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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 25.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 726.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.

L. S. PROVIN,

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

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

VAN RAALTE, B., Dealer in Farm Implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Knights of Labor.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 30, 35c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 19c; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 15c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, new 60 to 70c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 40, 50c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 14c; Eggs, 14c; Honey, 18c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, new 80c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, 35c; Flour, \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$8.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 30c; Old, 35c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 60c; Timothy seed, \$2.10; Wheat, white, 75; Red, 70; Lancaster Red, 75. Corn, ear, 40c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, 35c; Flour, \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$8.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 30c; Old, 35c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 60c; Timothy seed, \$2.50. Corn, ear 50c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Hotels at Macatawa are now doing a rushing business.

WE have been having too hot weather for locals to thrive much.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. S. Lievense on Sunday, July 18, 1886—a boy.

MR. JOHN KNERK and wife, of Chicago, Ill., were visiting Mr. and Mr. M. Astra this week.

R. KANTERS & SONS have a novelty in oil stoves. It is called "The Twin." Call and see it.

BERT BARNES, of the Grand Haven Telephone Exchange, is spending a few days in this city.

MR. AND MRS. J. HUMMEL are in Milwaukee this week attending the German Musical Convention.

ROLLEN ASTRA, night baggageman at this station, returned from a two weeks' visit in Chicago last Tuesday.

PROF. DOESBURG and family left last Tuesday to spend a few weeks with relatives and friends in Milwaukee.

REV. D. BROEK, pastor of the Third Reformed Church, left for Milwaukee last Tuesday on a visit to his brother and family.

THE darkest hour in the history of a young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without honestly earning it.

MR. JAS. M. VAN DER VEN called at this office this week and treated our office force with some of his excellent "J. M." cigars.

THERE were four hundred in attendance at the Third Church picnic last week instead of two hundred and fifty as stated in our last issue.

WORK was commenced on the grading of West Twelfth street last Monday. This street when finished will be one of the finest in the city.

MR. T. S. PURDY presented us last Monday with a ripe fig. Mr. Purdy has a fine fig tree and this year raised a quantity of the luscious fruit.

IN the absence of the pastor, the pulpit of the Third Reformed Church will next Sabbath be occupied by Rev. H. Utterwick, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

R. E. WERKMAN, of the Phoenix Planing Mill, has secured the contract for furnishing doors, sash, frames, mouldings, &c., for the new County Poor House.

BRO. MULDER, of De Grandveet, had the good fortune last Sunday morning to be persented with a little daughter. The paper appeared as usual on Tuesday morning.

JOHN PIETERS, a member of one of the Grand Rapids companies of the State Militia has returned home from Camp Alger and the annual encampment of the State troops.

THE Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary have appointed Rev. H. E. Dosker, of Grand Haven, as Lector of the institution at a salary of \$1,000 per year.

THE finest and best selected stock of Crockery and Glassware to be found in Western Michigan is at the store of Peter Steketee & Co. Call after reading their new advertisement.

LAST Monday a little seven-year-old son of Captain Geo. Nauta fell from a pile of wood and dislocated his elbow. Dr. O. E. Yates was immediately called and attended the little sufferer.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 22nd, 1886: K. H. Cook, Hiram Hoskings, A. Mathe-son, Karoline Herold, James Lewis.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

MR. P. MELLEASON and daughter, of Kankakee, Ill., are in the city the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Boone. Mr. Melleason is charmed with our city and thinks that all our people should "wear diamonds."

ON Saturday last Mr. Henry Cheeseman, of Olive, brought to this office a head of lettuce raised in Mr. Ed. Watson, a neighbor's garden which weighed two pounds and measured 17½ inches across the top.

LAST Saturday Mr. D. C. Wachs, one of Ottawa County's most prominent Greenbackers, visited our city and unloaded some of his political faith. Mr. Wachs' business here, however, was of a private nature.

IT is a very curious fact that two men in this city can set at defiance the laws in regard to fishing with nets in the Bay, and "bulldoze" the majority of the people of this community who are opposed to their nefarious business.

LAST week Friday afternoon a fire was started on the College campus in a pile of old rubbish and the dry grass on the premises led the flames to the grove. It was only by timely and hard work that a serious conflagration was averted.

EVERY Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday there will be a dance at the pavillion of Ryder & Lewis at Macatawa. The steamer Geo. P. Savidge will run between this city and the Park for the accommodation of our young people who desire to attend.

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y Company have bought a tract of land just north of the river between the two railroad bridges, and will utilize it for a track to connect with the main line and will then discontinue the old Grand Haven Bridge for northern business.

THE first load of new wheat brought into this city this season arrived last Wednesday. It was grown on the farm of Mr. Joseph Buxton, of Olive Center, who brought the load to this city. The Standard Roller Mills purchased it and the proprietors pronounce it of excellent quality.

DR. REYNOLDS, of Red Ribbon fame, will commence a series of temperance lectures in the Opera House on Wednesday, August 4. It will be remembered by all who lived here some ten years ago that Dr. Reynolds revolutionized public sentiment in this community on the temperance question on the occasion of his visit at that time. He will undoubtedly be a welcome visitor here now.

BRO. BARNES, of the Cooperville Observer, in his last issue published the official papers—the complaint and the verdict of the jury—to prove assertions made by him in a controversy with an anonymous correspondent of the Grand Haven Courier-Journal about the late trial in which he sued a merchant of his village for damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Barnes. He also wisely states that he will not devote any more time or space in his paper in discussing so unpleasant a subject.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred near Jamestown last week Thursday. Gerrit Bouma, whose parents reside in Zeeland was at work on a load of wheat, and fell off in such a manner that two times of a fork which fell off the load at the same time entered the back of his head and passed completely through it, coming out near his nose. He pulled the fork out himself and ran to the house some distance away, climbing a fence on his way. He asked for water, but soon after went into convulsions and died in about two hours. He was 24 years of age and his remains were taken to Zeeland for burial.

AT the meeting of those of our citizens interested in the organization of a boat and yacht club held in the law office of Mr. J. C. Post on last week Friday night, articles of association were drawn up and signed by nineteen good responsible men. It is the intention of the club to build a neat comfortable club house at an expense of nearly \$1,000 and to hold a regatta this fall. Committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and on site for club house. They reported at a meeting held last evening. The objects of the club will be the "promotion of amateur rowing and physical culture, and to foster social privileges." We hope that the enterprising men of Holland will encourage the club in a good and substantial manner.

The Vindicator Fanning Mill Factory.

THE time has arrived and the City of Holland casts off her swaddling clothes, puts away childish things, and stands among the Michigan sisterhood of cities, a fair sample of size, youth, vigor, and beauty. These graces of youthful life may leave her, but we do not fear it as long as the people are hopeful, happy and enterprising. These encouraging features are becoming more and more a fixture, and with the increase of these qualities

depends the future of Holland. It has only been within the past two years that this idea has percolated through the skulls and into the brains of our citizens. The urgency of action dawned in upon them and their work since then has been very fruitful. Among the results of their "united work" is the Vindicator Fanning Mill Factory of Messrs. Lamoreux & Werkman. The enterprise of Mr. Werkman has always been of the highest order and he has labored hard and industriously for the welfare of the community of which he is a part. Mr. Lamoreux, his partner, comes from Otsego with a reputation for honesty and integrity unequalled. He is the owner of the patents on the fanning mill and is a thorough and competent mechanic and business man. It is safe to say that with these qualities the success of the firm is assured. This week we called on them and learned a few facts in regard to their business, and the mill, which we think would be of interest to all citizens, and especially to those who have encouraged this firm in a substantial manner. On next Monday morning several salesmen will be sent out and wagons put on the road to sell the mills, of which some fifty or seventy-five are ready for market. There are at present some twenty carpenters and painters employed in building the mills, and it is the intention of the proprietors to complete some five hundred of them this year. The mill is not an entirely new machine having been manufactured to some extent for a few years past at Otsego, Mich., and at Logansport, Ind. It has been awarded fifty-three first premiums at different agricultural fairs and is in every way a first-class fanning mill. Below we publish some of the reasons why the Vindicator Mill is superior to other fanning mills:

"The strength of the mill compares with its lightness. The breadth, length, and depth of the shoe and the room, manner and pitch; any sieve or screen can be placed to do any grade of work. The shape of the hopper and place where it discharges its grain upon the upper end of the long slotted screen and the fact that three screens can be successfully used at the same time without any inconvenience; also the manner the seed apparatus is arranged, folding itself securely underneath the Hopper board when not in use away from danger; and its perfect governing powers. From the fact that small lots of grain, or seed, can be cleaned and secured in the boxes without sweeping the floor, or the mill may be set out in the yard and dust kept out of the barn or grain house. Because of its perfect construction and steady motion its durability is assured. The manner in which the drum is mitred together, making it the most perfect and solid of any mill drum in existence. The size of grain boxes and room underneath Hopper screen and side pockets preventing the choking of the grain escape. The construction of box slides absolutely preventing warping or spring of timber and hard running boxes, beside being a protection warding grain from grooving and a divide between boxes; also shoulder setting three inches up on side board and stiffening sides of mill and receiving screw through side board preventing boxes from getting loose or falling down. The fact that every mill is fitted to all grades of work and kind of seed. That it is the most perfect grade mill in existence and the best is none too good and not only the best but most rapid cleaner."

The Steamboat War.

THE "steamboat war" has occupied a great share of the time and attention of the people of this city the past week, and it is getting to be a very tiresome thing. The originators of this warfare are no farther advanced in the battle, nor have they accomplished anything since our last issue. Macatawa Park is crowded with people and the other resorts are getting but a small proportion of guests. This state of affairs undoubtedly so exasperated the railroad officials that on last week Friday they issued orders to agents to sell tickets which formerly read to "Macatawa Park and return," to "Ottawa Beach and return via Steamer Queen of the Lakes." In order to retaliate Capt. Harrington, who controls the docking privileges at Macatawa Park, refused to allow the railroad steamboat to make a landing, and the consequence was that the Queen landed at the government breakwater and forced her passengers to walk half a mile through the hot sun and sand to the Park Hotel, which caused the railroad officials to set up a terrible howl about the treatment they were receiving at the hands of Capt. Harrington. The passengers also began to protest and commenced to demand tickets over the "old reliable route" of the agents, and raised such a humming about the ears of the officials that they discontinued trying to jam down the throats of respectable people tickets to a place that they did not want to go to, and it finally resulted in the withdrawing of

the objectionable order and the restoring of the old tickets. This was not done, however, until Monday last.

ON Sunday the train arriving at 10:30 a. m. contained some two hundred and fifty people under the personal supervision of the Assistant General Passenger Agent and his force of clerks. They had nearly all the passengers "fixed" for "Ottawa Beach and the Queen of the Lakes." As the people came off the train they were told by Capt. Harrington that their tickets would be good on the steamer Macatawa and that she would be the only steamer allowed to land at the Macatawa Park dock. Some went aboard and remained there. Seeing that they were losing some of "their passengers" two of the officials went and stood on the gang plank and ordered people to "pass on to the Queen of the Lakes." Capt. Harrington ordered the plank cleared, and it was done in as gentlemanly a way as possible. No "bullies" or "roughs" meddled in the matter, as stated in the Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald, and the only ungentlemanly conduct shown was that of the "officials" who stood on the gang plank of the Macatawa and interfered with the passengers who desired to go aboard that steamer.

IT is to be regretted that the papers of Grand Rapids have published so many untruths in regard to this matter. An unbiased reader perusing the most pretentious of dailies of that city would suppose that nearly all the people of Holland were "bullies," "roughs," and "rowdies."

WE are glad to state that the present status of this deplorable warfare is such that no one can say ought against either of the captains of the two boats. They have acted as gentlemanly as possible under very aggravating circumstances. If outsiders have interfered in the matter the captains of the boats are not responsible.

THE "war" was transferred to this end of the Bay on Tuesday last. In the morning Captain Harrington read a lease, which was given him of the Fixter dock at which the Queen lands, to Captain Johnson and demanded of him dockage for every passenger taken across the dock. Johnson listened patiently and gentlemanly. In the afternoon he went to Grand Rapids to consult with the railroad people. Harrington in the meantime took possession of the warehouse which he locked, and, with the aid of a force of men, he piled a few cords of slabs that belonged to him, and which had been piled to one side by other parties, on the walk leading to the warehouse and to the Queen. The reason of this action was that he had been told by Mr. Fixter that he had a right to the dock and should take possession of it. Capt. Johnson returned on the midnight train accompanied by a lot of men who were to act as "sluggers" if the case required. But finding everything quiet and orderly the men were paid, and "passed" back to their homes in Grand Rapids.

THE matter is now likely to get into the courts and as this is the case it may be well for us to state, as near as possible, upon what Captain Johnson is acting. Captain Harrington's lease is dated January 19, 1886, and gives him the exclusive control of all freight, passenger and baggage business inside the harbor of Macatawa Bay that may come on the dock for the season of 1886. The consideration is \$25. The railroad company on the other hand claim to have a lease recently signed by Peter F. Pfanstiehl, the owner of the property, and Joseph Fixter the lessee, for the dock for three years. They also claim that in the lease from Pfanstiehl to Fixter there is a condition which prohibits the latter from sub-leasing without the consent of the former and Mr. Pfanstiehl never having given his consent to Capt. Harrington it is absolutely void and their lease is in full force. They have given to Capt. Johnson the rights they hold under this lease.

WHAT the outcome of this feature of the war may be it is hard at this time to determine. But Capt. Harrington, acting upon the advice of his attorney, Mr. J. C. Post, is keeping an accurate account of the number of passengers taken by the Queen and is also determined to have the full benefit of the rights accorded him under his leases of the dock property, both at this end of the Bay and at Macatawa.

NOTES.

IN spite of General Manager Mulliken's persistent assertions that *The Democrat* had lied about his attempt as a midnight marauder to attack the vital interests of the village of Newaygo, the circuit court of that county has granted a perpetual in-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE National Association of Commercial Travelers held its annual convention at New York. J. R. Trask, of St. Louis, was elected President for the ensuing year.

