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### Holland City News, Volume 15, Number 27: August 7, 1886

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 27.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 728.

## 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, \$5 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. 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. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

## Livery and Sale Stables.

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

## Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

**VAN RAALTE, B.,** dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

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

## Physicians.

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

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

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

## Watches and Jewelry.

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

**WYKHUYSEN, 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 evenings, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

### Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to **HARMONY LOCK BOX, 27-y** Holland, Mich.

## 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 50c.

### RETAIL.

Apples, 40, 50c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 14c; Eggs 15c; Honey, 15c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, new 60c.

### 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 45c; Flour, \$4.30; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$2.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 1.10c; Rye, new, 32c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, new, 40c; old, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.25; Wheat, white, new, 68c; old, 70c; Red Fultz, new, 68c; old, 70c; Lancaster Red, new, 70c; old, 72c. Corn, ear, 40c.

### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, 56c; Flour, \$4.60; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$2.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 80c; Rye, 40c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 40c; Timothy, seed, \$2.75. 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 had been directed, they are held responsible till they had 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.

WE have been remarkably free from fires for some time now.

THE cruel "steamboat war" is over and everything is running smoothly again.

Mrs. H. A. NORTHUP, of Decatur, Mich., is visiting her son, Conductor C. F. Northup of this city.

MR. A. N. LANE, dealer in pine slabs at Muskegon, made a business visit to this place last Saturday.

AMONG our new advertisements is one of Walsh De Roo & Co., of the Standard Roller Mills. Read it.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y are now running trains through to Chicago with their own employees.

MESSRS H. Boone and A. C. Van Raalte returned from a business trip to Kankakee, Ill., last Wednesday evening.

It is said that the way to be happy is to be contented with what you have. Suppose you have—nothing, what then.

DIRECTOR of the Poor, Geo. H. Sipp, took an indigent woman to the Poor House at Eastnanyille last Thursday.

THE Macatawa Boat Club will meet at the office of H. D. Post on next Monday evening. A full attendance is requested.

OUR merchant's attention is called to the fact that we have some advertising space left which we are anxious to dispose of.

Mrs. JOHN G. BIRD and daughter, Mrs. E. Todd, of Rochelle, Ill., mother and sister of Mr. Fillmore Bird of this city, are visiting here.

THE vacant store on Eighth Street, next to the house of Mr. G. Wakker, is being repaired and greatly improved by the owner, Mr. R. Kanter.

A HEAVY and refreshing rain shower blessed this section last Thursday morning reviving all vegetation and especially the growing corn and potatoes.

It is strange but true that there has not been a summer season in years where so little electricity in the shape of lightning accompanied the thunder showers.

THE next social of the M. E. Church will be held at the residence of Mr. N. Knutson on Wednesday evening, August 11. All are cordially invited to be present.

THE steamer, Queen of the Lakes, will run an excursion to Macatawa Resorts this evening. The boat will leave her dock at 8 o'clock p. m. Fare, 25 cents round trip.

LAST week Friday afternoon a ball club composed of some of Holland's hopefuls visited Douglas and beat the club of that place by a score of 54 to 4 tallies and only played six innings.

MIDSUMMER is now upon us, and soon will the big pumpkins be here also. Time moves slowly along, like a white-wash brush in the hands of a colored man working by the day.

LAST Wednesday night burglars effected an entrance into the meat market of De Kraker & De Koster on River street, and captured about ten pounds of smoked meats and forty cents in cash.

EX-MAYOR DRAKE, of St. Thomas, Canada, visited this city and our summer resorts this week. Mr. Drake is highly pleased with Holland and Macatawa and thinks some of locating here.

LAST Saturday Mr. T. S. Purdy presented us with some splendid apples of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety. The largest one weighed twelve ounces and measured twelve and one-half inches in circumference.

LAST Tuesday was emancipation day and the colored population of Ottawa Beach came to the city to celebrate. As the "colored population" consists of but one man the celebration was somewhat limited in its character.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y will again issue a new time card next Sunday morning. The only change in running time of trains is that No. 6, the midnight train, on Sunday night will be run so as to reach Chicago a little earlier Monday morning.

"THE Saloonkeepers of Holland picniced at Baldhead on Sunday. The Daisy was chartered for the occasion.—*Douglas Record.*" As there were between twenty and thirty people in that party the *Record* man must have a good opinion of the people of this city.

THURSDAY morning nearly every citizen was commenting on the fact that our street lamps were not lit on the previous evening. As the night was exceedingly dark it was a great annoyance to many who were on the street. "Where was Noble when the lights were out."

MR. E. SLOCUM, of Manlius, Allegan county, called at this office last Tuesday and exhibited No. 1 of the first series of one dollar greenbacks issued by the U. S. government. Mr. Slocum came into the possession of the bill while a soldier, and it was given him for his services as such. He fortunately noticed the number and has preserved it ever since.

THE temperance talks by Dr. Henry A. Reynolds in Lyceum Hall last Wednesday and Thursday evenings was listened to by fair audiences. The doctor has improved as a speaker since his last visit here and we have no doubt but what if he remained here a few nights longer he could have aroused the old time enthusiasm in temperance work. From here he went Grand Haven.

WE notice from our exchanges that Don. C. Henderson editor of the *Allegan Journal and Tribune*, is talked of and is likely to be the choice of the Republicans of the Tenth Senatorial District as candidate for State Senator. We know of no one who is more entitled to the honor in the district than he is and hope that if nominated he will be elected by an appreciative public.

FRANK STEVENS and Charles Rost, two of the model young men of Chicago, are at present stopping in this city visiting friends and acquaintances. The same boat which conveyed them across Lake Michigan also brought several barrels from the Chicago river which they are endeavoring to palm off on the young men here as a very healthful mineral beverage. They have not, as yet, met with much success and we vouch to say that they will not.

THOSE present at the celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Ex-Mayor E. J. Harrington, held at his grove on the bank of Macatawa Bay on last week Friday, report having had an excellent time. There were a number of the gentleman's friends present from this city, Grand Rapids, and Big Rapids, and one and all are enthusiastic in their praises of the repast prepared for them by Mrs. Harrington. Mr. H. was the recipient of an excellent silver tobacco set, the gift of a few of his admirers.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y Company are making extensive improvements at this station. The hill just north of the depot is being leveled and a "Y" is being put in from the main track to the track leading to Grand Haven and Muskegon. This "Y" will greatly facilitate the making up of trains, and saves considerable time in getting coaches to the dock for the boats as it does away with a lot of switching. Carpenters are also engaged in building a fourteen foot awning extending entirely around the depot, and it gives the building, even in its incomplete condition, a more solid and substantial appearance.

AT a meeting of the Macatawa Boat Club held last week Friday evening in the office of Mr. J. C. Post the constitution of the Club was adopted and the following officers elected: President, C. L. Waring; Vice President, G. J. Diekema; Secretary, Prof. G. P. Hummer; Treasurer, Jacob G. Van Putten; Captain, F. G. Churchill; Commander, D. Gilmore; Lieutenant, W. A. Holly; Ensign, G. A. Kanter; and a Board of Managers to consist of the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and Messrs P. Kane, A. Van Duren, R. A. Kanter, W. H. Rogers and J. C. Post. The work of raising money for a boat house will be immediately commenced and it is hoped that all who take an interest in the Club will "get to the front" and help matters along.

LAST Saturday, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, W. A. Gavett, came to this city and sent a request to Capt. Harrington for a meeting for the purpose of settling the difficulty known as the steamboat war. The meeting was had and on the railway company agreeing to accept the terms of settlement offered by the Macatawa Park Association and Capt. Harrington some three weeks ago, the difficulty was amply adjusted. The terms of settlement are that the railway company will sell tickets for Macatawa Park by way of the steamer Macatawa, which is to run direct from the city to the Park, and Capt. Harrington to remove all obstructions to the Fixterdock in the city. The Queen of the Lakes is to run to Scott's Grove and to Ottawa Beach. The railway company is to in no way interfere with passengers. The people of this city, and the public generally who are interested in Macatawa Resorts, were greatly relieved when peace was declared and this week has been an uneventful one in the history of the passenger business on Macatawa Bay.

## An Artesian Well Discovered.

Last week Friday afternoon considerable excitement was created in certain circles in the city over the fact that a flowing or artesian well had been discovered near the Pump House. It appears the Board of Water Commissioners of the city have been making expenditures to the amount of \$25 weekly in experimenting to increase the supply of water, and for this purpose engaged R. Kanter & Sons to do the work. Messrs. Kanter & Sons have expensive hydraulic well boring machinery and are fully prepared to do deep well boring. On Saturday in company with Mr. L. T. Kanter, who has charge of the work, we visited this "lucky find," which is located in the present well, and obtained a few facts in regard to it. The work was continued for six and one-half days during which time a three inch pipe has been put down seventy-five feet, the first eighteen feet was common sand then four feet of clay was gone through when gravel to the depth of six inches was reached, the balance of the soil, to the depth of sixty feet, was boulder clay when the Marshall sandstone was found and after boring through fourteen feet of rock a twelve inch vein of water was struck. The water raises in the pipe fully six feet above the water in the well and flows in abundance. A three gallon pail was filled in twenty seconds which would give a daily flow of over three hundred barrels of the purest water. This flow through a three inch pipe is considered by experienced people as being evidence that there is plenty of water there and leads to the belief that the same result may be obtained in nearly any part of the city. There is some talk now of putting down a six inch pipe but has not been fully determined upon. The "find" is considered as a very valuable one and the Board of Water Commissioners and the city officials, who have interested themselves in the matter, are to be congratulated. Messrs. R. Kanter & Sons, who have performed the work, deserve considerable credit for the efficient manner in which it was done, and if any of our citizens or any of the farmers in this section desire deep wells, and possibly artesian wells, they can do no better than by addressing Mr. L. T. Kanter who will gladly furnish all information necessary and will see that the work is properly performed.

## The Summer Resorts.

Macatawa Park and neighboring resorts still attract a large number of people daily. Every boat which leaves the city carries a load of passengers, many of whom remain for from one to three weeks. Every room in the three hotels is filled and guests are daily turned away from each because of lack of accommodations. Parties from this place, the neighboring villages, and from Grand Rapids, are continually going there for a day's "outing" on the beach of Lake Michigan, and for a romp over the thickly wooded sand hills, and through the pleasant valleys and beautiful groves. These kind of visitors are on the increase and they usually leave the

scene of their day's pleasure with feelings of regret at not being able to remain longer. The camp grounds present the appearance of a "tented grove" and every available space is filled. The cottages are all occupied, some of them by two and three families. The coming of the boats is the signal for a general "walk around" to see the new arrivals and to welcome friends who are expected. At these times the Parks have the appearance of cities of no small proportions. The weather the past week has been delightful, and has been greatly enjoyed by those so fortunate as to be stopping there. Fishing has not been as good as it might be, but now the "perch are coming in" and will afford great amusement to all who love to catch them. The settlement of the so-called "Steamboat War" affords considerable satisfaction to all stopping at Macatawa and to the public generally. The only accidents occurring this week were the capsizing of a sailboat which resulted in no greater disaster than the wetting of the occupants, although a rumor was common that a boy had been drowned; and the accident which befell the little ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. McCall, of Paw Paw, who is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Sebring, of Bangor, and who occupies the Boone cottage. The little girl fell from the walk, passing the cottage, to the ground and dislocated her shoulder. Medical attention was given by Dr. Hatfield who is stopping there. No large excursions have been there since last Sunday, when nine coaches of people from Grand Rapids and three from Allegan came and spent the day. The ferry boats are doing a good business and the Bay presents a lively appearance with their flags and banners flying, and with the noise of their various whistles. Macatawa is surely "booming" as it never "boomed" before and all interested are happy.

## Fair Notes.

The Premium Lists of the Agricultural Society are ready for distribution. All those in any way connected with the Fair, as members of the society, judges, superintendents, and assistants, may expect a copy to be sent to them during the coming week, and for the rest it is intended to scatter the two thousand copies in a general and judicious manner throughout the entire territory. To the professional and business men of this community credit is due for their liberal patronage of the pages of the List as an advertising medium, which will answer the double purpose of making it a source of revenue to the society and a financial profit to themselves.

The contract of building and furnishing material for the Pomological Hall, one of the new buildings to be erected on the Fair grounds this fall, has been awarded to S. Holkeboer of this city he being the lowest bidder. The building is to be 24x80, and to be entirely devoted to fruit and flowers. It is to be finished by the 20th of September.

One of the additional attractions of the Fair for this year will be the Pioneer's Tent in which it is intended to exhibit all such articles, books or manuscripts as have become rare or valuable on account of their age and especially such articles as have been in use during Pioneer days of the settlement of the territory of this society. This tent will be under the charge of Mr. T. Keppel, one of the early settlers of this section, and to him any article of special interest as above indicated may be sent. We doubt not but what this will be a very interesting feature of the Fair and under the management of Mr. Keppel we may rest assured that every thing placed in his charge will be taken proper care of and returned after the exhibition.

The West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society, who will exhibit fruit with the Agricultural Society this year, are offering very liberal premiums, and such as compare very favorably with those offered by the Grand Rapids and even the State Fair. The premiums are offered very judiciously having as an object the calling out of a large, choice, and varied display of green fruits. This department will be of unusual interest and will tend greatly to increase the gate money.

This year a new department has been added to the premium list known as the Department of Women's Work. What is now embraced in this department was last year but a few classes of the miscellaneous department. It has been placed under the management and control, as to the offering of premiums and appointment of judges, etc., of several ladies, and in charge of Mrs. G. H. Sipp, of this city, the efficient assistant superintendent of last year.

and also all  
ferry  
around  
Macatawa  
Park



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

PETER A. RATTIGAN, editor of *The Herald*, at Millersburg, Pennsylvania, was horsewhipped by a dozen members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union whom he had treated in an objectionable way in his newspaper.

ON June 28 a mail pouch destined for St. Louis, containing \$20,000 in money, and bonds, checks, and other papers, valued at \$60,000, was stolen between New York and Pittsburgh. Postal clerks, who have since left the service, are suspected.

THE yacht *Sarah Craig*, which left Atlantic City with a pleasure party of sixteen ladies and gentlemen, was capsized off Sandy Hook, and the following persons perished in the storm: Mrs. Cora E. Askins, Mrs. T. Stevens, Miss Mamie Stevens, Emma Merritt, Chester Clark, Miss Maud E. Rettew, and Miss Rebecca Merritt. Henry Punsley suicided in Brooklyn by severing the arteries of his wrist. He left a note which said: "It makes me laugh to think I am lying here dying in this miserable condition while I have a brother a millionaire." A Baptist church at Pottsville, Pa., was blown up by dynamite as a matter of revenge against the Law and Order Society. Fire destroyed the Indian Orchard Mill Company's cotton factory at Springfield, Mass.; loss, \$300,000.

### THE WEST.

THE latest issue of the *Farmer's Review* draws a decidedly discouraging picture of the crop prospects. It reduces its last previous estimate of the spring wheat by ten to fifteen million bushels, which would bring the whole of our crop of wheat to between 405,000,000 and 410,000,000. It reports a probably large shortage in the corn crop, owing to want of rain, which is still badly needed, places the oats crop at only half an average, says there is a threatened failure of the potato crop, and declares that the greatest damage of all is met with in hay. The Northern fruit crop is about the only one that promises well.

Leander Moody was lynched by a mob at Seymour, Ind., for committing a nameless crime on a 10-year-old girl by the name of Lissem, who resides near Seymour. S. F. Converse's wholesale and retail paper-house at Minneapolis, Minn., has been closed by the Sheriff, the liabilities being \$30,000.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN spoke at the Grand Army headquarters at Salt Lake City, telling the polygamous Mormons they must obey the laws. He said no organization could successfully resist the spirit of civilization and the laws of the Republic; they must give up their resistance or leave the country. About 12,000 Grand Army men passed through Salt Lake City during the week. They had big meetings, making anti-Mormon speeches every night. The Mormons are much agitated over the matter. Near Butte, Montana, Miss Jane McArthur plunged into the river and saved three persons from drowning, but lost her life in attempting to rescue the fourth. Mr. P. B. Smith, manager of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company at Fargo, estimates Dakota's wheat yield for this year at 16,000,000 bushels.

