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Holland City News

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Silver or Gold

taken in exchange for the unequalled *Sunlight* and *Daisy* brands of flour.

N. B.—No objection to U. S. paper currency.

Walsh-De Roo Milling Co.

May's Bazaar

Next door to Kiekintveld's Bookstore.

10 piece chamber set for.....	\$1 98
White wash bowl and pitcher.....	65
" slop jars for 90c, 98c and.....	1 35
" chamber for 40c and.....	50
4 doz. nice fine white plates all sizes for.....	30
Nice white meat platters 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 18c and.....	20
" pitchers 8c, 10c, 12c 20c and.....	30
Chopping bowls, wooden 10c, 15c and.....	25
Nice 2 qt. glass pitcher for.....	10
Nice Lamp shade and frame.....	10
Children's wheel barrows 10c and.....	25
Dolls, all kinds from 5c to.....	1 00
Box butter milk soap, 3 bars for.....	10
Hammocks from 50c to.....	1 98
Shelf paper all colors for.....	5
Nice pressed dish pans 12c, 15c, 20c and.....	25
Nice line of cuspidors for.....	10
Nice line Jardiniers for.....	10
Brown stone tea pots 10c, 12c and.....	15
Set of triple plated knives and forks for.....	1 20
Set of tea spoons 10c to.....	1 00
Set table spoons 20c to.....	3 00
Childs set (knife, fork and spoon) for.....	25
Silver mugs for 25c to.....	1 50
Whisk brooms from 5c up to.....	30

May's Bazaar

Next door to Kiekintveld's Bookstore.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING * * *

.....TO LOOK OVER.....

BOSMAN BROS.'

.....LINE OF.....

FALL SUITINGS.

No cheap linings, no poor workmanship and above all things a good fit or no sale.

Garry-all

will call at any RESIDENCE OR HOTEL for passengers to or from Boats or Trains.

L. A. Stratton,

Livery, Sale, Boarding and Feed Stables.

Northwest Corner Market and 7th Sts.

Bell Phone 41.

Chase Phone 79

Free Silver!

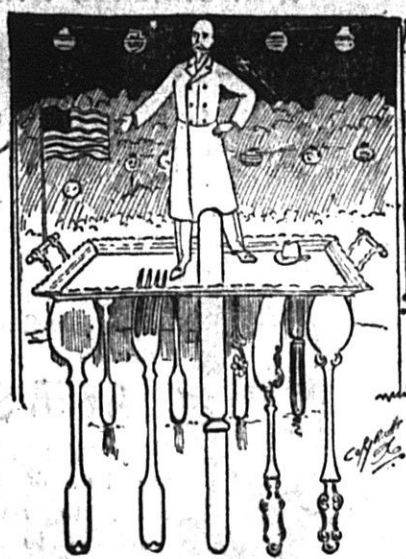
If you have any old silver laying around that you wish to dispose of, take it to C. A. Stevenson, the jeweler and he will pay you a big price for it

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Butkus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 60 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now.

H. Walsh, Holland, A. De Kruijff Zeeland.



On a Silver Platform.

The present agitation of the silver question, will inevitably cause a rise in the price of that beautiful metal, therefore now is the time to buy silverware, and if you want fine goods, at cut rates, and a large assortment to select from go to

STEVENSON'S Jewelry Store 8TH ST., HOLLAND.

DOMESTIC BAKERY.—If you are in Grand Haven and desire a lunch, step in at J. Verkuy's Domestic Bakery, next door to Van Look. Good place.

CASTORIA. The signature of Dr. H. H. H. is on every wrapper. Lost!

A macintosh, between the north side tannery and Tenth street. Finder will be liberally rewarded by Mrs. C. P. McKay, west Tenth street, Holland.

TRY Dr. A. C. V. R. Gilmore, Dentist ***** VAUPELL BLOCK.



See To It

That your eyes are properly cared for. The possible consequences of neglect are too serious to be overlooked. If spectacles will improve or aid your sight, you need them, and if you need them you ought to know it. For this purpose have your eyes examined. We will examine your eyes FREE, and correct any defect of vision by properly fitting the eyes with glasses, at the lowest price.

W. R. STEVENSON, Optician.

Office at Stevenson's Jewelry Store.

Holland City News.

Published every Saturday. Terms \$1.50 per year, with a discount of 50 cents to those paying in advance.