Edward C. Z. Judson, better known as "Ned Buntline," died of heart disease, at Stamford, New York, last week, aged 64. He was born in Philadelphia. His father, who was a lawyer, tried to make a lawyer of the son, but at 11 years of age he ran away after receiving a flogging and shipped as cabin-boy in a vessel that sailed around the Horn. The next year he entered the navy as an apprentice on board a man-of-war, and a year later, when 13 years old, was commissioned a midshipman by President Van Buren for meritorious conduct in rescuing the crew of a boat run down by a Fulton ferryboat on East River. Young Judson was assigned to the Levant. Other midshipmen refused to mess with him because he had been a common sailor before the mast, and while on the way to join the Gulf squadron he fought seven of them, one after another, in Florida, New Orleans, and Havana, escaping without a scratch himself, but marking four of his antagonists for life. From that time on he had the reputation of being one of the best shots in the United States. During the rebellion he served as a chief of scouts, and has since then borne the title of Colonel. Judson was widely known as a writer of wild tales of adventure. His first story, "The Captain's Pig," was published in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* under the pseudonym of "Ned Buntline" in 1838, when he was in his 15th year. This sketch brought notoriety to the young writer and fighter, who subsequently received as high as \$60,000 a year for the product of his brain and pen. For many years his annual income from story-writing was \$20,000. He once earned \$12,500 in six weeks, and at another time, under pressure, wrote a book of 610 pages in sixty-two hours, scarcely sleeping or eating during that time. He did not know exactly how many stories he had written, but estimated them at between 300 and 400, each long enough for a book.

SAMUEL K. GAY, Chief Clerk in the Pension Office at Pittsburgh, has embezzled from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and fled to Canada. He was a leader in the Murphy temperance movement and Young Men's Christian Association. The New York Agricultural Terra Cotta Company's works in Ravenswood, N. Y., were damaged \$60,000 or \$70,000 by fire.

THE WEST.

FOND DU LAC (Wis.) special: "Gentlemen who have resided in this county since 1848 say that they have never before known so serious a drought. Of late years marked attention has been paid to stock-raising and dairying in Fond du Lac, and these branches of farm industry have especially suffered, because of the devastation wrought in pastures and the shortage of the hay crop."

THE last two weeks of the engagement of Mr. Palmer's fine dramatic company at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, will be devoted to the long-promised play, "Jim the Penman," which has had such a long run in London, where it was bought out. Sir Charles Young, the author, is well acquainted in America and is a great admirer of this country. He is the author of several plays. The cast for the representations at McVicker's includes the strongest members of the Palmer company—Messrs. Davidge, Kecey, Le Moyne, and Holland, and Misses Hall and Harrison.

A. B. THOMPSON, the absconding bank cashier of St. Louis, left a letter stating that he had been ruined by speculation and used the bank's money to carry himself along until discovered. He was recently seen on a steamboat in Canadian waters by a party of three acquaintances. The St. Louis Grand Jury returned indictments against six members of the City Council for drunkenness and bribery in connection with the electric railway bill. Two of them—Pishon and Adams—were arrested and put under bonds of \$1,500 each. A murderer named Bill Haley was taken from the jail at Paulding, Ohio, by a masked mob of one hundred men, and hanged to a tree. Haley was a desperado, who some time ago got into an altercation with Matthew Crosby at Latty, Ohio, and killed him. On hearing the news Mrs. Crosby died in hysterics. The people threatened to lynch Haley at the time, but he was taken out of the county. The severe drought still continues over nearly the whole of the Indian Territory, and prairie fires are burning in every direction. The range is rapidly being ruined, and murrain has broken out among the cattle and many are dying. The first money received by the Cherokees from the cattle-men for grazing privileges is now being distributed at Tahlequah. It amounts to \$300,000, each full-blood receiving \$15.95. A claim for a share is made by colored residents, and the Delaware and Shawnee Indians. A fire in Knapp, Stout & Co.'s lumber-yards, in St. Louis, destroyed property valued at about \$500,000. The insurance is estimated at \$275,000.

THE SOUTH.

WEATHERFORD, Texas, dispatch: The following telegram has been sent to Hon. S. W. Lanham, member of Congress, at Washington: "The protracted drought in Jack, Parker, and other counties north and west has caused an almost total failure of crops, and will produce great distress. It threatens to depopulate the country. Families are leaving by the hundred. Use your efforts to obtain Government aid. Telegraph if we can do anything further." The above was signed by the County Judge, Sheriff, and other officers of Jack County. This is the second appeal that has been made to Congress for aid, while Gov. Ireland has been petitioned to call an extra session of the Legislature. The alarming extent of destitution in the drought-stricken districts is not yet fully realized in Texas, and it is feared it

will not be until many people have starved to death.

THE Rev. John Lokey quarreled with a man named McClellan over a division line at West Fork, Ark., and Lokey and his son Ephraim assaulted McClellan. The latter defended himself with a knife, fatally stabbing both of his assailants. McClellan was arrested and released on a preliminary trial.

A CHATTANOOGA dispatch says the trouble among the convicts in the Dade coal mines at Coal City, Ga., was ended by the surrender of the mutineers and their return to work. Two days' thirst and starvation brought them around. This ended one of the most remarkable strikes on record, and what might have been the cause of a serious difficulty and loss of life.

FORT WORTH, Texas, has been celebrating the tenth anniversary of the advent of railroads, when the city had less than one thousand population. There are now eight roads, and it is claimed that the citizens number thirty thousand.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "It is now whispered that the real cause of the resignation of Assistant Secretary Smith, of the Treasury Department, was his unwillingness to be guided by President Cleveland in his civil-service views. It is said that a delegation of civil-service reformers from Boston and New York went to Washington and preferred charges against him. The delegation consisted of Richard H. Dana, of Boston, and Silas Burt and William Potts, of New York. Mr. Potts being the Secretary of the Civil-Service Reform Association of New York. The charges were preferred and a demand made that Mr. Smith be ordered to halt in his manner of conducting his business in the Treasury. Mr. Cleveland was in a predicament. Smith was Samuel J. Tilden's friend. He tried to patch it up with the Assistant Secretary, but to his surprise Smith said he would resign before he would be dictated to. This nettled Cleveland, and he said 'resign.'"

THE Democrats of the First Congressional District of Indiana have nominated John M. McCullough for Congress. The Republicans of the Second Indiana District nominated Rev. M. S. Ragdale for Congress. George T. Barnes was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Tenth Georgia District. The Democrats of the Fifth Iowa District have renominated Hon. Ben T. Frederick for Congress. The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourth Mississippi District renominated T. C. Catchings by acclamation.

THE Republicans of the Sixth Kansas District nominated E. J. Turner, of Sheridan County, Secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, to succeed Congressman Handback, on the hundred and ninetieth ballot. Warren County, Mississippi, including Vicksburg, gave a majority of three thousand against prohibition.

WASHINGTON.

THE total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs is given as follows: June, 1886, \$13,702,993; June, 1885, \$9,024,530; six months ended June 30, 1886, \$69,861,566; same period 1885, \$76,751,324; twelve months ended June 30, 1886, \$122,800,379; same period 1885, \$156,451,831.

THERE is some talk in Washington about Congress being adjourned by President Cleveland. The power of the Executive to adjourn both houses of Congress has never been exercised, and many men in public life have forgotten or are unaware of its existence. Among the powers of the President specified in article 2, section 3, of the Constitution, is the following: "And in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

MORE than half the men in the stone quarries at Lemont, Ill., went on strike because some unmarried ones were asked to accept a reduction of wages. Three thousand tanners are on a strike at Peabody and Salem, Mass.

EIGHTY plantation negroes imported to Grape Creek, Ill., to work in the coal mines, have been sent back South by the labor unions at Danville. Under a decision of the Vermilion County Court as to the coal company's leases, all the white strikers and their families have been evicted, and are improvising shanties and sod houses in the woods. T. V. Powderly addressed the Eastern association of green bottle-glass blowers at Atlantic City, and they voted by 42 to 26 to join the Knights of Labor.

TROUBLE is anticipated among the miners on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The Hon. W. L. Scott has a few men at work at the reduced price, who have signed his iron-clad agreement. At Pittsburgh the green bottle blowers' convention adopted last year's scale of prices.

GENERAL.

JAMES BRYCE KILLEN left New York the other day for Waterford, Ireland, taking swords belonging to General Thomas Francis Meagher, a large picture of the veteran, and two of the flags carried by the Irish Brigade in the war of the rebellion, to be presented to the Young Ireland Society of Waterford—Meagher's native city.

THERE were 189 failures reported in the United States last week, against 153 the week before, 185 in the second week of July, 1885, and 211 in 1884. Canada had 11 this week, 12 last week, and 14 last year. The total number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date is 5,777, against 6,616 in 1885 (a decline this year of 839); 5,762 in 1884, 5,515 in 1883, and 3,872 in 1882. The *Chicago Tribune* says: "An exchange gravely announces that the latest comet is traveling through space at the rate of 968,000 miles per hour, which is nearly 270 miles per second. The calculations of astronomers show that such a tremendous velocity is possible when a comet is very close to the sun, but that it cannot be long maintained. Only during a few hours can anything like that rate of travel be kept up."

SAMPSON ROLLAND and George Solomon, both colored, were hanged in Don-

aldsonville, La., for the murder respectively of Benjamin Gersdorff, white, and Henry Smith, colored. The scene on the scaffold gave an ideal negro hanging. When the condemned were asked if they had anything to say, Rolland replied that he was going straight to glory. Death had no terrors for him. He was perfectly happy. These were no more trials or troubles where he was going. His speech seemed to nerve him, and the nervousness he showed when approaching the scaffold rapidly disappeared. Solomon was far more deliriously religious over his approaching execution, and went into ecstasies over the idea that he was going to heaven—going to sleep to wake in his Father's mansion. He and God were no longer strangers, he said, but friends. He became so excited finally that he broke into loud shouts that could be heard far outside of the jail, and the Sheriff finally found it necessary to stop his shouting. George Harrison, colored, was hanged at Shreveport, La., for the murder of George Allen. The prisoner was cool and self-possessed to the last, and acknowledged the murder. He said he was ready and willing to die, as he believed he would at once enter heaven. James Dacey, a Chicago murderer, was executed at Woodstock, Ill., in presence of about two hundred persons. He was dead in twelve minutes from the time the drop fell, and his body was soon shipped to a Chicago medical college. Dick Townsend, a triple murderer, was hanged at Valdosta, Ga. Jake Braswell was hanged by a mob at Flat Ford, Ga., and a murderer was shot to death by lynchers at Frisco, Kansas.

It is stated that the Panama Canal scheme has practically collapsed. The effort to effect an additional loan has not only been unsuccessful, but has brought out the fact that \$20,000,000 of the old loan still remains untaken. Predictions of the result are in order, but they can scarcely fail to include a rough shaking up of the money market in France, which may be very disastrous. The loss of so much money as has already been sunk in the "enterprise," with general dullness existing in trade, and a partial failure of the wheat crop, which will render it necessary to import some 90,000,000 bushels from foreign countries, may well be regarded as constituting a real calamity to the French people. The revolutionary movement in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is reported steadily increasing. Desperadoes on both sides of the Rio Grande are flocking to the insurgents' support, and rancheros and stockmen are driving their cattle into Texas. Serious trouble is imminent.

FOREIGN.

ANOTHER member of the Bright family, W. S. MacLaren, has been elected as a Gladstonian from one of the Cheshire districts. He has described his uncle's grand committee plan for Irish measures as "one of the miserable competing schemes from Birmingham." Mr. Bright's son told the voters of Stoke-upon-Trent before they elected him that he felt humiliated at seeing his father going into the Tory lobby against Gladstone. The Radical papers are now industriously quoting Mr. Bright's home-rule speeches against him. They wish to know whether the author of the expression, "force is no remedy," will now vote for coercion. The Duke d'Aumale and Duke de Chartres, with a suite of fifteen persons, have arrived at Brussels. Queen Victoria will visit the Edinburgh Exhibition, August 18. An English company will establish a royal bank in Madagascar, with a capital of £2,000,000.

THE *London Times*, commenting upon the Tory victory, argues that there is a singular lack of personal weight among the Conservative leaders, and this necessitates a Conservative-Liberal Unionist coalition. "The Conservative party," adds *The Times*, "will be less strong than it was hoped it would be. Whether Lord Hartington joins the Government or not, the Government will be compelled to take him into its councils and ask his assent to its measures; it must, in fact, adopt his proposals and accept his terms. Surely the only satisfactory method is for the Liberal Unionists to become part and parcel of the Government. The formation of such a coalition, however, would in no sense mean the permanent obliteration of party lines or that Lord Hartington had become a Tory." The *London Daily News* says: "The Liberals hold the position coveted by the Farnellites. They are the arbiters of the fate of governments. Lord Hartington will keep an independent attitude."

A DUEL between Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, and Baron de Lareinty, arising from the remarks of the Baron in the French Senate relative to the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale, was fought in a forest near Meudon, five miles west of Paris. When the command to fire was given, Baron de Lareinty shot at Gen. Boulanger. The latter coolly awaited the result of the shot without firing himself. Finding himself untouched by his opponent's bullet, General Boulanger raised his own pistol, and fired into the air. The combatants then left the field. The net polling in the British Parliamentary elections up to the 10th inst., with seven boroughs to hear from, showed 1,386,983 anti-Gladstonian, and 1,296,853 Gladstonian votes. The Tories had elected 317 candidates, and the Liberals 187, showing a majority of 122 against Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy. The Conservatives are openly professing their readiness to assume the Government without the assistance of Lord Hartington, says a London dispatch. Lord Salisbury, while accepting Lord Hartington's rejection of coalition as final, has not abandoned his efforts to bring about a joint ministry. He has turned his attention to the other unionist leaders, and has made overtures to the Duke of Argyll, Sir Henry James, Mr. Goschen, the Marquis of Lorne, and others. Sir Henry James still adheres closely to Lord Hartington, and shares his independent attitude. James Julior, who recently wrote an offer of marriage to Queen Victoria, called at Windsor Castle for his answer, and was taken into custody. He was found to be crazy, and was sent to an asylum. The convention between European steel-rail manufacturers will not be renewed. Holland has already ordered large quantities of rails from Krupp. The German Government is reported as ready to enter into an extradition treaty with the United States and England by which dynamiters may be returned. The marriage contract between Patti and Nicolini provides for the retention by each of their private fortunes.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

SIX men, members of the Executive Board of the local lodge of the Knights of Labor, have been arrested at Wyandotte, Kan., charged with wrecking a train on the morning of April 26, and causing the death of two persons. The affair has caused great excitement among the Knights at Kansas City.

