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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 26.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 727.

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, BROWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, 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. It is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.
VAN HAUTE, B., dealer in River implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

VAN DER VEN, J. M., Manufactures the best 5 cent cigar made. Havana filled. Smoke them. For sale by all dealers. 21y.

Physicians.
KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street. Office at Market St. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

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

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

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

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

Societies.

F. & A. M.
A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.
D. L. BOYD, W. M.

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.
27y

Our Markets.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.
(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, new 45; Flour, \$4.30; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$8.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, old 84c, new 32c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, new, 40c, old, 35c; Timothy Seed, \$2.25; Wheat, white, new, 65c, old, 70c; Red Fails, new, 65c, old, 70c; Lancaster Red, new, 70c, old 75c. Corn, ear, 40c.

RETAIL.
Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, 50c; Flour, \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$8.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 80c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 40c; Timothy, seed, \$2.25. Corn, ear 50c.

Law in Relation to Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they have been directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has subscribed for it or not, is held in law a subscriber.
7. The postmaster who neglects to give the legal notice of the neglect of a person to take from the office the newspapers addressed to him, is liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CONGRESS will undoubtedly adjourn next Monday.

MISS FRANCIS WESTVEER is visiting relatives at Oostburg, Wis.

Buy were you can buy the cheapest, of the men who advertise.

MRS. C. H. DOESBURG is visiting friends in Montague and Muskegon.

Misses Ella and Maud Lefebvre are visiting friends in South Holland, Ill.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Pessink on Friday morning, July 30—a daughter.

Misses Reka and Jennie Verbeek are visiting relatives and friends in Chicago.

MR. M. VAN PERSYN, of Chicago, is visiting the Van Putten boys—Jake and Ben.

A LARGE Sunday School picnic from Saugatuck came to Macatawa Park last Thursday.

SOME ten or twelve large excursions are billed for Holland and the Parks during the next two weeks.

THE Highland Park Pavilion at Grand Haven was opened on Friday evening, July 31, by a ball.

THE Premium Lists for the Fair this fall will, in all probability, be ready for distribution next week sometime.

THE Grand River Valley Medical Society will meet at the City Hotel, Holland, on next Tuesday, August 3, 1886.

THE Ladies of Grace Episcopal Church will serve Ice Cream to the public to-night in the vacant store next to the News office.

AN Allegan photographer has erected a gallery at Macatawa Park, and has the exclusive photographing privileges for this season.

MRS. W. SALISBURY, of Belleville, N. Y. accompanied by her grand-daughter Miss Mary Fish, is visiting H. D. Hunt and family.

THE steamer "Daisy" which runs between this city and Saugatuck was hauled out at Anderson's shipyard this week for some needed repairs.

CONSIDERABLE time and money is being spent upon the race course in our Fair Grounds and it promises to be as fine a track as there is in Western Michigan.

ONE of the most novel and pleasing entertainments ever given in this city will be presented in a short time under the auspices of the ladies of Grace Episcopal Church.

MR. A. L. HOLMES, of Grand Haven, the contractor for the new well for the water works, arrived in town yesterday and informs us that he will start the work next week.

THE early varieties of peaches were shipped from here this week in large quantities. The peach crop is better than many supposed and the fruit itself is in excellent condition.

ALD. E. J. HARRINGTON was 54 years of age yesterday, Friday, July 30, and observed the day with a few select friends and their families by picnicking at his beautiful grove near the Park.

SURF bathing has been very popular this week at the Park, and as many as two hundred people have been in the water at one time. It is quite a sight to see and sometimes very amusing.

THE grading and graveling of West Twelfth street is progressing rapidly under the supervision of City Surveyor, Geo. H. Sipp. The contractors expect to have the work finished in a few weeks.

THE NEWS man and a friend visited "Kelley's lake," the place where big fish are caught, located some three miles south of Macatawa Bay on last Wednesday. There may be big fish there but we failed to discover them.

MASTER FRITZ BOONE is in charge of a dray line at Macatawa Park and is meeting with abundant success. The guests at the Park and the "campers" all speak highly of his business ability and his good treatment of patrons.

AGAIN and again did it look last week as if we were to be visited by an abundant and refreshing rain, but not until Sunday night did it come and put an end to the four week's drought which this section has experienced.

MR. C. A. ZWEMER, a fireman on the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, was run over on last Wednesday morning at Black River and so mangled his right arm that amputation was necessary. He was brought to this city and Drs. Mabbs and Kremers very skillfully performed the operation.

EVERY day large parties of people from this neighborhood visit Macatawa Park. On nearly every trip of the Steamer Macatawa there are from one to two hundred passengers. Capt. Harrington with courteous treatment is gaining in the favor of all visitors of our growing and prosperous summer resorts.

DR. HESS by his unparalleled success in treating chronic diseases has become very popular. His skill in the healing art has been manifested here to a great extent. So let none who are ailing from whatever cause or nature suffer longer. Consult your own interest and go to him while here next Monday, August 2nd, at the City Hotel.

LAST Thursday morning Mr. C. Miller, teamster for the north side tannery, met with a very severe accident from his team which ran away. He was kicked in the head, sustaining a severe scalp wound, and was run over receiving internal injuries the nature of which it is as yet hard to determine. Dr. Yates was summoned and attends him.

LAST Wednesday the propeller, City of St. Joseph, which runs between South Haven and Chicago came into this port with an excursion party of some three hundred from South Haven. The Captain made arrangements to run three excursions per week from Chicago, St. Joseph, and South Haven to Macatawa Park. The boat is a large and elegant lake steamer and has ample accommodations for a large number of passengers.

THE courteous and accommodating agent of the American Express Company at this place, Mr. O. Breyman, informs us that he can issue money orders payable in any of the countries of Europe. Parties desiring to send money to friends in the "old country" can do so by applying to him and the orders will be paid in the currency of the country to which it is sent. The rates are very cheap, being but 10 cents for \$10, or 40 cents for sending \$50, etc.

MACATAWA Park is just thronging with people. Every cottage is occupied and some fifty tents are pitched on the camping grounds. The Park hotel is full of guests and Landlord Ryder is constantly crying for "more room." Scott's Grove is well patronized and every room in the Macatawa House is taken. "The Ottawa" is fairly well-filled and is doing well. It is very evident that Macatawa, of all the resorts, is the most popular and is drawing the largest crowds, and the warfare between the steamer Macatawa and the officials of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y is not in the least detracting from former prestige.

DR. REYNOLDS, in re-visiting Holland on the 4th and 5th of August, cannot but meet many and warm friends. Those who heard him some ten years ago, cannot forget the interest which he awakened, or the happy manner in which he presented the cause of temperance. Since then he has been the means of reforming thousands from the evils of the liquor trade. Come one and all to the Opera House on Wednesday evening next, and hear the "red ribbon orator." At least the first evening will be free, not to the temperance folks so much as to those who should be in the temperance ranks. Dr. Reynolds is on no third party political mission, but on a tour through the state as before to win the hearts of

men to that which is right. Let a full hall extend to him an enthusiastic reception.

MESSRS. D. Gilmore and B. Keppel report having seen a very curious mirage on July 3. They were driving home from Drenthe when they noticed a spot upon the sun, which was possibly an hour and a half high, and in the spot they first noticed a substance which looked like moving smoke and then discerned a steamer. The boat soon disappeared and they could see the trail of smoke following in the path of the steamer. They next discerned a schooner, the two masts were plainly seen and near by was another two masted vessel. They drove through a piece of woods at this time which obstructed their view and when they emerged again the sun was under a cloud. They desire to know if any other person saw this remarkable panorama and if so to communicate with them for the purpose of comparing notes.

The Steamboat War.—Midnight Outrage. Railway Officials Attempt to Shift Responsibility.

The "war" still continues and there is no prospect at present for an amiable settlement of the unpleasantness. The excitement occasioned is unabated and there still promises to be new developments possibly this Saturday evening. The events of the past week have shown that both parties have a fixed determination to "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer," and the warfare has but just begun. The perpetuation of the fight rests with the railway officials, although they are attempting to shift the responsibility on to Dexter & Noble, the owners of the Queen, and they are willing tools.

Saturday afternoon last Capt. Harrington gave Capt. Lake, of the barge Vestey V., permission to land at Fixter's dock and the barge was taken there. When the Queen arrived her captain demanded a landing and was told that she could land at the side of the barge. This was done and an attempt was made to force the Vestey V. away from her moorings, but it resulted in a failure. This being the case a counsel of war was held on the Queen, at which several very prominent gentlemen were present. The result of this conference was that a midnight marauder's act was determined upon, a most popular though disastrous method employed by the railroad management. For this purpose a writ was obtained from the United States court at 7 o'clock p. m., a most unusual hour for U. S. servants to do dirty work, on a trivial charge and a deputy marshal was sent here on the 11:40 p. m. train. Armed with the power granted by a U. S. court the deputy took possession of the steamer Macatawa at ten minutes to twelve. The tug Savidge was paid a liberal price and the barge Vestey V., which was moored at the dock, was taken down the bay with Capt. Lake and his sleeping family aboard all unconscious of what was transpiring. At an early hour Sunday morning an engine and coach were sent to Spring Lake and U. S. Marshal D. R. Waters was awakened and induced to come to Holland for the especial purpose of serving papers on Capt. Harrington. Bonds in the sum of \$200, the amount required, were offered by leading citizens here, and, on the advice of Attorney Norris, counsel for the "marauders," were refused. In order to enable the Macatawa to make her regular trips the offer was made to have her run under the control of the Marshal. This was of course refused as it was the intention of the railroad officials to get the excursionists expected from Newaygo to go on the Queen and to "The Ottawa" hotel. They succeeded far beyond their expectation as there were some seven hundred people at the resort that day. Monday morning bonds were accepted and the boat commenced running again as usual. The charges brought against Capt. Harrington are that he violated the law by cutting across the Queen's bows twice on July 16, when that boat endeavored to pass the Macatawa; that the law was infringed subsequently by the lashing of scantling to his decks to prevent the Queen from landing passengers over the Macatawa at the park dock. They are charges, which, if true, might result in the revocation of the license of Capt. Harrington. All knowing the facts in the case condemn in unmeasured terms the pouncing down on the Macatawa at midnight, Saturday night, the time these people seem to prefer when they have an unusually dirty job on hand.

The following taken from the Grand Rapids Democrat explain itself: "The following dispatch was sent by W. A. Gavett to the C. & W. M. ticket agent at Grand Rapids, July 24.

"Do not sell any tickets via the steamer Macatawa to Macatawa park.

W. A. G.
The explanation of this dispatch made by Gavett and other officials here, and we understand at Grand Rapids as well, is that the steamer Macatawa is unseaworthy. Capt. Gavett has stated that the Macatawa's boilers were so weak that the inspectors had been compelled to reduce the pressure allowed 10 pounds, and that the inspector might be compelled to withdraw her license any day. These statements are unqualifiedly false, and Capt. Gavett knows it. There is no stauncher boat plying on the inland waters of the state than the Macatawa. Mr. Cowen, the inspector, whose headquarters are at Grand Haven, was here, and stated that the statements derogatory to the Macatawa were untrue. That was all there was of it. Said a prominent citizen here: "It is part of the general C. & W. M. scheme to do Holland and all Holland interests all the damage possible. Having failed to break up the Macatawa Park business by every other means Gavett is now trying the dodge of getting up a scare about the Macatawa. The stories he is circulating are absurdly false, for if she was in as unworthy condition as he tries to make people believe the inspector has said, the inspector ought to be court martialled for not having her withdrawn from the lake altogether. That, of course, will not be done, as she is a reliable boat. The excursionists seem to generally understand the mean work Gavett is trying to do, and those who want to go to Macatawa are learning not to be imposed upon by the railroad cormorants."

The railroad company having refused to sell tickets to Macatawa Park via the steamer Macatawa, the Park Association issued the following circular dated July 27: "Notice is hereby given that no railroad tickets will be accepted for passage on the steamer Macatawa unless reading for Macatawa Park by said steamer; and no person will be permitted to enter the park coming by steamboat from Holland, after this date unless a steamer Macatawa ticket is presented at the gate. Otherwise a charge of 25 cents will be made, for which a ticket on the Macatawa will be given." A fence has been built around the dock and no person is allowed on the grounds unless they present a Macatawa ticket. This of course causes guests at the other resorts to "kick," but they all readily acknowledge the justness of the action. Wednesday nearly fifty people entered the park on those conditions. Thursday morning thirty-two of the passengers immediately left the Queen at Ottawa, took the ferry boat, and paid their 25 cents, kept their coupon tickets and will demand their money back from the railroad.

Thursday morning Mr. Noble published a card in the Grand Rapids papers in which he states that Mr. Gavett has no connection with the trouble existing at this place and further states that "the so-called steamboat war has been waged entirely by Harrington and members of the Macatawa park association, who openly declare that no boat but the Macatawa should be permitted to land at Holland or Macatawa park. Dexter & Noble, believing they had the right to land at Holland, proceeded to enforce it and have not been aided by the C. & W. M. R. R. Co. any further than to give such information as they possessed when requested to do so by me as the representative of Dexter & Noble. I made the complaint against the steamer Macatawa for violation of the marine law through our attorneys, Messrs. Norris & Uhl, and shall continue to make other complaints as long as they continue to be violated, our object being to put Black lake in a condition of absolute safety for steam and sailing crafts that navigate those waters and to protect our right to land at all docks in United States water. You will but do justice to all concerned to publish this and I ask you to do so because I am unwilling that anyone else should be embroiled in a contest which is purely between Dexter & Noble on one part and the Macatawa Park association and the late Capt. Edwin J. Harrington, Jr., on the other." That this statement is purely a blind to cover the actions of some of the officials is perfectly evident to all who are at all acquainted with the facts. It is a mystery to many how Mr. Noble, occupying the social position he does throughout the state, and representing the financial interests he does can condescend to be used as a "tool" by the railroad in such a petit warfare, but such is the case. The "mill keeps grinding," and Harrington and the Macatawa secure two-thirds of the passengers who visit the Parks and nearly all of whom are in open sympathy with his cause.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

AN alleged crank, calling himself Nathan Schuler, was arrested at Albany for dogging the footsteps of President Cleveland and hovering about him. No weapons, however, were found on Schuler, who protested against his arrest, and said he deserved a political position as he was a poor man, and wanted to better himself.

In the celebrated Crawford-Dilke case in London the jury found that Mrs. Crawford had been guilty of improper conduct with Sir Charles and that her husband is entitled to a divorce.

STEPHEN BRODIE, a New York boot-black, 23 years old, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge at the center span into the East River, a distance of 120 feet. He was fished out and taken to the station house apparently uninjured. Nathan Schuler, the young Hebrew arrested in Albany for following President Cleveland, resides in Rondout, where he usually spends his time in the reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had made formal application for the Rondout Postoffice.

FORTY Russian Jews, all peddlers and paupers, landed at Castle Garden, New York, but were detained for reshipment.