MULDER BROS., Publishers.

Rates of advertising made known on application. HOLLAND CITY News Printing House, Boot & Kramer Bldg., Eighth St., Holland, Mich.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Born, to Mr. A. De Groot and wife, on Sunday morning—a son.

Rev. R. Bloemendaal of Muskegon has declined the call to Chicago.

J. B. Van Oort submitted to an operation for strangulated hernia Tuesday evening.

John Elferdink, Jr., will lead the Y. M. C. A. gospel meeting next Sunday.

The schooner Addie left for Ludington on Wednesday for a cargo of lumber for Frank Haven.

The schooner Kate E. Howard arrived Sunday from Manistee with lumber for Frank Haven. She cleared Tuesday.

The Buss Machine works shipped two carving machines to Mishawaka, Ind., this week. The firm has received orders from points in Vermont and Wisconsin.

Rev. Dr. Van Antwerp, who is on a vacation in New York, is expected home the first week in September, after which the regular Sunday services in Grace church will be resumed.

Monday night the steamer City of Holland carried the largest and most profitable cargo of freight yet reported including nearly 20,000 baskets of peaches. The passenger list numbered 100.

Work on the Fourth Ward school is progressing nicely. When finished the upper rooms will be one of the finest equipped suite of rooms in the city. The heating apparatus is about completed and the building will be ready for use when the fall school term opens.

J. A. Crozier, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, was in the city on Friday to meet his daughters who had come in on the steamboat Mary Mills, from Menominee, with a cargo of lumber in which Mr. Crozier was also interested and which was sold to the West Michigan furniture factory.

The People's Party met in caucus Tuesday evening and the following members constitute the delegation to the county convention to be held at Grand Haven to-morrow: Wm. Baumgartel, M. Van der Heide, David Bertsch, Wm. Hopkins, Sr., Frank Dyke, C. M. Hanson, Cornelius Kerkhof, C. L. Kuite, Wm. Zeeh and George Elferdink. The delegates go uninstructed.

The Bankers Athletic club of Chicago came over on the steamer Chas. McVea Sunday morning. Not being able to enter Saugatuck harbor owing to the high sea running they had to make this port. There were about forty wheelmen in the company and after riding through the streets for some time, proceeded to Saugatuck in company of fifteen members of the local club. They spoke in complimentary terms of our progressive city.

Peaches! Peaches!! Miller Bros.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Van Slooten, on Saturday morning—a son.

The heating apparatus in the Central and High school buildings is about completed.

Ed Takken has secured the contract for building a handsome residence for Dr. Fisher of Hamilton.

Henry Hyma will soon commence the erection of a fine residence on Eleventh street, opposite the public schools.

J. M. Cronkright kindly remembered the News office on Wednesday with a basket of choice Lombard plums.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Albert J. De Vries and Miss Evelyn Mokma on Wednesday September 2nd.

The Ref. classis of Holland will convene in adjourned session in this city on Wednesday, Aug. 26, and will hold its regular fall session at Zeeland on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

John B. Greenway, late of the Independent and now a resident of Grand Rapids, is favorably mentioned as the Kent county fusion candidate for county clerk.

Rev. Dr. E. Winter will preach in the Third Ref. church next Sunday morning and evening, after which the pastor Rev. G. H. Dubbink will again assume his regular work.

John Garvelink while running a buzz saw at the West Michigan Seating Co., one day last week, met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his little finger at the second joint.

The tug Pup in towing a raft of logs from Muskegon to Saugatuck lost a man overboard when off Black Lake early Sunday morning. A boat was launched from the tug but he had sunk before the boat reached him. His name was William Flinn, of Saugatuck, Mich.

During the recent storm at Paw Paw lake, one of the cottages was lifted, carried ten feet, and dropped on a green maple stump, which pierced the floor and held the house fast, while trees outside were falling in every direction. The family thought their time had come.

The contract for constructing a new roof on the Allegan school building was let to Rothschafer Bros. of this city for \$2,025. The other bidders were Osburn & Lohman of Grand Rapids and Thos. R. Crocker of Allegan. The former's bid was \$2,350 and the latter's \$2,796.80. Next Monday they will begin upon the job.