THE *Boston Journal of Commerce* is responsible for the statement that a firm in Chicago is building a machine that is expected to roll out a chain from a solid iron bar without the necessity of welding a single link. The bar is to be passed through a set of four rollers which squeeze it into a series of links forming a perfect chain. The principle is in some respects the same as that already employed in obtaining a chain by casting, but with a great advantage over the product of that process in point of tenacity. A Canadian coach was robbed by six masked men twenty-five miles south of Humboldt Station, N. W. T., the highwaymen abstracting \$20,000 from the mail bags and, it is alleged, killing the driver.

THE Chicago Civil-Service League has forwarded to Washington a complaint that all the members of the local board are Democrats, and that about three removals for political reasons are made every two working days in the Postoffice and Custom House. Commissioner Oberly intends to recommend that one or more Republicans be placed on the board.

Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., sends a cable dispatch to the *Chicago Times*, in which he says:

The feeling is increasing in political circles here that the Tories will try to remain in office by the support of the Irish vote in Parliament. There are numerous indications that the attempt will be made. This can be done in many ways without at first compromising the leaders of the Tory party, should that be desired. It is probable that the matter will be approached in such a way as to leave the door open to retreat in the event of failure, and enable the first Lord of the Treasury to deny all knowledge of anything of the sort. The indications are that part of the price offered for Irish support will be an Irish land bill acceptable to the Nationalists. Mr. Parnell has already stated that the landlords of Ireland will never again have such terms as Gladstone offered them, and the Nationalists were willing at the time to endorse. It is difficult, therefore, to see what inducements the Tories can offer the Nationalists in connection with land purchase that will not at the same time render their own party in a position to alienate the Liberal-Unionists. Difficult as the task will be, there is good reason to suppose that such a bill is to be prepared, and that the Irish will have the choice of rejecting it and remaining in opposition, or accepting it and keeping the Tories in office against all comers.

The oleomargarine bill was the subject of a long and warm discussion in the Senate on July 19, Messrs. Miller, Edmunds, and Van Wyck advocating, and Messrs. Vance, Vest, and Ingalls opposing the measure. In the course of the debate Mr. Ingalls replied to some remarks by Mr. Miller, saying that his (Miller's) humor was very much like the attempt of a hippopotamus to dance on a slack rope. [Laughter.] The Senator from New York had seen fit to present him (Ingalls) as a country peddler, doing his peddling in the jewelry and felicitous of life. In reply he wished to say that he had never stood before the Senate advocating a measure in which he had the strongest personal interest—as the Senator from New York had done. That Senator was in the dairy business. He had a dairy farm and a herd of dairy cattle, putting its produce on the market as the product of Oak Hill or Oak Leaf creamery. And he used the whole power of his official station as Senator and as chairman of a committee to get the measure away from the committee to which it belonged and refer it to his own committee, and he stood on the floor of the Senate day after day advocating a measure which was to increase directly the profits of his own product. A more shameful spectacle had never been presented to the American people than had been presented in regard to this measure. In the other house it had been under the leadership of the chairman of a committee who was himself engaged in the dairy business; and in this body that gentleman was reinforced by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture (Mr. Miller), who was engaged in the same business, and who was to profit by the legislation. Mr. Miller, apparently laboring under great excitement, rose to reply. He denied having referred to the Senator (Ingalls) as a country peddler, and went on to say that whether this bill became a law or not it would not add one farthing to any profit which he could possibly receive. The House of Representatives, after adopting an amendment providing that the guns, projectiles, etc., purchased shall be of American manufacture, passed the fortifications appropriation bill. Mr. Morrison offered a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on July 28, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.89	@ .91
No. 2 Red.....	.88	@ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .48
OATS—White.....	.40	@ .45
PORK—New Mess.....	11.25	@ 11.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Good Shipping.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Common.....	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.75	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80	@ .80 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.37 1/2	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
BUTTER—Creamery.....	.16	@ .17
Fine Dairy.....	.12	@ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.07	@ .07 1/2
Full Cream, new.....	.08	@ .08 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.11	@ .12
POTATOES—New, per brl.....	1.75	@ 2.25
PORK—Mess.....	9.50	@ 10.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 3.....	.36	@ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 1.....	.61	@ .63
PORK—Mess.....	9.50	@ 10.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.80	@ .82
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .30
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.77	@ .77 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.32	@ .33
OATS—Mixed.....	.32	@ .33
PORK—New Mess.....	10.50	@ 11.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 1/2	@ .33 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10.25	@ 10.75
LIVE HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.00
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 5.25
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .34
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.75	@ .77
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair.....	4.25	@ 4.75
Common.....	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 3.....	.38	@ .40
CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.25

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

THREE reports from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Payne case were submitted to the Senate on the 15th inst. The report signed by Senators Fugh, Saulsbury, Vance, and Eustis, the Democratic members of the committee, sets forth at length the public history of the case, recognizes the transcendent importance of throwing around the Senate of the United States the highest safeguards against a member whose title was procured by bribery, fraud, and corruption, and describes the processes by which the signers reach the conclusion that there is no ground for further proceedings against Mr. Payne. The report says the committee's first act was to comply fairly with the first request of the Ohio House of Representatives to make an examination of the testimony taken by the select committee at Columbus. Upon this testimony Mr. Hoar made a report to the committee that, after careful reading, no evidence, opinion or statement whatever was found personally incriminating Mr. Payne in any way with the corrupt use of money in connection with his election. Neither did such examination show that enough had been found to justify the charge that the election was procured by the corrupt use of money. This report asks that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject and that it be indefinitely postponed. Senators Teller, Evans, and Logan unite in a report in which, after reciting the circumstances surrounding the Senatorial election in Ohio in 1894, it is said that no action was taken by the State Legislature in which elected Senator Payne called in question the validity of his election, but that the new Legislature in January of the present year had adopted the resolution under which the investigation of Donovan's charges had been made. The Senate committee had found it proper to accept the presentation of the case set out in the majority and minority reports of the select committee of the Ohio House of Representatives. The only constitutional warrant for an investigation in a case like that presented is in the clause making each house of Congress the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the clause conferring the right of expulsion. The signers of the report do not find that a case has been presented that would tolerate his expulsion from the Senate, nor that testimony is accessible that touches the subject of the personal incrimination of Mr. Payne. They therefore turn their attention to the question of the validity of his election to the Senate. The report holds that the evidence in such a case must show that the fraud which it alleged was committed embraced enough in number of the voting electors to have changed the result of the election presented by the Ohio House of Representatives shows the number of members of the General Assembly that have been brought into incrimination and the weight of evidence against him. Senators Hoar and Frye in a separate report state that they cannot concur with the views expressed by the other members of the committee, and say they think a case is presented in which it is the duty of the Senate to permit the petitioners to present their evidence and to authorize the issue of proper process to aid in procuring the attendance of witnesses. The Senate is the only court which can have jurisdiction of the question. The report concludes with a resolution directing an investigation of the charges, and with a recommendation that it be adopted.

THE amendment to the river and harbor bill increasing the appropriation for improving the harbor at Chicago from \$75,000 to \$150,000 was rejected by the Senate on the 16th inst., as also the amendment increasing the appropriation for the Missouri River from \$375,000 to \$500,000. An amendment swelling the appropriation for the Mississippi River, from the passes to Cairo, from \$1,687,500 to \$2,350,000 was tabled. The amendment reducing all appropriations in the bill 25 per cent. was then agreed to and the measure put on its final passage and adopted. The Senate also passed the naval appropriation bill. In the House of Representatives an effort to pass the pension bill of Elizabeth Ann Blair, of Nebraska, was lost by a vote of 116 votes to 144. Similar action was taken on the measure pensioning Catherine McCarthy, the vote being 122, yes, 97, but in the case of Joseph Romiser the bill was passed over the veto—yes 175, yes 34. Quite a sensation was created in the House by a personal encounter between Messrs. Cobb (Dem.) of Indiana, and Laird (Rep.) of Nebraska, growing out of the charges made by the former on the floor of the House, to the effect that the Nebraska member had been concerned in a land ring. Mr. Laird made an attack upon the Public Lands Committee, of which Mr. Cobb is chairman. The latter undertook to defend the committee, and in the course of his remarks charged the Nebraska member with having been a member of a land ring who resorted by calling the gentleman from Indiana a liar. Mr. Cobb declared that Mr. Laird did not dare to come outside and repeat his language. Mr. Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him. With this the pair started through the lobby into the basement. Some one called Mr. Payson, who was going outside to fight it out. Thereupon Mr. Payson hurried through the doorway, and coming up with the would-be combatants on the stairway caught Mr. Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Mr. Cobb to retract his steps so far as the west door of the lobby. Mr. Laird, following, with the controversy broke out afresh. Recalling to the charges Mr. Cobb had made against him in a speech several weeks ago, Mr. Laird angrily declared that Mr. Cobb was a "perjurer," but the words had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Mr. Cobb's face, and he was thrown backward against the doorway. A crowd which had collected interposed at this juncture and the combatants separated. Mr. Laird taking his seat in the House and Mr. Cobb reclining in an easy chair in the lobby, where he was surrounded by friends. There was every reason to believe that, if interference had not come in the shape of Mr. Payson, who sought to pour oil on the troubled waters, a sanguinary personal combat would have resulted. Both of the members concerned are of powerful physique, and bear the reputation of men ready at all times to defend themselves in a fitting manner. Mr. Cobb stands six feet and over in his shoes and is of proportionate breadth, but is somewhat at a disadvantage on the score of age, being in the neighborhood of fifty-eight or sixty years old. Mr. Laird is but thirty-seven years of age, with a girth of chest that would ornament an athlete, and a fiery, impetuous temper.

THE Committee on Indian Affairs made a report to the Senate, on the 17th inst., recommending the passage over the President's veto of the bill granting railroads right-of-way through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana. Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted a report adopting as the report of the majority of the committee the report before submitted on the message of the President vetoing the bill getting to Mary J. Nottage, and which was recommended by the Senate. The report was adopted by a strictly party vote. Senators Whitthorne, Camden, and Wilson of Maryland, submitted a minority report, defending the President's action in the matter. The Senate decided to consider the oleomargarine bill, and then refused to refer it to the committee on Finance. The House of Representatives, in considering the fortification appropriation bill, rejected an amendment to increase the item for sea-coast armament to \$3,500,000.

THE Prince of Monaco and the French Admiralty are perfecting a scheme for determining the direction and force of the Gulf stream by means of numbered floats, which will be launched at intervals with a request that finders report the time and position of picking them up.

In Germany there are now eight schools of forestry, where a training of five years is necessary for students seeking government positions. France supports a single school at Nancy.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bee Journal writes that a brood of chickens were in the habit of frequenting the shed in which he kept his bees. The bees stung all the dark-colored ones to death, yet did not molest the light-colored chicks. Why the preference?

JUNEAU, Alaska, where they have a law which prohibits the sale of liquor for all but "medicinal, mechanical, scientific, and sacramental purposes," has twenty open saloons, and 400 gallons of whisky, manufactured from dough and chemicals, were seized recently. The saloons were not closed, however.

A QUEER reptile was killed one day recently near Americus, Ga. It was something like an eel, being four feet and one inch long, and had four small legs. The reptile had pretty good-sized teeth, and was ready to defend itself, biting viciously at everything that touched it. It was about four or five inches in circumference, and was devoid of fins of any kind, although it belonged to the water.

THOMAS BROWN, of Northville, in the Adirondacks, rests his claim to fame upon the alleged fact that he is the only living man who remembers George Washington. He was brought up in Concord, Mass., and while he was a very small boy his father (who had been a Revolutionary soldier) was honored by a visit from our first President when the latter made his tour to Boston and its vicinity. Mr. Brown says that the old hero spoke to him so kindly that it made an impression which remains fresh at the present day, though he is now in his 96th year.

It is said that of the six full Generals appointed by the Confederate Congress only two survive. These are now Joseph E. Johnston, now United States Commissioner of Railways, and G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General of Louisiana. Of the twenty Lieutenant Generals appointed to the provincial army, several are living. E. Kirby Smith is professor of mathematics in the University of the South, in Tennessee; James Longstreet is keeping a hotel down in Georgia, and D. H. Hill was, until recently, President of the Agricultural School, of the State of Arkansas.

RECENTLY Albert Isaac, an Indian, was hanged at Alturas, Cal., for a murder committed about a year ago. He made no confession while in the jail, and said up to the last that he didn't know anything about it. He rather seemed to like the idea of being hanged. In conversation with Rev. Griffiths he said: "If I live I have to work hard to make my living; if I die I no work any more." He was engaged most of the time during his confinement in playing "solitaire," and said when he got on the other side he would teach the game over there. He ate a hearty dinner just before being led to the gallows.

A GEORGIA candidate must be a slippery person. A distinguished stump orator in that State the other day—meaning the opposition candidate, as a matter of course—said: "After a man announces himself as a candidate for office I attach very little importance to his verbal or written utterances and declarations. Candidates have a strong tendency to inquire the opinions which you entertain upon certain subjects before they express their own opinions. Candidates are inclined to place themselves in perfect accord with the popular idea, whatever that idea may be, so that you can rarely ascertain the true sentiments and opinions of any man after he becomes a solicitor for your aid and support."

THE Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who scandalized British aristocracy some time ago by engaging in trade, having put £20,000 into the cab business in London, has now added to his commercial undertakings by retailing coal. The nobility in general are at last beginning to make themselves useful. A number of younger sons of noblemen follow agricultural pursuits, and have opened milk and butter shops in London. Lords and dukes now dabble openly in the Stock Exchange. A duchess resigned her place as lady-in-waiting to the Queen, some time ago, to open a millinery shop because there was more money in it, and the Earl of Kenmare, chamberlain to her Majesty the Queen, whose tenants cannot or will not pay him any rent on his deeply encumbered estates, is about to establish a number of gin shops in London.

CONTRARY to the advice of his physician, Prince Bismarck empties glass

after glass of water during the delivery of his speeches in the reichstag. When he rises to speak, his arms seem to look for a support, and his hands, whose trembling is almost the only evidence of his age, nervously pluck at his beard, his ear, or the cross which adorns his breast. He never speaks in a pathetic manner—not even when dwelling on his services, the Emperor, or the fatherland. His speeches are rather in the nature of "table-talks," but are much more enjoyable in print than in the delivery. He frequently halts, stammers, and corrects himself. He has himself said: "I am no orator; a good speaker is rarely a good statesman." He shows his juridical training in his frequent Latin quotations, and borrows many an English phrase from the language of the turf and field.