Steve Brodie, the man who made the successful leap from Brooklyn bridge, was released from the Tombs on \$1,000 bail. He is charged with attempting to commit suicide. Matthew Arnold, the English writer, was recently rescued from drowning at Long Branch by a bath-house keeper and a fisherman, who rubbed him until he was able to walk.

THE WEST.

THE bondsmen of Thompson, the absconding bank cashier of St. Louis, have made a proposition to settle their liability for \$50,000. At Butte, M. T., J. W. Moore shot and killed Joseph Henderson, a clothing dealer, and then killed himself. The nonpayment of an alleged debt of \$30,000 due Moore led to the tragedy.

NEAR Shanesville, Ohio, J. H. Smith, a farmer, went into his field cursing and swearing at the drought. As he raised his arm to cut the unripe corn it became paralyzed, and he has not been able to change its position since. In the Great Western handicap, at the Chicago races, Jim Guest ran a mile and a half in 2:34, equaling the feat of Luke Blackburn at Saratoga six years ago. A report comes from Hutchinson, Minn., stating that several people have died there from eating pickled beef. Mrs. Henry White, of Wabash, Ind., had a quarrel with her husband and then cut her throat. Live stock in Montana is said to be in excellent condition.

THE sensation of the anarchist trial in Chicago was the appearance upon the witness stand of Andrew C. Johnson, a Pinkerton detective.

He held in his hands, says a report of the trial, a bundle of foolscap manuscript about four inches thick, and stated that it was all in his own handwriting, and that it consisted of reports of meetings held at different times during the past year and a half by the International Workingmen's Association, and the armed section thereof. The detective had for the purposes of his profession joined the association, and had become an active member. He gave the substance of various speeches made by Parsons and Fielden at the meetings of the society between the winter of 1884-5 and the past winter, which set those two individuals forth as arch-conspirators of the blackest type. They had persistently taught the workmen that nothing could be gained except by the use of force, such as dynamite and other deadly weapons. The testimony was the hardest against the two prisoners named that has yet been submitted, and was so conclusive that even the faddish-looking Fielden, who had been silent submission with great drops of perspiration on his brow, Mrs. Parsons actually grew pale, and in that condition looked more like an Italian singing-maid than a descendant of Ham. Attorney Foster hugged his quid of tobacco close to his upper jaw and looked with disgusted astonishment at the witness, while Captain Black stroked his neatly trimmed beard anxiously. The prisoners bent forward well-bound, while the jurors took notes and looked as if an avalanche had been let loose upon them. The witness had finally been promoted to the armed section of the Socialists. On that occasion the Captain had demanded of him some one to vouch for his character, in order that he might be sure that he was of the proper material to be entrusted with a position in their ranks, and both Parsons and Fielden, who were present, had vouched for his qualifications. Speeches by Parsons and Fielden, and by Spies and Schwab in German times without number, and the substance of these continued to give from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until adjournment, and then the defense was not half through with him. No testimony since the trial commenced has occupied the attention of Judge Gary equal to that of Johnson. The good-natured old gentleman leaned forward from his chair upon the desk and, staring at the witness almost constantly, appeared to take in every word that was uttered. The witness was very much composed. He took his time, occasionally glancing at his manuscript, which he kept slipping one page under the others, so as always to keep the proper notes before him.

THE SOUTH.

HOWARD HINES, aged 14, said while picking blackberries near Louisville, Ky., that he intended to kill some one. Then turning suddenly on Samuel Dean, an 11-year-old companion, he shot him dead. The young murderer went to the city and gave himself up, saying that the shooting was accidental.

RECENTLY, near Morgan City, La., Lorenzo Randall (colored) was killed by a white man named Mills. A posse went to arrest the murderer, but the latter, aided by his father-in-law, opened fire on the Sheriff's men, killing one and wounding two others. Another posse was also warmly received, one of them being shot through the heart. The Mills faction, re-enforced by half-breed Indians, have taken to the swamps, and a prolonged warfare is expected.

LINCOLN SPOLE and Calvin James were executed at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian Territory. There have been forty-six men hanged at that place since 1871. Joseph Jump was hanged for murder at Gallatin, Mo.

The chess trophies of Paul Morphy were

sold at auction in New Orleans last week. Walter D. Dengereau paid \$1,550 for a set of chess-men, in gold, silver, and jewels, presented to the champion, by admirers in New York. A silver laurel chaplet went a \$250.

WASHINGTON.

THE President, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and Private Secretary Lamont, went to Albany last week to participate in the bicentennial celebration of the founding of that city.

HON. WILLIAM HUNTER, Second Assistant Secretary of State, died at his residence in Washington, last week, of old age and general debility. He was 81 years old, and had served continuously in the State Department for fifty-one years, having been appointed by President Jackson.

JOSEPH S. MILLER, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report of the operation of the bureau for the year ending June 30, 1886, shows that the total collections for the year were \$116,902,845. The total collections for the previous fiscal year were \$112,421,121, an increase of \$4,481,724. President Cleveland inclosed to the Senate a report by Secretary Bayard that two eminent lawyers of Philadelphia and Portland were engaged by the Government last May to take charge of the suits brought by the Canadian authorities against American fishing vessels. The Treasury Department has decided that cannon are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, and not at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for muskets, rifles, and other firearms. Secretary Lamar will visit some of the Indian reservations and land districts in the Northwest next month, in order to gain by personal observation an idea of the manner in which land and Indian matters are conducted.

POLITICAL.

THE Vermont Prohibitionists' State Convention at Middlebury put in nomination a full ticket with Prof. H. M. Seeley, of Middlebury College, at the head for Governor.

THE Arkansas Republican State Convention assembled at Little Rock and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Lafayette Gregg, of Washington County; Secretary of State, H. A. Miller, of Ouachita; Attorney General, D. D. Leach, of Woodruff; Treasurer, L. Altheimer, of Jefferson; Auditor, David B. Russell, of Conway; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, O. D. Scott, of Miller; Land Commissioner, A. W. Stone, of Garland; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. H. Boles, of Franklin. Ex-Governor Clayton was conspicuous on the floor. Threats to depose him from the leadership for carrying the Arkansas delegates to Blaine in 1884 proved vain. A platform was adopted which demands the maintenance of the protective tariff; opposes the President's policy of vetoing pension bills; insists that the public domain shall be reserved to actual settlers; denounces the Democratic party in Arkansas for permitting convict labor to compete with honest labor; for failing to punish embezzlement in high places, alluding especially to the State Treasury defalcation; for failing to enact proper laws to protect laborers; asks for the repeal of the law enabling convict labor to compete with honest labor, and that convicts be worked within penitentiary walls; favors a railroad commission; declares that the free schools be maintained; and denounces the House of Representatives for refusing to pass the Blair bill.

The Vermont Democratic convention met at Montpelier, the attendance being unprecedentedly large. P. B. Shurtliff, of Montpelier, and P. M. Mellon, of Rutland, were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively, by a unanimous vote. Thomas H. Chubb, of Thetford, was nominated for Treasurer; W. H. Rider, of Bristol, for Secretary of State, and J. A. Wilder, of Windsor, for Auditor—all unanimously. The platform expresses satisfaction with the President's administration; favors such revision of the tariff that taxation shall not exceed the needs of Government; demands protection for the dairy interests of the State; declares in favor of a railway commission; new legislation regulating the liquor traffic; for arbitration between capital and labor; system of weekly payments; denounces the Republicans for insincerity on liquor, and closes with a eulogistic reference to Gladstone and Parnell. The Executive Committee of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee have issued a call for a State convention to nominate a State ticket, Thursday, Sept. 2. There will be about 1,200 delegates. The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Iowa have nominated Judge Walter I. Hayes to succeed J. M. Murphy, the Hennepin Canal champion. The Democrats of the Fifth Ohio District have renominated George E. Seney for Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA Democrats will hold their State Convention August 4. At a meeting of the New York Socialistic party, Henry George was endorsed for Mayor. T. L. O'Meara, of Davenport, Iowa, has been nominated for congress by the Knights of Labor. The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois have renominated George E. Adams by acclamation.

THE RAILWAYS.

A NUMBER of important railroad extensions are in progress in Northern and Central Dakota. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is building three extensions as offshoots of its Hastings and Dakota divisions, while its rival, the Chicago and Northwestern, has also found its way into the fertile sections of the northern portion of the Territory. The graders are in the field in strong force, and the ties and rails are closely following them. The country is becoming thickly settled between the James and Missouri Rivers. By an agreement with the Northern Pacific the Northwestern will extend its operations to Jamestown this season. The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company has secured the right of way with few exceptions from Sycamore, Ill., to Chicago. Work has begun in several places on the line of the railroad. The route is over the old Air-Line Road which was graded some thirty years ago from St. Charles to Chicago.

The earnings of the lines members of the Southwestern Railway Association, em-

bracing the roads running between Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, show for the first half of the year a net decrease of \$331,000, as compared with a corresponding period of 1885. The loss was entirely on east-bound business, as the earnings on merchandise west-bound increased \$210,000, and on lumber about \$300,000. The failure of last year's wheat crop, the falling off in the live-stock traffic, and the diversion of freight to routes south of Kansas City and St. Louis, caused the large decrease. The total business of the pool amounts to \$10,000,000 per annum.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Iowa miners met at Davenport, and at a secret session, it is said, voted to demand an increase of one-half cent a bushel on and after September 1. The Master Painters' Convention at Philadelphia changed the name of the organization to the Master House Painters of the United States. A number of changes were also made in the constitution. President Titus Berger, of Pittsburg, and Vice-President Jesse Cornelius, of St. Louis, were re-elected. J. G. McCarty, of Chicago, was chosen Secretary, and Maurice Joy, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE men employed at the Isabella furnace in Pittsburg have decided to demand an advance in wages. This movement is to be entered upon by all blast-furnace men in that district. Pittsburgh iron manufacturers, almost without exception, look forward to an excellent fall trade.

TROUBLE is looked for among the Pittsburgh miners. An effort is being made to reduce the wages from 71 to 65 cents per ton, and a strike is probable. The rolling-mill strike at Philadelphia was settled by granting the employees their demands.

GENERAL.

FISHERMEN on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts are starving, and the Dominion Government is asked to contribute some relief. It is stated that 150 persons have perished of hunger, and that 2,500 are at present suffering from lack of food. The steamer Wausland, two days out from Antwerp, struck a sleeping whale eighty feet long, which it cut nearly in two. The ship was backed to free itself from the carcass. When the Chicago limited express reached Pittsburg, last Friday, Peter Shell was found astride the truck of a Pullman sleeper, in which position he had ridden from Fort Wayne, 320 miles. He claimed to be on his way to Washington to see his mother, who is dangerously ill, and the passengers made up a purse for him.

MEXICAN troops and Yaqui Indians fought a battle near Medano, the Mexicans losing ten men killed and twenty wounded. Forty of the savages were slain and twenty taken prisoners, who were immediately shot.

ADVANCES from the far Southwest report that intense excitement existed at El Paso over the Cutting imprisonment affair. The Mexicans were massing troops at Paso del Norte fully prepared to do battle at a moment's notice. There was a large body of United States troops at El Paso, and more were going there. Editor Cutting was still in prison, and it was said that an attempt would be made to execute him. The contest for the base-ball championship among the clubs composing the National League is a hot one. Detroit has won 51 games; Chicago, 49; New York, 42; Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Washington follow with games won in the order named. The St. Louis team of the American Association leads in the race for the pennant. The leaders in the revolutionary movement in Tamaulipas, Mexico, have been badly defeated near the Sabinas Mountains. The loss is not given.

FOREIGN.

THE resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet was accepted by Queen Victoria on the 21st of July.

CARL VON PILOTY, the celebrated German painter, is dead. A special commission formed by the Emperor of Russia to revise the laws affecting the reigning family reduced the imperial incomes, with the exception of that of the Czar, to one-third the former sum. The heir-apparent is to be deemed of age on his sixteenth birthday.

THE cable dispatches announce the death of the eminent German historical painter, Karl Theodor von Piloty, of Munich, in his 60th year. The Ferdinand Remys mill for the manufacture of rolled iron in Dortmund, Westphalia, has suspended operations—\$300,000 in arrears. The suspension is attributed to the stagnation in the Rhenish and Westphalia iron trade and the success of English competition.

THE citizens of Waterford, Ireland, held a public meeting and resolved to request the removal of the royal portraits from the Council Chamber, and the substitution of a picture of General Thomas F. Meagher, presented by a citizen of New York.

M. CASSABIANCO, brother of the Bonapartist Senator of that name, fought a duel with M. Posi, a Republican editor. The weapons were swords. The proverbial editor was worsted. The convicts of Roquette (France) Prison mutinied and overpowered their jailers. Troops were called in, and, firing upon the mutineers, killed and wounded many of them. The Grand Orient of France is preparing a declaration that cremation is not at variance with the precepts of the Masonic order. The news that Sebastopol and other Black Sea ports are being protected by a wire apparatus designed to destroy torpedo-boats by electric fuses is by no means reassuring to those who have hoped that the peace of Europe will be preserved. It does not prove that war will follow the movement of Russia in declaring the port of Batoum closed, but it may be accepted as indicating that Russia is preparing for the consequences of that act, if not of others that are in contemplation for the future.

UPON his arrival in London Lord Salisbury was met by a great crowd, who welcomed him with hearty cheers. He called upon Lord Hartington and held an hour's conference with him. Lord Hartington promised Lord Salisbury a hearty support, but declined to join the Conservative Government. Lord Salisbury subsequently started for Osborne to receive the Queen's command to form a government.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. BOLTON, for a long time superintendent of second-class mail matter at the Chicago postoffice, and John T. Stuart, weighing clerk, were arrested, charged with defrauding the United States. Bolton is charged with embezzling \$4,574 of Government money and with conspiring with Stuart to embezzle the postal revenues. Stuart is charged with conspiracy alone. The prisoners waived a preliminary examination and Commissioner Hoynes held Bolton to the Federal grand jury under a \$15,000 bond, and Stuart under a bond for \$5,000. Chicago elevators contain 8,171,531 bushels of wheat, 2,242,120 bushels of corn, 379,246 bushels of oats, 77,461 bushels of rye, and 22,855 bushels of barley; total, 10,895,222 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,202,487 bushels a year ago.

CONSTRUCTION is being rapidly pushed upon two roads which, when completed—as they will be early this fall—will form another through line between Chicago and St. Louis, in addition to the three already in existence—the Chicago and Alton, Wabash, and Illinois Central. The Chicago link in this new road is known as the Hinckley line, and in a quiet way the road has been pushed all summer, with the intention of making it a through line. It will have its terminus in Chicago at Harrison street, in the Great Western Union Depot, provision having been made for that at the inception of the scheme.

WM. M. BRUCE, of the firm of Niles & Bruce, lawyers of New York City, has disappeared, and with him over \$50,000 which the firm had control of as trustees of large estates. Hubert O. Thompson, the leader of the County Democracy of New York, was found dead in bed at the Worth House, in that city. He was a native of Boston, and was nearly thirty-eight years of age.

ALBERT SHAW, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, a leader in the Republican party, was assaulted in his bedroom with a blacksmith's hammer by some person unknown, receiving wounds in the head which rendered him delirious. Neither his watch nor pocketbook was taken. His neighbors, on hearing the alarm, saw some one in a Mother Hubbard dress and a sun-bonnet leap the fence.