In the trial of the Chicago anarchists on Saturday, the 31st ult., the prosecution read articles from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the socialist organ, and exhibited the red and black flags of the anarchists, and there rested. The attorneys for the defense offered a motion to have Neebe discharged, which motion was overruled. Attorney Salomon then made the opening address for the defense. There were two leading points in his argument: 1. There cannot be accessories without a principal. The State must prove that somebody was a principal in committing murder before it can convict others as accessories. 2. The defendants did not throw the bomb, therefore they are not guilty. It is estimated that the trials of the anarchist conspirators for connection with the hay-market murders will cost Cook County and Chicago about \$100,000.

### THE SOUTH.

LINCOLN SPROLE 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.

PROF. CUMMINGS has returned to Dallas, Texas, from a three weeks' geological tour through Palo Pinto, Stephens, and Young Counties, Texas, and reports having found a Sahara of desolation. The cattle, he says, are as poor as they were last March. All the people who can do so are moving away, and not as much as a bushel of corn remains in the three counties. William J. Hooper & Son of Baltimore have made an assignment. The firm is extensively engaged in the manufacturing of seine, twine, etc. The liabilities are put at \$125,000 to \$175,000, and the assets at \$500,000.

GOV. IRELAND, of Texas, has written to Secretary Bayard informing him of the murder by Mexican authorities of Francisco Arresures, a naturalized American, and saying: "A demand will be made in the name of the State and its people that this wrong by Mexico be atoned for and punished. If this State and her people must depend upon themselves for protection, the necessary redress can and will be obtained." Meetings in approval of this action of the Governor have been held in various parts of Texas. In Dallas, a life and drum band, followed by a crowd bearing the United States flag, paraded the streets. Thousands of men, white and black, turned out, and for nearly an hour the city presented the appearance of being in the hands of a mob. At night inflammatory addresses were delivered by the Mayor and half a dozen others. Whatever may be the merits of the case, a point is nearing at which it may require the use of the United States army to prevent the invasion of Mexico from the Texas border. A letter

was exhibited at Dallas from a well-known ex-Confederate officer, who says that he only awaits the moral backing of Governor Ireland before taking the field with a force which he believes can in a few days be swelled to 10,000. A dispatch from Corpus Christi states that preliminary steps have been taken there to organize companies for active service in avenging the murder of American citizens in Mexico. The Democratic Congressional Convention at San Antonio passed resolutions calling on the President to demand of Mexico the release of Cutting and the punishment of the murders of Arresures, and full satisfaction and indemnity to be paid his family.

### WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of State at Washington has received a report from United States Consul Lynn in regard to the case of Francisco Rasures, the naturalized American citizen who was surrendered to the police authorities at Piedras Negras, Mexico, as a horse-thief, and summarily executed by them. The Secretary has directed a thorough investigation to be made of all the facts in the case. In the Cutting affair, Mexican lawyers appear to be of the opinion that the decision had been arrived at before the trial began. They think he will be sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Cutting is an American citizen who, up to the time of his arrest, published a paper called *El Centinela* in the Spanish language at Paso del Norte, Mexico. In that paper he made an attack upon a Mexican named Emiglio Medina, who was about to establish a rival sheet in the same town. Medina had him arrested and taken before a Mexican court, where he was forced to retract the slander or libel, or whatever it was, and then set at liberty. It seems that almost immediately he recrossed the Rio Grande, going to El Paso in Texas, and there had printed in the *Herald* of that town, a paper published in English and Spanish, the following card:

In a late issue of *El Centinela*, published in Paso del Norte, Mex., I made the assertion that Emiglio Medina was a fraud, and that the Spanish newspaper he proposed to issue in Paso del Norte was a scheme to swindle advertisers, etc. This morning said Medina took the matter to a Mexican court, where I was forced to sign a retraction. Now, I do hereby reiterate my original assertion that said Emiglio Medina is a fraud, and add thereto that the same; also, that his taking advantage of the Mexican law and forcing me to a reconciliation was contemptible and cowardly, and in keeping with the odious reputation of said Emiglio Medina. Should the said Emiglio Medina desire American satisfaction for this reiteration, I will be pleased to grant him all he may desire at any time and in any manner.

A. K. CUTTING.

On his return to Paso del Norte he was rearrested for libel and contempt of court and thrown into the vile Mexican jail, where he now is.

LEADING officials of the Treasury Department are about to request the Civil-service Commissioners to take charge of examinations for promotions. The first proof of the new \$10 silver certificate is now in the hands of Treasurer Jordan. It bears a vignette, portrait of Vice President Hendricks. The \$1 certificate will have a copy of the Stuart portrait of Martha Washington, never heretofore used on any of the Federal securities.

### POLITICAL.

THE Ohio State Prohibition Convention held at Canton, last week, was the largest gathering of the kind ever held in the State, 700 delegates and 5,000 sympathizing visitors being present. A State ticket was nominated, and a voluminous platform adopted. The platform denounces the Dow saloon-license law; favors the submission of female suffrage to a vote of the people; denounces anarchists; opposes violent changes in the tariff; declares the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, a disgrace because it tolerates a saloon, and opposes the liquor traffic generally. The Vermont Greenbackers met in convention at Essex Junction, and nominated a State ticket, headed by T. B. Smith, for Governor. Washington telegram: "It is stated that Public Printer Rounds has formally tendered his resignation to the President. It is to take effect Sept. 16. Rounds' intention was made public some days ago, and it was said he would retire some time in September, but it was not until this afternoon that the document went up to the White House. All the signs point to the President's New York friend, Rogers, as the successor of Mr. Rounds."

THE New Hampshire State Republican Convention is called for September 14. Congressional nominations: General Alvin P. Hovey, Republican, First Indiana District; Hon. John A. Anderson, bolting Republican, Fifth Kansas; Rev. Ira J. Chase, Republican, Fifth Indiana; John Baumgartner, Democrat, Tenth Virginia; T. W. Brotherton, Republican, Tenth Ohio.

PUBLIC PRINTER ROUNDS, in an interview at Washington, said: "From the best of my information the next Public Printer will be Mr. Rogers, of Buffalo, a thoroughly practical printer, and one who was foreman of the Buffalo Commercial when I was sticking my toe in that city fifty years ago. Ex-Treasurer Wyman, who, by the way, is now at the head of one of the leading banks of Omaha, worked the hand-press in the same office. There will be little or no friction for the next public printer to overcome, for I flatter myself that I have put matters in good shape. To be sure, Congress has cut down the appropriation from \$2,250,000 last year to about \$2,100,000 for this year."

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HANDS to the number of 325 in the Sibley Cotton Mills at Atlanta, Ga., were compelled to stop work on account of the strike of nine strippers. The entire mill shut down, throwing out 700 hands. The strike of the employees of the American Tube and Iron Company at Middletown, Pa., has been declared off, and the men have returned to work.

THOSE who think that the business of the rolling-mills is not materially on the increase may be instructed to the contrary by a look at the report of the North Chicago Company for the year which ended with last June. The average number of men employed was 5,300, the pay-rolls aggregated \$2,550,000, and the gross earnings were nearly \$9,000,000, being \$2,000,000 more than the business of the twelve months next preceding. The material handled weighed 538,359 tons, being an increase of 35.15 per cent. The shoe manufacturers of Brockton, Mass., closed for an indefinite period. The action affects forty factories, and the trouble grew

out of one of them refusing to discharge a foreman who was objectionable to the Lesters Union. The Grape Creek (Illinois) Coal Company, which claims to have one hundred colored miners at work, has decided not to employ any of the white strikers. Machinery is being placed in one of the mines.

### THE RAILWAYS.

A DISPATCH received in New York says that Chauncey M. Depew has negotiated through J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, a loan of \$25,000,000 for the Lake Shore Road, with a view of adjusting the Nickel-Plate affairs.

THE Illinois Central has a good many irons in the fire at present and is gradually developing into one of the most enterprising roads in the West. Aside from its scheme to build an independent line between Chicago and Freeport, with the ultimate object of securing an independent line to St. Paul, it is now considering the advisability of building an independent line to St. Louis. At present it uses the Vandalia from Effingham, but this does not give the road the chance to compete against the other St. Louis roads as effectively as if it had its own line to St. Louis. It is probable that the new extension will be made from Springfield, Ill. It has also entered into a close traffic arrangement with the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas (Texas and St. Louis), and by the time the gauge of the latter is widened the Central will have tapped the Texas line at some strategic point and thus secured the most direct route to Texas.

THE Canadian Pacific Railroad has memorialized the English Government asking for a subsidy of the proposed line of steamers from Vancouver to Japan, China, and Australia. The rumor that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines had been sold to the Union Pacific is confirmed.

### GENERAL.

A SYNDICATE, having for its purpose the "cornering" of Kentucky and Bourbon whisky, has been formed, with a capital in excess of \$1,000,000. Senior & Son, of Cincinnati, and E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, are said to have been the organizers, but other persons in Chicago and elsewhere are interested in the scheme. The syndicate is reported to be buying up all the free whisky of the years 1877 to 1883, and expect to be able to control the output and the market price for years to come.

THE Postal Telegraph Company has been completely reorganized by foreclosure and sale. Mr. Mackay is the principal stockholder and the new company will push its lines toward the Pacific.

THERE were 162 failures in the United States last week, against 184 in the corresponding week of 1885. Telegrams to *Bradstreet's* point to the distribution of a smaller volume of general merchandise than in any previous week during the year. This appears to be regarded as a natural outcome at this season, and representative traders at leading cities continue to express confidence in an active and profitable trade in the autumn. The July cotton report to *Bradstreet's* shows that the late heavy rains in the Atlantic States, Alabama and Mississippi, have left the plant in a condition well toward bad, as against good at a like period last year. The crop is equal to last year's in other States, except in Louisiana, where it is fair only.

### FOREIGN.

CHINESE pirates recently attacked a Dutch steamship bound for Penang, killing the captain, first mate, and chief engineer. For those who were taken prisoners the pirates demand a ransom of \$15,000. M. De Lesseps presented a voluminous report at the annual meeting of the Panama Canal shareholders, held in Paris, in which he reiterated the roseate views hitherto expressed by him as to the ultimate success of the enterprise, and that in the near future.

A LONDON dispatch says: The Cabinet announcements made heretofore unofficially are all officially confirmed, except that the Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, instead of Lord John Manners, becomes Postmaster General. The former declined to accept the office of Home Secretary, which Lord Salisbury pressed him to take. The following additional Ministerial appointments are announced: Home Secretary, Henry Matthews, Q. C.; Secretary for Scotland, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord John Manners; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. A. Akers-Douglas; Attorney General of Ireland, the Right Hon. Hugh Holmes, Q. C.; Solicitor General of Ireland, John Gregory Gibson, Q. C.

THE perils of African exploration are illustrated in a Berlin cablegram. Herr Fischer reached Wanga, north of Pangani, after a journey of thirty-two days, in which he lost one-fourth of the 230 natives accompanying him from disease, starvation, or wounds in battle. Herr Schwarz has also terminated his researches in the Camarons because of the hostility of the natives.

FRANZ LISZT, the famous musical composer, died at Bayreuth, Germany, aged 75 years. When he died only his daughter (Mrs. Cosima, Richard Wagner's widow) and his physicians were with him. He died in his daughter's arms at midnight, after twelve hours of great suffering. Damala, ex-husband of Sara Bernhardt, joined the Spanish lace smugglers, was arrested, and subsequently released by the Parisian authorities. The socialist propaganda is active in Germany, and a general strike is expected early in the coming winter. Herr Leibknecht, the socialist deputy, will lecture in the United States this winter under the auspices of the National Labor League of America on "German Socialism." The Welsh members of the English House of Commons propose to form a national party on the same lines as the Parnellite party. The London silver market is demoralized. The metal is refused by the banks at 42 pence per ounce. The Duke of Argyll's daughter will marry Mr. James Ballie-Hamilton, of Massachusetts. De Lesseps' loan for the Panama Canal is assured. Forged Bank of England notes ranging in denomination from £10 to £100 are in circulation. A Madagascar loan of \$10,000,000 is about to be issued in London.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

AN El Paso (Texas) dispatch states that "a mass meeting of 1,000 people adopted resolutions indorsing the action of Governor Ireland and denouncing Mexico. Great excitement prevails. The secret trial of Cutting has been concluded, but instead of being sentenced he was informed that a public trial would be held later, and that Medina would translate the laws of Texas regarding libel and slander for use in the trial. Americans are insulted and abused daily by the Mexicans, even going so far as to beat a horse which a small American boy was driving, causing him to run away." An Austin special states that Gov. Ireland "has directed the Adjutant General to order Capt. Jones' company of rangers, now in Uvalde County, to proceed at once to Eagle Pass. The Governor continues to receive applications both by wire and mail to raise troops. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, an old Indian fighter and General in the Confederate army, has offered his services. Col. Smith, of Cleburne, offers a brigade of ten regiments." An Eagle Pass dispatch says that by order of Gov. Ireland, County Judge Hoffstetter, Sheriff Oglesby, and Deputy Sheriff Diaz have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the illegal capture and delivery of Francisco Arresures to the police of Piedras Negras. They were released on \$1,000 bail each.

THE bondsmen of Almon B. Thompson, the defaulting cashier of St. Louis, paid \$50,000 to the receiver to compromise all claims, with the consent of the court, and were given the bogus collateral containing the evidence of his guilt. Medals presented to Indians by Washington and Jackson have been brought to light in Wabash, Ind. The Miami tribe are possessed of some very valuable relics.

In response to a resolution of the Senate asking for information concerning the alleged illegal detention of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities at El Paso del Norte, the President transmitted to the Senate, on the 24 inst., the report of the Secretary of State, together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relative to the case. Secretary Bayard explains that he has no reason for making twice a demand for Cutting's release, because if his offense was committed in the United States Mexico has no jurisdiction, and Mr. Bayard, after pointing out that he has done everything within his power, says that he turns over not only the papers but the case to Congress. If it is an open invitation to Congress to take some action to back him up in something more substantial than demands. The Senate passed bills to tax fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits, and to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars, and snuff. The Senate in executive session rejected the nomination of Richmond S. May to be Surveyor General of Utah. The nomination of E. H. Kinman to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Ill., was also rejected. Fitz John Porter was confirmed without debate. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 167 to 51, passed the Senate bill increasing the pension of soldiers who lost an arm or a leg in the service. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the new establishment bill. An agreement was reached by the conferees on the river and harbor bill providing for a survey of the Hennepin Canal route by a board of government engineers and striking out the appropriation for construction. President Cleveland sent a message to the House of Representatives stating that he had signed the oleomargarine bill, and giving his reasons for approving it. The President says that many communications have been addressed to him for the purpose of influencing his action thereon, the greater number being influenced by local or personal considerations. The bill, upon its face, and in its main features, he says, is a revenue bill, and while he might doubt the present need of increased taxation, he defers to the judgment of Congress. He believes the selection of an additional subject of taxation, so well able to bear it, may be consistently followed by relieving the country of some other unnecessary revenue burden. In regard to the argument that the purpose of the bill was to destroy one industry for the protection of another, the President says: "If this article has the merit which its friends claim for it, and if the people of the land, with full knowledge of its real character, desire to purchase and use it, the taxes enacted by this bill will permit a fair profit to both the manufacturer and dealer. If the existence and profits of the commodity depend upon disposing of it to the people for something else, which it deceitfully imitates, the entire enterprise is a fraud and not an industry; and if it cannot endure the exhibition of its real character, which will be effected by the inspection, supervision, and stamping of the better, in the interest of fair dealing." Mr. Cleveland notes several changes that would improve the bill, and suggests that it is not too late for them to be acted upon. There is danger, he says, of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections being construed as interfering with the police powers of the States.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.25	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.90	@ .90 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	.85	@ .85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.50	@ .51
OATS—White.....	.40	@ .47
PORK—New Mess.....	11.50	@ 12.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	4.75	@ 5.25
Good Shipping.....	4.00	@ 4.50
Common.....	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.50	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .43 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .27 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.16	@ .18
Fine Dairy.....	.11	@ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.07	@ .07 1/2
Full Cream, new.....	.08	@ .08 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.10	@ .11
POTATOES—New, per bri.....	1.25	@ 1.75
PORK—Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.74	@ .75
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .43 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .27 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.54	@ .56
PORK—Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.78	@ .78 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.40	@ .41
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.75	@ .76
CORN—Mixed.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—Mixed.....	.27	@ .27 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	10.25	@ 10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.75	@ .75 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2.....	.28 1/2	@ .29 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10.00	@ 10.50
LIVE HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.84	@ .84 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.47 1/2	@ .48 1/2
CATTLE.....	4.25	@ 5.25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.73	@ .74
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2.....	.34	@ .34 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4.50	@ 5.25
Fair.....	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.00

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

In the secret session of the Senate, on July 27, the nomination of Postmaster Rosette, of DeKalb, Ill., was summarily and unanimously rejected. His offense was the writing and publishing of an obituary of Gen. Grant, in which the hero was alluded to as a tyrant, and compared with Julius Caesar. W. W. Porter was confirmed as United States Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory. The House of Representatives, in view of continued disagreements with the Senate on the river and harbor bill, voted to strike out the items for the Lake Superior Ship Canal, the improvement of the Potomac River, and the construction of the Hennepin Canal. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the issuing of silver certificates of small denominations by the Treasury in place of those of large denominations, the latter to be canceled. The House substitute for the Senate bill forfeiting the Northern Pacific land grant passed the lower body, and a conference was requested.