THE present Pope is an old gentleman with a keen sense of humor. Accredited to the Papal Court is a functionary who represents the political interests of four Central American Republics, and who is already fairly bedizened with the stars of almost every order created by the Pontificate. Not long ago a fresh negotiation was concluded satisfactorily to the Mother Church, and the custom of giving a new distinction required to be kept up, but how to do it perplexed the Papal Chamberlain. On application in the emergency to Leo himself, the latter said: "This time give him a snuff-box with my portrait." The diplomatist accepted the golden gift, detached the portrait therefrom, and appeared at the next audience with it hanging from his neck. Another State negotiation unexpectedly arose, and when it was solved again there came up the question of an honorarium. "This time," said Leo, "give him a marble statue, and see if he will wear that around his neck."

Now some idler, having, probably, no character of his own to look after, has devised what he considers a new method of deciphering the character of others. His theory is that temperament and disposition can be told by the boot. Heavy-nailed boots, as a rule, according to his theory, show a want of scientific knowledge, and absence of a knowledge of art; boots without soles bespeak poets, dreamers, inventors, and the modern Radical; top-boots are typical of stubbornness and habits of thought; broad-toed boots, philosophers and worshippers of ease and comfort; slippers, a sluggish disposition; and no boots at all, rampant vagabondism. This is all very pretty, but even the inventor's naive remark that "of course the laws here laid down, will sometimes lead to error," hardly covers the large allowance that must be made for the influence of the purse and the bootmaker in the matter. However, the theory is as good as many another which has as yet really made no great stir in the world.

THE iron tie has become a favorite in railroad building in Europe. It is said to be already in use on several thousand miles of track. It is most in favor in Germany, though wood is a little cheaper there and the metal costs a trifle more than in England. It is too early yet to present statistics in regard to relative cost, as the "life" of a tie has not had time to wear out. It is accepted, however, as a fact that the steel tie does not rust, but it wears otherwise, and requires a more expensive ballast than the wooden tie does. It is claimed that the metal tie is not a good investment if it cost more than three times as much per mile of track as the wooden one. It is scarcely probable that the substitution will be extensively made in this country for many years to come. In Mexico and the far West (not too far), wood is obtainable only at a great distance, and the relative cost of hauling the required weight is a strong argument against its employment. But in the region that is most thickly streaked with the iron rail wood is cheap enough at present to command the preference, especially as preservative processes offer an almost unlimited extent of duration. It may be interesting, however, to note the cost at which the change from wood to metal would be effected in the present railroad system of the United States. The Railroad Gazette figures that not less than thirty-two pounds would be required for each yard of rail if they were used at the current rate of sixteen for each thirty feet of track. But even if so many less ties were used as to take ten pounds additional to each yard it would amount to fifty tons per mile, or a total of 8,000,000 tons for all the railroads in the United States. One point has yet to be stated in favor of the metal. Its value when "worn out" so much as to need a new one, would be much greater than that of the wooden tie, which is generally so badly disintegrated by the elements as to be worth very little for fuel.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The sale of liquor is to be prohibited at the State fair this year.

—The office of gas inspector at Detroit yields a salary of but \$5 a year.

—The establishment of a road-cart manufactory is talked of at Quincy.

—The iron ore shipments from Escanaba, for the present season, aggregate 518,929 tons.

—Bishop Patterson, who is now enjoying a European tour, writes that he will return home by August 1.

—A Mason minister has got into hot water by delivering a sermon in which he denounced the wearing of corsets.

—A party of capitalists are to expend \$5,000 in improvements at Sebawaing, Huron County, in order to make it attractive as a summer resort.

—Government suits have been begun against Mount Pleasant people for cutting valuable timber on Indian lands, and there is great excitement at Mount Pleasant.

—The colored people of Ypsilanti will, on August 2, hold a rousing celebration of Emancipation Day. It is expected eight thousand people will take part in the festivities.

—Thomas J. W. Iker hanged himself in a cell at Ann Arbor. He was awaiting a requisition from New Mexico, being charged with committing murder at Socorro. He had confessed his crime.

—A. G. Brown, Jr., a militia lieutenant of Jackson, has disappeared with \$1,500 company funds. His friends claim that he went to Chicago to witness the ball games and lost the money in bets.

—A woman at Elkhart, Ind., has made application at the Postoffice Department in Washington to be appointed Postmistress at White Pigeon, on the ground that she once resided there years ago.

—While William Poupard, of Monroe, was recently skinning a large catfish one of the horns on the head of the fish penetrated his foot, where it broke off. Efforts were made to withdraw the bone with a pair of forceps, but it was planted among the small bones, and, as the spike is serrated, all attempts to withdraw it were futile. If a sufferer is intense.

—The 16-month-old daughter of Chas. Barnes, who lives near the Chicago and Grand Trunk track, five miles from Lansing, wandered on the track the other day, and was struck by a train and instantly killed. Her body was torn to pieces and scattered along the track, thirty-two cars of a Lansing bound freight passing over the child, tearing it so that only one hand was found intact. The mother, who was in bed, got up and gathered up the fragments of the little one's body after the train had passed.

—It is now pretty definitely settled, says a Washington letter, that the love-sick Senator Jones, of Florida, will not return to Washington during the present session of Congress. His friends say that he is now ashamed to return, but that he will be there at the opening of the next session. A Michigan Representative, who has just returned from Detroit, says that he is living in great style at a hotel there, occupying the rooms that are usually given to Vanderbilt when he is in the city. He is seen very little, except when he makes an occasional visit to the bar.

State Crops.

For the July crop report the Secretary of State has received returns from 780 correspondents, representing 622 townships. Five hundred and twenty-seven of these returns are from 379 townships of the southern four tiers of counties. The area of the 1886 wheat crop, as returned by supervisors in the southern four tiers of counties, is 1,357,578 acres, and in the northern counties 243,206 acres; total of 1,600,784 acres. Final corrections and spring wheat sowings, which were not completed at the time the assessment was taken, will probably add 25,000 acres, making the total area of the 1886 wheat harvest 1,625,784 acres. The average per acre as estimated by supervisors is thirteen and six-eighths bushels, indicating a probable yield in the State of 22,239,686 bushels. Wheat has evidently been very badly injured by the Hessian fly. The presence of the fly is reported by ninety-seven correspondents in the first, or south tier of counties; by sixty-nine correspondents in the second tier; forty-four in the third, and twenty-five in the fourth tier. The county returns of Supervisors, partially corrected, show the area of wheat harvested in 1885 to have been 1,497,470 acres, and the yield 29,927,543 bushels. Final corrections will increase this area by at least 35,000 acres, and yield by 700,000 bushels, making the totals about 1,532,470 acres, and 30,627,543 bushels. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in June is 430,676; the number of bushels in eleven months, from August to June, 14,044,903, or about forty-six per cent. of the crop of 1885. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1884-5 was 8,468,513, or thirty-three per cent. of the crop of 1884. For these months in 1884-5, reports were received from about thirty-seven per cent. and in 1885-6 from about forty-eight per cent. of the elevators and mills in the southern four tiers of counties. About 2,732,000 bushels of the 1885 wheat crop is yet in farmers' hands. The condition of other crops compared with the vitality and growth of an average year is for the State as follows: Corn, ninety-two per cent.; oats, eighty-five; barley, eighty-eight; clover, meadows, and pastures, seventy-four; clover sowed this year, eighty-one per cent. The condition of corn compared with July 1, 1885, is one hundred and thirteen. Seven per cent. of corn planted failed to grow. Apples in the southern four tiers of counties promise ninety-four per cent., and in the northern counties eighty-six per cent. of an average crop.

PIERCED BY BULLETS.

Mr. and Mrs. Search, an Agad Couple, Living Near Janesville, Wis., Shot to Death.

The Murderer, an Alleged Farm-hand, Then Robs the House and Disappears.

[Janesville (Wis.) special.]

Another terrible crime has been added to the criminal record of Rock County, the brutality of which is scarcely equaled in the history of bloody deeds. This city was thrown into a terrible state of excitement this morning over a horrible murder which has just come to light.

Mr. Henry Search and his aged wife resided two and one-half miles southwest of the city on a farm. Mr. Search was 76 years old and his wife about 65. They lived alone, and had in their employ a boy about 16 years old.

Saturday night the boy, who resides in this city, went home for the first time since he has been working for Search. This morning he went to work as usual, and on going out to the barn he found the body of Mr. Search lying under one of the cows, as if he had been in the act of milking when he fell. The boy thought he had fallen in a fit, as he was subject to such spells. He immediately ran to the house, some forty rods distant, to inform the old lady. He called, but received no reply. He opened the stairway door and called, but received no answer. He then looked in the dining-room, and saw her dead body lying on the floor.

He formed one of the neighbors, and Dr. Henry Palmer and Marshal Hogan were soon at the scene of the tragedy. On examination of the body of Mr. Search it was found that he had been shot in the back of the neck. A 32-caliber ball was found at the base of the brain. Mrs. Search was evidently shot with the same revolver, the ball entering just under the right eye and passing through the head.

Both shots must have produced almost instant death. Mr. Search was quite well-to-do, and it was generally known that he kept his money in the house. The object of the murderer was evidently money. The bureau drawers were ransacked and money taken, but how much cannot be determined. They failed to find \$475 in gold. Suspicion rests upon a farm-hand named Edward W. Moore, who has been employed by farmers in the same neighborhood, and who suddenly disappeared, going to Chicago. Moore was paid off Friday. He bought a revolver two weeks ago of the same size ball as those used in the murder.

BEECHER IN LONDON.

The First of His Series of Lectures a Decided Success—His References to Conservatism Loudly Applauded.

[Cable dispatch from London.]

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Beecher spoke at Exeter Hall. There was a lively time, because he preached anti-slavery to an unsympathetic audience. Richard Cobden shook him by the hand when it was over, and said that no man had ever been able to cow and subdue an English audience as Beecher had done. Thomas Scott presided at that meeting, a brown-bearded man of 45.

To-night the same Thomas Scott, now City Chamberlain of London and a white-bearded man nearly 70, presided in the same hall. There was no lack of sympathy in the audience that greeted Mr. Beecher this time, except in so far as some exception of a political character, which was drowned by thunders of applause, when he intimated that the Conservatives were marked by "dull, watery, and sluggish brains, but that God never made them to be the fathers of progress." He went on: "They were very useful as crabs on the way down-hill, but they have never been known to draw anything up hill."

It may have been an audience of Liberal sympathies. At any rate it applauded every reference he made to the progress that the United States had made under a liberal democratic form of government, particularly when he said: "The common schools and the church are the stomach of America; and when a man goes in there, whether he be a Dutchman or an Irishman, he is bound to come out an American. You are educating society from the top, we are educating it from the bottom. We are not departing from democratic government. We are endeavoring to educate 60,000,000 of men in the way of conducting a government."

More than 3,000 people paid to hear Mr. Beecher, among them being several hundred clergymen. On the platform, among others, were Canon Farrar, the Revs. Simon, Parker, Gidding, and Haws. Besides a large American contingent. Hundreds crowded around after the lecture to shake hands with Mr. Beecher and tell him that they had heard him twenty-three years ago. The first English lecture of Beecher was unquestionably a big success.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Terrible Suffering Among the People of Labrador and Newfoundland.

[St. Johns (N. F.) telegram.]

A terrible state of want exists among the people all along the northern coast of this island and in Labrador. For 300 miles off from the coast the ice is firm, and its presence keeps the temperature constantly at the freezing point. From Cape Bauld, Newfoundland, to Cape Muford, on the Labrador coast, there is one solid barrier of ice. No fishing has been possible. The fish-oil works are all idle, and the stored oil is being used for fuel.

A large number of starving fishermen from Indian Harbor and Sandwich Bay have just arrived to implore food from the Government, and assistance for friends left behind. Two of the men died here last night shortly after their arrival. They had a terrible time getting here, having crossed the strait on floating ice.

With September the winter sets in, and the frost will not then be out of the ground from last winter. On account of the lateness of the season, no crops have been planted, and for several weeks the unfortunate people have been living off of their domestic animals.

UNSAFE SAVINGS.

A Cashier of a St. Louis Bank Absconds with \$40,000 of Depositors' Money.

The Customary Promise that All Debts Will Be Paid in Full Speedily.

[St. Louis dispatch.]

The Provident Savings Bank of this city has closed its doors and made an assignment, Almond B. Thompson, the Cashier, having absconded. Carlos S. Greeley, a heavy depositor, filed a petition for the appointment of a receiver over the bank, alleging that Cashier Thompson had not been at the bank since the 12th; that a partial examination of his books show a deficit of over \$40,000, and that it is believed a fuller examination will swell the amount to a much larger sum. The court appointed W. H. Thompson, of the Commercial Bank, receiver of the institution.

Until to-day no outsider imagined for a moment that the bank was embarrassed, and no run was made upon it. The investigation of the books had been under way since Tuesday morning. At noon to-day the Directors decided to close the doors. As soon as this action became known throughout the city, large crowds of depositors congregated around the bank, anxious to know the nature of the embarrassment, and calling upon some one to inform them. No one answered the call, and the excitement increased until it became necessary to call the police, who are now upon the scene to quell any possible disturbance. The largest number of depositors are clerks and poor men and women, so that the failure will not affect to any great extent the commercial interests of the city.

The President of the bank, J. S. Garland, has been absent from the city for about six months and the cashier has assumed his duties as well as his own. The bank statement of yesterday shows total assets of \$1,168,839 and total liabilities of \$985,782. The amount of the deposits is \$426,649. The directors of the bank say that they will not be able to realize on their apparent assets to their full extent.

Thompson, the absconding cashier, is a graduate of Harvard College, and since he has held his responsible position in this city has been regarded as a man of sterling integrity. He is President of the Harvard Club of this city and of the Light Cavalry, and a prominent Knight Templar. He announced his intention the latter part of last week of accompanying the Light Cavalry to the State Encampment at Sweet Springs; and it was generally supposed that he was there. Advices from that point, however, state that he has never been near the camp, and it is supposed that he has joined the army of defaulters in Canada. No cause for his defection can be assigned other than fast living, for he has never been known to speculate.