The fact that we have had some serious wind storms raging around us this season, inflicting damage here and there, reminded an old timer the other day of the fact that during the 49 years of Holland's existence the only injury wrought by the wind was in the summer of 1864, when a part of the roof of the old First church blew off.

It will be of interest to some of the veterans, and especially to the members of the 25th Mich. Inf., to learn that the surviving members of Gen. Morgan's famous regiment (Confederate), the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, intend to hold a big re-union in October, probably at Versailles. This regiment was part of Morgan's command, with which he made his great raid into Ohio and Indiana, in 1863. And it was the 25th Mich. that entertained him so disastrously on this occasion at Tebb's Bend.

The steamer Music will give an excursion to Grand Haven and Ashley Heights to-morrow (Saturday). Steamer will leave here at 10:00 A. M., and Macatawa Park at 10:45 A. M., reaching Grand Haven at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Ashley Heights at 5:00 and Grand Haven at 6 P. M. The Democratic county convention will convene on that day. Fare 50c for the round trip. The cornet band will accompany the excursion.

Monday evening the Free Silverites organized a Bryan Free Silver Club at S. of V. hall. The meeting was called to order by Geo. P. Hummer, and Wm. O. Van Eyck was called to preside and H. Van Ry was elected secretary. Committees were appointed to draw up constitution and by-laws. The officers elected are: C. J. De Roo, president; Mayor De Young, vice-president; Herman Damson, secretary, and W. C. Walsh, treasurer. The next meeting will be held this (Friday) evening. They already claim that 20 per cent. of the signatures to their list are old-time republicans. This claim is undoubtedly made from a 16 to 1 standpoint. The result however, shows but 8 or 9 republicans.

Wicking & Storrer have opened a clothing store at Fennville.

The premium books of the S. O. & W. A. fair will be ready for distribution next week.

The Bell Telephone Co. have a crew of men at work putting in new poles between here and Grand Rapids.

Geo. Nichols has retired from the firm of Blom & Nichols, that carried on the bottling works on River street.

There is a proverb that says something to the effect that when the days begin to shorten the heat begins to hotten.

The new church on Market street will be so far completed next week that it can be occupied by the congregation on Sunday, August 29.

The south wall of Winants chapel is bulging out and will have to be braced. The cause hereof is said to be in the roof, which is not sufficiently self-supporting.

Says the Hamilton News: "We are glad to announce that Frank Van Ry of Holland has been nominated for sheriff. He is the right man in the right place."

Hagy & Boge of the Tower Block shoe store, have engaged the services of Willie Blom as salesman, in the place of Fred J. Batts, who will resume the study of medicine at Chicago in September.

Bids for the position of janitor of the Central and High School buildings will be opened next Monday evening at a special meeting of the school board. Ten bids were received and the result will be watched with interest.

The Republican convention for the 23rd Senatorial District will convene at Grand Haven next Monday at 10 a. m. The district comprises the counties of Muskegon and Ottawa, the former being entitled to 13 and the latter to 12 delegates.

It is seldom that any crop in Michigan is reported in better condition than is corn at the present time. The average of estimates for the southern counties is 104; central, 96; northern, 97, and state, 101. In this immediate vicinity corn has never been known to promise a larger yield.

From the class of '96, of the High School, Will Kremers expects to take a course in pharmacy at Ann Arbor, Misses Minnie Bird and Ruth C. Kerkhof will attend the state normal at Ypsilanti, Rose B. Davidson will teach in the Olive schools, and Simon A. Verwey will enter upon a full course at the Mining School at Houghton.

The Drovers' National Bank of Chicago is presenting claims against forty prominent farmers near Petoskey, for amounts aggregating \$7,000. Four years ago the Chicago Supply Co., which is not unknown in these parts, with its schemes of direct sales to farmers, sold shares to the above amount, but the goods sent did not give satisfaction and the farmers refused to pay. The Drovers' bank bought the paper.

Benton Harbor and St. Joseph fruit growers recently inaugurated a crusade against some of the commission firms of South Water street, Chicago. A committee of growers went to Chicago some time since and found that while apples were selling there for \$1.50 a barrel, some commission firms were making returns for only 75c a barrel, which left the grower only 20 to 25 cents for his fruit. In many cases the commission men were stealing fifty per cent and getting their commissions on the other fifty per cent.—Ex.