The fortification bill, with important amendments, was passed by the Senate on the 28th ult. The Senate adopted a resolution that it insist on its amendments to the river and harbor bill, which the House demanded should be stricken out. A conference committee was appointed. A conference committee of the two houses disposed of the legislative, executive, and judicial salary bill, which appropriates \$20,554,436. The Senate Pension Committee presented reports recommending that the bills to pension Dudley Branch and James C. Chandler be passed over the President's veto. The resolution in regard to the arrest and detention of American citizens in Mexico was reported back by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and placed upon the calendar. President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Alvey A. Dee, now Third Assistant Secretary of State, to be Second Assistant Secretary of State; John S. Moore, of Delaware, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State; E. H. Spencer, of Alabama, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Persia; Thomas C. Bach to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana, and George G. Lorenz to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio. Secretary Bayard sent to the House the correspondence and papers in relation to the imprisonment and release of Julius Santos by the government of Ecuador.

A FAVORABLE report was made to the Senate, on the 29th ult., of the House bill providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars may be removed for export to a foreign country without payment of tax under prescribed regulations. The Senate and the House conferees on the river and harbor bill were in conference all day. An effort was made to effect a compromise on the House bill amending the act by striking out the appropriation and inserting a clause by which the Government accepts the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Senate in executive session rejected the nomination of Henry Ward Beecher's son to be Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, W. T. Beecher was charged with some careless money transactions, which he endeavored to explain by putting the blame on another man. George A. Jenks was nominated to be Solicitor General by the President. The House spent the day in committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch of Missouri in the chair) upon the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill. There was no opposition made to the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations as to concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments, and their consideration consisted chiefly in their reading. The House subsequently ratified the action of the committee of the whole, and a conference was ordered. Mr. Burnes, Mr. Levevre, and Mr. McComas being appointed conferees.

The Morrison surplus resolution was amended and passed by the Senate on the 30th ult. It provides for a treasury reserve of \$100,000,000 and a working balance of \$20,000,000. Whenever the surplus is \$100,000,000 above those figures, the Secretary is to call that amount in bonds. Trade dollars are for six months to be receivable for all dues to the Government or exchangeable at par for silver dollars or subsidiary coin. The Senate confirmed the nomination of George A. Jenks to be Solicitor General. These nominations were made by the President: Cornelius C. Watts to be United States Attorney for the District of West Virginia; Dabney H. Maury of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia. The House of Representatives passed the Reagan interstate commerce bill as a substitute for the Cullom measure. An attempt to pass over the President's veto pension bills for the relief of Mrs. General Hunter and Mary Anderson was defeated. The conferees on the river and harbor bill reported that they had enlarged the Illinois and Michigan Canal and survey the Hennepin extension to the Mississippi River.

MR. HOAR's resolution (from the Library Committee) for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of and plan for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Constitution and the 400th of the discovery of America, was adopted by the Senate on the 31st ult. The committee will report at the next session of Congress. The President vetoed bills for a public building at Springfield, Mo., and a bridge in Vermont. The Senate rejected the nomination of W. C. Matthews to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The President made the following nominations to the Senate: Nathaniel H. K. Dawson, of Alabama, to be Commissioner of Education; A. C. Bradford, to be Register of the Land Office at San Francisco, Cal.; William M. Campbell, of Kentucky, to be agent for the Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Agency in Utah; George Hines, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, Cal. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 19 to 135, refused to agree to a report of the Conference Committee on the river and harbor bill, because of the retention of the Hennepin Canal and Sturgeon Bay clauses. By a vote of 209 to 6 the House passed a bill to prevent aliens from acquiring title to real estate in the Territories. On motion of Mr. Morrison of Illinois, the Senate amendments to the surplus joint resolution were non-concurred in by the House, and a conference ordered. The Speaker appointed Mr. Morrison, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hiseock as conferees. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the alien-landlord bill. It provides that no non-resident alien, or foreigner, nor any resident alien or foreigner who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor any corporation nor association where, at most, one-tenth of its stock or right of property is owned or controlled by aliens or foreigners, shall acquire or own, hold or possess, by right, title, or descent accruing hereafter, any real estate in the Territories of the United States; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the real estate necessary for the construction and operation of any railroad. The bill passed—yeas 209, nays 6.

DR. WALDO, of the Yale Observatory, New Haven, recently delivered an address on the "Mechanical Art of American Watch-Making," which is published in the *Jeweler's Journal*, of Chicago. The address clearly demonstrates that the first conception of watch-making by machinery is due to Mr. A. L. Dennison, formerly of Boston and now of Manchester, England, and that the practical success of applying the system logically and thoroughly to all the details of watch-making is due to Mr. Royal E. Robbins, of Boston, and principal owner of the great Waltham Company. There are now ten factories successfully making watches by machinery in the United States, and nine more are in process of organization.



## THE MEXICAN AFFAIR.

Secretary Bayard Submits the Correspondence in the Cutting Affair to Congress.

A Hint That, Having Done All He Can, It Is Time for That Body to Act.

[Washington dispatch.]

In response to the resolution of the Senate asking for information concerning the alleged illegal detention of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities at El Paso del Norte, the President transmitted to the Senate the report of the Secretary of State, together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relative to the case. Following is a summary of the report:

Under date of July 1 United States Consul Brigham at El Paso del Norte forwarded to United States Minister Jackson at Mexico a full statement of the facts attending the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting, and an announcement of his (Brigham's) failure to secure any reply to his application for a fair trial or the release on bail of Mr. Cutting. July 6 the United States Minister sought from Mr. Marescal, the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, proper relief for Mr. Cutting. The following day Mr. Marescal replied that he had recommended the Governor of Chihuahua to see that prompt and full justice was administered. July 17 Counsel Brigham stated that Cutting was still a prisoner and nothing had been done for his release. The Secretary says that the imprisonment of this American citizen having thus continued for a full month without explanation or prospect of a release, he (Secretary Bayard), July 19, addressed a telegram to Minister Jackson instructing him to demand of the Mexican Government the instant release of A. K. Cutting. This was followed July 20 by instructions of the Secretary to Minister Jackson, reciting all the precedent correspondence and facts, and stating the legal position assumed by this Government as a ground for demanding the release of its citizens. Minister Jackson July 22 telegraphed the refusal of the Mexican Government to accede to the telegraphic demand of Secretary Bayard for Cutting's release, which was followed by another telegram giving a statement of the Mexican reasons. Consul Brigham July 26 telegraphed that the Governor of Chihuahua was pushing the trial of Cutting, who ignored the proceedings. July 27 the Secretary mailed additional instructions to Minister Jackson. The Secretary in this letter refers to the claim of the Mexican Minister here, based on the Mexican laws, whereby jurisdiction is assumed by Mexico over crimes committed against Mexicans in the United States or any foreign country, and his contention that under this law the publication of a libel in Texas was made cognizable and punishable in Mexico. The claim of jurisdiction by Mexico was peremptorily and positively denied by Secretary Bayard, who declared that the United States would not assent to or permit the existence of such extra territorial force to be given to Mexican law. Mr. Romero, he says, finally assured him that Cutting would be released in a very short time. Convinced of the friendly and conciliatory spirit influencing the Mexican Government, the Secretary informed the Consul that in his opinion all questions of conflicting interests between the two Governments can without difficulty be amicably, honorably, and satisfactorily adjusted. In his report the Secretary says, touching the Mexican laws cited by Mr. Romero:

This conflict of law is even more profound than the literal difference of corresponding statutes, for it affects the underlying principles of security to personal liberty and freedom of speech or expression, which are among the main objects sought to be secured by our framework of government.

The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with the most serious results. The alleged offense may be—and undoubtedly in the present case is—within the United States held to be a misdemeanor, not of a high grade; but in Mexico may be associated with penal results of the gravest character. An act may be created by a Mexican statute an offense of a high grade which in the United States would not be punishable in any degree. The safety of our citizens and all others lawfully within our jurisdiction would be greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, by admitting the power of a foreign state to define offenses and apply penalties to acts committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The United States and the States composing this Union contain the only forum for the trial of offenses against their laws, and to concede the jurisdiction of Mexico over Cutting's case, as it is stated in Consul Brigham's report, would be to substitute the jurisdiction of the United States for those of the United States over offenses committed solely within the United States by a citizen of the United States. The offense alleged in the publication in Texas, by a citizen of the United States, of an article deemed libelous and criminal in Mexico. No allegation of its circulation in Mexico by Mr. Cutting is made, and indeed no such circulation was practicably or even possible, because the article was promulgated on the same day of the publication in the English language of Texas. The coming of the alleged writer or publisher into Mexico, and the Mexican correspondence accompanying Mr. Marescal's refusal to release Cutting found in the accompanying to Minister Jackson's dispatch of July 22, 1883, show that the 16th article of the Mexican code is the ground of the jurisdiction claim. Under this pretension it is obvious that any editor or publisher of any newspaper article within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States could be arrested and published in Mexico if the same were deemed objectionable to the officials of that country, after the Mexican methods of administering justice should be found within those borders. Aside from the claim of extrajudicial power thus put forth for the laws of Mexico, and extending their jurisdiction over alleged offenses admittedly charged to have been committed within the borders of the United States, are to be considered the arbitrary and oppressive proceedings which, as measured by the constitutional standard of the United States, destroy the substance of judicial trial and procedure to which Mr. Cutting has been subjected.

In transmitting the document to Congress the President in a brief communication says:

"As to the inquiry contained in the resolution, 'Whether any additional United States troops have been recently ordered to Fort Bliss,' I answer in the negative."

The papers were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

### The Drought in Wisconsin.

[Madison (Wis.) telegram.]

The great drought which has prevailed for three months past was intense in July, when only 79-100 of an inch of water fell. The average rainfall for the month of July from 1856 to 1885 was 4.55-100 inches. There has not been a sufficient rainfall in Madison to benefit vegetation since May 9. All the crops are short, and there will not be one-fourth of the average crop of tobacco, and not one-tenth what there would have been had growers been permitted to set out plants.

## HORRIBLE STORY.

A Georgia Negress Feeds a Picnic Party on Stewed Baby and Is Roasted in Turn.

In Tattnall County, Georgia, last week, a negro named Samuel Frick left his daughter, aged 4 years, with a negress named Mary Hollenbeck to board during his absence at his employment at a turpentine still in a neighboring county. Yesterday Frick returned, and upon demanding his child was met with so many evasive and contradictory replies as to arouse a suspicion that something was wrong. A search of the premises resulted in the finding of half the child's body hidden in a barrel which had originally contained salt pork. The pickle had not sufficed to prevent decomposition, and the negro was attracted to the barrel by the unnatural stench arising from it. By this time other negroes in the neighborhood had joined in the search, and when the discovery was made there were fifteen or twenty blacks about the premises. The irate father was on the point of branding the woman with an ax, when she fell on her knees and said she would confess everything if he would spare her life. It was decided to hear her story, but, as the sequence proved, she would have fared better had she maintained her silence. Two days after the child was placed in her care a negro picnic was given in the vicinity, and she was called on to prepare the dinner. Having no meat, and knowing that she would get no money unless she served some, she determined to kill the child and cook its flesh. Being somewhat under the influence of liquor, the fiendishness of the idea had no horrors for her, and she deliberately brained the child with an ax, dismembered it, and boiled the meat down into a stew with a heterogeneous collection of vegetables. When it was served the negroes remarked upon the peculiarity of its flavor, but nevertheless ate heartily. Several now allege that they were nauseated by the mess, but none of them were made seriously ill. At the conclusion of the narrative the fury of the hearers was ungovernable, and it was quickly decided to burn her alive at the stake. She was taken into a field and chained to a post fixed in the ground in the middle of a pile of inflammable pine, saturated with kerosene. When the match was applied the flames leaped high in the air, and the woman was soon ablaze. In fifteen minutes she fell among the blazing knots and was burned to a crisp. Nothing remained after the fire died out but a few charred bones and a ring which she had on one of her fingers. No attempt has been made to arrest any of those implicated in the affair, but an investigation by the Coroner and Sheriff of Tattnall County will probably be made.

## STARVED TO DEATH.

Two Thousand Five Hundred People Perish on the Labrador Coast.

[St. John's (N. F.) dispatch.]

The schooner Nancy Barrett, which has just arrived here, brings the latest reports from the Labrador coast. She came around by way of the Gulf from the Straits of Belle Isle, as the ice outside made navigation dangerous. For nearly two weeks she was blockaded in York harbor by field ice. Her captain brought with him five families who had made their way to that point from Sandwich Bay, more than one hundred miles overland. They came on sledges drawn by ponies, the last of their live stock, and these they were forced to subsist on after arriving at the harbor. They burned their sledges for fuel.

York harbor is covered with fugitives from the southern coast who know nothing of their northern neighbors. Eastern Labrador was buried under three feet of snow July 19 and all communications are cut off. The population, Indians and all, of the region north of Sandwich Bay is estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000. The snow has cemented the ice together and closed all the trails. The relief vessels will be sent direct to York Bay to relieve those who reached that point first.

A dispatch from White Bay says that whalers report Hudson Bay Strait has either been frozen over again or has become choked with floating ice and is solid. About a thousand arctic bears, driven south by starvation, have crossed over from Pennyland, and are devastating the country.

What little is left of the stores at Cape Mugford has been seized by these voracious animals. The Indians in that locality are eating their dead companions, and the white settlers are burying their dead secretly to keep the Esquimaux from getting them.

## POISONED THROUGH A BLUNDER.

A Woman and Three Children Take Arsenic Given by a Druggist by Mistake for Cream of Tartar.

[Cleveland (Ohio) telegram.]

When Andrew Bertali, a well-to-do contractor, returned to his home, No. 1992 Gaylord street, at noon to-day, he was horrified by the sight of his wife and three children writhing in agony upon the floor. Physicians were hastily summoned and pronounced the case one of arsenical poisoning. Upon investigation it was discovered that Mrs. Bertali had sent a young son to the drug store of J. A. Bartlett for 10 cents' worth each of sugar of milk and cream of tartar. Bartlett made a mistake and gave arsenic instead of cream of tartar. Mrs. Bertali mixed the drugs and administered a dose to her three children—Louis, aged 12; Joseph, aged 10, and Lena, aged 3—and also to herself. All were soon seized with severe griping pains, and before they could send for assistance fell into convulsions, and were on the verge of death when the husband and father chanced to come home. Bartlett is crazed with remorse, and had to be carried home from the store. The mother is dead, and all three of the children are not expected to live.

Mr. SEWELL and Oliver Johnson are the only two men living who launched the anti-slavery movement in Boston in 1832.

## THE ANARCHIST TRIAL.

The Prosecution Close Their Case—Attorney Salomon Opens for the Defense.

An Interesting Story as to How Capt. Schaack Hunted Down the Conspirators.

[Chicago telegram.]

After the presentation of some purely formal evidence as to the time and place of Officer Degan's death, and the reading of various incendiary articles from anarchistic journals, the State closed its case against the bomb-throwers on Saturday. During the reading of the articles, which grew more virulent as the 1st of May approached, the red and black flags and inflammatory banners of the socialists were presented to the jury. When the State had rested, the attorneys for the defense moved that Oscar Neebe be discharged, and followed by a motion that all the defendants except Spies and Fischer be dismissed. These motions were argued at some length, but were overruled by the court, which held that where there is a general advice to commit murder, the time and occasion not being foreseen, the adviser is guilty if the murder is committed.

Mr. Salomon then made the opening statement for the defense. His effort was not remarkable in any way except in that it practically admitted very much that was claimed by the prosecution. His chief arguments centered upon two points: First, there cannot be accessories without a principal; second, the defendants did not throw the bomb. Upon the first of these points he held that the State must prove that somebody was a principal in committing the murder before it could convict the defendants as accessories. The manufacture of bombs, the intent to use dynamite, and the preparation for a revolution by force were admitted by Mr. Salomon, who made fully as many points for the State as for his clients.

