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 8 50 a.m. 11 50 p.m. 3 50 p.m. 6 50 p.m.

For Hart, Pot. water..... 8 30 a.m. 11 30 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 6 30 p.m.

For Big Rapids..... 8 30 a.m. 11 30 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 6 30 p.m.

For Allegan..... 8 30 a.m. 11 30 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 6 30 p.m.

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 9 35 a.m. 12 35 p.m. 4 35 p.m. 7 35 p.m.

From Grand Rapids..... 9 00 a.m. 12 00 p.m. 4 00 p.m. 7 00 p.m.

From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 8 50 a.m. 11 50 p.m. 3 50 p.m. 6 50 p.m.

From Hart, Pot. water..... 8 30 a.m. 11 30 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 6 30 p.m.

From Big Rapids..... 8 30 a.m. 11 30 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 6 30 p.m.

From Allegan..... 8 30 a.m. 11 30 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 6 30 p.m.

Trains to and from Chicago on Sunday.

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