The authorities of New York city have ordered the ancient real estate records, which are all written in the Dutch language, to be printed, and the contract has been let for \$4,887. The number of conveyances in these records is not large, but among them are some very extensive land grants, and this renders them of very great importance. No record was kept during the first half century of the city, as during that time settlers could squat anywhere, and land was so cheap that it was even traded off for wampum. The first record begins in 1665.

The C. & W. M. is preparing for traffic across Lake Michigan next winter and this will be their first experience in this line. They have closed or will close a contract with the Crosby transportation company by which a steamer will run between Muskegon and Milwaukee during the winter in addition to the summer schedule. The railroad is preparing the tracks between the main yards and the harbor entrance where the boats land in the winter time for the heavy traffic. Negotiations are also pending for the erection of a large elevator at the harbor entrance.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., N. Y.

The Public Schools will open on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Ex-President Harrison is to speak in New York Thursday, Aug. 27.

Attorney Arthur Van Duren is canvassing the city for the annual school census.

Squire Isaac Fairbanks has had the interior of his office neatly papered. The work was done by N. Van Zanten.

Paul R. Coster will teach his third term as principal of the New Groningen schools, with Miss Hattie C. Boone as assistant.

John A. Boast, bookkeeper for the Atlas Glass Co., Grand Haven, had his wrist badly cut by a heavy piece of glass falling on it last Saturday.

The schooner J. L. Green arrived from Manistee yesterday morning with 110,000 feet of basswood lumber for the Holland furniture factory.

The Scott-Lugers Lumber Co. are preparing material for two school buildings, one in Ottawa and the other in Allegan county. The buildings will cost about \$750 each.

The proprietors of "The Great Northern" barber shop have dissolved partnership, Frank Davis retiring. H. J. Cronkright will continue to run the shop and has secured competent help.

In the shooting contest between Will Thomas and C. J. De Roo which was concluded Tuesday, for one hundred birds, the former carried off the medal, winning the contest by nine birds.

Henry Aalderink, who was convicted last week of larceny, in opening another man's letters and abstracting money checks, has been sentenced by Judge Padgham to two years at Jackson.

Wm. H. Wing is moving into the brick house lately occupied by Geo. Gee, while the residence vacated by Mr. Wing will be fitted out and occupied by B. D. Keppel at the expiration of his term as sheriff.

Prof. J. B. Nykerk, who recently returned from the East, took a course in "belles lettres" at the college of Liberal Arts at Chautauqua, N. Y., and spent part of his time in teaching there. He also spent some time in Oceana Co., this state, teaching in a state institute. The professor reports a most enjoyable time.

Nealy, the nine-year-old son of Jacob J. Van Putten, while at play in the field of Wm. Venhuizen on Wednesday, was kicked in the face by a colt, breaking the nose and badly mutilating the whole face. He was taken to the office of Dr. H. Kremers who dressed the injuries. The young lad did not regain consciousness until the following morning.

Peter Dogger, aged 44 years, died Monday of consumption at New Holland. Deceased was well known in this city and was at one time employed at the Standard Roller Mills, where he met with a serious accident. The funeral took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends from this city, among them being cashier G. W. Mokma and wife.

The Holland classis of the Christian Ref. church met in regular session in Ninth street church Tuesday morning. J. A. Gerritsen and Mr. Brink presented applications for assistance from the classical board of benevolence to pursue theological studies at Grand Rapids, which were approved. Rev. Groen and Licentiate Drukker, who have been among the Indians, brought encouraging reports with reference to its being a profitable field for missionary work. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday, when the unfinished business will be completed.

Some More Sixteen to One.

MR. EDITOR:—I shall never get reconciled to the "cowardice of the Republican platform," as my friend "J. C. P." puts it, which holds that we, the people of these great United States, as regards our commercial and financial relations with the rest of the world, should be governed in part by the opinions of those with whom we sustain these relations. To me this is paramount humiliation. Have we not a Declaration of Independence, and a Federal Constitution, with thirteen amendments, and didn't we whip England?

I for one sincerely believe in mixing my patriotism with my finances, even if it is a trifle along the line of bluster. Besides, the masses like to be humbugged. The late P. T. Barnum understood this, and it was the corner stone of his success.