At this stage of the case a brief and authentic record of the clever work of Captain Schaack and his assistants will be of interest. Captain Schaack has only six detectives in his district or under his control. These are Schuttler, Lowenstein, Whalen, Hoffman, Stiff, and Rehm. These are the men that gathered the evidence that hung Mulkowski, and it was these same men who gathered practically all the evidence against the anarchists. Acting under the general direction of Captain Schaack, they worked night and day and left no stone unturned until every fact was laid bare. The morning of May 5, the day after the massacre, Captain Schaack had a consultation with Chief Ebersold. "I want to work independently in this case," said Schaack; "I want no help from the Central Station. Your detectives here can work by themselves, and I and my men will work by ourselves." Chief Ebersold agreed. At that time Lieutenant Shea, chief of the detective department and its force of thirty men, had arrested Spies, Parsons, Schwab, Fielden, Fischer, and several others openly identified with the anarchists or connected with the anarchic publications, and had seized the stuff in the Arbeiter-Zeitung Building.

Schaack called in his six men and gave them their instructions. The second morning afterward (May 7) he had learned of bombs having been made in one or two houses on Sedgwick street, and also in a certain place in the lumber district. In those two days, it might be stated, the whole city was practically scoured by those six men in their search for a bomb factory. The work had not been completed, but had merely narrowed down to certain districts and had resulted in certain pointers from which that information of May 7 was gathered. Schuttler and Lowenstein and some officers in uniform were sent to the two houses on Sedgwick street, one of which was Seliger's (No. 42), and the other a few doors off on the opposite side of the street. Oppenheimer, the escaped informer, said that when the officers were going toward Seliger's he and Lingg were standing on the opposite sidewalk and that they discussed the feasibility of making a rush for the house and getting in time to arm themselves and kill the officers in case they were actually bound for Seliger's. But the unconscious officers were too quick in their movements and got to the house first. Then Lingg said he would hide, and instructed Oppenheimer to send his trunk to No. 71 West Lake street in case the officers did not take them away. It was then that Schuttler and Lowenstein found the Lingg-Seliger arsenal and all the infernal machinery for bomb manufacture. The officers held possession of the place until everything was taken to the station. Seliger was found at work at Meyer's carpenter-shop the same evening, and was lodged in the East Chicago Avenue Station. This was the first arrest of importance as leading directly to the conspiracy. That night Thielien came to see what his friend Seliger was arrested for, and he too was put under lock and key. It was then that Lingg first was heard of. Thielien was the first informer, but it was some days before he willingly told anything. His talk the first night, however, regarding Seliger's lodger, Lingg, and Seliger's talk on the same subject, led Schaack to believe that Lingg was an important factor in the case. Schuttler and Lowenstein then bent all their energies to Lingg's capture. They tracked him first by an express wagon he had hired to deliver his tool-chest at Twelfth and Clark streets. Then they traced him to Canal street, and then to the lumber district, frequently losing the trail and then catching it again. Finally, the 14th, they located him in the little cottage on Ambrose street, where they arrested him. Lingg was an unconscious informer. He was defiant; he desired to conceal nothing regarding himself, and in his reckless moods he disclosed many things that were valuable. Then Thielien squealed. A host of conspirators were hunted down by these six detectives and arrested. Assistant State's Attorney Furthman, whom Schaack describes as better than any two detectives in the city, interviewed the prisoners daily and nightly in their native tongue, and kept a record of all their statements.

A LAWYER walked down the street recently, with his length of arms taxed to hold a lot of law-books. To him a friend, pointing at the books, said: "Why, I thought you carried all that stuff in your head?" "I do," quickly replied the lawyer, with a knowing wink; "these are for the judges."

## STELLAR WONDERS.

How They May Be Unfolded by the Greater Telescopes.

All the discoveries of ancient astronomers were, of course, effected without the aid of glasses, and Pliny, in his ninth book of the "Almagest," quotes fourteen observations of Mercury, dating 200 or 300 years before our era, and still to be relied on. They had, no doubt, good eyes in those days, when everybody except the astrologers went to bed with the sun, and rose as soon as he appeared. In the tail of Ursa Major, the middle star has near it a small companion styled on the Celestial charts "Alcor." The Arab observers knew this by the name of "Saidak," which means "touchstone," or "trail;" for if a man could perceive that tiny point with the unassisted eye he could easily see the small stars of the Pleiades and the satellites of Jupiter.

We must, however, also remember the purity and transparency of the eastern sky, especially in dry, desert regions, where all the heavenly orbs shine with a brilliancy quite unknown to Western astronomers. Capernicus, it is stated, lamented in the hour of his death that he had never so much as seen the planet Mercury, which the happier Greek observers called "Stilbon," the "splendidly shining;" and one of the most promising points in connection with this great new telescope in America is that it will be perched upon a mountain peak, far above the dusts and mists of the lower world—lifted into that stainless dark blue atmosphere which Prof. Tyndall has celebrated upon his high Alps. Accordingly, when we call to mind the considerable additions made to heavenly science by such comparatively inferior instruments as even those of Lord Rosse, Mr. Lassell, and the elder Herschel, we may be full of hope that the California astronomers will astonish and delight the old world with new discoveries "when some new planet swims into their ken." They can hardly be in time for the two comets of the season—the Fabry and the Bernard, which are to be in their highest brilliancy about May 15 next, and not much further from the earth than the trifle of 15,000,000 and 35,000,000 of miles respectively. There are, however, unresolved nebulæ at which the great glass will no sooner be pointed than we may expect to have those distant mysteries instantly "come down"—like Col. Slick's coon—into galaxies of stars and systems; and outside Uranus and Neptune, the latter being distant from us 2,746,000,000 miles, the new telescope may cast a glance in the border world between our farthest planet and our nearest star, and perhaps find a sister for the single moon of Neptune, and tell us why the four moons of Uranus—Ariel, Umriel, Titania, and Oberon—dance backward in the eternal minuet of the skies and have planes perpendicular to the elliptic of the mother body.

There are, indeed, endless points upon which astronomers seek such information as improved command of the heavens might supply, especially if the enhanced powers of this telescope can be welded to the faithful eyesight of the photographic camera. Wonderful things have been achieved of late in such a way; spaces of the midnight sky, blank to the ordinary lens or mirror, have revealed to a sensitive film of the plate, myriads of starry bodies. The crimson crescents on the sun's ridge have depicted themselves; his spots have registered their periodic passage, and the time approaches, apparently, when an automatic astronomer will be invented which will chronicle every event of the spheres with sleepless accuracy. We want to know much more of comets, of nebulae, and of the curious little members of our system, the plantoids, which perpetually increase in number with closer observation, until they have grown up during the present century to more than 250 known and named bodies. They wander as obedient to law as the very largest of planets, between Mars and Jupiter, tiny islets of the sapphire ocean, small children of the cosmos, the biggest not more than 300 miles in diameter, few of them so bulky as to be visible without a telescope.

"Are these little silver bees of the system mere broken fragments of some intermediate planet, or have they been separately created, and have they been taken up with revolution and gravitation, and all the rest of it, on their own account, and for special purposes? To answer that and many other questions of the kind may doubtless, in American phrase, 'lick the Lick glass;' but more and more, as astronomical conceptions expand, are they silently affecting morals, thoughts, and religion. We see infinity, and grasp eternity, when we look forth into the starry space. The visible universe is palpably boundless, and implies an invisible universe of which it is the shadow, the symbol, and the imperfect provisional expression. All faiths hitherto delivered to mankind have been Ptolemaic, pre-scientific, built on the theory—or accepting it—that the stars were set in heaven to light this little O, the earth," round which the sun goes daily. Faith has not yet ventured to look through Galileo's "optik glass," let alone the gigantic lenses of Mr. James Lick. By and by mankind will understand, as well as hear of, larger ideas. It will be better understood why the Divine Teacher of Galilee said: "In my Father's house are many mansions," and why the wise East has always insisted upon evolution and progressive life for all which lives, before Darwin and Wallace were heard of. Astronomy and religion have yet to compare notes, and to look through the same telescopes.—London Telegraph.

A POPULAR air with the ladies—"Sweet Buy and Buy."

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

Hillsdale will erect a two-story brick school building this summer.

A monster Irish demonstration will occur August 18 at Escanaba.

The erection of a large hotel building has been begun at Lake City.

Six prominent citizens of Mount Pleasant are under arrest for playing ball in the streets.

John Wright, a farmer, living one mile west of Pellston, was struck by a falling tree and fatally injured.

Managers of celery gardens near Jackson are watering their plants with street sprinklers to save them from the drouth.

Israel Buck, who had lived on his farm in Hillsdale County for the past fifty years, committed suicide one day last week.

The dead body of James Gillman, wheelsman on the ferry Walter Chrysler, and from Harbor Springs, was found on the bottom of the lake near his boat, at St. Ignace. It is supposed that he went to the boat late at night and attempted to board her. He leaves his aged parents who were almost solely dependent upon him for support, at Harbor Springs.

S. H. Moore, an eccentric and well-known character, whose physical resemblance to the showman Barnum was most remarkable, committed suicide at Jackson.

A Jackson young man cleaned his clothes with gasoline, and after putting them on he lighted a cigarette. His apparel caught fire, but was soon put out. Damage light; no insurance.

The postoffice, C. Miller & Son's grocery store, Mrs. Winslow's millinery shop, H. H. Stimson's drug store, and two dwellings were burned at Saugatuck, Saturday. Loss about \$25,000.

George Miller's hoop, lumber and shingle mills were burned at Coleman; loss \$15,000. The Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad track was so badly injured that trains were delayed for several hours.

Stephen Barncher, of Mendon, is afflicted with abdominal dropsy. He has been tapped thirty-seven times during the last twenty months and over seven hundred and ten pints of fluid have been drawn.

Ordinarily the overworked brain of the convict has not been allowed to rest from the duties of prison school life for a mid-summer's vacation, but a two months' vacation has now been declared, more for the sake of the teachers than the convicts, however.

"Are you aware of the fact that Windsor acquires almost her entire growth from Detroit's surplus population?" asked a Detroit real estate man. "Oh, of course, we all know that Windsor is indebted to Detroit for most of her existence, and that most of her enterprises are supported by Detroit capital," was the reply. "But have you noticed," rejoined the first speaker, "that there is an unusual influx of small property owners to that village? There is a reason for it. One can go over there and buy ground for \$10 per foot that is nearer the Detroit City Hall than ground on this side which you would have to pay \$40 per foot for."

A year ago C. R. Mabley, Detroit's great clothing merchant and capitalist, died, leaving his estate in the control of his widow. Mrs. Mabley, six months after the death of her husband, married the Rev. W. J. Spiers, aged twenty-eight, a penniless parson, and went to New York to live. Recently her two eldest daughters filed a petition in the Probate Court to have their mother removed from the guardianship of the younger children and the executorship of her estate. The petitioners charge her with great cruelty to her children. She has turned over the control of the estate to her husband, with whom the other executors find it impossible to act. The estate involves \$500,000.

The Alpena City Water Company, recognizing the fact that the present water-works and machinery were inadequate to supply the demand for water for all purposes in the city, some time ago made arrangements for the erection of a new building on the bay shore, to be used as pump and engine-house for new machinery, which will soon be put in. The building is 36x48 feet, and the work of constructing the same is fast progressing, the foundation having been laid, and the brick work is progressing with commendable rapidity. In this building will be placed machinery with sufficient power to supply the entire city with good, pure water, which is to be brought from the bay.

Special from Missaukee Junction: Martin Bross, of Norwich Township, Missaukee County, is believed to have been murdered, and officers are after his wife and her alleged accomplice. Bross disappeared June 21. Immediately after, his wife and a man named Krafts tried to sell his house and furniture. Later they shipped the goods, and left about the same time. The woman had a little girl, who afterward wrote from the southern part of the State, saying she heard it was reported at Norwich that her father was killed. She said she could tell something if she would. This was scratched out, and a piece of paper pasted over it, which was removed by the receiver at Norwich. A German at Norwich says he was last fall offered \$100 by Mrs. Bross and Krafts to remove her husband.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 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 1, Chester 4, Crockerly 4, 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. BYMA, Secretary, V. W. SEELY, Chairman. Grand Haven, July 20th, 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 23rd 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 20th, A. D. 1886, the several towns and cities will be entitled to delegates as follows: Allendale 6, Blenden 3, Chester 3, Crockerly 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 2, 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 Committee are requested to call caucuses in good time and see that the delegations are filled.

By order of Committee. GEO. W. MCBRIDE, Chairman. GEO. D. TURNER, Secretary. Grand Haven, July 21st, 1886.

As life is what an individual makes it, so is a newspaper what its patrons make it, editor included. An ample support enables its proprietor to afford more ample facilities for meeting the wants of patrons. To do this it requires no donations, no act of charity, but a remunerative investment of money on the part of patrons. What is of advantage to the publisher, is attested by the best business talent our country affords, an investment which remits more than a corresponding advantage to the investor.

In these days of labor discussions it is quite common to quote figures of a somewhat startling character to show the disparity between the wages paid for labor and the price received for the product of that labor. Such figures are apt to be misleading because they are as a rule deceptive. Few workmen employed in factory work realize how much is involved in the expenses of an establishment. Heat, light, oils, taxes, insurance, interest, the raw material itself, bad debts, and thousand and one things, many of little consequence in themselves but all combining to form a surprisingly large total, confront every man who carries on a business that gives employment to others. The sharp competition that exists in all kinds of business forces the employer to watch every item of his expense, and the matter of so regulating wages as to do justice to his employees without imperiling his commercial standing is a constant perplexity. The price of labor is only one of several items entering into the calculation of the cost of a manufactured article.

EDITING a newspaper is a fine business—if you like it. If it contains much political matter people will not have it. If the type is large it don't contain much reading matter. If we publish telegraphic reports people say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect. If we have jokes people say we are nothing but rattlepates. If we omit jokes they say we are nothing but old fossils. If we give original matter they condemn us for not giving selections. If we give selections people say we are lazy for not writing more. If we give a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial. If we don't all hands say we are an old hog. If we insert an article that pleases the ladies, the men are all jealous, and vice versa. If we attend church people say it is for effect. If we stop in our office attending to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with them. If we go out they say we do not attend to our business. If we don't pay promptly they say we are not to be trusted. If we do pay promptly they say we stole the money. How would you like to be an editor?

## Death of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden died suddenly last Wednesday morning at 8:45 o'clock at his summer home at Greystone-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. His death caused considerable excitement in social and political circles and will arouse the interest of reminiscence rather than create a profound sensation in active circles. He was of the past, a conspicuous historical figure, not a man to whom the people could turn with vital hope as a present leader or a future exponent of ideas. His eventful life caused his name, even within the past few days, to be mentioned by ardent supporters of the democratic party

as a possible candidate for the presidency, but such announcements were merely indicative of a lack of suitable directors of general sentiment within those party lines. The public had long since ceased to rely on him, because of his falling physical powers. Mr. Tilden's career before the people began in 1845, when he was elected to the New York assembly; but his private success in the practice of law eclipsed his political record until 1866, when he was once more called upon to employ his fine abilities as an organizer. His service in the cause of honesty against Boss Tweed at a latter period prepared the way for inevitable recognition and his work from 1874 to the time the electoral commission decided adversely to his cause was brilliant enough to satisfy the ambition of any man. History, in the calm of distant years, will do that justice to his honored name which some men are disposed to withhold for the present. The fact that he never sat in the presidential chair does not lessen his fame.

## A New Waterway.

Under the above heading the Grand Rapids Democrat of Thursday morning publishes the opinions of some of the leading citizens and shippers of the Valley City in regard to a proposed canal to Lake Michigan. The article commences with the following brief interview with Congressman Comstock:

"I have secured appropriations for Saugatuck, Black Lake and Grand Haven and for a survey for a canal from the lake to Grand Rapids. It is useless to expend any more money dredging Grand river. It fills up as fast as it is taken out. I want the territory surveyed to see what the canal will cost. If that canal can be built, and it will be some day, it will be a great thing for Grand Rapids and the territory along the proposed route."

The Democrat then continues by stating that the appropriation is of special interest to Grand Rapids since it concerns the vital interests of that city. It further says:

"A communication with the great lakes has been discussed from various sides for some years, and appropriations to the amount of \$50,000 have been secured at different times to dredge Grand river, and have been expended for that purpose. Another plan of water communication exists, however—that of digging a ship canal from here to the lake—and it has the approval of many public spirited men. By the passage of the river and harbor bill in congress an appropriation for the survey of a route and an estimate of the cost will be secured. The old and new plan will be compared and the most feasible one will be adopted."