FOUR hundred Milwaukee masons and bricklayers, who struck three weeks ago for a continuance of the eight-hour system for three years, causing a suspension of building operations in the city, have returned to work. The boss masons wanted the men to return to ten hours' work a day. The return of the men to work leaves matters as before, the eight-hour day continuing, but without any agreement as to when it shall cease.

THE resignation of Public Printer Rounds has been in the President's hands for several weeks, to take effect Sept. 15, says a Washington special. It is given out at the White House that Gen. Rogers, of Buffalo, will succeed Mr. Rounds. This action will be in pursuance of a plan agreed upon two years ago, whereby Gen. Rogers agreed to withdraw from the Congressional race in the Thirty-second New York District in favor of Dan Lockwood, with the understanding that he should be given the office of Public Printer when a vacancy occurred. It is said that the President would now like to recede from his promise and appoint Col. J. M. Keating, of Memphis, instead, but Gen. Rogers will not agree to be set aside and his appointment will undoubtedly follow the President's return from his vacation.

THE bill directing the Labor Commission to investigate the convict-labor system passed the Senate July 26. Senator Blair reported favorably from the Education and Labor Committee a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that after the year 1900 the manufacture, sale, and importation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall cease. President Cleveland nominated Ezra Baird to be Marshal for Idaho, and Charles M. Thomas, of Kentucky, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota. The President referred the oleomargarine bill to Attorney-General Garland for recommendations as to its constitutionality. The Senate bill forfeiting certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railway Company was reported back to the House, with the recommendation that in lieu thereof the House measure, forfeiting 33,000 acres more than the Senate bill, be substituted.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.90	@ .91
No. 2 Red.....	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .47 1/2
OATS—White.....	.45	@ .50
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.....	4.50	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Extra Super.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.17	@ .18
Fine Dairy.....	.11	@ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.07	@ .07 1/2
Full Cream, New.....	.08	@ .08 1/2
Eggs—Fresh.....	.11	@ .12
POTATOES—New, per brl.....	1.25	@ 1.50
PORK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.74	@ 74 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .28 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.59	@ .61
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .30
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 5.25
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2.....	.41	@ .43
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.38	@ .39
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.74	@ .75
CORN—Mixed.....	.36	@ .37
OATS—Mixed.....	.26	@ .27
PORK—New Mess.....	10.00	@ 10.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .32 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10.00	@ 10.50
LIVE HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.88	@ .84
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.45	@ .46
CATTLE.....	4.25	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.72	@ .73
CORN—No. 2.....	.38	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair.....	4.25	@ 4.75
Common.....	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE reports in the Payne election case came up in the Senate for consideration on July 21. Senator Pugh, in advocacy of the position taken by himself, Senators Saulsbury, Vance, and Eustis, contended that there had been no express belief or suspicion on the part of any member of the committee to the effect that Mr. Payne was connected in the remotest degree with anything wrong, criminal, or immoral in his election, and that no further investigation of the charges should be made. Senator Hoar presented the views of himself and Senator Frye. He argued that such an investigation was due to Senator Payne, and contended that the charges were made by individuals and bodies of sufficient weight to compel the Senate to investigate them. Senator Logan took the floor to reply to the argument of Senator Hoar and to sustain the views expressed in the report signed by himself and Messrs. Teller and Evans. Senator Logan quoted from the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette an article against himself and Senators Evans and Teller, speaking of Mr. Evans as a representative of coal oil in the Senate, and saying that Teller was not worth talking about. Continuing, he said from another extract a statement that Senator Camden, whose intimate relations to the Standard Oil Company are well known, "had telegraphed to prominent Democrats that only six more votes were wanted to carry the Senate, and that they were prepared to pay \$50,000 each for them, and said: 'I say that any man who will publish such an infamous slander and such a villainous lie as that upon honorable members of his own party is unworthy of recognition anywhere.' Senator Logan then detailed the charges of the Ohio Legislature in electing Senator Payne, and afterward in investigating the charges against its own members. There was, he said, no Senator in the evidence taken before the committee of the Ohio Legislature one single iota of testimony implicating Mr. Payne, directly or indirectly. Senator Teller (Col.) next took the floor, and said he was not on trial. He had no defense to make either to the people of Ohio or any other State. The committee had kept steadily and truthfully in the line of the precedents. The State of Ohio had made no demand of the Senate. What had newspaper clamor to do with the question when it came to the American Senate? He believed that the Ohio newspaper convention was called for the purpose of compelling recalcitrant Republicans to forswear themselves and perjure themselves in the interest of political success. In the House Mr. Morrison's concurrent resolution, reported from the Ways and Means Committee, providing for the adjournment of Congress on July 28, after being opposed by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Bayne, Mr. Hepburn, and Mr. Willis, was passed by a vote of 45 to 38. Then a struggle arose for priority of consideration of the interstate commerce and the Northern Pacific forfeiture bills, which was resolved—yeas 142, nays 99—in favor of the former.

THE Payne election case was the subject of another debate in the Senate on July 22. Senator Teller said, in regard to the resolutions presented by the Ohio editors and the extracts from the Democratic papers declaring their opinion that the election was procured by corruption, that it was an attempt to compel by a convention of political editors the determination of a political question. Senator Sherman said he rose to perform the most disagreeable duty of his life. He had known his colleague (Payne) since he had arrived at the age of manhood, and he believed that, whatever corruption had occurred in the process of the election, no knowledge of such corruption was brought to his colleague. He believed also that if the investigation were granted his colleague's honor would not be touched by the testimony that would be produced. There was a general belief in the State of Ohio that the election of his colleague (not with his knowledge) had been accomplished through gross fraud and bribery. Whether or not sufficient evidence had been laid before the committee of the Senate it was for the Senate to say. But certainly sufficient evidence had been sent here to put the question on its inquiry. Senator Frye, in supporting the minority report, said the question was whether bribery and corruption had been used, and not whether the Senator from Ohio had himself been a participant in it. Bills for public buildings at Clarksburg, W. Va.; Springfield, Mo., and Nebraska City, Neb., were passed by the Senate. In the House of Representatives Mr. Hatch (Mo.), from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the oleomargarine bill, with Senate amendments, and with a recommendation that they be not concurred in. It was referred to the committee of the whole.

MR. HOAR's resolution for an investigation of the election of Mr. Payne was defeated in the Senate on July 23, the vote standing yeas 17, nays 44. In discussing the Payne case, Mr. Hawley (Conn.) argued in favor of an investigation. He said the demand for it was not a matter of rumors or of newspapers, but it was a great outcry from an outraged people, if there were any truth whatever in these declarations from the Legislature and from the Democratic papers. He certainly could not see how, in justice and dealing with the question on broad considerations, the Senate could refuse to order an investigation. Senator Evans (New York) closed the debate in an argument against further investigation. It was not to be doubted, he said, that the Senate was master of the question presented, and was under no law or restraint, except that imposed by the Constitution. But, by the same reasons, the scope and boundary of the Senate's mastery and duty were limited and fixed by the same firm instructions of the Constitution. The Senate had no power and no right to investigate the conduct of an political party at the request of another. It had no power to investigate the disorders of a party at the request or invitation of a faction of that party. It had no power to measure, to estimate, any right or wrong that did not touch the extent and authority and scope and result of that which was measured to it by the Constitution. While the Senate continued Senator Evans' State of 3,000,000 of people, no constitutional distinction could be drawn between such a State and one the size of Rhode Island or Delaware. He then quoted Senator Payne's letter to the Chairman of the Ohio Legislative Committee, inviting and challenging the most thorough and rigid scrutiny, and offering for inspection his private correspondence and books of accounts, and Chairman Cowgill's reply that if there was any testimony tending to incriminate him (Payne) in any degree with any questionable transaction his request would be acceded to. Could any person, he asked, require a more early, a more prompt, a more universal proposition from the Senate? The fact that the Ohio Legislative Committee did not call on Mr. Payne was a proof that it did not consider there was anything before it which required his examination. It was clear that from one end of Ohio to the other, in all the agitation of the subject, no imputation had touched the Senator. He was right, then, in saying that the Senate must discard that view of the matter from its consideration. The oleomargarine bill, as amended by the Senate, passed the House of Representatives by 174 yeas to 65 nays.

THE sundry civil appropriation bill, with the silver certificate amendment, passed the Senate on July 24. The amendment reads as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue silver certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5; and the silver certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for silver certificates by the act of Feb. 28, 1875, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character,' provided, That said denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5 may be issued in lieu of silver certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury, and to that extent said certificates shall be annulled by the House of Representatives passed a naval appropriation bill amounting to \$6,425,000, and the sundry civil appropriation bill.

AN HILARIOUS CITY.

Albany Celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Its Incorporation.

A Grand Procession, and Speeches by President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard.

Albanyans gave themselves up body and soul yesterday to the task of celebrating the incorporation of their city by Gov. Thomas Douglass just 200 years ago, says an Albany (N. Y.) dispatch of July 23. The uproar that broke loose at midnight when the bells announced the arrival of the anniversary continued until daylight. Men, boys, and even women went up and down the principal streets blowing horns and singing until morning came. Men and boys organized themselves into marching bands and went from one part of the city to another, blowing two or three horns together and stopping before hotels and private residences and giving impromptu serenades. Small cannon kept up their salutes and bonfires lighted up the principal streets, and the red-fire's glow was reflected from the skies above until it paled in the gray of approaching morn. All the noise and enthusiasm that Albany may have pent up within herself for the last two centuries seemed to have suddenly found vent. Thousands of persons remained up through the night, and the uproar was continued until dawn. President Cleveland, Secretaries Bayard and Whitney, and Private Secretary Lamont arrived on a special train soon after 6 a. m., and were met at the West Shore Depot by Mayor Thacher, ex-Mayor Banks, and other notables; the Burgess Corps, headed by the Plattsburg Band, and about six hundred other citizens. The Presidential party entered carriages at once, and were escorted to the Governor's mansion. Just before they left the depot President Cleveland was warmly greeted by an old farmer from Delaware County, who broke through the line and clasped the President's hand before any one could stop him. "Well, this is Grover!" he exclaimed. "Yes, sir," answered the President, smiling pleasantly. After breakfast President Cleveland called on Secretary Manning.

The chief event of the day was a military procession in which the local militia bodies, the Seventh Regiment of New York, with Cappa's band, and many other State military organizations, Grand Army and other veteran organizations, the Rose Guards of Philadelphia, Mayor Thacher, and other city officials, members of the Legislature, Governor Hill and staff, and President Cleveland and members of his Cabinet had places. The procession was formed in four divisions. The President rode in the fourth division in an open carriage with Secretary Whitney. He held his hat in his hand while he bowed acknowledgments to the rounds of cheers that accompanied his progress. The Governor's staff followed, and behind them rode the Governor in a carriage.

After the procession Gov. Hill delivered an historical oration at the Clark street rink. When he had concluded his speech, and the applause had subsided, Mayor Thacher attempted to announce the next thing on the programme, but his voice was drowned by cries of "Cleveland!" "Cleveland!" The President arose, bowed, and sat down again on the platform, beside the Governor. This did not satisfy the audience, and the calls were renewed with vigor. Finally, Mr. Cleveland arose, and, advancing to the front of the platform, said:

Citizens of Albany: I came here to-day as an invited guest to a family reunion. I desire to be modest and not mingle too freely in congratulations and celebrations which belong more properly to you. I do not wish to sound a single note of discord, but I have heard so much of the Dutch, of this being a Dutch city, so much talk of the olden time and of its customs, that when I remember that I dwell two years among you I wonder whether I am in the right place or not. At the risk of creating discordance, I will say that in my time Dutch was not the language of the town. The people spoke English, and to me words in English of kindness that I will never forget. I am glad, however, you have got your charter. When I lived here it was, I think, under a charter, but, according to my remembrance, it was a charter passed by the Legislature of the State in the first year I spent here, and approved by me. I must not detain you longer; but I cannot refrain from expressing to you my appreciation of the kindness with which you have received me, and from repeating this homely and old-fashioned wish, may the citizens of Albany and their descendants see many happy returns of the day.

The President spoke in clear, ringing tones that were audible in every portion of the large building, and his brief remarks were received with enthusiastic applause. When he sat down the audience called upon Secretary Bayard for a speech, and he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, CITIZENS OF ALBANY—I thank you most profoundly for your kindness in thus recognizing my presence among you. I came here as a friend and companion of one whom it is my honor and pleasure to assist in the administration of our public affairs. It is my further pleasure, as an American citizen, to take part in the celebration of honorable American traditions that so frequently take place in all parts of our country, and I rejoice to see them so worthily celebrated. I have myself something in my traditional ancestry of the blood of the Dutch, and I thank you for an opportunity of saying so.

Secretary Whitney was next called for, and said:

I will occupy but a moment of your time, ladies and gentlemen, in taking this opportunity of expressing to you that common sentiment of every one inspired by such a beautiful day, by such a gathering of people, and by the interesting exercises at which you have been present for several hours. It is an additional pleasure to have an opportunity of thanking you for the courtesy you have shown us and of saying I will bear away grateful recollections of the reception we have received this afternoon. Nothing more than this expression, I am sure, is called for from me.

The music was rendered by an orchestra of fifty pieces and chorus of one hundred male voices. The exercises concluded with the singing of "America" by the chorus and audience.

At the conclusion of the exercises the President, Secretaries Whitney and Bayard, and others drove to Secretary Manning's residence, where they remained about an hour. They then drove to the Governor's residence, where, together with Mr. Manning, Francis Kernan, Lieut. Gov. Jones, Rufus W. Peckham, Col. Lamont, and others, they dined with the Governor.

After the dinner the President held a public reception in the Senate chamber of the Capitol, and later attended a private reception at Fort Orange Club. Later the Presidential party left for Washington.

CINCINNATI editors talk the loudest and fiercest at each other of any editors on the continent, and yet none of them have ever had any bullets in them.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

Some Interesting Statistics—Resignations and Removals for the Year—New Offices Created.