Then again, in times of commotion, I am very fond of catch phrases, for instance such as my friend "J. C. P." uses:

"If a republic could not legislate on this question without trembling, because kings and queens had not been consulted and given their consent, it would be time to burn up the constitution and declaration of independence, and again become a colony of Great Britain. That is the way the cowardly Republican platform strikes a patriotic American."

I notice the same tune of appeal also in the official call for the Democratic county convention:

"Every citizen, without regard to his past political affiliations, who has patriotism enough to insist that our government is great enough and powerful enough to make its own laws without asking the consent or aid of any other nation on earth, is most cordially invited," etc.

Yet, the above language does not begin to come up to the outburst of our Candidate Bryan. He strikes the enemy right between the eyes. Listen to the clarion tones of our rising statesman:

"To such dastards, as dare to lay a limit to the power of the American people to do what they please, independently of all other nations, I hurl their cowardice and lack of patriotism back in their faces."

I find that my advocacy of the other week of the free and unlimited coinage of iron by our government, without regard of what the rest of the commercial world may think about it, is taking root here and there. I have made it clear to some of our leading men that after all it was "cowardly" of the Chicago Convention to limit their "new gospel" to the free coinage of silver only, instead of including also that other precious metal, iron. We should have taken in the whole hog. Besides, in limiting the new Democracy to silver, we have subjected ourselves, and rightly so, to the charge of class legislation. Not only does the iron mine owner kick against this discrimination, but the contagion has spread into the camp of the coal miners. Their patriotism and love for the "poor farmer" has been aroused, and the other day at a largely attended meeting of the principal mine owners the following appeal was issued to the down-trodden people of the land:

"Whereas, The silver mine owners of the country have called on the American people, through the popocratic and populist parties, to pass laws whereby the product of the silver mines can be coined into legal tender money at twice its market value; and

"Whereas, The entire product of the said silver mines is but \$64,000,000 per year; and

"Whereas, the reason given for this demand by said silver mine owners and the members of the great popocratic and populist parties is that more money is needed in the country; and

"Whereas, The coal mines of the United States produce yearly 178,000,000 tons of coal that sells for an average of \$1.08 per ton; and

"Whereas, The owners of the coal mines, believing that the silver mine owners, under the constitution, have no more rights and privileges than themselves; therefore,

"RESOLVED, That the government of the United States of America issue to each coal mine owner a certificate for \$2 for each ton of coal mined, such certificate to be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

"RESOLVED, That the coal mine owners, who are patriotic and liberal citizens, realizing the need of more money for themselves and for the country, believe that this method will put into circulation about \$40,000,000 yearly, thereby relieving the necessities of the coal mine owners and the people nearly four times more rapidly than can possibly be done by the owners of the silver mines."

This is what I call financiering, and statesmanship, and if the people could only be made to see it in our light, they would realize that along this line we can develop the most efficient financial system to dethrone the money power of the world—the Jew bankers (not the Christian bankers), and in fact everybody who uses these savings banks as a means for hoarding his earnings.

What we want to do in this campaign is to produce a "moral effect" in the camp of the hostile foe; we want to paralyze them. Let me illustrate by a story:

"One of our Western forts was in command of a major of artillery who

was constantly lamenting that his field guns could not be more frequently used against the Indians. Finally one day he took one of the small howitzers which defended the fort, and had it securely strapped to the back of an army mule, with the muzzle projecting over the animal's tail. With this novel gun carriage he proceeded to a bluff on the bank of the Missouri, near which was encamped a band of friendly Indians. The gun was duly loaded and primed, the fuse inserted, and the mule backed to the edge of the bluff. The major remarking something about the moral effect the exhibition was likely to produce upon our Indian allies, stepped forward and applied a match to the fuse.

The curiosity of the mule was aroused. He jerked his head around to see what was fizzing on his back, and the next second his feet were bunched together and he was making forty revolutions a minute, while the gun threatened everything within a radius of half a mile. The captain shinned up the only available tree. The sergeant threw himself flat on the ground and tried to dig a hole with his bayonet to crawl into, while the fat major rolled over and over, alternately invoking the protection of Providence and cursing the mule. Finally the explosion came, the ball went through the roof of the fort, while the recoil of the gun and the wild leap of the terrified mule carried both over the bluff to a safe anchorage in the river. The discomfited party returned sadly to the fort.

Shortly after, the chief of the Indians appeared at the fort, and announced briefly: "Injun go home."