Among the opinions expressed we find the following:

"Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, of the United States engineer's office.—'There is no question about it. We must dig a canal. With the fall we have we cannot dredge the river deep enough. Even if we could it would shoal up, as all streams will do. The low water mark is down to four and one-half feet now. We are troubled with sand banks, and even if they were removed they would be there again next year. But everything will depend on the report made by the party who will make the survey of the proposed canal.'"

"Julius Houseman—'The cheapest plan is to dig a canal from here to Black lake which is a distance of but sixteen to eighteen miles. It would certainly be the better plan and would give the most service and be of the greatest value. This canal should have a sufficient depth to admit ships of from 10 to 12 feet draft. I do not think the locking of the river is a good plan. By a canal built to Black lake we are placed into connection with deep water, and I do not think we would meet many obstacles on the route. To give the river the proper depth would entail a great deal more expense on account of dredging necessary. And then when we attained that it would be hard to tell how long it would be in a good condition. Yes, to dig a canal is the cheapest and the most feasible.'"

The views of Mr. Houseman on this subject have long been entertained by many prominent people in this part of the state as the most feasible and the route the shortest of any that could be selected. In a future number of the News we will give facts in support of Mr. Houseman's idea of the canal.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., August 5th, 1886: W. Coturn, J. J. Baker, Mr. Carnely, Anna Schromijen, W. F. Renson, Wm. Reeves, R. J. Dillon.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

## Republican Caucus.

A Republican caucus will be held at De Grandest office, on Wednesday, August 11, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, to be held at Grand Haven, on Monday, August 16, 1886.

By order of the Republican city committee.

OSCAR E. YATES, Chairman. G. J. VAN DUREN, Secretary.

## Township Republican Caucus.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican caucus in the township of Holland will be held at the Townhouse in said Township, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Republican Convention to be held in the city of Grand Haven on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1886.

By order of the Township Republican Committee.

W. DIEKEMA, Chairman. ISAAC MARSHLE, Secretary.

## 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 hereafter called.

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

## Special Notices.

Revival Meetings will be held in the Grove on the Lake Shore at Ventura, commencing Sabbath morning August 15, at 10:30 o'clock, and will continue to Sabbath evening, August 22. Three meetings will be held each day. All who wish Zion well, are invited to attend. 27-2t. THOS. R. RIBLE.

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-tf. 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.

## Special Offer

—LOW GRADE—

## FLOUR

FOR FEEDING

## STOCK and HOGS

—ONLY—

\$1.40 for a 140 lb. Sack.

The cheapest and most nutritious Cattle food in the market.

## TRY A SACK

WALSH, DE ROO & CO. Standard Roller Mills, Holland, Mich. 27-4t.

## SMOKE

## "J. M."

HAVANA FILLED

## CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.

## Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss County of Ottawa, ss 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 2nd, A. D. 1886. GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, ISAAC MARSHLE, Commissioners.

36-4t THE FINE BLOODED NORMAN STALLIONS

## Marcus and Dick

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

These horses are jet black, as were their ancestors; they have a fine pedigree and are as yet but two years and ten months old. This is their first season. They are undoubtedly the best Norman stallions in this part of the country and I invite all interested in horses to call and look them over. It will pay you. H. BOONE, Proprietor. Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886. 13-1f.

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 \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either men, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of small little fortunes. All is new.

## THE "Army is in Camp"

—AT— C. BLOM, JR.'S.

SMOKE THEM!

## Notice to Teachers.

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

Special, Aug. 18th, at Zeeland.

Special, Aug. 25, at Grand Haven.

Special, Sept. 24, at Coopersville.

Regular, Oct. 29, at Grand Haven.

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

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

## BUY IT AND TRY IT.

Try it for earache, Try it for headache, Try it for toothache, Try it for backache.

For an ache or a pain Thomas' Electric Oil is excellent.—Chas. F. Medler, box 274, Schenectady, N. Y. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best thing going, pa says. Cured him of rheumatism and me of earache—two drops.—Master Horace Brenizer, Clinton, Iowa.

Try it for a limp, Try it for a lameness, Try it for a pain, Try it for a strain.

From shoulder to ankle joint, and for three months I had rheumatism which yielded to nothing but Thomas' Electric Oil. Thomas' Electric Oil did what no physician seemed able to accomplish. It cured me.—John N. Gregg, Supt. of Railway Construction, Niagara Falls.

Try it for a scald, Try it for a cut, Try it for a bruise, Try it for a burn.

Price 50 cts. and \$1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's. BUFFALO, 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 3.30 p. m., arriving in Saugatuck at 5.30, and Douglas at 6.00 p. m.

## FARE 50C.

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

## 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.

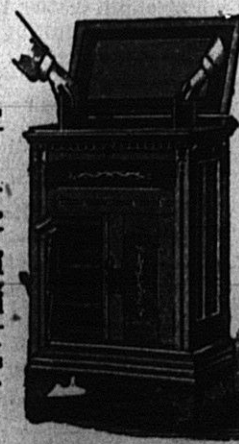
GET THE BEST.

## THE LEONARD

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

For Sale by

R. Kanters & Sons





# Little Things.

Little rays of sunshine,  
Little drops of sweat,  
Make the stiffened linen  
Very limp and wet.

Little beads of mercury,  
On the upward glide,  
Cause a mighty movement  
Toward the ocean side.

Little bits of pillows,  
Sheets with sea damp wet,  
Lots of big mosquitoes,  
Bigger bills, you bet.

Little corsage lacing,  
Little shoes so tight,  
Make the reigning beauty  
Very tired at night.

Men of little salaries  
Cannot go away;  
So against the seaside  
Boldly they inveigh.

# The Manufacture of Flour.

In theory the making of flour from wheat is simple, and though there is such a maze of machinery in the mill it is after all quite easy to understand, at least in general principles. The first thing to do is to make the wheat clean. As it comes to the mill it contains oats, corn, weed seeds of various kinds, smutty wheat etc., all of which must be taken out before the wheat goes to the rolls.

The first thing to be taken out is the wire which comes from the harvester. This wire, which was used in binding the wheat, is cut by the threshing machine into fine pieces, which it seemed apparently impossible to get out. But a bright man invented a machine that does it and does not miss a wire. The machine is comparatively simple and consists mainly of sheet zinc, at the lower under edge of which is a row of magnets. Over this sheet the wheat passes in a thin wide stream, and as it passes the magnets the wire is held fast by them. A scraper passes along this edge and scrapes them all off to one side.

The wheat now passes to the oat separator. This is a large cylinder on the inner surface of which are pressed cavities, or dents, if we may call them so, just large enough to hold wheat, but not large enough to hold the oats or corn. The wheat passes into the cylinder, drops into these cavities and is carried up the side of the cylinder. A stationary brush, which just touches the side of the cylinder, and is placed part way up, catches all of the oats and corn that may have been carried so far, and drops them down to the bottom of the cylinder. Further up, or as soon as the cylinder has turned so far, the wheat drops, and is caught on a system of sieves like a fanning mill. This one description is sufficient for our purpose, which is only to show that the wheat is made perfectly clean before grinding.

The cockle separator is made on the same principle as the oat separator, the main difference being that as the cockle seed is smaller than the wheat the "dents" are made smaller so as to hold the cockle and other small seeds and leave the wheat.

The next machine is the Smutter, where all the smut is taken from the wheat. The last machine is the Becker brush in which the wheat passes through brushes that take off the dirt, rubs off the "fuzz" on the kernel and makes it as clean as it is possible to make whole wheat. The only dirt left is what is in the crease of the kernel.

The wheat is now ready for grinding, and passes to the first reduction rolls. There are eight sets of these in the mill placed side by side. The rolls on these are of corrugated iron. The first machine having eight corrugations on the rolls, the second twelve, each one increasing by four to the sixth, which has twenty-eight. In passing through the first rolls the wheat is cracked, the dirt in the crease released, and some flour made.

The cracked wheat now goes to the upper story, where it passes over a wire cloth called a Scalper. All the flour made is taken out, the dirt of course going with it. This is the lowest grade of flour made, and is scarcely fit for bread, though it is sometimes used for that purpose.

The cracked wheat now goes to the second rolls, where it is cracked finer than before, and again to a second "scalper," where the next to the lowest grade of flour is taken off. This wheat then passes in succession through the rolls and scalpers at the fifth, a portion of flour being taken out by the scalpers each time.

The coarser parts or "middlings" are now taken to a purifier where all the impurities are blown out. The purified middlings are now ready to be ground into flour. This is done by passing them between porcelain rolls after which the product passes to the bolts and the flour passes through leaving still a portion to be ground again. This last part is ground with Buhrs and bolted.

At the sixth reduction, with the iron rolls, the bran is separated and carried to the bran duster where the most of the flour adhering to the bran is separated and carried to the lowest grade of flour, the bran being carried to a room to be made ready for shipment.

While going through the process of purifying in the middlings purifier a portion of the flour is carried along with the impurities to the dust room. The contents

of the dust room are afterwards returned and re-ground. The flour is then separated and carried to the lowest grade.—*The Western Pioneer.*

# OUT AROUND.

## Graafschap.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Joldersma, who were here last week, have been to Grand Rapids and leave for Chicago on Friday. F. B. Otis, agent for the American Bible Society, is distributing and selling bibles in our vicinity; he is a student at Olivet College in our state. Mr. Menken has finished a second wagon for Lamoureux & Werkman. A horse belonging to Mr. G. Zaatmink was taken from his stable last Sunday night, and was found loose on the road on Monday morning; somebody, of course, took it out by mistake for a drive, and promptly returned it when the mistake was discovered. Six of our villagers make a safe in vestment every year by subscribing for the News, but where are the other ninety and nine? Better read your own than your neighbor's paper.

Thursday morning gave us a refreshing shower and the grass again looks quite green. Quite a few of our farmers have finished threshing, but the yield is not as good, on the average, as was expected.

## Johnsville.

Mr. Travatt, a former resident of this place, was here on business last week. Mr. F. Ragalen having purchased a new engine is running his threshing machine to its fullest capacity. The wheat in this section is turning out much better than predicted by farmers, both in quality and quantity. Some of our neighbors east of us recently indulged in a pugilistic encounter according to Marquis of Queensbury rules. They came up in good shape until one of them took a notion to adjourn the case indefinitely. The other objected and in the squabble tore nearly all his clothes off, but he finally got away and ran for dear life, leaving most of his clothes behind. Mr. Barrows indulges in a new sign informing the people that he is dealing in general merchandise.

Miss Olden, of Grand Rapids, is visiting relative here. Miss Hassett, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Hassett, her aunt. Mr. Jas. Ryder and C. W. Hassett have gone to the south part of the State. The recent rains are doing much to make the farmers jubilant. The prospect for late crops are good. J. Fisher was called to Bravo, Mich., to the bedside of his mother, Mrs. C. E. McCarty, who was very ill but is now better. Mr. Fisher returned Monday.

## Lake Shore.

Mr. Editor:—I am sorry if my debts worry Jim Shaver, they seem to turn his brain. Now it is very different with Jim Frank he is a kind of happy-go-easy sort of fellow, and his debts have never seemed to worry him. In fact their debts are not near as large as they would have been if they could have been able to have obtained a new engine according to calculations.

"Thresher" talks about "honor among threshers." Now, you are just a green lad in the business, and have not the experience of the "two Jims." You can learn all of the crooks and turns from them. How to handle tough, rosy, straw by dropping the concave. Sylvester says that a broom went through the "starved rooster" and came out all o. k., handle and all. Probably the teeth were like hen's teeth—few and scattering. Wheat does not turn out as well as expected where we have been threshing on the North Holland road. The straw is heavy and the berry plump, but the yield is only from fifty to seventy-five bushels where they expected one hundred. Oats is a very short crop this season except on very low ground.

F. L. Souter has been engaged by Lamoureux & Werkman, as traveling salesman, selling their new Vindicator Fanning Mill. They are the "boss" mill and Fred, can sell them if any one can for he has had plenty of experience. Arthur Carrier lost his last cow on the 31st of July with the peculiar disease which we have here on the "Lake Shore" among our cattle. He lost the others in the spring.

N. W. OGDEN.

## 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, "Women gazing at the cross." Evening, "The reward of a good choice." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Original Sin—its guilt and pollution." Afternoon, "An angel sent to rebuke the people at Bochim."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Faith in reference to Death." Afternoon, "The threefold office of Christ." Evening, Prayer meeting.

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

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

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

## [OFFICIAL.]

## Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 3, 1886.

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

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, Bangs, De Roo, Bicketee, Knite and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. De Merell appeared during the reading of the minutes and took his seat.

The following bills were presented for payment: M. De Feyter, three months salary as street commissioner, \$75.00; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as clerk July, 1886, \$37.50; Edw. Vaupeil, salary as marshal July, 1886, \$39.16; C. Ver Schure, salary as treasurer July, 1886, \$39.91; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as director of the poor, 3 months, \$10.00; Yates & Kane, 90 books for city library, \$125.00; Yates & Kane, covering 144 @ 5 cents, \$7.20; J. A. Ter Vree, 15 1/2 days team work, \$39.13; J. Plum, 14 1/2 days labor, \$2.22; J. De Vries, 43 yards of gravel @ 12c., \$5.16. Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$23.00 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending August 18th, 1886, and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of \$4.00.—Adopted and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The City Treasurer reported for the month of July, 1886.—Filed.

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

The following bills have been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were directed to the Common Council for payment, viz: American Express Co., express on packing, \$.50; P. Winter, salary as engineer at water works, \$50.00; J. Benkema, salary as engineer at water works, \$50.00; R. E. Werkman, 42 feet of steam wood, \$1.65.

The Clerk reported contract and bond of A. L. Holmes for approval.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means with power to act.

The Clerk reported an estimate for grading Cedar street, between the center of Twelfth street and the center of Sixteenth street, with a statement of the expense to be paid from the general fund on property abutting on said part of said Cedar street according to section 5 of Title XIX of the City Charter.—Laid on the table to be taken up under order of unfinished business.

By Ald. De Roo—Resolved, That the sum of \$300.00 be loaned from the general fund and placed to the credit of the poor fund.—Adopted.

Ald. Bangs moved that the report, profile, and estimates of the city surveyor on the grading of Cedar street, between the center of Twelfth street and the center of Sixteenth street, submitted to the Common Council May 25th, 1886, and the report of the city clerk on the said part of said street, submitted this evening, be taken from the table.—Adopted.

Ald. De Roo moved that the reports be placed in the order of unfinished business for the next meeting of the common council.—Adopted.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

## Board of Education.

HOLLAND, August 2, 1886.

Board met in regular session. Present: Mayor McBride, Inspector Beach, De Roo, and Yates. Inspector De Roo chairman.

Committee on Teachers reported that Miss Boles had declined and recommended the engagement of Miss L. Reamer.—Adopted.

Committee on Buildings and Repairs directed to lower wells at a cost of ten dollars.

The salaries of the Teacher's and Superintendent were fixed as follows: Supt. \$1,000; Room No. 1, \$400; No. 2, \$350, No. 3, \$350; No. 4, \$300; for 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, \$275 each; No. 9 and 12, \$300 each; Ward school \$350. Teachers with less than one year's experience to receive \$225 until completion of one full year.

Committee on School Furniture reported the purchase of two globes, one pencil sharpener.—Adopted.

Bill of Yates & Kane amount \$3.90 was presented and allowed.

Committee on Teachers directed to report consignment of Teachers at next meeting.

Committee on Claims and Accounts were directed to make annual settlement. Adjourned for one week.

O. E. YATES, Sec'y.

## SCAN THESE CLOSELY.

### Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesly, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all diseases and pain." Try a bottle, only 50 cents, at Yates & Kane's drug store.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Yates & Kane.

### A Card.

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

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure.