[Washington special.] The following table shows the casualties among Postmasters in several States during the year ending June 30 last:

STATES.	Resigned or removed.	Resigned or removed.	Resigned or removed.	Resigned or removed.	Resigned or removed.
Pakota.....	187	157	6	86	
Illinois.....	383	638	20	41	
Indiana.....	441	531	20	23	
Iowa.....	319	457	20	25	
Kansas.....	466	291	15	107	
Michigan.....	282	318	16	44	
Minnesota.....	106	1	6	13	
Nebraska.....	265	143	7	74	
New York.....	473	1,122	40	38	
Ohio.....	151	915	20	38	
Pennsylvania.....	636	1,003	41	17	
Wisconsin.....	179	233	22	46	

*Decrease. The following are some of the figures for the country at large:

	June 30, 1888.	June 30, 1887.	Increase.
Post offices established during the year.....	2,121	3,482	1,361
Post offices discontinued.....	886	1,120	234
Net increase over previous year.....	1,235	2,362	1,127
Whole number of postoffices.....	51,552	53,614	2,062
Number filled by appointment of the President.....	2,223	2,265	32
No. filled by appointment of the Postmaster-General.....	40,019	51,349	2,326
Appointments made during the year.....			
On resignation and commission expired.....	6,204	9,112	2,908
On removals and suspensions.....	810	9,576	8,766
On deaths of Postmasters.....	412	587	175
On establishment of new postoffices.....	212	3,482	1,361
Total.....	9,547	22,747	13,200

Of the newly established postoffices the six New England States had 51, with 1 discontinuance. The five Middle States and the District of Columbia had 261 establishments and no discontinuances. The twelve Southern States and Indian Territory had 1,444 new offices; the Pacific slope 114 and 8 discontinued; the remaining States and Territories of the West and Northwest 523 new establishments and 23 offices discontinued. The largest number of new offices were necessary in the State of Virginia. During the last fiscal year they were 127. The entire number of Presidential offices is 2,265, an increase of 32 during the year. Of these the largest numbers are in New York, 216; Illinois, 182; Pennsylvania, 158; Ohio, 133; Massachusetts and Iowa, 121 each. The total number of money-order offices at the close of the year was 7,356, an increase of 227 over the previous year. Of these Illinois holds the largest number, 590; Iowa is next with 522; New York, 496; Ohio, 468; Pennsylvania, 402; Michigan, 344; Kansas, 342; Indiana, 315; Missouri, 213; Wisconsin, 271. The greatest increase in any State was 25 in Kansas.

REVENUE RETURNS.

Statistics from the Report of the Head of the Revenue Bureau.

[Washington telegram.] The Hon. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made a preliminary report of the operations of the internal revenue service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, of which the following is an abstract: The total collections for the year were \$116,902,845. The total collections for the previous fiscal year were \$112,421,121, showing an increase of \$4,481,724. The increase was made up as follows: On spirits, \$1,581,055; on tobacco, \$1,500,274; on fermented liquors, \$1,445,949. This amount was reduced by a decrease of \$25,000 on banks and bankers, and a decrease of \$20,554 in miscellaneous receipts. There was an increase of 252,212 in the number of cigarettes; an increase of 151,925,859 in the number of cigars; an increase of 11,010,574 in the number of pounds of tobacco; increase 1,606,108 in the number of gallons of spirits distilled from grain and other materials, and increase of 1,524,980 in the number of barrels of fermented liquors, as compared with the previous fiscal year. The States in which the greatest collections were made are, respectively: Illinois, \$23,852,253; Kentucky, \$15,746,940; New York, \$14,365,209; Ohio, \$12,921,349; Pennsylvania, \$7,847,231; and Missouri, \$7,060,649. The smallest collections were: Vermont, \$32,503, and Mississippi, \$15,062.

The Commissioner's report shows that the collection of internal revenue in the various districts named was as follows:

First Illinois, Joel D. Harvey.....	\$1,836,056
Second Illinois, R. Storer.....	5,441,138
Third Illinois, M. B. Crocker.....	37,313
Fourth Illinois, Andrew Welch.....	187,265
Fifth Illinois, Rowett.....	55,481
Sixth Illinois, Maurice Kelly.....	279,586
Seventh Illinois, George A. Wilson.....	13,913,381
Eighth Illinois, Jacob Wheeler.....	108,435
Ninth Illinois, Thomas Cooper.....	1,524,380
Tenth Illinois, Charles W. Pavey.....	42,266
Eleventh Illinois, William B. Anderson.....	453,242
Twelfth Illinois, William D. H. Hunter.....	3,056,972
Thirteenth Illinois, William H. Carter.....	61,331
Fourteenth Illinois, Thomas Hanlon.....	1,571,444
Fifteenth Illinois, Thomas M. Kirkpatrick.....	18,393
Sixteenth Illinois, John O. Henderson.....	168,088
Seventeenth Illinois, John W. Green.....	27,347
Eighteenth Illinois, Wm. C. Thompson.....	2,244,119
Nineteenth Illinois, James E. Simpson.....	5,016
Twentieth Illinois, Byron Webster.....	186,988
Twenty-first Illinois, John W. Burdette.....	3,629
Twenty-second Illinois, A. H. Kuhlmeier.....	80,245
Twenty-third Illinois, Ne. F. Acers.....	204,145
Twenty-fourth Illinois, John B. Moloney.....	1,479,883
Twenty-fifth Illinois, George N. Davis.....	192,111
Twenty-sixth Illinois, Wm. Dickett.....	68,753
Twenty-seventh Illinois, Adolph Bierman.....	465,773
Twenty-eighth Illinois, Thomas P. Fuller.....	13,703
Twenty-ninth Illinois, D. J. Welch.....	77,136
Thirtieth Illinois, George W. Post.....	1,674,013
Thirty-first Illinois, Edward G. Wall.....	2,508,601
Thirty-second Illinois, Henry Harden.....	2,462
Thirty-third Illinois, Alfred C. Parkinson.....	154,284
Thirty-fourth Illinois, Howard M. Ketchin.....	85,328
Thirty-fifth Illinois, Owen A. Wells.....	241,948
Thirty-sixth Illinois, Leonard Ward.....	25,950
Thirty-seventh Illinois, Joseph M. Morrow.....	156,734

A CURIOSITY of engineering, in the form of a tiny steam-engine, has been made by an ingenious clockmaker. It weighs only about fifteen grains, and is entirely covered by an ordinary thimble.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Decline in the Condition of Spring Wheat as Compared with Last Year.

Winter Wheat Area—Yield of Oats and Barley Lower—Illinois Corn Prospects.

A supplemental crop statement issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington says that the increase in the corn area in seven years has been about 20 per cent., and the present area is about 75,000,000 acres. The increase is rapid in the more recently settled Western States. Settlers find the demand for wheat fixed and little variable, except that the world's supply affects the demand everywhere, while the demand for corn is elastic, and may be doubled with prices sufficiently low. Wheat is the sport of speculators, while corn has seldom been cornered.

Of spring wheat the report says: The condition of spring wheat has declined from 93.5 in June to 83.3, in consequence of high temperature, drying winds, and want of rain. Last year the average condition was 90 in July, and in consequence of high temperature at a critical period, fell to 86 at the time of harvesting. The apparent depreciation in June is 15 points, but it would be a serious error to apply that reduction to the 145,000,000 bushels of spring wheat harvested, which represented a condition of 86 at harvesting—only 3 points above the present condition. Should there be no further reduction the present condition should insure about 139,000,000 bushels. The loss of vitality so early in the season exposes the crop to further injuries by the heats of July and August, and renders it highly probable that the average condition at harvest may be still lower. With favorable weather in July and August increased condition may be maintained, though the chances are confessedly against it.

Making allowance for this probability, a judicious and reasonable interpretation of the July report of winter and spring wheat would show a prospect for an increase of about 80,000,000 bushels above the official estimate for 1885. The threshing of winter wheat and the meteorological conditions of the next two months may easily add 10,000,000 to these figures, or subtract quite as large an amount.

The winter-wheat area already assures nearly enough for home consumption and seed. The average exportation of wheat and flour for the last five years has been 116,000,000 bushels. The present expectation favors a product nearly sufficient for this rate of exportation, in addition to consumption. The exports of the last year are some million bushels less than this average. The surplus will probably be ample, therefore, for any foreign demand likely to arise.

The distribution of the last year is as follows:

Estimated consumption, food, 271,000,000; seed, 51,474,900. Exports from preliminary statement, 95,553,220. Total, 417,928,120. Crop of 1885, 387,112,000. Drawn from crop of 1884, 58,950,520. The visible supply has been decreased during the year about 13,000,000 bushels, leaving about 46,000,000 bushels to come from the surplus in the hands of the farmers. The condition of oats is lower than in any former July report since 1879, when the yield averaged 25 bushels per acre. The present condition is 88.8 against 87 in July of that year. The average of rye is 95.6 against 87 last year. The condition of barley averages 89.7 against 92 last July and 98 in July of the previous year.

DEATH'S CRASH.

Seven Persons Lose Their Lives Near Columbia, Tenn., in a Fearful Railroad Collision.

A Number of Italians Maimed or Killed Near Bridgeport, Conn., in a Similar Disaster.

[Nashville (Tenn.) special.]

A special engine coming north collided with the regular train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Duck River, forty-eight miles south of Nashville, and seven men were instantly killed. The collision occurred in a deep cut with a sharp curve, making it impossible to see each other. Both engines are a total wreck. The following is a list of the killed: Henry Lauman, engineer of the accommodation train; Robert Brown, fireman of the accommodation train; Thad Beech, engineer of engine No. 519; Monroe Wilson, baggage-master; A. P. Robertson, of Louisville, Ky., a passenger agent, formerly a ticket agent of the Louisville & Nashville Road at Nashville; Henry Whittemer. There were only two passengers injured. The sight is most horrible, the bodies being torn to pieces and scalded by the escaping steam. As soon as the terrible news reached Columbia every available conveyance that could be secured was en route to the accident. There were between fifteen and twenty passengers in the ladies' coach, who were uninjured.

Engine 519 exploded, throwing the tender 150 feet. Robertson was instantly killed, being disemboweled by a piece of iron. Henry Whittemer was found with a flag in his hand, wedged between the locomotive and the side of the cut. The train was running at a speed of forty miles an hour at the time of the collision.

Fatal Railway Disaster in Connecticut. [Bridgeport (Conn.) dispatch.]

The Boston express on the New Haven road, which left New York at 11 a. m., collided to-day with a gravel train on which a large number of Italian laborers were riding. There is but one track at the place where the accident occurred. The gravel train had the right of way, and the signal was set accordingly. The engineer of the express failed to observe the signal. Ephraim Slaback, engineer of the express, jumped to the ground and received serious injuries. The fireman also jumped, but escaped injury. Two Italians, one named Michael Ross, were killed and six were seriously hurt. One had his skull crushed in, and it is thought he will die. All were more or less hurt internally. Slaback was arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

FIRE LOSSES.

The Big Figures for the Last Six Months.

The extraordinary losses by fire in this country during the last six months are beginning to attract attention. The total losses, where the property in each case was valued at \$100,000 and upward, amount to \$22,903,000, divided as follows: January, \$6,787,000; February, \$1,535,000; March, \$5,444,000; April, \$2,857,000; May, \$1,810,000; June, \$1,705,000; July (to date) \$1,955,000—the aggregate representing two-fifths of the entire losses by large and small fires for the first six months, which are estimated at \$53,900,000, or \$3,000,000 in excess of the losses during the same period of last year.

BASE-BALL.

The Race for the Championship in the League and the American Associations.

Detroit and St. Louis Still in the Lead—Notes and Gossip of the Game.

[Chicago correspondence.]

The play of last week has made no material change in the positions of the League clubs. Detroit still maintaining the lead by two games ahead of Chicago, the latter seven games ahead of New York, with Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Washington in the order named. The season is half over, and it seems to be definitely settled that the contest for the League championship lies between Detroit and Chicago. The New York club claim that they have a show for the pennant, but the chances are that if they play the best kind of ball they may make a fairly close finish with the leaders, and if they don't they will not be as close up when the end is reached as they are now. They are great ball players, but Detroit and Chicago are greater. Many of the friends of Philadelphia claim that club has a chance for the pennant, but we consider it a falling down one at the best, although it would not surprise us to see them take third place. Look out for them next year. The air is still filled with rumors that Von der Ahe has bought the franchise of the St. Louis League Club, and will put his American Association champions in the place of the Maroons next season. It is difficult, at this time, to predict what may happen next year, but we doubt the making of any great change in the material of the League. In the American Association St. Louis is in the lead, Brooklyn following, nine games behind. The pennant, barring some great accident, will go to Von der Ahe's aggregation of talent, but who will occupy second place is not so easily foretold, Brooklyn having won 40, Cincinnati and Louisville 39 each, and Pittsburgh 38 games. What exciting times a race like that for the pennant would make. The following tables show the relative positions of the clubs:

CLUBS.	Games won.	Games lost.	Postponed.
Detroit.....	51	14	4
Chicago.....	49	15	6
New York.....	42	21	5
Philadelphia.....	36	23	8
Boston.....	25	37	5
St. Louis.....	20	46	3
Kansas City.....	14	45	10
Washington.....	11	47	10

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.
Athletic.....	31	36
Baltimore.....	24	41
Brooklyn.....	39	31
Cincinnati.....	39	37
Louisville.....	39	37
Metropolitan.....	27	40
Pittsburg.....	38	33
St. Louis.....	49	27

HOME GROUND GAMES.

The following record shows the games played on the home grounds of each club:

CLUBS.	Games won.	Games lost.
Detroit.....	33	5
Chicago.....	31	8
New York.....	22	5
Philadelphia.....	17	6
Boston.....	10	12
St. Louis.....	13	25
Washington.....	8	26
Kansas City.....	7	18

The Southern League, or at least one or more of its members, is charged with "fattening" the record of players when desirous of disposing of them to some Northern club. This is equivalent to "salting" a mine before inspection.

Tony Souke, late of the Augusta Club of the Southern League, has been signed as change catcher by Chicago. He is originally from Chicago, played two years ago with the Chicago Unions, and is a good, reliable player.

Ewing's leg is reported to be about well again, and he will be ready to catch for the New York "giants" when the Western clubs arrive on Eastern grounds.

It is a foregone conclusion that sleepy old St. Louis cannot support both a National League and an American Association nine; one or the other must quit. Which shall it be?

Any club wishing to celebrate with tin roosters, new brooms, duck calls, kazooks, etc., can buy a job lot of such articles cheap from the Detroit management.

Before the season of 1886 is over, left-handed pitchers will have lost their terror for many of the boys.

Clarkson, of the Chicago, seems to have got his second wind, commencing with the Detroit series in Chicago, and is pitching better ball than ever. His great fault seems to be in getting a little careless when the club has obtained an apparently safe lead.

John F. Driscoll, formerly a well-known pitcher, connected with the Athletic, Louisville, Pittsburgh, and other clubs, died of consumption at his home in Lowell, Mass., July 18.

Since Larry Corcoran joined the Washingtons, his arm is reported to have again given out, so that he is useless as a pitcher. Larry is a valuable man in a nine, however, as he is a good fielder, either out or in, and a fair batter.

The question is now: Will Von der Ahe swallow Lucas, or will Lucas swallow Von der Ahe?

The defeat of Detroit by Kansas City, July 21, was a surprise party all round. The game was tied at two runs each, until the eleventh inning, when the "cowboys" got on to Getzein, and "punched" out ten runs, seven of them earned.

It is hoped that another year will see the umpire question in some different shape. The clubs must be made to respect the opinions of the umpire, at least in public. If "kicking" during the game is allowed to the players, the spectators will also take a hand, and such disgraceful scenes as recently occurred in Cincinnati will become the rule and not the exception. When this stage is reached, good-by national game, because ladies and gentlemen will no longer tolerate a pastime which caters to the hoodlum element. Sunday playing and beer-selling, which is permitted on the Cincinnati grounds, may have had something to do with their recent riot there. The league clubs show great wisdom in not playing Sunday games nor permitting beer to be sold on their grounds.