The amount of Cashier Thompson's bond was \$30,000. The bond was signed by Carlos S. Greeley and the cashier's father, who is a wealthy retired liquor-dealer. W. H. Thompson, the receiver, says that the bank has been carefully managed, and that few, if any, bad loans exist. It is his opinion that the depositors will be paid in full. Many of the stockholders say they are willing to turn their stock into a fund with which to pay the depositors dollar for dollar.

A TIMELY HINT.

A Warning from President Cleveland to Federal Office-Holders.

They Must Respect Civil Service, and Not Be Too Active in Politics.

The following executive order from the President is sufficiently explicit to explain itself:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1886.

To the Heads of Departments in the Service of the General Government:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several departments and all officeholders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities.

Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They should also constantly remember that their party friends, from whom they have received preferment, have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the political action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which prevent every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of Federal offices should not be felt in the manipulations of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns. Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding.

A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those entrusted with official place and a consideration of the necessity under our form of government of political action free from official coercion. You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE output of the oil wells in Southern California this year will reach 160,000 barrels. None of the wells are of any great depth and none are heavy yielders. Most of them require to be pumped. At Puenta, Los Angeles County, the other day, a genuine "gusher" was struck at a depth of about 500 feet.

THE workmen of New York are discussing the advisability of taking a hand in politics as an organization, and propose to run Henry George for Mayor.

(Continued from First Page.)

junction against his doing what last January he attempted to accomplish, in violating of the rights of private property and personal freedom by force. The course of the C. & W. M. railroad, under Mr. Mulliken's management, regarding summer resort accommodations near Holland is hardly less to his credit than was the midnight escapade at Newaygo. An article from the HOLLAND CITY NEWS of yesterday, published elsewhere, shows what a high-handed and disreputable course under the Mulliken regime, the C. & W. M. people have been pursuing regarding Macatawa.—*Democrat*.

The latest phase of the Capt. Harrington's war against the C. & W. M. R. R. is the drying up of the cow which furnishes Joe Spires and "The Ottawa" with milk. It appears that some member of Harrington's family furnished the new hotel with milk, and just at supper time Sunday evening landlord Spires was informed that he could have no more milk from the Harrington cow. Joe was in Grand Rapids yesterday presumably looking for a cow.—*Telegram-Herald*.

Capt. Johnson's reason for bringing the "sluggers" from Grand Rapids to this "quiet little village" is that he overheard "threats to cut his lines and burn the boat."

The *Telegram-Herald* says: "About one hundred persons were on the dock, some forty of whom were roughs who threatened to drive the Queen from her moorings." This appeared in an account of the proceedings of Tuesday and is simply ridiculous. In the *Democrat's* account of the Tuesday action is: "A mob of roughs gathered and made desperate efforts to drive the Queen from his dock." From what source do these papers get their information? There were not twenty people present at this time and not a word was uttered nor an action that would warrant any such reports.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 22.—The appearance of a U. S. revenue cutter in the waters of Black Lake yesterday brought Capt. Harrington to his senses and the warfare which he has waged against the Queen of Lakes experienced a check. A way was made through the blockade on Fifth-st. dock to the steamer Queen of the Lakes and she has made her regular trips to-day unmolested. Mr. Noble, of Elk Rapids, one of the owners of the Queen, is expected here to take legal action against Harrington with the libelling of his boat in view. The U. S. Attorney has the matter in charge and the conflict will soon be ended. The revenue cutter brought boats and supplies for the new life saving station at the foot of Black Lake.—*Muskegon Chronicle*. When such fabrications as the above appear in outside papers it is any wonder that people misjudge the whole question?

"NED HUNTER," the pacing horse, that was in training at our fair grounds at Holland this spring and summer, dropped dead at Muskegon a short time ago, just previous to going into a race. The owner loses \$1,500 in horse flesh.—*Fennville Dispatch*.

THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS suggests buttermilk as a very healthy and refreshing beverage for the present tropical days, and as being largely used by the citizens of that city. We no longer doubt the efficacy of that beverage to secure robust bodies and clear, active brains. Let those weak in both try it.—*Coopersville Observer*.

The drunken piano tuner who has hung around Saugatuck for the last month, turns out to be a forger and horse-thief. He was arrested in Casco, last Wednesday, having in his possession a span of horses belonging to Nibbelink, the liveryman of Holland. Wednesday it was learned that he had forged the signature of one of the Saugatuck business men to a note for a small amount. He has been taken to Holland where he must stand trial.—*Douglas Record*.

CHAS. MORTON, of the St. Joseph Life Saving crew, received orders on Wednesday to take charge of the life-saving station at Holland, and left by the mid-night train to assume his new position in the service. He has long been an efficient member of the service and has well earned his promotion to the position of Captain of the new station at Holland. The crew here will probably be filled by some volunteer from St. Joseph not yet selected, the old members each getting a lift upward and the new man beginning at the bottom of the lift. Mr. Morton's family will remove to Holland as soon as arrangements are completed at the station.—*Benton Harbor Palladium*.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the August term of the Circuit Court: Allendale, Hiram Knowlton, David Coleman, Jr.; Blendon, Karl Ehlers, Peter Elenboer; Chester, Alfred Fryback, John Gilbert; Crocker, W. C. Bond; Georgetown, Walter Bowmaster; Grand Haven City, Henry W. Buswell, George W. Miller; Grand Haven, Isaac B. Lum; Holland City, Jacob O. Doesburg; Holland, John Van Appleboorn; Jamestown, Hiram

C. Drew; Olive, Malin Trumble; Polkton, John Johnson; Robinson, John Powell; Spring Lake, Charles Stroebe; Tallmadge, James H. Wheeler, C. A. Van Slyck; Wright, George Lane, Chester Danforth; Zeeland, Evert Van Spyker, Peter Van Duine.

Echoes from the Press Gang's Visit.

Echoes continued from last week's issue: BIG RAPIDS HERALD.

*** In the evening, another and larger steamer carried the party over Lake Michigan landing them at Macatawa Park. Here the night was passed as best suited the party, a few taking quarters at Scott's, the balance at the Park Hotel, a beautifully located property kept by Jas. Ryder and wife, and the "Ottawa" Hotel, a fine structure just built by the West Michigan Park Association. At this latter place a splendid collation was served, while Squier's Grand Rapids Orchestra furnished music, and a large party "tripped the light fantastic" till four o'clock in the morning. During the forenoon, the party viewed the excellent resorts and attractions of Macatawa, and sailed and rowed to their hearts content.

At about 11 o'clock, the final business meeting of the Press Association was held in a beautiful grove adjoining the Park Hotel. On behalf of the people of Holland, the President of Hope College cordially welcomed the Association, and in a few words gave his hearers considerable information about that section of the country. ***

At noon, the citizen's committee from Holland took charge of the party, and a few minutes later they were on board a steamer, and carried up the bay to Holland, where carriages were waiting, conveyed to the City Hotel, a splendid dinner was partaken of, and then carriages took the party all over the beautiful city, giving them an opportunity of witnessing the fine shades and excellent roads, and the modern buildings in course of erection. In the evening, the party boarded the cars, gave three cheers for their kind hosts, and were soon speeding to their several homes, tired by their four days' jaunt, but full of gratitude for the many favors showered upon them. ***

Holland has ever been known as an old fog town, but there are many evidences that whatever it may have been in the past, it is now pushing to the front. The city is laid out in squares, and possesses thousands of beautiful shades. The railroad and shipping facilities are splendid, and manufacturing interests quite extensive for a place of its size and pretensions. It boasts of a fine Agricultural Society and grounds; its schools and churches will compare with any; its Hope College, of which Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D., is President, is a great institution and stands well to the front in educational matters. A flouring mill, with a capacity of 400 barrels per day, is one of its manufacturing industries, while it is said no other place in Michigan tans more leather than Holland.

Macatawa is an Indian name, and means "beautiful water." The resorts are many and really fine. The West Michigan Park Association was formed Jan. 2nd, 1886, by the following named gentlemen: A. B. Watson, J. B. Mulliken, Don Leathers, J. K. V. Agnew, J. H. Carpenter, Geo. N. Davis, M. W. Rose, Wm. A. Smith, U. B. Rogers, and Wm. A. Gavett. Subsequently the membership was increased to one hundred, principally of Grand Rapids, and comprises some of the best and most wealthy of her citizens. A tract of eighty acres of land was purchased and the Association incorporated with the following officers: President, J. K. V. Agnew; Secretary, Wm. A. Smith; Treasurer, M. W. Rose; Manager, Wm. A. Gavett. May 24th work was begun on the new hotel, "The Ottawa," by John Rawson Bros., contractors, and completed in thirty-five days. It is an imposing structure, 135 feet fronting on Macatawa Bay and 160 feet on Lake Michigan, and is in the form of a Greek cross. The wings will be extended 200 feet as necessity requires. The building is two stories high with an observatory on top 48 feet in diameter from which there is a fine view of lake and bay and surrounding country. The Ottawa, besides its spacious reception room, ladies' parlor, dining room, etc., has 42 rooms for guests. A verandah 14 feet wide extends the entire length of two sides and on the front of the hotel with a balcony over verandah in front. The house has been furnished throughout in an elegant manner and is complete in all its appointments. The expenditure this season is about \$20,000 on buildings and grounds. Each member has one building lot for cottages. Contracts for fourteen cottages have already been let. The hotel will be under charge of Joseph Spires, for many years proprietor of the Cutler House, Grand Haven, a popular landlord and genial gentleman. When the party arrived, the hotel was not in shape, but Capt. Gavett, with his usual business capacity, rushed things, and the ball was held, and refreshments served as at first intended.

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

W. J. Scott's hotel and landing is on the south side of the bay and opposite the West Michigan Park. The grounds are finely shaded, the lawns green and attractive. The hotel has an inviting ap-

pearance, especially from the bay. It has 28 rooms for guests. The proprietor, W. J. Scott, has contributed largely towards making the several Parks popular as a summer resort. A number of fine cottages have been erected near the hotel grounds.

The above resorts are all located about six miles from Holland. They are reached from there by boat. The steamer Macatawa, owned and managed by Capt. E. J. Harrington, Jr., makes four daily trips between Holland and the resorts. Carrying capacity of boat 500. Last year 20,000 visited the Parks without a single accident. The steam yacht Geo. P. Savidge makes half hourly trips between the various resorts and on Lake Michigan.

CEDAR SPRINGS CLIPPER.

Bro. "Col." Sellers gives a lengthy account of the business meeting of the Association, and quotes extract from the Big Rapids Herald published above, and winds up in this short but elegant manner about our city: "Holland City is a lovely and growing young city of 4,000 inhabitants. It is having a great boom this year, new blocks and fine residences going up in every direction. Our thanks for a fine drive over the city are due Heber Walsh, Esq., President of Macatawa Park, and the owner of a fine residence, rolling mill, drug store, etc. The people here are enterprising and courteous."

Special Notices.

During July and August we will sell all our Trimmings Hats at 50 cents on the dollar for cash, and all other Millinery Goods at 25 per cent discount. Will close every evening at 6 o'clock until September. 25-1f. L. & S. VAN DEN BERG.

For Sale or To Rent.

The premises at present occupied by W. L. Hopkins on Eighth street, Holland, will be for sale or to rent after September first. For further information apply to HENRY KOENIGSBERG. Holland, Mich., July 21, 1886.

Excitement in Texas.

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

New Advertisements.

A. C. Van Raalte

—Proprietor of—

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Hacks for Weddings, Private Parties and Receptions.

Hearse and Carriages FOR FUNERALS.

The Best Livery in the City.

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A. C. VAN RAALTE.
Holland, Mich., April 1, 1886. 9 1yr.

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Published in the City of New York.

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Editor and Proprietor.

Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

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Address, THE STAR,
36 and 38 North William St., New York.

Notice to Teachers.

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

Special, Aug. 18th, at Zeeland.

Special, Aug. 25, at Grand Haven.

Special, Sept. 24, at Coopersville.

Regular, Oct. 29, at Grand Haven.

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

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

By order of the County Board of School Examiners.

34-3m. MRS. A. V. WEATHERWAX, Sec'y.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage from Iede Glas to Edward J. Harrington, dated September twenty-sixth, 1883, recorded October twenty-fifth, 1883, in Register's Office, of Ottawa County, Michigan, liber 23 of mortgages, page 46 (which mortgage was assigned by said Edward J. Harrington by assignment dated December eighteenth, 1883, to Charles Storing, said assignment was recorded on December twenty-fourth, 1883, in said Register's Office, in liber 20 of mortgages, page 563), which default was by failure to pay interest due on September twenty-sixth, 1885, and said interest having since remained unpaid and in arrear, said assignee hereby declares the whole amount of said mortgage due and payable; and upon which mortgage there is claimed due at this date seven hundred and twenty-two dollars, and also six dollars and seventy-two cents for taxes paid by said assignee, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the same, notice is hereby given that on July twenty-eighth, 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises at public auction at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House, Grand Haven, Michigan, to pay amount due on said mortgage, with interest and foreclosure costs, said premises being the north half of the north east quarter of Section twenty-three, in Town six, north of Range sixteen west, in Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated April 29, 1886.

CHARLES STORING, Assignee of Mortgage.

J. C. POST, Attorney.

Attractive.

P. STEKETEE & CO.

have just received a full line of

English Decorated

—AND—

White Granite WARE!

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

Genuine Amberine

Glassware.

Don't fail to call and examine Goods.

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

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

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BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo.

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

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

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Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership lately existing between Tyler Van Landegend and John Kerkhof, under the firm name of Van Landegend & Kerkhof, was on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1886, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing the said partnership are to be received by the said Tyler Van Landegend, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, as he is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said firm. Dated at Holland City this 16th day of June, A. D. 1886.

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HER FAN.

Here in the parlor cool and sweet,
Scented with roses from the garden,
I wait the coming of her feet,
And vainly try my heart to harden.

For she is cold—ah, here's a fan
Lying outspread upon the table!
A dainty toy from far Japan—
It must be yours, fair, blue-eyed Mabel.

Upon it four old vanderbils
Travel about at fearful angles,
Umbrellas balanced on their chins,
And round their necks great golden bangles.

Their robes seem ruffled by a breeze;
Their tints would drive a Turner frantic.
But then, 'tis so Japanese,
And that, of late, is quite romantic.

Here, just beneath this purple cloud,
Is one blank space—and shall I fill it?
The thoughts I dare not speak aloud,
My pen may tell her, if I will it.