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-ly

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

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

### Dr. Flegg's Family Ointment.

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises, flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples, chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands, frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin. YOUNG LADIES—Dr. Flegg's Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, smooth, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by druggists for 25 cents or mailed on receipt of price, by the WILLIAM'S DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

## Rail Roads.

### Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

#### "Mackinac Short Line"

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

EAST.		TIME TABLE.		WEST.	
READ DOWN.		Taking Effect Dec. 23, 1885.		READ UP.	
		MINERAL RANGE R. R.			
*Daily. +Daily except Sunday.	*+7.15am	Lv. Calumet..A	10.00pm	connect at Marquette with M. & O. R. R. for point in Wis. and the Copper Country.	
	8.05 "	Hancock.....	9.10am		
		M. H. & O. R. R.			
		Lv. Houghton..A	7.30pm		
	+8.30am	Lv. Hancock..A	6.10 "		
	9.20 "	Republie.....	5.30 "		
	11.00 "	Lv. Ishpeming..A	3.50 "		
	12.10pm	Negaunee.....	3.38 "		
	12.25 "	A Marquette L.	3.00 "		
	1.00 "				

No. 4.	No. 2.	D. & M. R. R.	No. 1.	No. 3.
47.00am	1.40pm	Lv. Marquette..A	4.05pm	5.30pm
8.25 "	2.30 "	Onota.....	1.13 "	4.05 "
9.05 "	3.20 "	Au Train.....	12.45 "	3.35 "
10.00 "	3.35 "	Munieling.....	12.05 "	2.30 "
10.30 "	3.44 "	Reedsboro2.....	11.47am	2.00 "
12.30pm	4.50 "	Seneys.....	10.40 "	12.05 "
1.45 "	5.50 "	Dollarville.....	9.56 "	11.00 "
2.05 "	5.57 "	Newberry.....	9.50 "	10.30 "
4.15 "	7.25 "	Palmyra.....	8.31 "	9.45 "
5.00 "	7.46 "	Moran.....	8.11 "	
5.50 "	8.15 "	St. Ignace.....	7.45 "	7.00 "
	9.00 "	Amack C'y's Lv	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. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Marquette, Mich.

### Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, July 25, 1886.

#### FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
	10 20	1 30	12 00	5 00	
Grand Junction.....	11 37	2 18	1 15	8 05	
Bangor.....	11 57	2 30	1 35	9 20	
Benton Harbor.....	1 23	3 13	2 35	12 00	
New Buffalo.....	2 23	4 05	4 05	3 00	
Chicago.....	5 13	6 40	7 45		
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

#### FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

Chicago.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
	9 00	3 55	9 55	
New Buffalo.....	11 35	6 10	12 30	7 25
Benton Harbor.....	12 30	6 57	1 50	10 15
Bangor.....	1 45	7 48	2 55	1 45
Grand Junction.....	2 00	8 00	3 17	2 55
Holland.....	3 05	8 50	4 35	3 50
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
Holland.....	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	3 05	8 50	4 45	5 45
Zeeland.....	3 13	4 58	10 30	6 55
Grand Rapids.....	3 55	9 30	5 45	11 00
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

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

#### FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.

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

#### FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.

Muskegon, 3rd street.....	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
	1 40	12 25	7 45	8 50
Ferryburg.....	2 05	12 47	8 07	9 10
Grand Haven.....	2 10	12 50	8 10	9 22
Holland.....	3 00	1 25	8 45	10 05
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

Holland.....	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	3 05	10 10		
Fillmore.....	3 30	10 25		
Hamilton.....	3 30	10 35		
Allegan.....	4 05	11 05		
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

Allegan.....	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
	9 05	4 30	11 25	
Fillmore.....	9 37	5 05	12 15	
Hamilton.....	9 47	5 19	12 30	
Holland.....	10 05	5 30	1 00	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	

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

W. A. GRVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. F. G. CHURCHILL Station Agent.



## BETTER THINGS.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Better to smell the violet cool than sip the glowing wine;  
Better to hark a hidden brook than watch a diamond shine.  
Better the love of a gentle heart than beauty's favor proud;  
Better the rose's living seed than roses in a crowd.  
Better to live in loneliness than to bask in love all day;  
Better the fountain in the heart than the fountain by the way.  
Better to be fed by a mother's hand than eat alone at will;  
Better to trust in God than say, "My goods my storehouse fill."  
Better to be a little wise than in knowledge to abound;  
Better to teach a child than toil to fill perfection's round.  
Better to sit at a master's feet than thrill a listening State;  
Better suspect that thou art proud than be sure that thou art great.  
Better to walk the real unseen than watch the hour's event;  
Better the "Well done" at the last than the air with shouting rent.  
Better to have a quiet grief than a hurrying delight;  
Better the twilight of the dawn than the noon-day burning bright.  
Better a death when work is done than Earth's most favored birth;  
Better a child in God's great house than the King of all the Earth.

## LADY-LOVE AND WIFE.

Who is it says, with beaming eyes,  
She thinks a cottage paradise  
And scorns the proud and worldly wise?  
A lady-love.

Who is it pouts and, glancing down,  
Says, "We must leave since Neighbor Brown  
Has taken that fine house in town?"  
A wife.

Who is it cries, in modest tone,  
That all her care for dress has flown;  
She wishes for my love alone?  
A lady-love.

Who is it weeps and thinks it mean  
That I should view with slightest spleen  
Those bills for silk and crinoline?  
A wife.

Who gazes off from star to star,  
And says, with smile more brilliant far,  
She "rather likes a good cigar!"  
A lady-love.

Now, when I smoke, who rings the bell  
To bid them open the windows well—  
The room has such a horrid smell?  
A wife.

—Albany Journal.

## A FAIRY OF THE STORM.

BY ELLA A. GILES.

"You are getting very wet. Come under my umbrella."

My voice had a more peremptory ring than I intended, and my abruptness probably startled her; for she quickly turned, rolled her large and lustrous black eyes upward until their questioning gaze met mine, and, looking charmingly defiant, answered: "No, I thank you, sir."

She hastily dodged out from under the protecting cover held over her head. She looked like a little nun, but showed a spirit not quite in keeping with the role of earthly saintship. As if half repenting the suddenness of her decision, or her ungracious manner, she paused, and glancing into my face, explained, with deferential sweetness: "You see, I have my gossamer."

With a pretty nod and the remotest suggestion of a courtesy she swiftly passed me. How lonesome I felt under that deserted umbrella!

In order to escape the raindrops that pelted me in the face, I had to hold it squarely in front, and thus lose sight of the form upon which my eyes had rested. Momentarily, in pleased interest, I wanted to encounter those bright, speaking orbs again. The flushed cheeks, oh, how pretty they were! And the frizzes or bangs of black hair that the rain did not spoil, as they peeped coquettishly out from the queer little rubber hood, puckered all around the plump, mobile face! And, too, those charming little feet, which even sandals a size too large could not make ungainly; and the red petticoat that I could not help catching a glimpse of, as she slipped slightly in trying to evade me—what an impression these trifling details had made upon me, or my enraptured retina! I peered one side of my weeping umbrella often enough to see that she did not entirely escape my watchful and eager search.

For no other reason than that the impulse was quite irresistible, I continued my frantic efforts to keep her in sight. I feared she might enter one of the numerous shops or stores, and I should after all lose track of her. The storm increased in violence. Rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew strongly. I wondered why she did not stop under some of the awnings. She really was too reckless of the consequences of a drenching. I felt strangely solicitous and almost painfully apprehensive. Gradually I began to find solace in the thought that she had her "gossamer." I knew not what it was. But she could not have spoken with that assurance of entire safety, had she not possessed a magic charm of some kind, calculated to counteract the effects of dampness.

Suddenly a gust of wind blew off my cap. It was a new seal-skin cap that my aunt had sent me from Vermont. But it was not owing to that fact that my heart gave an anxious leap and throb as I saw it lodged in the gutter. Inside the precious article of head-gear had been deftly fastened a beautiful pink satin band, bearing my initials, exquisitely painted in eloquent little forget-me-nots, that spoke volumes of delicate sentiment every time I donned the cap.

I could not forget the donor of the band, anyway; for I was deeply in love with her, or imagined myself to be, which amounted to the same thing. I thought of her almost constantly. A lover's alternating hopes and fears had often elated and depressed me; the latter influence was felt most frequently because I had been warned that posthumous locks were ruinous to pale pink ribbon, and yet had persisted in oiling my hair occasionally from sheer force of habit. And there was my seal-skin cap, the last present received from a sainted relative, and the receptacle of that daintily wrought and fondly cherished device, lying upside down in the muddy, merciless gutter, with all its sweet suggestiveness in danger of being forever spoiled. I fished it out from the filthy harbor into which the falling rain had driven it, using the crooked handle of my umbrella for the purpose. While making an effort to secure the fated treasure, however, I was literally drenched. I

felt in dismay that I was taking cold, and as I stood there rubbing the mud off from or into my saturated seal-skin, with a piece of newspaper, I really began to experience preliminary pneumonia pains. "Oh," thought I, enviously, "If I only had some gossamer, or a gossamer, or the extract of gossamer, or whatever it might be, to take, perhaps 'twould counteract the effect of this soaking."

My mind, you perceive, immediately reverted to the girl who had recklessly refused the proffered shelter of my umbrella, not the girl that the umbrella had done such good service in capturing (by means of the very ribbon she had decorated, my valuable possession. As I placed the cap on my head, I was conscious of a thrill of gratitude at its restoration, although its condition was amusingly pathetic, and pathetically amusing. I rejoiced for the sake of my departed relative!—Strange that the tender eyes of the tear-stained forget-me-nots should have stirred in me the emotion, and that I should have thoughtlessly jammed the cap closer on my wet pate as I eagerly hurried on, hoping to overtake the young lady with the cabalistic potion, or ensnare, or, what was it? I puzzled my poor brain vainly. I could not guess what peculiar charm she carried, or possessed, that gave her such courage in braving the elements. As I leaned forward, trying to keep her in sight, I realized, with a pang of regret, that my cap escapade had caused me to miss her. Had she, bent on some errand of righteous economy, entered the "99-cent store?" or had the adjoining "Ladies Bazaar" or the "Fair" just beyond entangled her in its mysterious mazes? Possibly she had turned a corner, and I had lost her forever. My disappointment increased my interest, which deepened to intensity. I quickly opened the first door I reached, that of a drug store. A lady stood in the rear. She had on one of those same conventional flowing black garments. My eyes and my intuitions agreed. It was the person I sought. While waiting to settle some conflicting doubts that arose regarding so lucky a fact, I was accosted by an attentive clerk.

"Anything I can do for you?"

"Somewhat confused," I answered without premeditation or prevarication, "Who is she? Do you know?"

"What? Whom? Where?" he asked, blankly, and his stupidity saved me.

I turned my back upon the indistinct form of the lady standing in a remote part of the room and asked in rather uncertain tones, "Do you keep—gossamers?"

"No, I think not," he slowly replied, "I'll see though," eyeing me somewhat distrustfully, as if my intentions might be suicidal.

He deliberately approached the book-keeper of the not very pretentious establishment, who sat at a high desk, with a pen behind his ear, chewing something unmistakably good, and supposed to be jubbe paste or cassia buds. I wished I had inquired for something equally aromatic and harmless.

"No," answered the individual addressed, "we don't keep gossamers here," and he went on with his chewing. Then he added with gratuitous accommodation, "I think you'll be apt to find them at the hardware store, or the—the—really I don't quite know what you want. But we don't keep them, anyway."

"Strikes me 'tain't no drug," said an old gentleman leaning over the counter, and looking at me quizzically. "Strikes me you're after vail stuff. They keep that at the milliner's, not at drug stores."

"I thought at first you might mean a book," said the clerk, whom I had dared to question on entering. "I read a review of one with some such title the other day; saw it advertised for sale somewhere, but have forgotten just where."

"Of one thing I am positive," I answered, "books are never used as weather protectors, or in the place of umbrellas," and with the clerk gazing at me suspiciously, I began to examine a lot of antiquated almanacs lying on the counter, just to pass away the time of waiting, I was still in a state of suspense."

Very soon the lady, having made her purchase, sailed up the store. No, I had not been mistaken. It was the same radiant little creature. Her face suddenly lighted up with amusement as she met my glance. Then she became preternaturally serious and poised her head like a little queen as she gave me a quick eye-beam of serio-comic indignation. Whether she had smiled because I asked for gossamers, or simply because of our second encounter, I could not tell. Seized with a desire to hide my peculiar infatuation, though fully convinced that I had not overestimated the lady's prettiness, I hurried regretfully out of the store as it fell away by important business. I had no sooner turned my steps in an opposite direction than I paused and began to wish that I had lingered in the drug store until the atomic "great unknown" had passed out. I actually suffered from the fear that I might never see her bewitching face again. Its piquancy haunted me, pleased me, enchanted me. I heard the door close and longingly looked back. I was rewarded only with the vision of a burly negro standing in front of the dingy show-windows.

Walking down the street in front of me I saw the girl who had given me the painted ribbon. She had no umbrella. With a slightly disturbed conscience, however, I turned around and went back past the drugist's, casting side-glances in the necessary directions to ascertain if the object of my feverish excitement had departed. I saw nothing of her, and was of course ashamed to retrace my steps, so I kept on until I reached the postoffice. In trying to close my umbrella and open the swinging storm-door at one and the same time, I nearly knocked someone down on the other side.

"Oh, never mind," responded the jostled party to my quick "I beg your pardon." What cheery, ringing tones! Alas, the door swung on its hinges and slammed in my face, and the speaker, whom I had joyfully recognized, disappeared without having seen me at all. I saw her, however, about two minutes later. She was standing near the delivery window.

"This was not mine," she was saying to the clerk, who peered at her with what even I could but feel was unbecoming admiration.

"Not yours?" he questioned urbanely.

"No sir; my name is not Betsey Brown!" and she handed him a bright yellow envelope, supposed to bear that euphonious superscription. She tossed her head, as decidedly as her very peculiarly shaped outer-garment, with its combination hood would allow, and left the young man to console himself as best he might with the rejected missive. I listened delightedly to a suppressed giggle which issued from her rosy lips as she walked away. She had

her hand full of mail matter, and tore open a paper before reaching the door. I hoped she would carelessly drop the wrapper. But she was either too orderly to litter the floor, or, being in a public place, too discreet to scatter seeds of information that might spring up in grists of advertisements sent by some fortunate possessor of her address. I regretted her cautiousness. The "day of small things" assumed a new dignity in my estimation. How highly and rapidly I was learning to prize trivialities. What wonderful illumination in their spell, on that dark, dismal, rainy morning.

The young lady whose name was not Betsey Brown next entered the public library. I had a semi-contempt for myself for pursuing the unconscious maiden. I was aware of the mild lunacy in my conduct. But the eager chase was exhilarating, and her ignorance of it saved her from any annoyance. Perhaps the excitement would ward off an attack of neuralgia. I justified my position by many a silent argument.

I was soon standing directly behind the little book-borrower, so quaintly clad. I hoped to obtain some clue to her literary taste, at least. Had she art aspirations? Would she seek something of Ruskin, or Hamerton? Possibly she had a scientific turn of mind. It would be rather surprising to hear her ask for the works of Huxley, Darwin, or Spencer, Swedenborg, Emerson, or the more ancient philosophers might be sought for this pure, and, as she stood in the quiet, spirit-laden place, so thoughtful maiden. Her face in repose showed refinement, intelligence, and, with all its piquancy and prettiness, much strength of character. I listened intently as she spoke to the lady at the "Books Issued" counter.

"Have you a pin?" she asked. What wonderful intellectual capacity she might possess for ought I knew to the contrary! No question, it seemed to me, could more effectively protect one's individuality than that which she had innocently uttered.

On receiving the pin she softly murmured "Thanks," and after stooping a moment as if to fasten a torn dress-brail or a ruffle, she glided on tip-toe.

I was tempted to stay in the reading-room awhile, and look over the late magazines, but as soon as the door closed upon her that old "feeling of sadness and longing" which "soul could not resist," overcame me. I yielded to it, and again resolved to follow the little fairy of the storm. And such in fact she proved to be. She was nowhere to be seen. The rain had ceased falling. The sun suddenly burst forth from its hiding place behind the dispersing clouds, and shone resplendently. Small streams of rushing water and gurgling, foaming little brooklets sparkled in scintillating brightness the length and breadth of the street. There was a beautiful light, gold and green, resting upon everything, and the scene was weird and picturesque. Many ladies, who had been standing in the shops waiting for the storm to abate, now crowded the walks, but the familiar figure I wished to see was not among them. Many passed who were dressed very much like her, but they looked grotesque. They were either too tall or too stout. None had her well-poised head, her dainty feet, nor her lithe, graceful carriage.

"Oh, are you waiting for me?" and the girl whom I had been courting for several months, actually took possession of me before I knew it by the very truthfulness of her nature and the confiding tenderness of her voice.