It is reported of Mike Scanlon, manager of the Washingtons, that when in St. Louis recently, one of his players got his back up and "sassed" him, whereupon Mike took the offender into an anteroom, and chastised him, paternal fashion, until he yelled "murder, police," etc.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A large new club-house will be a Charlevoix attraction next season.

—Freeport business men will organize a business men's protective association.

—Flint is to have a new \$2,500 school-house. Howell is to have a \$9,500 building.

—Jud Crouch's trial will probably occur during the November term of court in Jackson.

—Special cars are required to transport the shipments of celery from the Kalamazoo district.

—Thomas Manning, an ex-alderman, on trial at Detroit for bribery, was declared to be not guilty by a jury.

—Mrs. D. B. Dennis died at Coldwater. She was President of the Coldwater National Bank and Postmistress.

—Manistique citizens are endeavoring to procure better mail facilities, as it takes two days for the carrier to go to the nearest railroad station.

—The Jackson military company has seized upon the Brown green-house and fixtures to satisfy a \$1,000 claim. Brown skipped.

—The prompt action of the Senate on the Detroit bridge bill leads to the hope that we shall have that much-needed means of communication with the island park without unnecessary delay.—Free Press.

—Thomas Fitzgerald, wanted in Detroit for murdering Thomas Quinn, in a saloon row, was arrested at Lansing while stealing a ride on a train. He admits his crime, but pleads that he was drunk when he committed it.

—Three boys named Potter, O'Neil, and McMahon have been arrested at Detroit for killing Fred Robinson, another Detroit boy, who was found in a cattle-car with a broken skull. Potter says he struck Robinson accidentally. It is said that Robinson knew of some crime the others had committed.

—The annual meeting of the Southern Michigan Medical Association was held in Hillsdale, with a full attendance of physicians from the southern counties of Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Northern Ohio. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, R. A. Everett, of Hillsdale; Vice President, D. H. Wood, of Quincy; Treasurer, H. R. Morden, of Adrain; Secretary, Brown Whelan, of Hillsdale.

—Detroit special: The suits instituted against trespassers on Indian lands in this State were begun at the instance of Mark W. Stevens, appointed last fall Indian Agent at Mackinac, who charges some of the most prominent and well-known lumbermen in Michigan with having for years systematically cheated and robbed the Indians of Michigan and the United States Government of extensive tracts of valuable timber lands. Stevens went to Isabella County, in accordance with instructions from the department, to investigate timber trespasses reported to have been committed by one Philip Gruett upon selected lands of the Chippewa, Swan Creek, and Black River Indians, and found timber frauds and trespasses committed by speculators from Isabella and adjoining counties. Title to some lands has been secured from the Indians by forgery, or while the Indians were drunk. Stevens says millions of feet of timber have been cut from vacant Indian lands. He says there is a strong combination of land and timber speculators who have unquestionably stolen valuable timber on these lands. The suits already begun are for sums ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Summons for five suits, returnable August 3, have been served, and over thirty more will be served later.

How Two Women Keep House.

[From the Detroit Times.]

One is a dress-maker, and the other a book-keeper, the latter from a comfortable country home. For a year she had endured life in a boarding-house at \$4 a week for board and room. It was all she could afford to pay out of her salary of \$25 per month. It occurred to her that, if she could associate a friendly dress-maker with her, the two could have a large room and possibly afford the expense of a fire in long winter evenings, so that they could sew, read, or chat undisturbed. The dress-maker, consenting, the two set out to find a room suited to their means.

As they looked, their project grew and resolved itself into two rooms, and a system of housekeeping on the smallest possible scale, as an experiment. They scrimped on their summer hats and dresses, and bought a second-hand parlor stove and a few dishes, rented their rooms very plainly furnished, in a cheap quarter, and entered on their new life. They breakfast

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention for the County of Ottawa will be held at the court house in the City of Grand Haven, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1886, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting fourteen delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention to be held at Grand Rapids August 18th, 1886, and to select delegates to attend the congressional and senatorial conventions to be hereafter called, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The several towns and cities of the county will be entitled to delegates as follows: Allendale 2, Blenden 3, Chester 3, Crocker 5, Georgetown 4, Grand Haven township 1, Robinson 2, Talmadge 5, Grand Haven City 11, Holland township 5, Holland City 7, Jamestown 4, Olive 4, Polkton 6, Spring Lake 6, Wright 6, Zeeland 6.

By order of Committee.
R. A. HYMA, Secretary.
Grand Haven, July 30th, 1886.

Republican County Convention.

A delegate Convention of the Republicans of Ottawa County will be held at the court house, in the City of Grand Haven, on Monday, August 16th, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing 14 delegates to the State Convention to be held at the City of Grand Rapids, August 25th next; 14 delegates to the Congressional Convention of the Fifth District, to be held in the City of Grand Rapids, August 19th next; to elect delegates to the Senatorial Convention, hereafter to be called, and to elect a new county committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the convention.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the county committee, July 30th, A. D. 1886, the several towns and cities will be entitled to delegates as follows: Allendale 6, Blenden 3, Chester 3, Crocker 5, Georgetown 6, Grand Haven township 2, Grand Haven City, 1st ward 4, 2d ward 3, 3d ward 7, 4th ward 3; Holland township 11; Holland City, 1st ward 3, 2d ward 2, 3d ward 4, 4th ward 1; Jamestown 5, Olive 5, Polkton 12, Robinson 1, Spring Lake 12, Talmadge 6, Wright 6, Zeeland 12.

The Township Committees are requested to call caucuses in good time and see that the delegations are filled.
By order of Committee.
GEO. D. TURNER, Secretary.
Grand Haven, July 21st, 1886.

AUTUMN approaches and the conventions will soon be assembled for choosing party standard bearers. There are good men in all parties, and it is to be hoped that these only are to be chosen so that reliable public servants may be elected whoever wins the battle. Each party naturally desires to see its own men in power, but true men of all parties would prefer to see those of different faith triumph if necessary to rebuke weak or willfully dishonest and incapable nominees. There is a good deal of intelligence and independence in Michigan and it will not tolerate light-weight leadership. Put only the ablest and best at the front.

"Keep it out of the paper," is the cry which the local newspaper publisher daily hears. To oblige often costs considerable, though the party who makes the request thinks the granting scarcely worth saying "thank you" for. A newspaper is a peculiar article in the public's eye. The news-gatherer is stormed at because he gets hold of one item and is abused because he does not get another. Young men and often young women, as well as older people perform acts which become legitimate items for publication and then rush to the newspaper offices to beg the editors not to notice their escapades. The next day they condemn another party doing the same thing they were guilty of, forgetting, apparently, their late visit to the printing office. The subscribers expect to read the news, and there is always wonder when, for charity's sake, an item on the street and in everybody's mouth, is not found in the next issue of the paper.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS.

THE more cheerful you go about your daily labor, the more easily will you get through with it.

On a card in a Philadelphia street car is a great truth thus distinctly stated: "Advertising is a great deal like making love to a widow—it can't be overdone."

WE are in receipt of Vol 1. No. 1. of the North Muskegon Herald devoted entirely to the interest of North Muskegon. The paper is a bright and newy little sheet and should receive a liberal patronage from the people of that locality.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 29th, 1886: Fred Eichelberg, J. Veign, Charles H. Beverly, Alonzo Cash, William Winn, Mrs. A. J. Ruddell.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

THE young ladies of this city have formed an Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. of this place. At a meeting held last Wednesday evening the following officers were elected: President, Miss Lizzie Cappon; Vice President, Miss H. Te Roller; Secretary, Josephine Kiekintveld; Treasurer, Christina Oggel.

ABOUT 4 o'clock Saturday morning fire broke out in Saugatuck, in Stimson & Co.'s drug store, in which the postoffice was kept. It was so well under way that nothing was saved from the postoffice, and only one or two show cases from the store. The family of Mr. Annesley, living over the store, barely escaped with their lives. The store adjoining, occupied by C. Miller & Son as drug and grocery store, was also burned. They saved some of their stock. Two dwellings on

the east and two on the south, one occupied by Mrs. Winslow as a millinery store were burned. The fire company with their engine did noble work and undoubtedly saved Saugatuck from a general conflagration. Loss amounts to about \$10,000 with an insurance of \$6,500.

Echoes from the Press Gang's Visit.

Echoes continued from last week's issue: NASHVILLE NEWS.

It was our good pleasure to attend the annual meeting of the Western Michigan Press Association at St. Joseph last week. The meeting was one of the most satisfactory ever held in the history of the association. Aside from the papers and the usual routine of business, the editors inspected the surrounding country in carriages, took a boat-ride on Lake Michigan, and, at the close of the meeting, an excursion by rail and boat to Saugatuck, Macatawa and Holland. At the former place the citizens refreshed us with a fine banquet, and at Macatawa, the elegant new hotel, "The Ottawa," just completed, was illuminated and fire works exploded, a grand ball given, "soft" and "hard" drinks and refreshments served, all in honor of the visiting quill-drivers. Holland also, extended courtesies in right royal manner, feasted the newspaper makers and furnished carriages in which to make a tour of that happy and prosperous city. Of course all this was accompanied with speech-making, singing, etc. Altogether this year's meeting of the Western Michigan Press Association was a profitable and refreshing affair.

LAKE CITY ERA.

*** At 12:30 we said good-bye to our entertainers, the generous open hearted people of St. Joe, and proceeded by train to New Richmond, when we boarded the steamer Alice Purdy, and enjoyed a ride down the Kalamazoo river to Saugatuck, where we were accorded a hearty welcome, and feasted in a manner of which it is but an aggravation to think of now. After being "carried around on chips" by the people of this pretty little village, until we had taken in the sights, we boarded a steamer bound for Macatawa Park, where a ball at the Ottawa hotel claimed the attention of the dancers of our party, until day-light next morning.

Friday morning the party proceeded to Holland, to which place it was welcomed by Dr. Scott, and where it was again feasted by the people of the town, and "carted round" the beautiful little town in the handsome rigs furnished by citizens, finally bringing up at the depot, where the members of the party bade adieu to generous and appreciative treatment, to "feasts of fat things" generally, and with visions of future feasts of second hand vegetables, salt pork, etc., etc., boarded the train homeward bound.

We do not feel that we can close this brief sketch of our trip, without acknowledging the obligations of ourself and wife to Mr. M. Shepherd, of St. Joe for personal courtesies and attentions shown us.

Caucus

Notice is hereby given that a Democratic caucus will be held at the office of Isaac Fairbanks, Esq., on Monday, Aug. 9th, 1886, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing seven delegates to attend the county convention to be held at Grand Haven on August 11th, 1886, for the purpose of selecting fourteen delegates to attend the state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, August 18th, 1886, and to select delegates to attend the congressional and senatorial conventions to be here after called.

DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE

P. S.—Members of the City Committee are requested to meet at 7 o'clock p. m.

OUT AROUND.

Lamont.

MR. EDITOR:—The News reaches us even here in Allendale and last week when the Lake Shore items were read James Shaver was heard to remark in his usually forcible language that he thought that "Cornelius" ought to give him what little credit was his due and acknowledge that "there was honor even among threshers" although he did try to get Mr. Ogden's best man, it was because he had previously engaged him, but when Ogden came to him and told him that he was in debt on the threshing business, Shaver told him he needed that "best man" the worst and he would say no more and he now says that on that account he is sorry he was the means of that same man costing Ogden 50 cents per day more than he would other wise have done. Shaver & Joscelyn are doing a good business in Allendale but Mr. Editor don't think they want to do any free advertising.

BRO. THRESHER.

Ottawa Station.

A mild but plentiful shower of rain Sunday night and Monday morning reminded us of the good times in the long, long ago. There is still some life left in the crops of corn and potatoes, but the vitality is not sufficient to ensure anything like an average crop, so our hopes, if we have any, must extend to another year. There has been quite a destructive fire during the past week on what is known as the Brewer marsh, lying between this place and Robinson, and also in the direction of Grand Haven, whereby several hundred acres of valuable marsh hay was burned. To compare with "Holland's Steamboat war" we have one of steam threshers. The rivalry is between E. S. Barlow and Edwin Fellows. Barlow's machine is new, but Fellows' has been run one season. But both are first-class. The competition between the two machines has reduced rates and augmented accommodation in favor of those who have had that kind of jobs to offer. The yield of grain per acre in this vicinity has been better than expected. Charley Welton, who was burned with powder on the Fourth, has recovered so as to be able to work again, but his face is badly marked with powder. His father, Sydney L. Welton, who went to California to work through the harvest season, writes home that he has worked three weeks, and been sick four, and that he is out of money, and that his family must make the best of the situation as he will be un-

able to send them any aid for some time to come. Charles Carey has engaged to go with Barlow's machine during the threshing season as feeder. Edward Watson living near Olive Center is to start this week to visit acquaintances and relatives in Ohio. ANDREW.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it I desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane's Drug store.

Special Notices.

THE sixth number of the "Voices from the Liberal Holland Church" of Grand Rapids, contains the following: "The true meaning of Liberalism," "The doctrine of Man's Irability to do good—the supernatural revelation," answer to Rev. Jacob Van der Meulen; "Our popular liberty," by Rev. Chas. Flubrer; translated by "V. W.;" "Notes." Price \$2 per year in advance; 50 cents for three months. The third quarter begins with No. 7. Address, LIBERAL PUBLISHING CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

During July and August we will sell all our Trimmed 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. 25-11. 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.

New Advertisements.

SMOKE

"J. M."

HAVANA FILLED

CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss
County of Ottawa,
PROBATE COURT FOR SAID COUNTY.
Estate of Robert B. Best, Deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate, and six months from the sixth day of July, A. D. 1886 have been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.
Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday, the fourth day of September, A. D. 1886, and on Friday, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1887, at nine o'clock A. M., of each day, at the office of Gerrit J. Diekema, in the City of Holland in said county, to receive and examine such claims.
Dated, August 2d, A. D. 1886.

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA,
ISAAC MARSHALL,
Commissioners.

THE FINE BLOODED NORMAN STALLIONS

Marcus and Dick

Will be at the Sale Stable of

H. BOONE, Jr.,
During the Season of 1886.

These horses are jet black, as were their ancestors; they have a fine pedigree and are as yet but two years and ten months old. This is their first season. They are undoubtedly the best Norman stallions in this part of the country and I invite all interested in horses to call and look them over. It will pay you.
H. BOONE, Proprietor.
Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886. 13-11.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$2 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is now.

Subscribe

FOR THE

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

The only English paper in the Southern part of Ottawa County.

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds Neatly and Promptly executed.

—THE—

"Army is in Camp"

—AT—

C. BLOM, JR.'S.

SMOKE THEM!

\$1

13 Weeks

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

ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discounts allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free.

Address a order to
RICHARD E. FOX,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

Notice to Teachers.

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

Special, Aug. 18th, at Zeeland.

Special, Aug. 25, at Grand Haven.

Special, Sept. 24, at Coopersville.

Regular, Oct. 29, at Grand Haven.