I shall! Though never good at verse,
For four short lines I'm surely able—
There! Certainly I have seen worse.
That's a neat line, "Coy, charming Mabel!"

(I hear her step! And now the "swish"
Of silken skirts the staircase trailing.
When will she see it? Oh, I wish—
My courage all at once is failing.

I'll brave it out, Miss Clair, I found
This fan and wrote some nonsense on it.
Perhaps you will read it. I'll be bound
You'll laugh at my poor awkward sonnet.

But if you knew—Could I but show—
(Can it be true that smiles her mother's?)
"Oh thank you. She'll be pleased. I know
For, Mr. Bond, that fan's my mother's!"
—Home Weekly.

THE MINISTERING HAND.

BY JOEL BENTON.

Across the fields I saw her go,
A fair young maid of motion fleet;
The falling petals' drifted snow
From pale white blossoms grazed her feet.

The morning breeze was fresh and clear,
The blue sky crowned a perfect day,
While that fine chorus filled the air,
Which makes the orchestra of May.

So rosy-cheeked, so young and fair,
Her steps I noticed long and well,
And found they took her quickly, where
A suffering household chanced to dwell.

She bore within her basket's space,
Dainties and food for those in need;
And all the sweetness of her face,
I saw reflected in her deed.

She lifted up the hearts stricken down
By lifelong sorrow and despair,
And by her presence, shed around
Their humble home her love and care.

She did not seem to make a task
Of what befell so fair and free;
But nothing more could crushed hearts ask,
Than her most welcome ministry.

Oh, there is beauty in the spring,
And strange delight in summer days—
But oh, what joy one hand can bring,
When touched by Love's transcendent grace.

FOUND HER AFFINITY.

BY SARA B. ROSE.

There was a restless, uncertain light in Allie's big blue eyes that day that I had never seen there before, and I was at a loss to account for it.

She has always appeared to enjoy our rides together so much, and always averred that my span of blood bays, Tom and Jerry, were the finest span in the city, and wondered how Jerry would look attached to a dashing dog-cart which had been on exhibition for some days at the most popular carriage shop in town.

And now I had gratified this latest whim of hers—what would I not do to gratify the wishes of my promised wife?—and the result was that she appeared totally indifferent.

Jerry had not disappointed me as to his appearance. I felt assured that I had a most stylish turnout, his silken mane thick and glossy showed to greatest advantage beneath his silver buckled overcheck, and the silver and blue plush linings of the dog-cart were calculated to show off Allie's fair beauty as the green leaves of the rose tree show off the half-opened flower.

I had thought that Allie would be delighted, but not so. She turned her lips aside when I would have kissed her, and said that she had rather be excused when I reminded her that she had promised to drive with me that morning.

"What is the matter, Allie, are you ill?" I asked in astonishment.

"Allie is very distraite this morning," her mother, who was in the room answered for her, "but there is nothing which would be better for her than a ride. Go and get your hat and parasol, Allie, and not keep Cyril waiting; you will feel very much better when you are in the open air."

Allie smiled up at me a little perplexing smile as she glided from the room, and when her auburn curls had vanished her mother said:

"The rolling skating and dancing of the past winter have had a very injurious effect upon Allie's health. I am glad that the summer is here, and that picnicking and driving will take their places; they are far pleasanter amusements to my thinking."

Even as she was speaking Allie returned and held up her chubby little wrist for me to button her glove. I then helped her into my new carriage, which she did not appear by word or look to notice, unfastened Jerry from the post, brushed off his bangs carelessly, and took my seat by her side, and instead of picking up the lines I waited for her to do so, for she was very fond of driving.

I waited in vain; she did not notice them. Grasping them firmly, I touched Jerry with the whip, and we dashed along the avenue and out into the country before I trusted myself to speak.

"Allie, what do you think of my new single turnout," I asked at last.

"It is very pretty," she replied, gazing out over the fields where the farmers were just beginning their haying.

"Allie, would you be any better pleased with it if I were to present it to you, Jerry, dog-cart, and all?"

"Mr. Milborne, Cy, I mean, please do not, I could not possibly accept it."

"Allie," I cried, in desperation, "what is this which has come over you all at once?"

"Oh, I do not know myself," she replied with attempted lightness, but I could see the tears starting in her blue eyes. "Perhaps I will tell you some time. May I drive a little while now?"

I gave the reins into her keeping, sank back in my corner and was silent. In silence we rode for an hour longer, but at length, when we were en route for home, Allie gave me back the reins and nestled down by my side, saying: "Cy, do you believe in this much-talked-of personal magnetism?"

"To some extent, Allie, I certainly do."

"That is what has been troubling me," she said confidentially. "I have been thinking what a dreadful thing it would be

if, after a time, one or the other of us two should meet with someone who could exert this power over us—" She paused, unable to find words to just express herself.

"You mean," I retorted jealously, "what if you should find some man whom you liked better than you do me. Isn't that it?"

"Why, no, Cy, but it all seems so strange—" Again she hesitated, and I broke forth:

"Allie, you have been reading some trashy article, or listening to some half-crazed lecturer upon this subject—that is what has influenced you, and I believe you intend to throw me over."

"Cyril, I do not, but I thought perhaps if we should test our love before we took any irrevocable step—I don't believe in engagements, anyway. Suppose we suspend our engagement for a while, say three months, and then next fall if we are satisfied that we really love each other—"

"Your wishes are my law in everything," I cried, angrily. "I see how it is, there is some other man you wish to exert your arts upon. You shall have your three months' freedom, and so will I, and if in that time you find someone in whose company you are happier than you are in mine, or if I should do so, why then our engagement shall be as if it had never been."

"You are very kind, Cyril," she said, looking at me doubtfully with her big blue eyes. "But do you believe you will find anyone you will like better than you do me?"

"I might," I replied, secretly elated by the question. "For if there is any truth in this affinity question, there are heights and depths to this passion of love which you and I have never reached. Fancy being conscious of the presence of the being you love, although that being be hidden entirely from your sight, or even after death has occurred. Fancy, Allie, the strength of this feeling which we are to test this summer."

I was inwardly laughing, but Allie persisted soberly:

"But, Cyril, do you really believe you will find anyone that you will like better than you do me?"

"You commenced the subject Allie. 'Do you not really wish to follow out your plan?'"

"Yes, I do Cyril, but I did not suppose that you—"

"You did not think, Allie, that this is a game which two can play, did you? You wish to indulge in some flirtation this summer, to go free while I am still bound. But I shall certainly flirt too, if I get an opportunity—perhaps I, too, shall find my affinity."

"You have full liberty to do so," she said, a little tremulously, I thought, and then, after assuring her that she must not look for me again until the three months were over, I parted from her at her mother's door.

I had known Allie Norton all my life, and the fondest hope of my heart was to some day make her my wife.

We had been engaged for several months, and her other admirers, as was but natural, had since that time fallen away from her one by one, for our wedding day was weekly expected by our friends and acquaintances.

There had been times before when I believed that she regretted her bondage, and secretly wished that she was free to once more accept the attentions of her old admirers, but this was her first spoken wish upon the subject, and I must own that, in spite of my assumed nonchalance upon the day of our ride, that it troubled me very much more than a little.

I should have been altogether an idiot had I not known that I was considered "a catch" in the matrimonial market. Had the mother influenced her daughter when she made her matrimonial choice?

It seemed more than likely. I must satisfy myself upon this point.

I shut myself up in my library for three days, during which time I read up upon the subject of magnetism and thought out a plan.

It was not a very original one. I would leave town for a time, and cause a report to be circulated that I had invested my property in a shaky speculation and lost. I would return at the end of the three months, and Allie should decide what my future should be, for although I had acceded to her wishes with such apparent readiness, my heart was very sore when I reflected on what the result of my test might be.

My arrangements were soon made, and I started westward, nor did I stop until I reached San Francisco.

Once fairly settled there I began to prepare the way for my little game by writing Allie the following somewhat unfeeling note:

Miss Allie Norton.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The past week I have spent in getting accustomed to this lively seaport of the Pacific, but I find time this morning to inform you of my whereabouts and assure you of my welfare.

It is a very fascinating place here, with many things which are novel to a stranger like myself. I have found several fair business openings and shall possibly settle down here as a permanent resident.

There are many beautiful ladies upon the promenade here. Who knows but that among them may be found my affinity?

I will now close, hoping that you will enjoy the summer as largely as I am sure to do.

Very respectfully yours,

CYRIL MELBORNE.

Feeling somewhat relieved after penning this epistle, I posted it, and then wandered down to the shores of the bay where ships and crafts of all descriptions and sizes were at anchor, and where many grimy and seemingly quarrelsome little tugs plying back and forth emitting shrill shrieks and lugubrious noises in every key and of every kind.

As I was standing there musing, the fortress at the opening of the Golden Gate came into my mind, and acting upon the impulse of the moment, I stepped into a boat-house near by, hired a small boat and began to row myself out in the direction of the fort.

"Keep out of the way of the shipping," shouted the boatman as I made off.

I did not think this advice worth paying attention to, and proceeded on my way, indulging in reflections upon Allie's conduct as I leisurely plied the oar.

The sound of rattling chains, the hoarse shouting of strange voices, a great splashing of the waters, aroused me from my reverie, and wondering if Leviathan himself was upon me, I turned to behold the slimy prow of an ocean steamer within twenty feet of me, and the next instant the waters rushed over me.

When I came to my full senses again I found myself on board a steamer bound for Yokohama, which was miles out at sea, and steering straight for the flowery land of the Celestials.

That I was vexed may be readily imagined, but there was no help for it. I could

not return to my native land until we touched at some port in Japan or India.

The Captain and officers advised me to make the trip with them, but this I would not listen to for a moment. I must return at the first opportunity.

And my rashness again led me into adventures far more unpleasant than an enforced ocean voyage could have been.

When we were off the Japan Islands a violent storm arose, in which I became thoroughly frightened. The steamer seemed almost a wreck to me, and as we were in sight of land I begged my friends to allow me to go on shore.

They endeavored to dissuade me from this, but I was firm, and at length the sailors, spiked together a small raft and set me adrift. They kept an eye on me, however, and when I really did reach shore, I knew that they were aware of it, for not until then did they proceed on their way.

I found myself, as the sailors had told me I certainly would, in a land whose inhabitants had a shrewd eye to business—shrunk, yellow, miserable little Japs they were, but they were too many for me.

Undoubtedly thinking from my manner of coming among them, that I was a runaway sailor, or perhaps a criminal, they made no effort to understand my explanations, but immediately laid violent hands upon me and forced me at the point of a dozen knives into a bed of mortar-like consistency, which I was obliged to mix with my bare feet, and the only remuneration I received for my treadmill labor was food enough to sustain me—cakes made of corn, seemingly broken but once or twice, and sometimes a bowl of puppy soup.

This I was forced to swallow in order to sustain life, while my masters regaled themselves upon roast dog and goat and an occasional fricasseed rat.

I found after a time that I was one of the lowest laborers of a large porcelain factory—the articles were very beautiful when finished, but not of absorbing interest to a man whose only thought was of escape and return to his native land.

Under other circumstances, too, I might have been interested in the heathen practices of Buddhism which were carried on all about me, but now it was impossible, for my mind was filled with apprehensions of a long life of slavery here in this dreadful place.

Two years went by. In this time it seemed as if I had lived a thousand years of misery, and I would gladly have embraced death in any honorable manner.

Escape seemed impossible—the undersized villainous inhabitants swarmed the island like innumerable vermin, and each individual manikin seemed to be the guard set to watch my every movement.

But when I least expected it I was freed. A wealthy Englishman, with a half dozen servants attending upon himself and family, had penetrated to this far-off place in search of pottery which he knew to be real, porcelains which were made and glazed by the Japanese themselves.

From afar I saw him coming, and with straining eyes I watched him, as through his interpreter he bargained for Imari or Satsuma, Faience or Hirado porcelains. What being upon earth should be more thankful for the porcelain craze than I?

Every almond-shaped eye was turned upon the traveled foreigner, and gaining courage from their abstraction, I sprang from my accustomed place among the laborers, and grasping his arm in a vice-like grip, I told him my story before they could tear me from him.

Then arose a clamor of voices, but the interpreter, who was himself an Englishman, placed himself by my side, and replied to my captors in their own tongue, and ten minutes later I saw the stranger—a stranger to me no longer—place a roll of bills in my master's hand—the price which gave the slave his liberty.

Closely I clung to my new friends after this, and in their company I found my way to Nagasaki, where, fortunately, I found a steamer ready to start for San Francisco.

I expressed my gratitude to my rescuers in as forcible terms as my command of language would allow, and with my heart filled with conflicting emotions I started on my journey.

When again I touched the soil of the United States I telegraphed and then wrote back to my old home.

I became the hero of the city almost instantaneously, and for a week they feted me; at the end of that time I was surprised in my room at the hotel, where I had been interviewed by the reporters of every paper in the place, by the entrance of my half-brother, who had mourned me as dead.

More than once the tears arose in his eyes as he listened to my story and gazed at my emaciated form, and eagerly, too, I listened as he told me of home and of my business, which I had left in his care, and which had nearly doubled during my absence.

Before we set out for home a check fully discharging the cash debt—nothing could repay the debt of gratitude—which I owed my generous benefactor across the sea, was sent by the mail steamer. Neither did I forget the interpreter without whose aid I should have undoubtedly ended my life as a slave.

In all this time I had not once spoken of Allie, although I had not for one moment forgotten her. I was sure that the dreadful test to which we both had been subjected had separated us forever, therefore I could not ask for her.

My romantic story had preceded me, and many of my old friends gathered at the depot to welcome me home, and among them I saw the genial face of Mrs. Norton, seemingly not a day older than when I parted from her.

I made my way to her side, and gave her my hand, she pressed it warmly and said in a low tone:

"We shall expect you soon; it has been a sorrowing time for us all."

Still I could not speak, but when at last I was free from my demonstrative friends I took the old familiar walk around to the home of the one who had once been my sweetheart.

Mrs. Norton opened the door for me, walked along the hall with me for a few paces, and then left me.

The drawing-room door opened softly. Surely this was no ball-room belle, no nymph of the skating-rink which greeted me, but a woman, with almost as much of sorrow imprinted upon her countenance as there was upon my own.

"Allie," I said, "then you are not married?"