Questioned as to why, he thus explained: "Injun very brave; help white man. Injun use gun, use bow arrow; use knife; but when white man fire off whole jackass, Injun no understand."

We have in our midst a few converts who have gone into this anti-money-poor-farmer-golden-rule crusade with a devotion which is inexplicable. Perhaps they could be induced to serve as mule in this case, just to produce a moral effect when they land in the camp of the enemy.

Peter ALL Geld.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Fennville.

Peach shipments from here average seven carloads each evening, equal to 16,000 baskets.

Threshers have been at work and the grain yield proves to be quite good, better than in other localities where grain farming is more generally followed. A yield of 25 bushels to the acre is not uncommon here this season.

W. E. Steadman is preparing to paint portraits of McKinley and Hobart, four by six feet in size, in oil colors, to be used on streamers for campaign purposes. He has already received a large order from an eastern firm which handles campaign goods.

The controversy over marking fruit baskets broke out afresh Thursday, when warrants were issued for several dealers who continue to violate the law. Wm. LaDie, agent of the Spring Lake Co., and E. E. Weed of Douglas were arrested last week and others will be proceeded against as soon as possible. As a result of the determined stand of the growers to enforce the law, some of the dealers have now commenced to mark the packages. Until this law is declared unconstitutional by our supreme court, it is just as binding on our citizens as any law.

—Herald.

Saugatuck.

It is now patent to all that this year's peach crop will not be more than sixty per cent as large as that of last year.

The tug Pup went to Muskegon Friday night after a raft of 150,000 feet of logs for Weed & Co.

Seldom, if ever, has such a crop of apples been seen as now hangs on the trees, and in many instances breaking them down. If they bring anything like a reasonable price next fall, a large amount of money will come into this section from the crop.

The steamer Greyhound is now running between this place and Holland, making two round trips daily. She has a new cabin and makes a very good boat for this route.

The boats on the Chicago and Milwaukee lines now get up as far as Shrivers Bend. With another \$15,000 appropriation they will probably succeed in getting up as far as Singapore, and then only at the close of the season of 97. The manner in which the money appropriated for this harbor is expended is farcical. A pier at Bryan Beach is what is needed and if the fruit growers carry out their present intentions one will be built early next season.

Douglas Record.

R. B. Newnam, one of the Democratic wheel horses of this township, repudiates the Chicago platform of his party, and is hoping that another Democratic national ticket will be put in the field.

Dr. Stimson has had another successful case of removal of cancer. The patient is Mrs. Thomas Garton, of Cheshire township. The operation was performed without the use of a knife or the loss of a single drop of blood.

The government dredge Saginaw arrived here last week Friday to assist in the work of opening the harbor for navigation. She is of much greater capacity than the Farquhar. She immediately started in at the fish dock to cut a channel through to the lake, fourteen feet deep and thirty feet wide, and has made good progress thus far. Meantime the Farquhar is working in the channel above Shrivers.

The village council will be asked to pass an ordinance prohibiting the running of steamboats in the Kalamazoo river, within the corporate limits of the village at a greater speed than four miles an hour. There are two reasons for this action. One is to protect the docks and floating property along the river banks and the other is to afford some measure of safety to people in row boats.

Hamilton.

A man who lives at East Saugatuck, accompanied by a five year old boy, drove in town on Monday afternoon from Holland, and after scoring around our streets, winding up with

several short turns in front of John Strabbing's hardware. Here he came near tipping over and was ordered out of the buggy, while the rig and boy were taken care of by Mr. Strabbing. In the buggy was found a pint bottle which had nearly been emptied of clear alcohol. The pitiful crying of the boy aroused the sympathy of the ex-sheriff and the man and boy were taken to their home.

Allegan County.

The Allegan county Christian Endeavor convention will be held at Otsego on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 25 and 26.

The yellow commissioners of the township of Casco have been obliged to cause the arrest of several of the fruit growers for failure to pull out trees affected with yellows, according to orders. The commissioners propose to see that the law is enforced.

Thursday night of last week L. M. Watson's boat house at Allegan was broken into and his boat stolen. Friday half of it was found in a flood jam and the other half was found about a mile down the river. The parties sawed the boat in two and set the parts adrift down the river. It was a fine row boat, valued at \$50. It is considered a high-handed, dastardly outrage, all because Watson, who keeps a drug store, would not sell certain parties whisky.