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

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

By order of the County Board of School Examiners.
34-3m. MRS. A. V. WEATHERSWAX, Sec'y.

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

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the only 2 cent paper in the west that is a member of the Associated Press. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

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

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

THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration,
Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

THE WEEKLY STAR,

A Sixteen-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.

A clean, pure, bright and interesting FAMILY PAPER.

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

Agricultural,

Market,

Fashion,

Household,

Political,

Financial and Commercial,

Poetical, Humorous and Editorial

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

Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction.

THE DAILY STAR,

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

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

Its literary features are unsurpassed.

The Financial and Market Reviews are unusually full and complete.

Special terms and extraordinary inducements to agents and canvassers.

Send for circulars.

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

Per year.....\$1 25

Clubs of Ten.....10 00

Clubs of Fifteen (and one extra to organizer).....15 00

TERMS OF THE DAILY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS:

Every day for one year (including Sunday).....\$7 00

Every day, without Sunday, one year.....6 00

Every day, six months.....3 50

Every day, without Sunday, six months.....3 00

Address, THE STAR,

30 and 31 35 North William St., New York.

Read what the people say concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, to cure asthma, catarrh, croup, colds, etc. Mrs. Dora Koch of Buffalo, says:

"For croup it is decidedly efficacious." [Mrs. Jacob Mellior of Marion, Ohio, says the same thing.] S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Electric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for this medicine and pay \$5 a bottle for it." Dr. C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Cured an ulcerated throat for me in twenty-four hours." "Sat up in bed and coughed till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Electric Oil. The first teaspoonful relieved me." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y., Thomas' Electric Oil is also a Tiptop external application for rheumatism, cuts, scalds, burns, bites, bruises, etc. When visiting the druggist, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, be sure he will speak highly of it.

Worked Wonders.

"My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold and pain in her lungs. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured her in twenty-four hours. One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medicine has worked wonders in our family." Alvah Finckney, Lake Mohopac, N. Y.

Prepared

Paints!

R. KANTERS & SONS

Have secured the agency for the celebrated

HAMMAR

Prepared Paints.

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

GUARANTEE.

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

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

R. KANTERS & SONS

Holland, Mich., May 20, 1886.

Holland and Saugatuck, AND DOUGLAS.

The Staunch and Fast Steamer

"DAISY,"

CAPT. FRED MINIER.

Will run between Holland and Saugatuck daily, except Sunday, connecting there with boats for Chicago.

The time of leaving Douglas is 7.00 a. m., Saugatuck 7.30, arriving in Holland at 9.45 a. m. Leaving Holland at 5.30 p. m., arriving in Saugatuck at 7.20, and Douglas at 8.00 p. m.

Fare, 50c. Round Trip, 75c.

Freight Rates made known on application to Captain. 17-11.

NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo.

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

W. BAUMGARTEL.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1885.

REFRIGERATORS AND CREAMERIES.

GET THE BEST.

THE LEONARD

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

For Sale by

R. Kanters & Sons

Magazines.

In keeping with the season, the "Midsummer holiday" *Century* is noticeable for richly illustrated articles and fiction. Of the former, the opening paper is an entertaining description of "Algiers and its Suburbs"; Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell contributes picturesque account of the town, Castle and University of "Heidelberg." The paper derives a timely interest from the fact that the five-hundred anniversary of the opening of the university falls on October 18th of this year. "Sea-Birds at the Farne Islands," by Bryan Hook, with illustrations by the author, gives a description of the birds to be found off the Northumberland coast on the islands with which is associated the heroism of Grace Darling; "The Western Art Movement," by Ripley Hitchcock, reveals art tendencies and achievements which will perhaps surprise those whose attention has been absorbed by the art growth of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. In the War series, "The Battle of Fredericksburg" gives scope for varied and stirring illustration. General James Longstreet contributes the title paper and the Confederate view. The Union assaults upon the memorable stone wall are described by General Darius N. Couch, who was virtually in command on the field of "Sumner's Right Grand Division"; General William F. Smith writes anecdotally of the part taken by "Franklin's Left Grand Division," and his article contains several foot-prints by General W. B. Franklin. General Rush C. Hawkins brings new facts to explain "Why Burnside did not renew the attack," and Major J. Horace Lacy, then the owner of the famous mansion known as the "Lacy House," contributes several anecdotes of the confederate commander, under the title, "Lee at Fredericksburg." There are five full-page pictures among the thirty-four War illustrations of the number.

St. Nicholas goes out-of-doors to seek congenial topics for its readers, who are spending their vacations by the sea, among the mountains or in country homes. The frontispiece, by Mary Hallock Foote, gives us a bright glimpse of child-life at the seaside, while the opening article, "A Rocky Mountain Hermit," by Alfred Terry Bacon, is a delightful account of a Robinson Crusoe summer spent among the birds, the beasts and the mountains of Wyoming. Of the serials, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," is continued in an installment in which the plot against the hero is still further developed; Rose Lattimore Alving carries "Nan's Revolt" forward in two clever chapters; "The Kelp-gatherers" find strange things cast up by the sea; Horace E. Scudder takes "George Washington" through the year 1783, when he became once more a private citizen; and Henry Echford, in "Wonders of the Alphabet," tells about some curious ancient and modern letter-systems. There are poems, jingles, and pictures, by W. H. Hayne, Aunt Fanny, Margaret Vandegrift, Laura E. Richards, Oliver Herford, Frederick J. Hibbert, Culmer Barnes, and others.

Twenty years ago, says a colored philosopher, "niggers was wuf a thousand dollars apiece. Now they would be deah at two dollars a dozen. Its 'stonishing how de race am depreciatin'."

We have wished a thousand times that we had been born a girl instead of an editor, so that we could have been independent. In Michigan a hired girl is financially and generally the most independent being that was ever created.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

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

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Vigilance in prayer." Evening, "Constancy is forgiveness." 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, "Christ Jesus the only and perfect Saviour." Afternoon, "Abraham and Sara our examples in domestic life." Evening, Communications of mission fields.

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.

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence, as well as the Constitution of the United States, grant the people the right to meet and peaceably assemble and freedom of speech, and

WHEREAS, Such assemblies have, at different times and localities, been interfered with by the police and other authorities, which interference is certainly both unconstitutional and un-American, and

WHEREAS, At a recent private meeting of laboring men at the Cooper Union, in New York, the police interfered and insulted Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly and members of D. A. No. 75, Knights of Labor, therefore

Resolved, that the members of Local Assembly No. 3719 located at Holland, Mich., at a regular meeting do express our deepest and most profound indignation over so great and tyrannical a violation of the constitutional rights of the American people.

COMMITTEE.

Life in Havana.

In Havana the houses are built of stone, and some of them have walls three feet thick. Such a house as this is never hot. For a very warm day Cubans wear nothing but linen. One of the greatest luxuries is a Havana shave and bath. The shave is usually done by some handsome young mulatto boy, who looks delightfully cool and comfortable in his open shirt and linen trousers. After it is done he fills up a marble basin for you, pours in a little orange juice for perfume, and you lave your hands and face in it. The bath-house opens from a court-yard, and the tub is made of enameled ties, shallow but broad, and fresh water is constantly pouring in in a little stream. The orange juice, poured in a basin, makes the most refreshing toilet water imaginable, and it is a perfume that no one ever tires of. The old notion that nurses taught their children that orange skin is poisonous is sheer nonsense. If you smoke or chew tobacco and want to give it up, lay aside the skin of your next orange, let it dry a day or two, and whenever you feel a craving for a smoke put a small piece in your mouth.

It carries you over the desire, and is wholesome and pleasant. Candied orange skin is the most delicious of confections. They make this in Havana, but nowhere so well as in the City of Mexico. And for any time and all times of day the orange is a wholesome and palatable fruit. In warm weather every house should have its box of oranges. Even a sickly child can safely eat two or three before breakfast and as many through the day as it wants. The only secret of eating them is to swallow the juice and throw away the pulp, which is exactly like a wad of Sisal hemp. Coconut juice, not the milk, but pure coconut juice, taken from a nearly ripe nut fresh from the tree, and drank early in the morning while it is cool as ice, is the most refreshing drink that mortal man ever put to his lips. A West Indian would laugh at iced wines out of frosted glasses if he could get a fresh coconut to tap. West Indians know how to enjoy life whether they have money or not. They drink great quantities of liquor, but it is rare in that country for any one to acquire an uncontrollable appetite for it.

Curing Black Eyes.

"People will get black eyes," was the observation of a man who sat up stairs in a room at the West End. "You don't see many of them on the street," he continued, "and the reason is that men who understand the ropes get cured of their bruised optics."

"Do they go to a regular physician?" "Oh, no. Most of them come to me, and I do quite a business. It may seem queer, but I can do the work better than any doctor. I have a preparation which I compound myself. I won't tell you what the ingredients are, though, as the principal one does not grow in this country, but is imported from England, it would not do you much good if I did tell you. The main point about it is that it can always be relied upon to do the work. Of course, the length of time required to effect a cure depends on the extent of the injury, and the length of time which elapses from the infliction of the injury until the remedy is applied. The longer a case is neglected, the more difficult it is to treat; that is, to make a good, quick job of it.

"Many of my patrons are ladies, though you would hardly think so. How do they get black eyes? Well I do not make it a point to inquire too much into these cases. So long as they pay it is all right; it is not my business to inquire into antecedent circumstances. Women generally have a pretty good story made up as to the whys and wherefores of these accidents, but I am not bound to believe all they tell me. I let them go ahead and never contradict them. I suppose some of them have had many a hearty laugh at what they considered my credulity. However, I do not charge them any the less for this, you may be sure."

"What are your usual fees?" "They depend wholly upon the nature of the case, as well as on the ability of the patron to pay for the fun. I usually charge from \$2 to \$5 for a simple contusion, and have special prices for work requiring more time and skill. Some operations which I have performed have not only required a great deal of time, but no small amount of scientific manipulation. It is only right to charge well for such cases, isn't it?"—*New York N.*

A FELLOW screws his courage to the sticking place when he puts a postage stamp on a written proposal of marriage.

A MINNESOTA paper has dedicated itself to "abolition of poverty, ignorance, wickedness, unchastity, drunkenness, injustice, perversion of law, oppression, and all evil." Success to you, brother. The work is light, and it will not take you long.

Paterfamilias to festive son: "Remember, my son, it's not the coat that makes the man." F. S.: "No, sir, I know, it's the pants."

THE thunder of great words does not always betoken great thought, for many a grand salute is fired with a blank cartridge.

Nothing is so good for an ignorant man as silence; and if he were sensible of this he would not be ignorant.—*Saath.*

SCAN THESE CLOSELY.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Yates & Kane's drug store.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing. Judge Coone, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief." We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c and \$1 per box or mailed on receipt of price, by the

WILLIAMS' MED. CO., CLEVELAND, O.

For burns, scalds, bruises and all pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand household remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

The Tower of Strength.

Golden Seal Bitters, a perfect renovator of the system, carrying away all poisonous deposits, enriching, refreshing, and invigorating both mind and body. Easy of administration, prompt in action, certain in results. Safe and reliable in all forms of liver, stomach, kidney and blood diseases. It is not a vile, fancy drink, but is entirely vegetable. This medicine has a magic effect in Liver Complaints and every form of disease where the stomach fails to do its work. It is a tonic. It will cure dyspepsia. It is an alternative and the best remedy known to our Materia Medica for diseases of the blood. It will cure kidney diseases, nervousness, headache, sleeplessness and enfeebled condition of the system. The formula of Golden Bitters is a prescription of a most successful German physician, and thousands can testify to their curative powers. Sold by H. Walsh & Son.

A Card.

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

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicine has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by H. Walsh & Son.

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

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

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruif, Zeeland, Mich.

Never to our knowledge has any medicine met with the success as has Golden Seal Bitters. It combines the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom so as to derive the greatest medicinal effect, and is making wonderful cures.

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

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

Building For Sale.

The building on Eighth street, now occupied by R. A. Hunt as a saloon will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of 14-3m. MRS. E. KRUISENGA.

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

"Hackmetack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-1y

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

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

Rail Roads.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line" The only Direct Route between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

EAST. READ DOWN.		TIME TABLE. Taking Effect Dec. 23, 1885.		WEST. READ UP.	
		MINERAL RANGE R. R.			
*Daily.		Lv. Calumet. A. 10.00pm		M. H. & O. R. R.	
+Daily except Sunday.		Lv. Hancock. A. 9.10am			
		Lv. Houghton. A. 7.30pm			
		Lv. Anse. A. 6.10 "			
		Lv. Republic. A. 5.30 "			
		Lv. Ishpeming. A. 3.50 "			
		Lv. Negaunee. A. 3.38 "			
		Lv. Marquette. A. 3.00 "			

No. 4.	No. 2.	D. M. & M. R. R.	No. 1.	No. 3.
7.00am	1.40pm	Lv. Marquette. A. 2.05pm		7.30pm
8.25 "	2.30 "	Lv. Onota. A. 1.18 "		4.05 "
9.05 "	2.50 "	Lv. Au Train. A. 12.45 "		3.35 "
10.00 "	3.25 "	Lv. Munising. A. 12.05 "		2.30 "
10.30 "	3.44 "	Lv. Reed'sboro. A. 11.47am		2.00 "
12.20pm	4.30 "	Lv. Seney. A. 10.40 "		12.05 "
1.45 "	5.30 "	Lv. Dollarville. A. 9.55 "		11.00 "
2.05 "	5.57 "	Lv. Newberry. A. 9.50 "		10.30 "
4.15 "	7.25 "	Lv. Palms. A. 8.31 "		8.15 "
5.00 "	7.46 "	Lv. Moran. A. 8.11 "		7.42 "
5.50 "	8.15 "	Lv. St. Ignace. A. 7.45 "		7.00 "
	9.00 "	Lv. Mack. C'y A. 7.00 "		

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

A. WATSON, Gen'l Superintendent, Marquette, Mich.

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

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, July 25, 1886.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Mix.	
Holland	10.30	a. m.	p. m.	10.30	a. m.	p. m.	12.00	a. m.	p. m.	5.00	
Grand Junction	11.37	a. m.	p. m.	11.37	a. m.	p. m.	12.30	a. m.	p. m.	5.05	
Bangor	11.57	a. m.	p. m.	11.57	a. m.	p. m.	1.15	a. m.	p. m.	5.20	
Benton Harbor	1.25	a. m.	p. m.	1.25	a. m.	p. m.	1.35	a. m.	p. m.	5.30	
New Buffalo	2.25	a. m.	p. m.	2.25	a. m.	p. m.	4.05	a. m.	p. m.	3.00	
Chicago	5.15	a. m.	p. m.	5.15	a. m.	p. m.	4.45	a. m.	p. m.		