"Why, how shabby and forlorn you look," she exclaimed, sympathetically. "And what has happened to your cap?" Of course I explained, with certain reservations of causes, and she credulously thought my depression of spirits was due to the irreparable injuries that my aunt's gift, and more seriously, her own had sustained.

"Never mind about it. I'll make you another."

"Another seal-skin cap?" despondently. I had to keep some excuse on hand for my still rueful and ruffled mood.

"No, another band of course. You can buy another cap any time. It's getting too late in the season for yours now, anyway," consolingly.

"Yes," very slowly and absently. "I suppose it's getting late. I must hurry over to the office. I've lots of work to do to-day. I've just been to the postoffice and—"

"Oh, did you get that letter you expected? I mean the important one you mentioned last night."

"No; I—didn't look in my drawer!"

"Why, you forgetful fellow. I suppose you met somebody or something."

"Yes. I—I—yes, I met someone," and not being ready to tell more, we parted hastily.

"You'll come over to the art club at my home to-night, won't you?" she called back.

And I promised to go. In the meantime I worked hard the remainder of the day balancing accounts at my office. My head was full of figures when night came, but only one stayed in my memory—the figure of the sweet unknown. I went to the club, but in my thoughts I could hold no tangible presence so near or so dear as the little myth of the morning upon whose form I had a strong but tender mental grasp.

For weeks I prayed for rain, not because of a drouth, as others perhaps did, but because of certain lingering associations that seemed to make a severe storm eminently desirable. When it did finally rain I thought the town had turned out a full army corps of girls in gossamers. I had learned that a gossamer was—only the classical name for waterproof.

She was not a plebeian, or she would have told me that she had her rubber circular.

One bright, pleasant day I was walking down the street, blocked with wagons, teams, drays, hacks, and people. They were waiting for a long-funeral procession to pass. I overheard a gentleman say: "Yes, she is dead. Sad, isn't it? She died of quick consumption. Poor Betsey Brown—so young, too."

"And is that her funeral procession?" I asked.

"Yes, sir. Did you know the young lady? She was as bright as a sunbeam."

I did not pause to reply. She had said that her name was not Betsey Brown. But for some unaccountable reason I could not rid myself of the conviction that the stately hearse held all that remained of my beautiful girl with the gossamer but her memory. That I felt would be eternally mine. In vain I strove to forget. I preferred to think of her as being dead rather than still living on the earth, and always eluding my impetuous chase, as on that strange, eventful, yet eventless morning. I tried to think by a peculiar process of reasoning that circumstances' evidence

avored my theory; she had undoubtedly taken cold on that fatal day when she refused to walk under my providential umbrella, and, being, perhaps, of a consumptive family, with inherited germs of that dreaded disease, the malady had taken her off in her youth and buoyancy.

I gave a tender, reverent thought to the maiden of my dreams, and wished that my romantic fancy could have had a better finale.

She may be living yet. I do not, know nor do I ever really expect to know where she is. But by virtue of that mysterious attraction I venture to hope that sometime, somewhere, I shall be led into the presence of that demure, audacious, perplexing person, whose name was not Betsey Brown, and whom I have enshrined in my heart as Iris, swift messenger of the gods.

Although I was married a year ago to the young lady who gave me the forget-me-not hat band, and I love her loyally and devotedly, I never see a lot of gossamer-clad maidens on the street on a rainy day without watching them eagerly and making special studies of their forever-disappointing faces.

## Speaking in Congress.

The most nervous moment for a new member of Congress is just before he is to make a speech. Many of the old members, even, are seized with "stage fright." The idea that the official reporters have ears for the whole country gives every speaker an uncomfortably large audience. Some members are anxious at all times to get in the *Record*; but these men generally do not make speeches. They simply interrupt others to ask questions—sometimes very silly ones—or to make objections, thus getting their names in the *Record*, with an appearance of great activity. When he is about to make an ambitious effort, the feeling of the member may be judged by one watching from the gallery. Each man has his peculiar way of going about it. Morrison always stands for a moment half-way down the second aisle on the Democratic side, with hands on the desks on each side. Then he speaks with deliberation, always taking two or three steps toward the speaker when much in earnest. He is always soon through. Randall always speaks from behind his own desk, and makes no preliminary movement. Hewitt is probably the only other who speaks entirely without warning. He goes off like powder—all in an instant. Some members load their desks for a speech; some load themselves. Sometimes three or four desks give warning of speeches. They are piled up with Congressional records, revised statutes, official reports, newspaper clippings, and on top of all huge rolls of manuscript. When a speech is too full of dry matter to find room inside the orator, and must be given storage on his desk, other members find it convenient to be in the cloak-room.

Last session there was a man in the House who used to walk back and forth around the semi-circle back of the members' seats, running his hands through his hair for fifteen or twenty minutes, before making a speech. Some members walk two and three times past the speaker's desk before they try to catch his eye. Some stand in their places, clear their throats several times, pull up their sleeves, button their cuffs, feel their tie, open and shut their desks two or three times, and then walk down the aisle a little way, and say, "Mr. Speaker." Some sit and rub their hands. Others do nothing in particular; but you can tell they are going to speak by the nervous glances they throw up at the speaker. Some will make eyes at the speaker for half an hour before trying to catch his. You can tell when some men are going to speak because they look frightened. Others you know are going to talk—because they always do when they get a chance.—*Washington Star*.

## A Surprise.

A speculative man calls on an editor who is much given to humorous writing. Visitor (after introducing subject, and discussing it at some length)—Why, my dear sir, it is impossible for a man to sit down and write humor upon call. Editor—He must stand up then. Visitor—Oh, no, no. I mean that there are just certain times when humor can be produced, the same as there are certain times when poetry can be written. Without surprise, not necessarily sudden, as in the case of wit, humor is nothing. A man may possess the fervor of Athanasius and the strong philosophy of Julian, the selfish grasp of Ensenius and the determination of a Circumcellion, but, sir, he cannot write humor except he catch and detain a certain feeling as it passes through his soul. How do you feel to-day? Editor—Not very well. Visitor—Ah? Editor—I am pretty well convinced that it is, ah.

Visitor (somewhat confused)—And in the condition in which you now find your mind, it would be impossible for you to turn to your desk and write something which would surprise me.

Editor (taking up his pen and writing: "I am panned up with a d—d fool")—Now, here, I think, is a surprise.

Visitor (reading the words and attempting to argue the point)—But why is this mere question a surprise to me? Editor—Because you are such a hopeless ass that you never thought of it before. John (calling a boy,) show this man the back stairway.

Visitor (attempting to be pleasant)—But why the back stairway?

Editor—Because it is more dangerous than the stairway in front. Man fell down it a few days ago and was killed.—*Arkansas Traveler*.

A TRACT of 600 acres on the lake bluff twenty-five miles north of Chicago, has been selected by Gens. Sheridan and Terry as the site of a military post to be donated by the Commercial Club of Chicago to the Government.

## Noted Graves in Washington.

Washington has one of those cemeteries pronounced by people with that taste for gruesome things to be "the loveliest spot on earth," and to which strangers are carried, and expected to rhapsodize over the forest of monuments, with all their painful and unpleasant recollections. But in Oak Hill there is at least the interest attaching to the resting place of the distinguished dead, and as such is worth visiting. This cemetery is in Georgetown, which is technically a part of Washington, and is four or five miles as the crow flies from the Congressional Cemetery.

Here lies the body of Chief Justice Chase. No man, so honored in life was ever more neglected in death. When he died he owned not a foot of ground suitable for his burial place, nor did his daughter, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, buy it for him. Ex-Gov. Henry D. Cook, the Washington banker, owned a lot in Oak Hill, and offered a resting place to the dust of the great jurist. There was he buried, and for years his grave remained unmarked, and except for the attention bestowed on it by ex-Gov. Cook's orders, quite neglected. Some of the friends of the Chief Justice in Ohio, hearing that not even the plainest stone commemorated his grave, combined and bought a block of plain granite, with the name and age of the Chief Justice on it. It got lost on its way to Washington, and remained for several years boxed up in a freight warehouse. At last curiosity moved some one to open the box, and it was discovered to hold this memorial stone. It was then forwarded, and certain persons, rather than apply to Mrs. Sprague for money, paid out of their own pockets the small cost of putting the stone in position.

Here also lies buried the body of John Howard Payne, the author of *Home, Sweet Home*. More than fifty years ago he had been the friend of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the George Peabody of Washington. Payne, it will be remembered, died and was buried in Tunis. He had often expressed a wish that his bones might rest in his native land. Three years ago, Mr. Corcoran carried out a long-cherished design of bringing Payne's body back to this country, and erecting a monument over it. It was placed in Oak Hill Cemetery, near the main entrance, and on the noble monument is inscribed: "John Howard Payne, author of *Home, Sweet Home*."

Mr. Corcoran himself has a plot here, where lie the remains of his only child, who died in her early womanhood. A circular temple in the severest style of Greek art, is the family monument of the Corcorans, and under the floor lie the coffins. Gen. Reno's tomb is conspicuous, and also that of Edwin M. Stanton, the great Secretary of War. Whether Mr. Stanton committed suicide or not has never been conclusively proved. His wife did not long survive him, and they lie in the same grave, covered by a plain block of colored marble, with a simple inscription. Lorenzo Dow, the Sam Jones of a by-gone day, also sleeps in Oak Hill. The strength of the ruling passion in death was exemplified by his directions to have an eccentric epitaph on his tombstone, but instead is put a commonplace verse from a commonplace hymn. Among the last to be placed there is the wife of ex-Attorney General Brewster, who left Washington only a year ago, the picture of health and beauty, to be brought back a few weeks ago to tenant a grave in the old cemetery.—*Washington letter*.

## Post-Mortem Usefulness.

North American pork is, after all, not the worst in the market. From Cape Tiburon, Hayti, comes a story that eclipses anything the Prussian protectionists ever charged on our Yankee butchers. Three brothers, sons of the negro pilot Marsette, left their home on the beach and began to supply the market of Tiburon and Grand Guave with meat. Their specialty was an attractive variety of fresh pork steaks that found a ready sale, till one day a storm-flood washed out a sand-bar at the mouth of a neighboring bayou and revealed a whole abattoir of carved human corpses. Suspicion at once pointed to the Marsette boys, who at the time were absent on one of their weekly cruises, but were caught the next night in the act of landing a fresh cargo of victims. They seem to have procured their subjects, as medical students would term it, by cruising along the coast and raiding solitary fishermen's cabins and jungle-ranchos.

Conscious cannibalism is, however, by no means confined to the Feejee Islands. The Rio Virgen tribes of the Arancanos Indians, on the northern coast of Chili, do not hesitate in hard winter to keep the pot boiling by slicing up a few of their superfluous relatives; and Dr. Nachtigall is positive that the country north and east of the Congo is swarming with two-legged man-eaters. The Dyaks of Borneo, who gather skulls as our red men used to gather scalps, now and then eat a personal enemy as a matter of hygienic precaution, on the theory that the wizard spells of the dead man's relatives can thus be rendered ineffectual. Sporadic cases of cannibalism occur in every East Indian famine. The nations of Europe alone are in that respect total abstainers, at present at least, for Roman traditions date back to a time when the Laestrygonians of southern Italy kept special stock-yards for fattening their prisoners of war.

HOPE nothing from luck, and the probability is that you will be so prepared, so forewarned, and forearmed, that all shallow observers will call you lucky.



## A DISH-WASHING MACHINE.

Washing 86,000 Pieces a Day and Never Breaking a Cup—One of the Marvels of Inventive Genius.

[From the Rehoboth Sunday Herald.] There is an all-day-and-night restaurant on the Bowery which for fourteen years has never closed its doors. Unless the sixty-five employees go on a strike the 3,000 persons who eat there every day will continue to sit and sup under the mechanical fans by day and the electric lights at night for years to come. But it would not surprise the cooks, the carvers, nor the waiters in fine linen if Tommy, the water boy, should tell the boss to-morrow that the Ice Water Pourers and Tumbler Washers' Union No. 1416 had ordered a strike. Tommy has lately formed a union. A man from Ohio, who said he was an inventor, got the ear of the proprietor two years ago, and said: "How many dishes do you wash a day?"

"Over 1,500," replied the boss. "How many people do you pay for washing them?"

"We have six dish-washers on the pay-roll."

"I can make a machine that will wash and dry 8,600 pieces in an hour, without breaking or chipping a dish. I will save you \$1,000 per year in wages alone, and will wash your dishes clean and keep them free from finger marks and lint."

The inventor described his machine. It was a long trough, divided into three compartments. One end was an L and the other end, the front, was a set of valves. He showed the boss how a man could stand at the front end and pull a handle. That would fill the compartment farthest away with scalding hot water, which would afterward be kept hot by steam. When the compartment was full it ran over into the middle trough, and that in turn into the next space, directly in front of the operator.

Soap is put into the water in that compartment. In that space a set of brushes revolved in the water, and they were set with springs, like a clothes-wringer, to let large and small dishes pass between them. A wide canvas belt with slats across it ran the whole length of the machine under water. If dishes were put between the revolving brushes they would be scoured with soap suds, dumped on the belt, carried into the second bath and rinsed off, and finally dumped into the clear, hot water in the third compartment. Out of that the belt delivered them into the L, where they dried of their own heat.

The machine looked practicable, and the man from Ohio was sent home to build one for the Bowery restaurant. The dish-washers heard that a machine was to be put into the kitchen that would do the laundry work, wash dishes, scrub floors, stairs, and tables and supply steam for heating the building and for running trains on the elevated railroads. They told the boss they would build a bonfire of the machine. They accused him of importing foreign pauper labor from Ohio, and they called a special meeting of the kitchen employees. But in due time the cast-iron dish-washer was set up. When the workmen who set it up came around next morning to test it, all the bolts in the machine were found unscrewed, and the wide canvas belt had been cut through the middle. They fixed it, and a guard was stationed to watch the machine next night.

Another trial was made, and the machine washed dishes at the rate of 86,000 pieces per day without apparently breaking a piece; but when the water was drained off the bottoms of the troughs were found covered with broken dishes. The women said the machine broke them, but the Ohio man claimed the pieces were dropped into the water by the women. He must have been right, because the next trial was a perfect success. Everybody in the kitchen had been watched. It took several months for the machine to make friends with the dish-washers, who were given other employment, but to this day it is looked upon as a non-union employee. It is the only machine of its kind in the city, and the only one other in the State is said to be in a big hotel at Lake Chautauqua.

### Baby Tigers.

In Forepaugh's menagerie there are six as lithe and brightly marked tigers as anybody ever saw. One morning, at daylight, the keepers were surprised by an unusual commotion among the cat animals. The men got out strong ropes, lassoes, and nets, believing that some of the more formidable of the wild beasts were out of their dens.

They approached the wide stairs with caution and entered the room. The tiger den was a scene of fierce confusion, and the other animals shared the excitement. The men advanced to the front of the den, and were met with demonstrations of anger. Lying close to the wall in one corner was a huge Bengal tiger, and at her side a pair of beautifully marked cubs, with eyes closed like young kittens. With cries of wonder the men gazed at the treasures which had been born during the night. Still they could not understand why all the wild beasts should seem so restless. One of the keepers, following the eye of a huge panther, shouted:

"Boys, look! One has got out and is on the floor!" One cub had crept through the bars of the cage and tumbled out and wandered around until it had tired and gone to sleep. When one of the men carefully picked it up it uttered a feeble cry. The scene that followed made those men, used to danger as they are, white with fear. The tigers bent the bars of their cages, and the lions roared in unison with the shrieks of the other animals. It was a little pandemonium.

To attempt to put the cub through

the bars into the cage from which it had fallen was certain death to whoever undertook it, for with their long forearms and their curved claws the tigers would have torn to shreds whatever had been in reach. Finally one of the cooler-headed keepers took the little speckled, sightless beast, and, climbing up the end of the den, opened a small hole left for ventilation and dropped the cause of all the trouble at the feet of its mother. She tenderly placed it beside her other offspring, lay down herself, and in two minutes the cunning-looking kitten was taking its nourishment and everything soon quieted down.—Philadelphia Times.

### How to Tell Counterfeits.

The United States Treasury Department has of late years adopted for bonds and currency a peculiar paper, described below, and which is deemed a stronger protection against counterfeiters than that used by the Bank of England, which has recently been dangerously counterfeited in £50, £100, and £500 notes.

As the first issue of greenbacks, which were not printed on fiber paper, were most dangerously counterfeited, but have almost wholly disappeared from circulation, therefore receive them with great caution, or refuse them if in doubt about their genuineness.