Ottawa County.

This year is the best the resorts along Spring Lake have ever had. There are all the way from five to seven hundred guests at the different hotels.

Ottawa county has two "lifers" in Jackson, Voskamp and Cheesebro. Raymond Coates will be the third and eternal justice demands that his sister be the fourth.

Says the Coopersville Observer: The impression prevails among some of the farmers that the bicycle path is for the exclusive use of the wheelmen only. This is a mistake. It is intended to be used as a foot path and everybody will be welcome to use it for that purpose. Horses, wagons and buggies, however, will be barred.

While the farmers of Polkton and other townships report a yield of six bushels of wheat to the acre, Spring Lake boasts of a yield of 28 and 24 bushels per acre.

Grand Haven.

Rev. J. Humfrey, pastor of the Congregational church, has sent in his resignation to take effect Sept. 1.

At the meeting on Saturday of the Ottawa County Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association, it was decided to make some experimental shipments by rail, as the result by boat has lately proved very unsatisfactory. The shipment Monday of a carload is in a refrigerator car. The result will be watched with interest.

The First H. C. Ref. church of this city has extended a call to Rev. Breen of Orange City, Ia.

The little schooner Nellie Johnston ran ashore here just south of the south pier at midnight Monday night. Her captain mistook the lights and instead of making the harbor ran on the beach. The life saving crew went to the schooner's assistance, and pulled her off. Luckily the wind did not begin to freshen until after the vessel was freed or she might have went aground and been seriously damaged.

Zeeland.

The next state teachers institute for Ottawa county, which is to be held here, will open Monday, Aug. 31.

Business at the Zeeland furniture factory is on the increase, and orders are received faster than they can be filled.

Benj. Van Loo will join the Union band with a clarinet. This will bring the number up to sixteen.

Peter Elenbaas and Johannes Mulder were in Chicago last week looking up machinery for the new factory.

Real Estate Transfers.

Tenite Kroon to M. Jappenga, part lot 4, block 44, Holland, \$ 350
Wilson Harrington, et al., to H. Groenewoud, 6½ sq. sec. 9, Olive 600
Aaltje Van den Bosch to Evert D. Bielefeld lot 2, Van den Bosch's sub., Holland, 125
Patrick Burk and wife to Jas. Burk, 6½ sq. north sec. 28, Wright, 3000
James Burk to Pat Burk, 6½ sq. north sec. 28, Wright, 3000
J. P. De Free and wife to Peter Elenbaas, land in Zeeland village, 3000
Peter Elenbaas to I. Elenbaas, land in Zeeland village, 3000
Paul Sketecoe and wife to Paul J. Sketecoe, lots 70 and 71 in Macatawa Park and other land 1000
E. J. Harrington and wife to M. Notter, 60 feet of lot 2, Macatawa Park 100

R. C. Joiner, Allen P. O., Hillsdale Co., Mich., says: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

Thousands of people are subject to bowel trouble in some of its various forms. Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy in all such cases.

Grapes for Coughs and for Singers.

Auntie Rachael, a Holland nurse, has discovered a novel and effective way of using grapes in combination with Elecampane Root and Horehound for the purpose of curing coughs, colds and sore throat. It is called Aunt Rachael's Elecampane and Horehound Cordial and it is said that physicians are recommending it freely in the East. Singers and lecturers carry a bottle with them.

Every day symptoms of digestive disorders—acid stomach, distress after eating, burning at pit of stomach, dull, heavy, feeling—Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to correct any troubles of this sort.

Get on to the Prices.

4 lbs Beefsteak 25c
4 lbs Porksteak 25c
Roasts, per pound 3 and 5 cts
Boiling Meat, per pound 3 and 5 cts
Steaks 8c
Lard 6c
Ham 6c
Salt Pork 4c
Boneless Ham 8c
Dried Beef 10c
We are the people that will save you money.

F. J. Kurre, River street.

Invalid and Sacramental Wines.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice is pure and unalloyed. It is made from the finest native grown Port Grapes, especially for the use of Christian Churches, preserved from fresh and pure juice as it is pressed and guaranteed to retain its grateful flavor and essential qualities unimpaired for any period. Much used for evening parties and invalids who do not use stimulants.