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.						
TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	N ^Y t Exp.	Mix.		
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		
Holland	10 30	1 30	12 00	5 00		
Grand Junction	11 37	2 18	1 15	8 05		
Bangor	11 55	9 30	1 30	9 05		

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

	9 13	6 40	7 45	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.				
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Chicago	9 00	2 55	9 55	
Law Bufile	11 35	6 40	12 30	7 25
Union Harbor	12 30	6 50	1 50	10 15
Wagon	1 45	7 48	2 55	1 45
and Junction	2 00	8 00	3 17	2 55
land	3 03	8 50	1 35	5 20

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

	Mal.	Exp	Exp	Exp.	Exp.
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
land.....	3 05	8 50	14 45	10 05	5 45
land.....	3 13		4 56	10 20	5 53
and Rapids.....	3 35	9 50	5 43	11 00	6 35

FROM GRAND RAPIDS, TO HOLLAND.

	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
	9 00	12 50	11 00	4 45
and Rapids.....	9 52		11 42	5 27
land.....				

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

and.....	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
and Haven.....	10 15	3 05	5 30	5 40
Ferryburg.....	11 00	3 43	6 30	6 25
Muskegon, 3rd street.....	11 03	3 47	6 40	6 30
Muskegon, 3rd street.....	11 30	4 16	7 15	7 10

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

Muskegon, 3rd street.....	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Ferryburg.....	1 40	12 25	7 45	8 50
and Haven.....	2 05	12 47	8 07	9 17
Muskegon, 3rd street.....	2 10	12 50	8 10	9 20

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.					
and.....	p. m.	a. m.			
more.....	3 05	7 10			
ilton.....	3 20	10 25			
gan.....	3 30	10 33			
	4 05	11 05			
FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.					
	a. m.	p. m.	Mix		
			a. m.		

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

and	10 05	5 30	1 00
			p m			

daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
trains run by Central Standard time.
tickets to all points in the United States and
Canada.
W. A. GRIVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
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† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

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THE CITY OF IS.

In the world old days of long ago
Rose a city by the sea;
But the fishermen woke, one startled dawn,
On the coast of Brittany,
To hear the white waves on the shingle hiss
And roll out over the City of Is,
And play with its sad debris.

For the town had sunk in a single night!
And 'twas only yesterday
That the bride had blushed in her young delight,
That the priest had knelt to pray,
That the fisher cried his wares in the street,
And all the life of the city complete
Went on in its old-time way.

And still the city lies under the sea,
With each square, and dome, and spire,
Distinct as some cherished fair memory
Of a vanished heart's desire,
That once like a beautiful palace stood
Rock-based, to defy the wind and the flood,
Time's crumble and tempest's ire.

When the sea is rough—so the sailors say—
And the sunny waves are green,
And the winds with the white-caps are at play,
(The tips of the spires are seen,
And, peering far down through the lucent deep,
They glimpse catch of the city asleep,
Gleam with its fairy sheen.

On boats becalmed, when the lazy swells
Sleep, lulled by the idle air,
They hear, sweet-toned, the low music of bells
Bell, calling the town to prayer,
So over the shadowy joy of old
Binge on, and forever the bells are tolled
To echo some soul's despair.

Each life is a sea still weeping above
Some sunken city of Is—
The long-cherished dream of a cherished love
That only in dreams we kiss
What yesterdays are sunk deep in the soul,
Above whose lost treasures to-day's waves roll
To mock what our sad hearts miss!

Oh, the glimpses rare of the submerged past!
They gleam in the light awhile,
To mock us with visions that may not last,
Of faces that used to smile,
And now and then from the busy to-day
The echoing tones of the far away
Our listening hearts beguile.

But not in the sunken City of Is
Shall the heart's treasure see.
No pilgrims forlorn to an old-time bliss
And a vanished past are we;
For all the glad music of olden times
Is only faint echoes of grander chimes
That ring in the time to be!
—Harper's Magazine.

INGENIOUS BANK ROBBERIES

A Detective's Story.

BY C. V. WALLS.

I had been one of Pinkerton's detectives two years when I first met Kate Putnam, the prettiest and sweetest girl—to me—that I had ever seen. She was fair as a lily, with eyes of impenetrable blue, cheeks and lips like roses, and a wealth of golden ringlets that captivated me completely. She possessed a well-rounded and rather plump form, and was below the medium height, but as I was rather tall and slender I naturally admired the plumpness that I lacked in my own person; so true it is that we poor mortals desire most that which nature has failed to provide us with.

Kate had been a resident of Blakesburg but a few weeks when I was sent by my chief to perform a little job of detective work in that village, and I first met her at a church fair. I was thrown into her society by purchasing a supper, which was sold by numbers and served in baskets, and, as fate would have it, I luckily drew the number of her basket. As is usual on such occasions, I shared the lunch with her. This was the beginning of an acquaintance that soon ripened into mutual respect and admiration, and later, into love.

I succeeded in securing the evidence in the case I was working up—that of arson—but I was loth to leave Kate. It was so much pleasanter to bask in her smiles than to associate with criminals, and hence I remained in the town two weeks when I should have finished my work and returned to Chicago in one-fourth of that time. It is probable, however, that I would not have returned to the city for two months, but for a telegram from my chief, informing me that two or three daring bank robberies had been perpetrated, and commanding me to report at headquarters immediately.

When I informed Kate of the character of the telegram, she seemed greatly agitated, but, as I had no time for explanations, I tore myself away from her and was soon hurried to Chicago. She exacted a promise that I should write frequently, which was entirely unnecessary, for I would have attended to that at the risk of neglecting my business.

Arrived at Chicago, my chief informed me of the details of three burglaries, so far as he could learn the details, but the information was very meager, and the clues to the identity of the burglars were unsatisfactory.

The bank in the village of Redwing had been robbed of \$22,000, and the directors of the bank suspected the cashier; for the burglary was committed about 11:30 o'clock on a Monday morning, or at least the money was missing.

One week later a bank at Laughing Water was also robbed, \$17,000 being gone. The circumstances of the burglary were in every respect similar to those at Redwing.

Two days later the bank at Elm Grove lost \$11,000 in precisely the same way that the other two banks were robbed.

As soon as my chief gave me all the information he had on the subject, he asked me for my theory of the case, as it was evident that the robberies had been committed by the same person or persons, although at widely separated points.

I told him that I had no theory, having no data sufficient to construct a theory upon, but I gave it as my opinion that the last bank robbed should receive the first attention, as it was more likely to furnish clues.

The chief coincided with me, and I departed immediately to the scene of the latest bank robbery, after notifying Kate as to my whereabouts. I knew it would require some time to unravel the mystery connected with the crime, and, eagerly as I set to work, I felt a deeper interest in Kate than solving the difficult problem of the robbery.

Arriving at Elm Grove, I sent a message to the President of the bank, asking him to meet me at my room in the principal hotel in the village. He complied, but could give me very little information other than I already possessed. He had a theory, and, like many other persons, endeavored to bend the facts to make them fit his theory. There are few persons who do not do this, and, therefore, there are few really good detectives.

The President believed that the cashier, whom he had always regarded as the soul of honor, was either the guilty party or in collusion with the party who robbed the bank.

"What is your reason for believing this?" I asked.

Because of the silly and unsatisfactory explanations of the cashier," replied the President.

"How does he explain it?"

"He says he can't explain it. An old stranger applied to have a draft for a small amount cashed, and while they were talking he suddenly lost consciousness."

"Well?"

"That's all, except that when I came down to the bank the door was locked and the money gone."

"Where was the cashier?"

"Locked up in the bank and looking like a fool."

"Maybe he was drugged," I suggested.

"No," replied the President, "I think not, for the cashier never drinks, and, besides, he is not such a simpleton as to drink with a stranger while on duty."

"Possibly he may have been chloroformed."

"He says he thinks not. He was a prescription clerk in a drug store for several years, and would have noticed the smell of chloroform long before it could have taken effect."

"Maybe he is an opium eater and took an overdose and went to sleep."

"Great heavens!" ejaculated the President. "I never thought of that! It may be as you suggest."

"You discharged the cashier?"

"No, he is still at the bank. The fact is that he owns nearly as much stock in the enterprise as I do."

"When can I see him?"

"At any time you choose. I think it would be well to watch and ascertain whether he uses opium or not."

As I had been a drug clerk for a few months I soon ingratiated myself into the good will of the proprietors and the clerks of the three drug-stores which the village contained, and was not long in discovering that Mr. Watkins, the cashier, had never purchased a particle of opium in any of its forms. An inquiry among the physicians confirmed the statements of the druggists. Still it was possible that he purchased opiates in a distant city.

After conversing with Mr. Watkins a few minutes I was satisfied that he had nothing to do with the robbery. He had an intelligent and honest look, and was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He told me without hesitation all that he knew of the circumstance, which was little more than I had heard before.

"What kind of a man was the gentleman who presented the draft on the day of the robbery?"

"Do you mean for me to describe his appearance?"

"Certainly."

"Well, he is hard to describe. I think he must have been 60 years of age, and was dressed in a dark suit. He was rather small, and I don't think he is as old as he looks. He had blue eyes that looked much younger than he did, and his face appeared as though it might be painted. I am convinced that he wore a wig. While we were talking about the draft which I refused to cash, he glared at me fiercely and gesticulated wildly, and that is the last I remember."

"What was the first thing you did when you became conscious?"

"I found myself standing with my face to the wall with my finger on the head of a tack."

"Where is the tack?"

"Sticking in the wall there, with a blue circle around it."

I examined the circle, and concluded that it had been made with a blue pencil. A close scrutiny of the tack, which was an ordinary large-headed carpet-tack, showed that it was branded "B. & Co.," which were doubtless the initials of the names of the manufacturers. A new theory sprang into my mind, as I asked:

"Mr. Watkins, were you ever mesmerized?"

"Not that I am aware of," was the reply. Then, slapping me on the shoulder, he almost shouted: "By Jove! I believe you are on the right track now."

After a few more interrogatories I began to conclude that Watkins had been the victim of a professional mesmerist, and the more I studied the matter the more certain I was that I had found the key to the mystery. But after all what would this fact avail unless I could discover the mesmerist himself?

At length I decided to visit the other banks that had been robbed, and, if possible, ascertain whether the same tactics had been employed in relieving them of their cash. I went to Redwing first, as it was the nearer, and was overjoyed to discover that the cashier had been mesmerized and robbed in precisely the same way, even to the tack and blue circle, as had been the bank at Elm Grove. I wrote my discovery to my chief, and received his compliments, and I determined to visit the bank at Laughing Water.

It was only a few miles out of the way from Laughing Water to Blakesburg, so I concluded to visit Kate Putnam, my charmer, for a few hours. She gave me a royal welcome, and I proposed and was accepted, and it is needless to say that I was supremely happy. I detailed to Kate a part of what I had discovered, and she listened with evident interest. In the midst of our *tete-a-tete* a lady friend called, and Kate excused herself for a moment and left me alone in the parlor. To while away the time I began to study the fine paintings with which the parlor was decorated.

In attempting to gain a better view of a new picture that I had not observed before, I knocked down a pretty bracket and broke it. I was attempting to repair it when Kate entered the room. I told her in some confusion what I had done, and offered to repair it if she would furnish me a hammer and some small nails to fasten it together. She was gone a few moments and returned with the implements, and I proceeded to repair the damage, remarking that I feared if she undertook to drive a nail she would cripple her lovely fingers.

I adjusted the two pieces of the bracket, picked up the hammer and started to drive a tack.

Great heavens! What a coincidence: Dropping the hammer and bracket, I nearly swooned. There, standing out in bold relief before me, was the brand "B. & Co." on the head of the tack!

"Goodness!" Kate exclaimed. "What's the matter with you?"

"Only a slight attack of vertigo from stooping," I explained, recovering my composure.

After finishing the job I proposed to Kate that we take a walk down the lane, as it would doubtless revive me.

Taking out my memorandum to record an incident or two that I had omitted, I discovered that I had lost my pencil.

"How provoking!" I exclaimed. "I want to make a little memorandum, but have

lost my pencil. Will you please lend me yours, my dear?" I had got to using sweet titles when speaking to Kate in private.

Giving me a tiny gold pencil, she said: "I don't know whether this will answer your purpose or not; it is blue!"

I fairly reeled with astonishment. Here was another coincidence. To conceal my agitation I proposed that we rest by seating ourselves on a log. Then after toying with her gold bracelets a few minutes I said:

"Kate, I have a pair of bracelets in my pocket for you, and I guess you had better try them on." So saying, I had handcuffs on her pretty wrists in a twinkling.

Instantly her pretty features took on one of the most diabolical expressions that ever I saw on the face of a woman. She raved and swore like a drunken sailor. And I? What did I think? My angel had become a devil. She tried to shoot me, but I was too quick for her. Finally she calmed down, admitted the whole affair, and said she had the entire \$50,000 concealed, and that if I would marry her as I had promised, we would live happily on the proceeds of her crimes.

But I was inexorable, and into prison she went. She told me that she had studied mesmerism in France, and was one of the best operators in the country. She had traveled and lectured, and, although she could not mesmerize more than one man in ten, she could tell at a glance who were and who were not susceptible to hypnotism or mesmerism. She found three bank cashiers in six weeks' travel whom she could control. She was a brazen adventuress, and was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years, but succeeded in mesmerizing some of her keepers, and by that means effected her escape. She is still in France, and has fallen very low.

Well, the shock didn't kill me, but I am a bachelor yet. I made \$10,000 out of the job, and am at work on other cases that will doubtless pay me \$10,000.

The Desperado.

The desperado is a fatalist. He scorns the world, shoots the flesh, and openly associates with the devil. An example has no influence on a desperado. All his companions may die with their boots on, but he knows that he will not. What astonishing chances he takes; how he scornfully tweaks the nose of danger. A man places a pistol to his breast, he says: "I am going to kill you." The pistol snaps, and the desperado laughingly kills the man. Thus favored by that peculiar fortune which seems to admire fearless men, the desperado does not believe that any one can kill him. His narrow escapes, instead of causing him to be more discreet, encourages greater recklessness. At last, when he least expects it, he meets a quiet unassuming man, and is killed. Some one else promptly takes his place, grasping for the distinction of being known as the "toughest citizen since Bill So-and-So was killed."

There are but few desperate men in Arkansas. In this state the criminal law is enforced with an exactness which disgusts and discourages these aspiring gentlemen. Occasionally, in the quiet shades of the remote township, one fires his revolver and dances to the deep, bass notes of a dying groan, but shortly afterwards he says:

"Good people, we meet to-day for the last time on earth, but I hope that we'll meet in heaven. I know that the Lord has forgiven me. I ain't got nothin' against nobody. The sheriff has been mighty kind to me, and I hope to meet him in that bright and cheerful home above the stars. Good-bye."

The sight of a rope has a softening influence upon the desperado. Then he begins to forgive people. Oh, how generous he is. And meek! Why a henpecked husband lugging a fat boy, under an August sun is not so meek as he. The implorations of despair, the tears of a woman nor the shrieks of a child have any effect upon the desperado, but he is strangely affected by the sight of a noose.—Arkansas Traveler.

A Western Story from England.

It is possible that our own bartenders, who are generally young ladies, take a mental note of the peculiarities of their customers. We doubt, however, whether they go so far in that direction as the liquor-servers of the States, of whom remarkable stories are told. An old sheet of brown wrapping-paper, on which a certain bartender had kept his memoranda, has come to light. A few of the entries were as follows:

Little cross-eyed man, sometimes gets hot, but takes a stand-off peaceably.