All other genuine greenbacks, gold and silver certificates, and later issues of national bank notes are printed on the Government fiber paper; the first kind with the fiber distributed in short pieces, localized with a blue tint, detected by picking it with a pin; the other with the fiber in two parallel threads, red and blue silk, running lengthwise through the note, seen by holding the note up to the light. The public are cautioned not to draw these threads out of the paper.

If in doubt about the genuineness of any bank note in the report refuse it unless printed on Government fiber paper. All national bank notes not in this report are genuine, whether printed on Government paper or not.

The counterfeit \$10 and \$20 silver certificates are not on Government paper.

Some of the counterfeit \$5, \$10, and \$20 greenbacks (series of 1875) and \$50 and \$100 (series of 1869) are an imitation distributed fiber paper. Very dangerous. These are all the counterfeits on the new greenbacks worth noticing.

Better refuse all twenties, fifties, and one hundreds on the banks in this report, unless printed on the Government paper.

All genuine bank notes, having brown back and seal, have both kinds of the fiber combined, while the counterfeit \$10, on the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the photographic counterfeit \$5, on the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., have no fiber. These two are the only counterfeits on the brownbacks.

Better refuse all pieced notes. All United States currency having a brown seal has the parallel threads or cables. All United States currency printed since 1869 is on Government fiber paper.

There are in circulation a great many very dangerous counterfeit \$10 greenbacks, dated 1875. All the genuine of that date are on distributed fiber paper.

### Clear the Way

For the escape from the system of its waste and debris, which, if retained, would vitiate the bodily fluids and overthrow health. That important channel of exit, the bowels, may be kept permanently free from obstructions by using the non-gripping, gently acting and agreeable cathartic Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only liberates impurities, but invigorates the lining of the intestinal canal, when weakened by constipation or the unwise use of violent purgatives. The stomach, liver and urinary organs are likewise re-enforced and a sound and healthful action by this beneficial tonic and corrective, and every organ, fiber, muscle and nerve experiences a share of its invigorating influence. Unobjectionable in flavor, and a most genial and wholesome medicinal stimulant, and owing its efficacy to botanic sources exclusively, it is the remedy best adapted to household use, on account of its safety, wide scope and speedy action.

ELECTRICAL glow-lamps, the inner surface of which becomes brown, are cleaned by filling them with hydrogen gas and then exposing both the carbon filament and the glass to a high temperature. The Messrs. Siemens, of Germany, acting upon this hint are now manufacturing these lamps without the glasses filled with hydrogen. They are said never to become brown at all and to last longer. They can be used with higher electromotive forces, and consequently under conditions considerably more favorable to economy without diminishing their wear. It is thought that many evils which are found in the vacuous glow-lamps now in use will disappear when the carbon filament is in an atmosphere of a gas exerting considerable pressure, but not acting chemically upon it.

It is easier to increase our wants, be it ever so much, than to reduce them, be it ever so little.

### "A Great Strike."

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

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

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

## Important.

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

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

### A. D. 1900.

Teacher—"Describe Chicago."

First Boy—"Chicago is a large city in Illinois built for, and run in the interests of, its Common Council, its street railway companies and its gas companies."

Teacher—"What are its principal products?"

Boy—"Its principal products are Anarchists, boodle Aldermen, and street railway stocks."

Teacher—"Why are these stocks so valuable?"

Boy—"Because the companies have exclusive control of most of the Chicago streets."

Teacher—"What is done with such streets as the railway companies have no use for?"

Boy—"They are given to the gas companies to tear up."

Teacher—"How do the Aldermen profit by this?"

Boy—"Oh, they get paid for giving the streets to the companies."

Teacher—"Correct. Go to the head of the class."—Chicago Rambler.

..... Stricture of the urethra, however inveterate or complicated from previous bad treatment, speedily and permanently cured by our new and improved methods. Book, references and terms sent for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY is a girl like an Indian? Because she doesn't feel dressed without a feather in her hat.

### A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold, which terminated with Pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

### THIN PEOPLE.

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

### HEART PAINS.

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

### LIFE PRESERVER.

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

CHOLERA MORBUS is about as sure to come as summer. It comes suddenly and without warning—is dangerous and often fatal. Are you prepared for its coming? If any of your family are attacked prompt action only may save life. There is one medicine which can be safely recommended and always cures. This medicine is Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and persons, old and young, can take it with perfect safety for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaints. To be on the safe side get some Pain Killer now and have it on hand. All Druggists sell it.

### BED-BUGS, FLIES.

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

### BUCHU-PAIBA.

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

### ROUGH ON RATS.

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

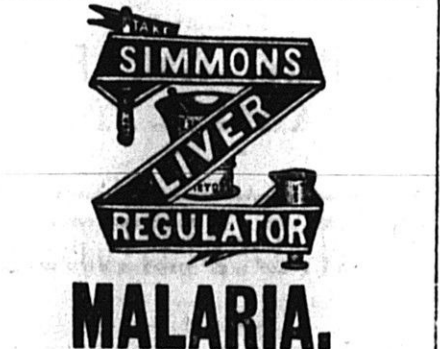
"Rough on Corns" hard or soft corns, bunions. 15c.

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

Fraser Axle Grease lasts four times as long as any other. Use it; save your horses and wagons.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

BEST, easiest to use, and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.



**MALARIA.** I was attacked with Malarial Fever, became very much reduced, and my friends thought I would die. I was induced to try Simmons' Liver Regulator, and commenced improving at once. Before taking three bottles I was entirely well of Malarial poisons, and have not had an attack of it since.

JOHN T. CHAPPELL, Poplar Mount, Va. I have had experience with Simmons' Liver Regulator since 1885, and regard it as the greatest medicine of the times for diseases peculiar to malarial regions. So good a medicine deserves universal commendation. Rev. M. B. WHARTON, Cor. Sec'y Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

**of FEVER MANY CASES and AGUE, DUMB Ague and Congestive Chills,**

were promptly arrested and entirely banished by the use of your Simmons' Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of your valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. Believe me when I say I was a sufferer for years with liver disease, and only found relief by using your medicine.

ROBERT J. WEEKS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

THERE IS BUT ONE

**SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR**

See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.

## The Beauty of Woman

is her crown of glory. But, alas! how quickly does the nervous debility and chronic weakness of the sex cause the bloom of youth to pass away, sharpen the lovely features, and emaciate the rounded form! There is but one remedy which will restore the faded roses and bring back the grace of youth. It is Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a sovereign remedy for the diseases peculiar to females. It is one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the human race, for it preserves that which is fairest and dearest to all mankind—the beauty and the health of woman.

"PERSONAL—Dear Ned, come back; all is forgiven. Pa kicked the wrong man, and didn't know it was you. Come immediately.—May."

### To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. H. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on consumption and kindred affections. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

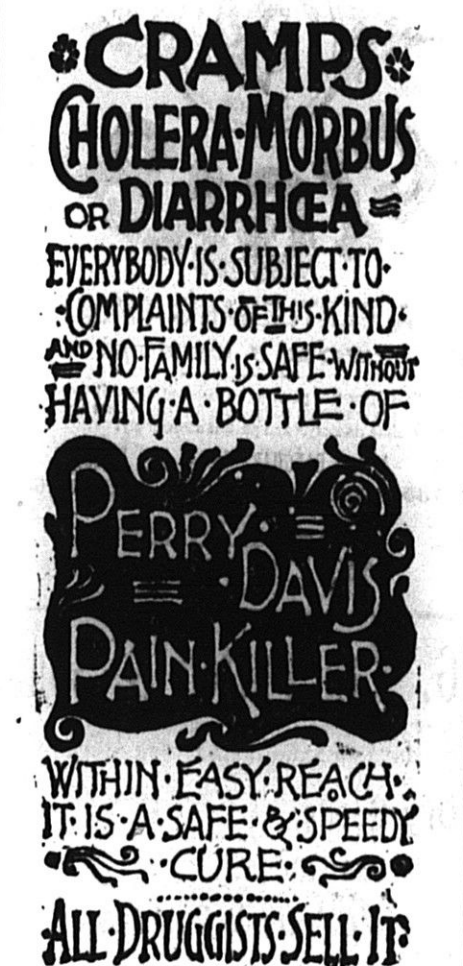
SLEEP-WALKING is supposed to be in some way connected with the transmigration of souls.

As a stimulant to the stomach, liver, and bowels, the safest remedy is Ayer's Pills.

WHY is a successful poultry-man like a carriage-builder? Because he makes a coop-pay.

HALL'S Hair Renewer always gives satisfaction, and is indorsed by our best physicians.

NO ONE ever hears any complaint of a misfit when an old house tries on a coat of paint.



\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$1.50. FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address Brewster's Safety Rein Holder, Holly, Mich.

**PATENTS.** R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. \$2-17 years' experience.

**SYNVITA BLACKBERRY BLOCKS.** For Diarrhea and all Bowel Complaints. Twenty-five doses 25c. For sale by all leading Druggists.

**OPIUM.** Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured. Home Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent. Investors, THE HUMAN READY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

**JAMS, JELLY.** Table Syrup, Sweet Pickles, Vinegar, Catsup, Preserves, Canning and Kruit-Making for farmers' wives—mailed free with every can of Fall Turnip Seed (all sorts).

**Paper of WINTER BEETS** thrown in. JAMES HASSLEY, Seed-Grower, Madison, Ark.

**ADVERTISERS.** or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St.

The Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

**FACE, HANDS, FEET.** and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superficial Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Meib, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Fitting and their treatment.

Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 87 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

**PRINTERS WANTED.**

Printers competent to take charge of weekly newspaper offices can hear of permanent situations in good Western towns, where liberal salaries will be paid, by addressing the

**SIoux CITY NEWSPAPER UNION,**

218 Douglas St., Sioux City, Iowa.

The OLDEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD is

probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's

**Celebrated Eye Water.**

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

**TOWER'S SLICKER.** The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, covers the entire saddle, wears of mictions. None without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

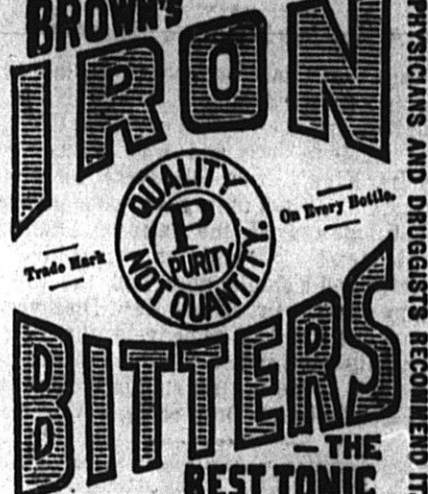
Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the Best Story Paper in the country. Read it.

**ICURE FITS!**

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or PALESTIC SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. R. C. WOOD, 165 Pearl St., New York.

## DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.



Quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Costing the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food. Mrs. David Richard, Waterloo, Iowa, says: "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me." Mr. W. H. HIRONACK, Greene, Iowa, says: "I suffered with Dyspepsia for four years. Less than three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters cured me. I take great pleasure in recommending it." Mr. W. L. LAWRENCE, 416 S. Jackson St., Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and consider it an unequalled remedy." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

## NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY

of Music Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 2000 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English, Business, etc. Tuition, \$5 to \$20; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, \$45 to \$75 per term. Fall Term begins September 1, 1899. For Illustrated Catalogue, with full information, address, E. TOUBERT, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.

## Spencer's Alligator Press!

I will ship this Hay and Straw Press to any place on condition that if four men and one team cannot crush 3,000 pounds of hay for one hour, and not drive the team faster than a walk, you may keep the Press without pay. For conditions, circulars, &c., address J. A. SPENCER, Detroit, Mich.

## SYNVITA BLACKBERRY BLOCKS.

THE GREAT DIARRHEA CHECKER.

Get Checkerboard of your Druggist FREE!



## ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW

**ELASTIC TRUSS.**

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Band in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the truss is worn. It presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. It is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. BOSTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sure relief. Price 50c. **ASTHMA.**

**KIDDER'S PASTILLES.** Any mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES the Skin as well as beautifies it. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Redness, and every blemish on beauty. It is so harmless, we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished

Dr. L. A. Sayre and a lady of the haut ton (in patient), "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' or 'Gouraud's Oriental Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations. One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre No. 1 removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FRED. T. HOPKINS, Manufacturers, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada, and Europe. Beware of cheap imitations. \$1.00 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

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## JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

SUBSCRIBE for the NEWS and get your money's worth.

### A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schooner Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottle of this standard remedy at Yates & Kane's Drug Store.

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

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

The Rev. Wm. Stout, Warton, Ont., states: "After being ineffectually treated by seventeen different doctors for Scrofula and blood diseases, I was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters." Write him for proof.

### Service in the Mormon Tabernacle.

Service in the Tabernacle is held on Sundays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Saints assemble not only from the city, but from all the country round, and many vehicles of all sorts are left standing in the neighborhood. The center of the church fills rapidly with women, while men predominate in the side rows of seats. There are seats for 13,000 persons in the amphitheater and gallery, and many more crowd in at some of the great conferences. A broad gallery closes around at the front, where the choir sit in two wings, facing each other, the men on one side and the women opposite. The space between is filled by three long crimson-cushioned pulpit desks, in each of which twenty speakers or so can sit at once, each rank overlooking the heads of the one beneath. The highest was designed for the president and his two counselors; the second one for the twelve apostles, and the lowest for the bishops, but I believe the order is not very rigidly observed.

The acoustic properties of the house are almost perfect. A former deficiency of light has been overcome by the use of electricity; and the chilling bareness of the huge whitewashed vault is relieved by hangings of evergreen and flowers made of tissue-paper, the effect of which is very good indeed.

Every Sunday the sacrament is administered, the table loaded with baskets of bread and tankards of water occupying a dais at the foot of the pulpits. Gradually a number of bishops take their places behind this table, and watch the congregation gather, people coming in through the dozen or more side doors as though the Tabernacle was a huge sponge absorbing the population of the Territory. Mingling with the rest come many strangers, bringing the latest tailoring and millinery, and these strangers are always conducted to seats down in front, where they can be addressed effectively in a body. At one door stands a huge cask of cold water, with several tin cups handy, and nearly all stop to drink as they come in. Later you will see tin pails holding a quart or more, and having handles on both sides, circulating through the audience, and filled from time to time by small Ganymedes running about in chip hats and well-starched pinafores. Precisely at 2 o'clock the great organ sends forth its melodious summons, and the noise of busy voices—the hum of the veritable honey-bees of Deseret in their home-hive—is hushed. A hymn is announced (by some brother in a business coat whom you will meet in trade to-morrow, perhaps) and sung by the choir, for though the tune may be one of the old familiar ones, the audience does not join in the singing.

The music of the Tabernacle has a great reputation in the West, and it would hardly be fair to decry it because it does not come up to a New York performance. It is conspicuously good for the material at hand and the locality. The organ, a handsome instrument, nearly as large as the great organ in the Boston Music Hall, is not so readily discounted, however, and is played with much skill, to the constant delight of the people.

After the singing comes a long prayer by a layman priest, and a hymn, during the singing of which eight bishops break the slices of bread into morsels. Then, while the bread is being passed through the audience to the communicants—everybody, old and young, partaking—President Taylor or some other dignitary reads a chapter from the Bible, usually from Revelation, and makes extempore remarks upon it. Sometimes the Hon. George Q. Cannon, the most eminent of the Mormon leaders, occupies the pulpit.

It is 3 o'clock before the bread and water have been partaken of by all, and fully 4 by the time the preacher has ceased, the bishop pronounced the benediction, and the congregation is dismissed. As the people scatter about the great dusty yard, picking their way among the blocks of stone awaiting their place in the Temple, one sees how largely foreigners they are, the predominant nationalities being British and Scandinavian. Their peasantry, too, is unmistakably stamped upon their faces, though they have changed their foreign characteristics for a rusticity of the American type. Among the most prominent of the Mormon apostles are Orson Pratt, the most distinguished scholar and writer in the sect, and Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the original Prophet and founder of Mormonism.—Ernest Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 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.

## THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Coffee Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 233, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

## LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Linseed, Lard and Machine OILS.

We will make prices on Oils that will astonish you.

BUY THE  
Sherwin-Williams Paints

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

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

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

While we are at present  
CROWDING THE PAINT TRADE,

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

DRUGS and MEDICINES

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

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

## JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

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

Planing and Re-sawing done on short notice.

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

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

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

## Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.



PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—

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

FOR SALE BY

## Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Wall Paper, CARPETS, ETC.

Holland, Michigan.

## 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: 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, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

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HOLLAND, Mich., March 20, 1886.

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