The dimples and the olden blush crossed the lovely face as my arm crept around her.

"Oh, Cyril, no, no!"

"Then you have not met your affinity yet?"

"I have," she returned, smiling up at me.

"I never yet believed that you were dead or false to me. I knew that some time you would return, the same as of old."

Taking an Eye to Be Painted.

The young man whose statement that he had obtained a black eye by running against an open door in the dark was received with such incredulity and he was obliged to repeat this story so often that he decided to undergo an operation known as having the eye painted, in order that he might not perjure himself beyond redemption. He had a vague recollection of having seen a sign, "Black Eyes Painted Here," while riding on a Third Avenue street car through the Bowery, and he accordingly mounted the front platform of one of these cars and rode down to find the place. He found it without any difficulty, in the vicinity of Chatham Square, a location where the trade in black eyes ought to flourish, by the way.

The first sign, "Black Eyes Painted Here," pointed around a corner. Here another sign on a photographer's case pointed to a hallway, and on every landing and at the foot of every flight for four flights of stairs was the sign, "Photograph Gallery. Black Eyes Painted," indicating a surprising versatility on the part of the artist. Up these four flights of stairs the youth with the black eye toiled perspiringly, and finally found himself in the photographer's reception room, where two or three young women and one embarrassed young man were waiting. It was totally unnecessary for the young man with the black eye to announce what he had come for. The eye saved him the trouble, and the young woman in charge of the gallery said:

"Gen'l'man to tend to you be out in a minute."

The other young women giggled, the embarrassed young man cheered up a trifle, and the young man with the black eye looked as dignified as possible under the circumstances.

It was a very superior person who at the expiration of a few minutes, during which the patient held a newspaper before his face and affected to be interested in it, came out into the reception room. He did not need to be informed what the young man had called for, either, but bade him summarily:

"Come in here," and led him into the photographing room under the skylight.

"Take a seat," he said, pointing to a chair before the camera.

"I don't want my picture taken, you know," said the young man with the black eye, and added a feeble joke about looking better for a photograph when his eye got well.

The black-eye artist ignored the joke, and said:

"I know you don't want no picture."

Then he proceeded to mix up a species of white paint upon a palette, an operation that required several minutes, during which time the man with the black eye engaged in a hopeless task to stare the photographer's assistant—a dirty boy—out of countenance. It was hopeless, because the boy only stared at the black eye and grinned. Finally the black-eye artist approached with the palette, and the young man asked:

"What is that stuff?"

"That's a secret," responded the artist.

"Well, is there any danger of its injuring my eye?" pursued the young man.

"Naw," said the artist briskly. "It's both healing and concealing. Look up at the roof."

The young man with the black eye gazed heavenward, and the artist applied the paint, whereupon the young man involuntarily closed his eye.

"Open that eye!" said the artist sternly, with the brush uplifted.

The young man did as he was bidden, and the artist painted the face carefully close up to the lids and for half an inch below. When he got through the young man's face felt as if a heavy plaster was pasted over it. The black-eye artist brought him a mirror, and as the other gazed into it, said:

"Don't get any soap on that, or rub it with a towel. Fifty cents."

The young man found that the preparation was so nearly the color of the skin that the fact that it was applied was only apparent on close scrutiny. He ventured to ask the artist if he did much business.

"I paint about ten men every day," the artist, who was a youth of few words, said. "There's always two or three fights a night around here, and I can fix a man up so that even his wife won't know he's been hurt. You see a black eye is always worse the second and third days, and I have to paint it at first so that the discoloration spreads underneath. Yes, it requires skill to paint a man's eye."

And the young man with the painted eye passed out into the street and was saluted by the young lady in the reception room, with the remark:

"Now you look like a white man again. Next time you git into a fight you know where to come."—New York Sun.

The Last Battle of the Slavery War.

The last battle of the war occurred near Brazos Santiago, Texas, May 13, 1865. A small expedition sent out to surprise a Confederate camp was overtaken on its return by a larger force and defeated with a loss of eighty men. This engagement is officially recorded as the battle of Palmetto Ranch. The Federal troops engaged were the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, the Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, and the Second Texas Cavalry. —Inier Ocean.

RIENDSHIP is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true heart dances no hornpipe on the tongue.

Big Bison's Address.

"Warriors! I am the last of a mighty race. We were a race of chieftains. Alas! Death will soon yank us into the unknown and inexplicable hence, forever, and the Bison family will have vanished from the earth, save a few tailed members of our name, who flee across the plains before the approach of the pop-gun and fox hound of the pale face. We are the victims of the pale face and their forty-rod bug juice. Behold the last sad remnant of the once multitudinous family of your then great and powerful ward boss, Big Bison. One sore-eyed squaw alone is left. Her classic mug is furrowed o'er with the famine of many winters, while her nose is but a ruin of former greatness. Her system is also badly broken up, and she only awaits the next government appropriation, then she will go upon a medical dry-dock for repairs. When she was the reigning belle of the forest, and captivated the palpitating gizzard of your then seven-story but now fallen chief, she knocked out in four—aye, even three rounds, as the crow flies, all rivals who aspired to preside over the wigwam and cook the dog stew of the fearless and bounding warrior, Big Bison. Alas! her ears are also gone. Clara Big Bison one day drank too much of the tea that both cheers and inebriates, and she sat down to commune with sleep, as it were, and in her dreams once more enact the scenes of other days when she was a madein spearing suckers on the banks of the Minnehaha. While she slept, a pale-face from the rising sun stole upon her, and my children, in the language of the white man, he "appropriated" them and sent them to his Great Father at Washington, to be used as flaps for his saddle. Yonder she stands! Gaze upon her as she scratches her back against a mighty oak. My children, those of you who are not already drunk, can perceive that she has reached that delightful degree of inebriety that she don't care whether school keeps or not. Still she is not as drunk as she can get, but she is hopeful and persevering, for Clara Big Bison, like a sensible squaw, believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. She is now in a reflective mood, but somewhat ill at ease, owing, probably, to the fact that her soldier pants did not fit her, her plug hat is not of the latest style, and her teeth are not in a fit condition to chew the adamantine navy plug of the pale face. Alas! such fallen greatness. Warriors, fierce is the hate of the red man—great is the power and wealth of the pale face. We must have revenge. When the Great Spirit darkens his face we will go upon the warpath. When we return, our wives can wear plug hats, carry seven-shooters in their trousers pockets, and smoke good cigars, while those of you, my sons, who wish, can, when arrayed in a chignon and bustle, pose as an Adonis before the dusky Venus of the forest. Warriors, I am done. My chin music will now cease to ripple. Let us now scatter for our annual spring drunk, which will continue from the rising of the sun until the setting thereof, ten times.—Calamity Sam, in Through Mail.

A Great Preacher.

In a recent sermon the Rev. Mr. Talmage said: "It is more religious to laugh than to groan. Any one can groan, but it takes a David, a Paul, or a modern heroine to laugh in the midst of persecution."

Mr. Talmage is right, but the average preacher does not teach this doctrine. The groan is revered, the laugh is looked upon with a sneer. Even the fresh laughter of children finds no favor with the "pulpit mope." Circuit riders, those who ride mules and visit remote churches, rarely laugh. When one does laugh you may know that something has occurred. Some time ago while a man was riding along a mountain road, he came upon a circuit rider, who, leaning against a sapling, was laughing uproariously.

"What's the matter?"

The circuit rider wiped his eyes, and replied:

"I am a circuit rider, and—"

"Yes, but is the position of the circuit rider so amusing?"

"No, it is the first time I have laughed for five years."

"Well, what tickles you so now?"

"Just awhile ago I got off my mule to rearrange the saddle so it wouldn't hurt his back and—haw—haw!"

"Well?"

"I took off the—te he, he—saddle off and just as I went to put it on the mule—he, he—he—"

"Well?"

"Mule kicked at me and fell off the bluff and killed himself. Haw, haw!"

Thus the ice of reserve was broken; and now, having followed up the cheerfulness the timely death of the mule cause, the preacher holds a high position in the church, and his sermons, which are lively, attract large crowds. In the recent circular issued to circuit riders; the great preacher said:

"My dear brethren, it is necessary you should laugh. I was a groaner for years and profited not by my self-imposed grief. It would pay you all to save up the yarn socks and old clothes which are annually given to you, sell them, buy a mule and shove him off a bluff."—Arkansas Traveler.

If it is desirable to set up an anvil so that its use will make the least possible noise, set the anvil on a block of lead, or make a putty ledge around the anvil upon the wooden block, one-half inch clear all round, one inch high. Raise the anvil clear of the block one-half inch by any means available, pour in the lead until it rises above the bottom of the anvil, or set the anvil on a good bed of sand held in a box.

A TUNNEL UNDER A MOUNTAIN.

Wonderful Discovery Made by a Party of Miners Near Leadville.

"We were doing prospect work and took out some pretty good stuff for the depth," said a prospector to a Leadville Democrat reporter. "The boys were willing to go ahead as long as the grub lasted, and one day I was workin' at the windlass while one of the others was pickin' down at the bottom. Of course, when he'd get the bucket full he'd swing the rope to hoist. I had been there for 'bout a nour without a stir from below, and was about half nappin'. All at once I jumped up and yelled down the shaft. There wasn't no reply, and I naturally got scared as a man sometimes does. I started for the other boys, 'who were off outtin' timbers, and told 'em somethin' had happened. We went on a fox trot back to the shaft, and when they had almost shouted a lung out I agreed to go down. Well, sir, when I got down to the end of the rope I found the bottom out of the shaft and a chamber as dark as pitch open before me. I could hear the water runnin', and called out to the man. He answered that he had struck the devil's glen at last, and said he had hurt himself. I shouted to the boys to hoist. It didn't take us long to piece out the rope, and, with a fresh candle, I started back. There was our partner, standin' in a room 'bout as big as this one, and pale as a corpse. He was forty feet below the bottom of the shaft, and when he stepped on the bucket and went to the surface you bet your life he was happy."

They resolved to keep the matter quiet until they had secured the cave by a series of locations. Not long after they came into the city and procured an engineer, with whom they returned.

"We wasn't long in getting to the bottom that day, either," continued Mr. Youtsler, "for every mother's son of us expected to see gold on every side. Well, the engineer got his what-do-you-call-it to workin', and when the candles were all burned down he told us we were 5,000 feet in the cave. We were then without light, and for forty-eight hours were as badly lost as the babes in the woods."

According to the narrators they found the chambers divided by partitions through which the wear of the water had made a continuous avenue. There was a draft through it and they were all convinced that there was some opening upon the other side of the mountain. Mr. Youtsler said they failed to find the gold-clothed stalactites and stalagmites, but an abundance of porphyry similar to that which characterizes the formation at Red Cliff. He volunteers to head a party to the locality and prove what he alleges at any time, and says he is satisfied that, had not the candles burned out, they would have found the end of the tunnel upon an open surface. As near as he could describe it, the tunnel is about ten from Leadville across Tennessee Park.

A Music Teacher's Wail.

Said she: "My life will be just as joyous to-day as it has generally been in the past five years. I shall give two lessons between this and dinner-time, three more this afternoon, and one this evening, with the exhilarating prospect of a sick headache to keep me company. And, yes—it is worse than usual, for I have three of my most stupid pupils to beam upon before night. I have labored earnestly with one sweet child for almost four months, in the vain hope of teaching her the notes. I would cheerfully wager the price of her lesson to-day that when I ask her what note is on the third space, she will gaze into my face with timid eyes, and respond cheerfully: 'It is—b or e—no, g!'"

"Then there is the child who sobs," continued the victim, warming to her subject. "If there is one thing under heaven that will exasperate a teacher to the verge of madness, it is to have a pupil weep at the smallest provocation. I have only to look sober for an instant, and that dear girl will drop her head and cover the keys with tears. There is also the small boy who, like A. Ward, has a great mind, but does not bring it with him. He takes his lesson as one in a dream, and it is painfully evident that his attention is concentrated on the clock. I tried an experiment on that child once. I had heard teachers speak of moral suasion, and appealing to a child's better nature, and it occurred to me that perhaps Jamie might have a better nature after all; so I endeavored to find it."

Here she paused and sighed deeply. "I talked to him for some time in a very gentle, loving tone," she continued finally, "and pictured to him the delight of his fond mamma if he should turn over a new leaf. I touched every chord (or tried to) that is supposed to vibrate in boyish hearts, and even grew enthusiastic myself. The boy's large eyes were fixed on me intently. There was a look of deep thought and earnest purpose in his face, and for one golden moment I fancied I had made an impression. So I laid my hand tenderly on his shoulder and concluded, 'You will try to do this for the sake of your dear mamma, won't you, Jamie?' Jamie threw back his head, straightened his little form, and in a voice trembling with eagerness, asked, 'Do you know what I am going to do?' The stony little heart was touched, and, with an inward prayer of thanksgiving, I leaned toward him and said, 'I think I do, dear. But tell me yourself.' And quivering on the expectant air came the answer, 'I'm as good as on this lesson is over, I'm agoin' bobbin' on the hill with the boys!'"

HABIT is a cable. We weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.

Deserved Promotions.

President R. R. Cable, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, announces the appointment of E. St. John as Assistant General Manager of that company. Some months ago Mr. St. John received the appointment of assistant to the General Manager, and then assumed the duties which fall to the position which he now takes. There will be but one comment on the gentleman's promotion, and that, that in qualification, ability, and past devotion to the interests of the corporation he has served so long and well he fully deserves the place he has been chosen to fill. In whatever capacity he has been tested, from the lowest round of the ladder up through the various grades, he has demonstrated his entire fitness for the duties and interests entrusted to his charge, and discharged them so well that advancement on merit was also a certainty of the future. His record is one that he may well be proud of, and those officials and opponents who have crossed swords with him in the numerous tilts that have enlivened Western railway history in the past will be the first to concede his eminent fitness for any position embraced in the railway world. A close student of railway problems, an acute observer of passing events, forcible, and with a touch of combativeness, when the aggressive is the right method, he has made his influence felt at the right time and place. That he will be universally congratulated is assured, and, better still, there will be no touch of envy or jealousy in the chorus.

Mr. St. John entered the railway service in 1862, as clerk in the general ticket office of the Quincy and Toledo Road. On July 4, 1863, he became attached to the Rock Island General Ticket Department, progressing through various grades until on June 1, 1879, he was appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent, a position he has continued to hold to date.