Jim—, checked shirt, two guns. Owes \$11. Paid \$3. Can't be pressed.

Long-legged galoot from the Gunnison. Always wants to fight. Licked him 1111111111 times, and got money every time.

Henry Barber—Promises, but never comes down unless jumped on. Give him drinks when he asks hard.

Tuttle Family—Wont stand refusal, and never asks second time. Pay once in a while.

Old Man Beebe—Killed three bar-keepers and crippled one.

Tin-Cup Tom—Big bluffer.

Sam Coon—Shot in the neck by a Denver bartender, and can't get over it. Better let him alone.

The Lumleys—Always take what they want and smash things, but always pay.

Jim—Likes to jump on bartenders. Never hurts.

Bill Bledder—Throw guns on bar and calls for big drinks. Lick him every time he tries it.

Hank Smith—Needs killing. Better watch.

The man was very sympathetic, and he had more than 300 of his customers down in this way. He knew the whole paper by heart, and knew exactly what to do when a customer came in.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A COLORED woman edits an influential paper published in Petersburg, Va.

The Modern Reader.

The party least understood in these days is not the ancient or modern author, but the modern reader, the man to whom the ancient author looked for posthumous fame, and on whom the modern author fastens as one claims his own. Sir John Lubbock selects his 100 writers, old and new, whom everybody ought to read, while Mr. Ruskin and other eminent litterateurs comment upon his choice and express their personal preferences. But for a company of modern readers, whose name is legion, these lists of famous books, without reading which no one's education is said to be completed, are quite beside the mark. If the literary doctrinaires who tell us what to read in order to be cultivated, are to be followed, one must spend a good proportion of his time in reading books that the world has left high and dry on the shelves of libraries. If he is to read the world's great classics with appreciation, he must study them with reference to what preceded them and what followed them in history, to fully grasp their meaning, and this is only possible to persons of extensive education and leisure. It is possible for you to go through them in a hurried way, but you will largely miss their "sweetness and light," if you treat them as you treat a novel of the day. This is the only way the people can read the world's classics at all. The opportunity is hardly better for those in professional life. Its exactions, its special literature exhaust your time, and you find that you are only able to read the papers and the books of the hour. In other words, the actual circumstances of life for those who are earning their own living practically render null and void a good part of the suggestions which Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Ruskin, and Frederic Harrison give the general public. They write for people who have nothing else to do, and their suggestions avail little for the practical necessities of modern education. Yet it is important that the modern reader shall be provided for, and that he shall be a man of his time. Modern culture consists of a knowledge of modern life, of the assimilation to one's self of what is best in the spirit of the age, of a close following of the trend of events of the slowly acquired power to think and speak correctly. It is the quick and apt training that fits one for the work he has to do, and it is claimed that this training gives the essence of culture to the modern man and woman. If you go back to the ancient writers whose fame has survived, you find that it was the clarified and large conception of present life, the result of the best use of their faculties, that give them pre-eminence in the world. It is just this use of one's faculties to-day, the full acquaintance with the activities of the world, that makes the fully equipped modern man and woman. It is only book-worms and dry-as-dusts who devote themselves to Homer and Aristotle and Lord Bacon, and the habit of quoting them passes as pedantry. The reading of these writers is reserved for the learned few, and the insistence that one must read them to possess a truly cultivated mind is sheer nonsense. Nobody believes it possible but a dozen or two of our literary doctrinaires, and they carry no weight among the people. Mr. Goschen, who is a fine specimen of the clear-headed modern Englishman, holds to no such views in what he has spoken on this subject. The modern reader must be educated, for the most part, through the newspaper, the magazine, the sermon, the lecture, the daily discussion, the new novel, the contact with social and political problems, and the cheap editions of the world's classics, and in familiarity with these sources of culture qualifies himself to become a citizen of the world. It is time that this sort of training, which is the outcome of the public school, had the praise which it deserves. It makes the keen, alert, quick, clear-minded man of affairs, and no less it produces the thinkers and writers who are to deal successfully with important issues in society and State and church. It is well enough to give your days and nights to the ancients, if you have nothing else to do, but it is no more necessary, in order to secure the best kind of culture, than it is to clothe yourself in the garments of your ancestors in order to be well-dressed. The best thought of the ancient world is incarnated in the life of to-day. Its spirit, its movement, are in modern education and in modern books, and the reader who uses his opportunities to become properly acquainted with modern things has the essence of the finest culture of the world constantly within his easy reach. The wise use of modern books will give any reader of to-day the insight and the strength which constitute the best modern education.—Boston Herald.

The Music of the Spheres.

The spectrum is the eye what the gamut is to the ear; each color represents a note, and the different colors represents notes of different pitch. The vibrations which produce the impression of red are slower, and the waves which they produce are longer, than those to which we owe the sensation of violet; while the vibrations which excite the other colors are intermediate between the two extremes. This, then, is the second grand analogy between light and sound: color answers to pitch. There is, therefore, truth in the figure, when we say that the gentian of the Alps sings a shriller note than the wild rhododendron; and that the red glow of the mountain at sunset is of a lower pitch than the blue of the firmament at noon. The ancients had their shperal melodies; but have we not ours, which only want a sense sufficiently refined to hear them? Immensity is filled with

this music; whether a star sheds its light its notes are heard. Our sun, for example, thrills concentric waves through space, and every luminous point that gems our skies is surrounded by a similar system. I have spoken of the rising, climbing, and crossing of the tiny ripples of a calm tide upon a smooth stand; but what are they to those intersecting ripples of the uncontented deep by which infinity is engendered. Crossing solar and stellar distances, they bring us the light of the sun and stars, thrilled back from our atmosphere, they give us the blue radiance of the sky; rounding liquid spherules, they clash at the other side, and the survivors of the tumult bear to our vision the wondrous cloud-dyes of Monte Rosa.

A Ride on the Plains.

Down the river, now slowly and cautiously scraping over the wide sand-bars, now swiftly gliding along, aided by the rapid-flowing current; down the river through the Country of Hell, with its broad desert plains and barren brown hills, inky black where the moving clouds cast their shadows; down the river past old abandoned Indian trading posts fast crumbling into ruins, past the lonely military telegraph station, where we learn of the passage of a "dog-out," with its crew of fugitive desperados flying from the wrath of the cow-boys; down the river between perpendicular sand-banks, crumbling away at the touch of the "rollers" caused by the passage of our boat, scaring up flocks of wild-geese and swift-flying, blue-winged heron; down the river through lovely prairies covered with waving grasses and gayly colored wild flowers, into the Indian country, until, looking across one of the long, flat outrunning points of land that mark the constantly recurring curves of the river, there, shining in the morning sun, the distant buildings of the military post, our destination, gleam bright under the blue, white, and scarlet folds of the national standard floating gracefully out from its tall pole against the deep warm purple of the sky beyond. Hundreds of Indian tipis are scattered over the wide plain, and at our approach we can see the inmates hurrying to the banks to watch the arrival of the great steamer. Wild-looking savages, their faces smeared with streaks of bright vermilion or orange, are watering their horses, their gaudily-clothed forms reflecting straight down in the mirror-like surface of the water; some half-clad lads, who, lying prone upon their bellies, and leaning far over the high banks, have been fishing in the stream, pull in their lines and race along the shore, their course, black hair floating out behind, and their bronze-colored naked limbs moving with untrammelled ease, as they easily keep pace with the boat; young bucks mounted on half-tamed ponies, gallop along and mingle with the throng; the white sombreros and light-blue uniforms of the Indian police contrast strangely with the party-colored rags of their fellow-savages. As we slowly paddle up to the landing we make our preparations to land, recognizing our acquaintances in the little group of shoulder-strapped bluecoats near the ambulance, which has just been drawn up to the bank by its team of four mules, and are soon exchanging greetings with our friends, who receive us with the frank, kindly, ready hospitality of the American soldier.—R. F. Zogbaum, in Harper's Magazine.

Naming a Recruit.

The night before the engagement at Trevelian Station I was placed on picket on a road leading through a dense woods, or rather thick underbrush, with strict orders to fire without challenging upon anything approaching from the front. My post was a lonely one, and the fact of the enemy being known to be close in our front rendered it anything but an agreeable one.

Everything went well until about 11 o'clock p. m., when I became conscious of something moving towards me from the direction of where the enemy were known to be. With bated breath, my carbine thrown forward at a ready, I waited the approach of my supposed enemy. Nearer and nearer it came until I imagined it to be about forty or fifty paces from me. Then I took aim as straight for the noise as I could, fired, wheeled my horse and availed myself of the order to fall back to the reserve.

When I reached the reserve the men were in line and some of the old 'uns cursing "the Johnnies" for disturbing their sleep. Lieut. N.—, an old campaigner, questioned me as to the nature of the noise, direction, etc., and appeared to be satisfied that no serious movement of the enemy was contemplated.

The line was ordered to advance cautiously, and when they were about forty paces beyond the post I had fallen back from in such good order they found a fine yearling calf—dead—which turned the laugh against me and supplied the boys with a good breakfast. They dubbed me ever afterwards with the distinguished name of "Veal."—Detroit Free Press.

New Name for a Caterpillar.

"Oh, mamma!" cried Ava, running into the house one day, all out of breath, "I've found something!"

"What?" asked mamma.

"I don't know," Ava answered. "I—I guess it's a wool-shade, mamma. Come out and see it." Mamma, going out to see, found a caterpillar.

"What made you think 'twas a wool-shade," she asked Ava.

"Why," said Ava, "because there's wool on it, and so it's wool, and it's kind of a red shade, and so it's a wool-shade. What makes you call it a caterpillar, mamma?"—Youth's Companion.

How to Make Turtle Soup.

A well known authority on the subject writes: As green turtle, when prepared, can be kept for weeks, and dealers are not willing to retail them, the best way is to get a small live turtle weighing about twenty-five pounds, hang by its hind legs or fins, cut off its head and let it bleed all day; then with a sharp knife part the two shells; remove the intestines; take all the meat from the shells, bones, and fins; cut each shell in four pieces, and plunge, for a moment only, the fins and shells in boiling water to take the horny skin off. Then make a broth as follows: Cut in pieces and put in a stock-pot twenty pounds of lean soup-beef, salt, and six gallons of water; boil slowly and scum well; add carrots, onions, four leeks, two heads of celery, a bunch of parsley, garnished with four bay-leaves, thyme, basilic, and sage in proportion, a handful of whole peppers, some allspice, a few cloves, and a few blades of mace, all tied together in a small cloth; boil six hours, and pass the broth through a sieve into a large tin pan; use some of this broth diluted with water in a sauce pan to cook the shells and fins; and some in another saucepan to cook the meat; the shells require about an hour, and the meat not more than twenty minutes. When they are done take the shells, meat, and fins out of the broth and pass the latter through a fine strainer into another saucepan; remove all bones from the shells, fins, and meat, and cut in small square pieces; mix the whole and put it in a dish. This is a preliminary and essential preparation; for a larger turtle use more meat, etc. For soup for eight persons: Thicken three quarts of the broth with four ounces of flour browned in butter; boil half an hour, skim well; add half a pint of sherry wine, a gill of port wine, a pinch of red pepper, and enough of the turtle; boil ten minutes, skim again, and serve with slices of pared lemon on a plate. To preserve what is left of the turtle: Reduce to a consistency the rest of the broth, add the turtle, boil five minutes, put in quart tin cans, which should not be quite filled, and when cold pour into each can over the turtle some melted lard to keep out the air; set in a cool larder for further use. A quart is enough for eight persons.

The Science of Avoiding Pains.

To eat supper just before going to bed is a great aid toward getting fleshy. The food so taken goes all to fat. A nap after each meal is also conducive to the same great end, but gentle exercise should be taken between meals to promote appetite. Large doses of fresh air, avoidance of envious thoughts, entire contentment with one's lot in life, one's children, husband, relatives and friends complete the same great end. There is one great advantage derived from the craze on fat or no fat. It is a poor rule that don't work both ways, and many of the laws for gaining or losing flesh are the same, and are great health-promoters. The formation of tennis, skating, swimming and even walking clubs, and the patronizing of them by both stout and thin alike, is adding greatly to the health of our women. The role of invalid is no longer fashionable, and it is considered rather a reproach to be delicate. Small waists and feet, or rather shoes, are going out of style, and physicians who make female complaints a specialty are losing money. Our growing girls are well developed for their age, and, following the examples of their mothers, are devoted to all manner of physical exercises. Pretty girls naturally, perfect health will make them beautiful and strong enough to stand any amount of mental culture.

How Mexico's Popular Beverage Was Discovered.

Somewhere about the year 990—so the legend runs—a Toltec Indian, whose name was Papantzin, was the first to discover that the juice of the maguey (Agave Americano, better known to us as aloe or "century plant") might be distilled into a beverage fit for the gods. Desiring to bring this new blessing into royal favor, he called his only daughter—Xochitl, signifying "the flower" and commissioned her as cup-bearer to the King. This ancient Hebe, we are told, was young and beautiful, and the monarch not only drank and praised the pulque, but wedded the maiden; and to this day the beverage of old Papantzin—who was no doubt called "Pap" by his dutiful children—is the universal beverage of the lower classes in Mexico. Maguey is as much of a feature of this country as trees are of the United States. All over the land it flourishes, cultivated with care in many places, growing out of bare rocks on the mountain side, and springing up as a weed in the waterless deserts. It has an infinite variety of uses, and is to the Mexican Indian what the reindeer is to the Esquimaux or the rice-plant to the Chinaman. — *Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

THE latest cause given for famines in East India is the existence of an excessive number of goats. The theory is that goats destroy the trees, and the consequent decay of forests decreases the average rainfall. There are 14,000,000 goats in the Madras Presidency alone.

WHAT makes us like new acquaintances, is not so much any weariness of our old ones, or the pleasure of change, as disgust at not being sufficiently admired by those who know us too well, and the hope of being more so by those who do not know so much of us.—*La*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York.

\$1000 FORFEIT
IF NOT HAVANA FILLER.



A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE
FOR 5 CENTS.

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

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

RETAIL AT
H. WALSH'S.

G. Van Putten & Sons

Have on hand their Spring Stock of:

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

Hosiery and Underwear.

Buttons, Embroideries, Laces
and White Goods.

New Spring Styles of Hats

A Full Stock of Groceries.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., April 10, 1886.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or 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 229, 51 and 53 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 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.



SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—

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

FOR SALE BY

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Wall Paper,

CARPETS, ETC.

Holland, Mich., 50-5m.

R. N. DeMERELL,

—dealer in—

GRANITE AND MARBLE
MONUMENTS,

Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

All kinds of Building Work

made to order.

Cemetery Work.

of all kinds neatly executed.

All Work Warranted to

give Satisfaction.

R. N. DeMERELL,

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, 1885.

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 vendue and sale, and attorney fee in such case provided by law, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on

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

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

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

P. H. McBRIDE, MICHAEL J. CLAPPER,

Attorney for Mortgagee. Mortgagee. 22-13f.

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 16, 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