The vacancy made by Mr. St. John's advancement promotes Mr. E. A. Holbrook to the position of General, and Mr. George H. Smith to that of Assistant General Passenger Agent. Both gentlemen deserve the recognition thus given, and will doubtless make equally good records in the future as in the past.—Chicago Times.

Surest Tranquillizer of the Nerves.

The surest tranquillizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their super-sensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need, then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquility of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear, without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing and reflection. Nay, it does more than this—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure without its assistance. Such, at least, is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men, literateurs, clergymen, and others who have tested the fortifying and reparative influence of this celebrated tonic and nerve.

A Widower Set Back.

Uncle Pete, of Maury County, Tennessee, had been a widower about six months. Feeling very lonesome, he began to look around among the young girls. Coming home from preaching a few nights since he overlooked a light sorrel-colored girl, and sidling up to her said:

"Miss Jinnie, I would be exceedin' pleased to exort you home, ef you have no dejections."

"Well, I've got dejections, I is. Why, Uncle Pete, is you don gone clean, fool crazy? What would I look like ef gwine promiladin' long hyar wid you? No, I thanks you, I doan need yo' comp'ny."

"Bless God," said Uncle Pete, scratching his head, "I've gwine on 60 odd year ole, on bin in'er heap uv places, on seeder heap uv folks, but dat is de fus' time I ever heerd uv er buzzard 'fusin' carrun." Having delivered this parting shot the old man strode on and left "de pullet ter git ter her roos' de bes' way she could."—Detroit Free Press.

PROF. DANA, of New Haven, in his lectures on Evolution, cited the fact that there are rudimentary muscles in man which are found strongly developed in apes, an indication that they existed in this state in some of man's ancestors. Also, the fact that the rudiments of a tail, as found in man today, indicate that some of his ancestors had a tail. Birds and reptiles are now far apart in the scale of an mal life, but there are lines of resemblance showing that once they were of one species. Then birds had teeth.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

The first custom house in New England was established in Boston in 1680, with Edward Randolph as commissioner. His authority was superseded by the creation, by the General Court, of a colonial naval office.

"A Great Strike."

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

Law Without Lawyers, Danelson's (Medical) Family Cyclopaedia, Counselor, Farm Cyclopaedia, Boys' Useful Pastimes, Farmers' and Stock- Five Years Before the breeders' Guide, Mast, Common Sense in Poul- People's His. of United try Yard, States, Universal History of What Every One Should All Nations, Know, Popular His. Civil War (both sides).

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

Important.

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

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Mr. Beecher's Fondness for Gems.

He rides his hobby for gems as persistently and enjoyingly as ever, and hardly a day passes that he does not take it out for an airing. He usually has a number of sapphires, emeralds, or rubies in his pocket, and while he never seems to take any care of them, it is not reported that he ever loses one. The incident of his watching the play of color in some pet opals while waiting for an English mob to shout itself hoarse, so that he might begin his anti-rebellion speech, is well known. He often borrows jewels from dealers to show to his friends, and, though his careless way of carrying them is well known, they are glad to loan them. The other day he went to Mr. Manvel, clerk of Plymouth Church, and said: "I've got something you will like to see. It is a purple stone by day and red by gaslight. Isn't that handsome?" Mr. Manvel, who is a jeweler, took the stone carefully in his hand and said: "Yes, it's very pretty. If you should ever want a peck of them let me know, and I can supply them cheap. That is the violane du cap, and it is artificial."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Weaker Sex

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

MISPLACED switches cause a great deal of trouble, not only to railroads but also in the family circle.

HALL's Hair Renewer is cooling to the scalp and cures all itching eruptions.

FAME is a greasy pole.—Unknown philosopher. And it takes a deal of sand to climb it.—Merchant Traveler.

A BOTTLE of "obeah water" put under a man's doorstep is supposed to bring him the worst possible luck. It is worse than finding a white cock's head lying in the yard with its back pointing toward the door. When a sorcerer wishes to give a mild touch of his supernatural power he gets some one to bury near his victim's door a bottle containing a toad, a spider, rusty nails, muddy water, and other articles.

Nothing Like It.

No medicine has ever been known so effective in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, the universal remedy for the cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Venereal Sores, and Diseases, Consumption, Goitre, Boils, Cancers, and all kindred diseases. There is no better means of securing a beautiful complexion than by using SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, which cleanses the blood and gives permanent beauty to the skin.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Decline. It has cured thousands, will cure you.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer. "Elegant Tonic for Adults or Children."

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. Great Appetizer, and aid to Digestion, giving strength to stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels.

It is a well-known fact, admitted by physicians of every school, that it is from disorders of the liver arise nine-tenths of the complaints which afflict the people of the present age. The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the bile which it secretes is more liable to vitiation than any other of the animal fluids. Luckily for the bilious, however, there is an unfailing source of relief from liver complaint in that sovereign remedy known as Simmons' Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia. This medicinal preparation has stood the test of time until it has come to be regarded by millions of people as a specific for all diseases of the liver and kidneys. Simmons' Liver Regulator is doing noble work for the afflicted in this section of the country, where it is largely advertised in the newspapers.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

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

BUCHU-PAIBA.

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

ROUGH ON RATS.

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, vermin, water-bugs, skunks. 15c.

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

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

You will get more comfort for 25 cts. in Lyon's Heel Stiffeners than in any other article you buy.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make.

SYNVITA BLACKBERRY BLOCKS. Get Checkerboard of your Druggist FREE!

The latest and cheapest, the most pleasant, convenient and reliable cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint ever discovered. Have never failed to cure Summer Complaint in children. No fastidious No sticky bottle. Always ready and handy. 25 doses 25 cents. A guarantee on each package by which we will refund the price paid if Blackberry Blocks fail to cure all diseases for which they are recommended. Ask your druggist for them, and take no substitute. If you fail to get them, upon receipt of 25 cts. we will send a package by return mail, or 5 for a Dollar. A handsome advertising chess and checkerboard free with each order. Address SYN-VITA CO., Delphos, Ohio.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats, and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is a scourful disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scorfulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 653 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MAINE doctor declares that he has the spirits of three hundred Indians under his control. He'll get the jim-jams sure.

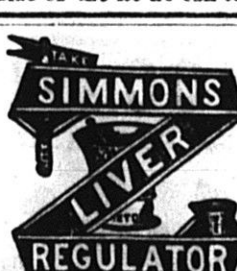
Startling Weakness.

general and nervous debility, impaired memory, lack of self-confidence, premature loss of many vigor and powers, are common results of excessive indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices. Victims whose manhood has thus been wrecked should adhere, with 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise giving means of perfect cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 653 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT is the difference between a paper dollar and a dollar of silver? Never mined.

For ague, bilious, intermittent, break-bone, and swamp fevers, use Ayer's Ague Cure.

THE size of a man has nothing to do with the size of the lie he can tell.



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Are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, pain in the back, sides, or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach, loss of appetite, bowels alternately constipated and lax, headache, loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility, low spirits, a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough, often mistaken for consumption.

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist: "Simmons' Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver medicine, containing those Southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases prevail."

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Are sure to be Healthy if the Liver acts properly.

If the Kidneys do not Act Properly the Following Symptoms will Follow: Headache, Weakness, Pain in the Small of the Back and Loins, Flashes of Heat, Chills, with disordered Stomach and Bowels.

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Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Proprietors. Price, \$1.00.

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

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

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

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

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Habit, Quikkey and Painless! Cure in 1 hour! Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent home. Investigators, THE HUMANE RECOVERY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

Sure relief! Price 35c. 25c. 50c. by mail, Simwell & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coal. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents. C. N. U. No. 30-36

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FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Pimples, Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 27 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass. THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 200 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Business, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$5 to \$20; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, \$45 to \$75 per term. Fall Term begins September 1, 1887. For illustrations, Catalogue, with full information, address, E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin St., BOSTON, Mass.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Itchiness, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty. Cleanses, softens, and refines the complexion. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeits of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's' Cream as the least harmful of all Skin Preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FRED. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 6 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. \$1.00 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

IMPORTANT! TO LADIES! There are few Ladies in the United States who are unacquainted with the new and PERFECT TAILOR SYSTEM OF SQUARE MEASUREMENT for DRESS CUTTING, invented by Prof. D. W. Moody, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the cost of complete information regarding which has always been \$5. The Price of Prof. Moody's new illustrated book on DRESSMAKING, new Dolman and MANTLE CUTTING is \$3.50, making \$8.50 for the TAILOR SYSTEM and Dressmaking, Dolman and Mantle Cutting work.

The Proprietors of THE CHICAGO LEDGER have recently contracted with Prof. Moody for a large lot of his Systems of Dress Cutting and New Illustrated Books, which they propose to supply to their lady readers at less than half the cost.

To every lady who sends us her name and address, accompanied by \$2.00, we will mail THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year and one of Prof. Moody's new and Perfect Tailor Systems of Dress, Dolman and Mantle Cutting, postage paid.

We guarantee that the Tailor System and Book above described are the same in every respect as those retailed by Prof. Moody at \$2.50 each.

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Remit money by Postoffice or Express money order, bank draft, or registered letter. Write name, town, county and State plainly, and address your letter to

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents. C. N. U. No. 30-36

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

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

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

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Christian conduct in the sight of others." Evening, "Judas, the betrayer of Jesus." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Looking for the city which hath foundations." Afternoon, "The name of Jesus." Evening, Prayer meeting.

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

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free.

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

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

SUBSCRIBE for the NEWS and make your family and possibly your neighbors happy.

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

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

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

A Card.

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

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

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

Scientific Philanthropy.

The conscious aim of scientific philanthropy is, in the first place, to deal with the struggle of man with nature—is to help men to help themselves; secondly, its aim is to regulate the struggle of man with man—is to help men to understand and adapt themselves to the conditions of existence. It is commonly noticed that the individual who succeeds in his struggle with nature is apt to be successful in the good-natured struggle with his fellow-men. As Darwin proves, the intemperate suffer from a high rate of mortality, and the extremely profligate leave few offspring. There is economy in this process of elimination, whereby the transmission of the industrial vices is restricted, and, in the competition of life, the degraded members of society, unable to adapt themselves to the conditions imposed by physical and social environment, succumb before the rest of the population. The scientific idea of benevolence involves, first, the preparation of man to receive intelligently nature's stern discipline—that is, to help him avoid all the evils coming from disobedience of physical agencies, and also to help him in grasping those great rewards which, as Huxley says, nature scatters with as lavish a hand as her penalties. The philanthropist will show us that the hereditary vices which the parent establishes for his children and his children's children meet in the long run with certain punishment. If we could believe in the certainty of punishment, which is at the root of crime, would be cut away and mankind would become more innocent. The penalties attached to the consumptive, scrofulous, or syphilitic, in contracting marriage, are sharp and sure—ofttimes swift and merciless. Men sin from a mistaken idea of what constitutes today's pleasure and to-morrow's pain; and it is not pleasure to be reminded that a great deal of our suffering is due more to ancestral errors than our own. —Popular Science Monthly.

Vegetarianism.

A new refinement of vegetarianism has been devised. At a recent vegetarian banquet in England, after the usual amount of distasteful food had been consumed, a malcontent had the courage to observe that if we left off rearing animals for food it would interfere with clothes. He was, however, instantly confuted in the most practical manner by a true vegetarian, who arose and asserted that he was completely dressed in material which had involved no blood-guiltiness whatever. A cotton velvet-teen coat, dark linen drill waistcoat, corduroy trousers, and lawn-tennis shoes constituted the array of this animals' friend. He also committed himself to the statement that "he had never tasted animal food in his life."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st. New York. 39-48v

\$1000 FORFEIT
IF NOT HAVANA FILLER.

CLAY

CIGAR

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE FOR 8 CENTS.

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

Address BANGHART BROS., Sole Agents, 180 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

RETAIL AT
H. WALSH'S.

G. Van Putten & Sons

Have on hand their Spring Stock of

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
Woolens & Cottons,
Table Linens,
and Towels.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Buttons, Embroideries, Laces
and White Goods.

New Spring Styles of Hats

A Full Stock of Groceries.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.
Holland, Mich., April 10, 1886.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 22, 21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

LOWER
THAN EVER BEFORE!

Linseed, Lard and Machine OILS.

We will make prices on Oils that will astonish you.

BUY THE
Sherwin-Williams Paints

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

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

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

DRUGS and MEDICINES

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

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

JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing
done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc. made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street,

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of **SPECTACLES**

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Wall Paper, CARPETS, ETC.
Holland, Mich.

R. N. DeMERELL,

—dealer in—

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS,
Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

All kinds of Building Work made to order.

Cemetery Work.

of all kinds neatly executed.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

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

We Have Moved

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

Boots, Shoes, ETC., ETC.

an especially large and stylish line of

Ladies' & Gents' Shoes.

Call and See Us and Learn Our Prices.

VAN DUREN BROS.,

The Popular Boot and Shoe Dealers.

Holland, Mich., June 9, 1886. 19-1f.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of May, 1886, made and executed by John Schroder, George W. Eddy and Alvin A. Alverson, as the Trustees of the First Wesleyan Church of Ventura, to Michael J. Clapper, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the 24th day of May, 1886, in Liber 32 of Mortgages, on page 62, and whereas there is now claimed to be due on the said mortgage the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eight cents for principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of the same, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to pay said mortgage debt with interest thereon at legal rate, and the cost and charges of venue and sale, and attorney fee in such case provided by law, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on

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

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

Dated, Holland, Mich., July 1, 1886.
P. H. McBRIDE, MICHAEL J. CLAPPER,
Attorney for Mortgagee. Mortgagee. 22-13t.

Trade With Us!

—AT—

E. HEROLD'S

Honest Goods

—AT—

Honest Prices!

BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 20, 1886.

J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

BEST WAGONS

AND BUGGIES.

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

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

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

I am making **ALL KINDS OF OARS**

They cannot be beat, and I make anything in the hardwood line.

Carriage and Wagon Painting

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

Remember THAT

A. B. BOSMAN

Will give you a

New Stove

For your

Old Stove.

A. B. Bosman

Will supply

Fire Backs

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

Leave your Orders with Him.

A. B. Bosman

Has a large number of

Second-Hand

STOVES

Which he will sell cheap.

CALL

And Secure Bargains.

Second-Hand Goods

Of every description bought and sold by

A. B. Bosman