Masons and builders are requested to examine the stock of lath, and prices, at Scott's lumber yard, River street, opposite the Standard Roller Mills. It

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

Why continue to pass your nights in scratching, and your days in misery? Doan's Ointment brings instant relief, and permanently cures even the worst cases of Itching Piles. It never fails.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Chicago June 28, 1896.

AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv. Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	1 35	7 30	11 30	11 30
Ar. Waverly	10 20	6 50	2 40	8 35	12 35	12 35
Holland	10 30	7 00	2 50	8 45	12 45	12 45
Chicago	11 15	7 45	3 30	9 30	1 30	1 30
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Lv. Chicago		6 15	8 15	10 15	12 15	12 15
Holland		4 45	6 45	8 45	10 45	10 45
Waverly		4 55	6 55	8 55	10 55	10 55
Ar. Grand Rapids		5 15	7 15	9 15	11 15	11 15
Lv.						
Potoskey			12 35	8 00	3 15	3 15
			a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Allegan and Muskegon Division.

	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv. Pentwater						
Muskegon	8 25	7 00	12 35	4 45		
Grand Haven	8 40	7 15	1 50			
Ar. Waverly	9 45	8 25		3 40		
Holland		11 30		4 35		
Allegan						
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Lv. Allegan		5 30		6 00		
Holland		5 45	6 30	1 55	7 10	
Waverly		10 05	6 35	2 10	7 15	
Grand Haven		10 35	7 25	3 40		
Lv. Muskegon		11 15	8 25	3 55		
Ar. Pentwater			11 30			
			a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. Passenger can leave Holland 6.30 a. m. and connect at Waverly with Ottawa Beach Bound train which arrives at Grand Rapids 8.00 a. m.

Trains leaving Holland 2.35 a. m. and 12.25 p. m. connect at Grand Rapids with G. R. & I. arriving at Potoskey 9.20 a. m. and 7.50 p. m. and Bay View 9.25 a. m. and 7.55 p. m.

Detroit, June 28, 1896.

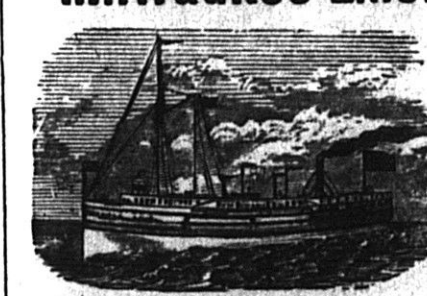
LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv. Grand Rapids		7 40	1 10	5 20		
Ar. Lansing		8 54	3 16	7 3		
Detroit		11 45	5 47	10 11		
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Lv. Detroit		7 40	1 10	5 20		
Lansing		10 24	3 34	8 37		
Ar. Grand Rapids		12 30	5 30	10 43		
			p. m.	p. m.		

Parlor Cars on all trains, seats 25 cents for a. m. distance.

GEO. DEHAVERN,
G. P. A. Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. O. HOLOMB, Holland Agent

Grand Haven & Milwaukee Line.



GROSBY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Stnrs. Nyack and Wisconsin.

Leave Grand Haven every night, except Sunday, at 11:15 p. m., and arrive every morning, except Sunday at 5:00 a. m.

Leave Milwaukee every night, except Saturday, at 9:00 p. m., and arrive every morning except Monday at 6:00 a. m.

Connections from Holland via the C. & W. M., at Grand Haven.

Mrs. Hettie M Harroun

Is the gifted artist of Grand Rapids, Mich., who paints your portrait and fills it full of

LIFE, HEALTH and BEAUTY.

MR. I. W. HARROUN

Will be in Holland again Sept. 12 to 15 anyone wishing one of MRS. HARROUN'S Lovely Portraits, so true in likeness and expression, please drop a card in the Post Office and MR. HARROUN will call and see you with samples on next trip.

86 MONROE STREET, Grand Rapids, Mich.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Range of Old Dr. J. C. FLETCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Rhubarb -
Sulphur -
Sassafras -
Castor Oil -
Ginger -
Peppermint -
Menthol -
Vanilla -
Sugar -
Water

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The facsimile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

An Honest Man's Story.

GREENVILLE, PA., Jan. 23, '96.

DEAR SIR:—Thank God there is a medicine that will cure catarrh. Mr. Pretzinger I used your sample box of catarrh which you sent me. The first night I used it it helped me. May God bless you for your kindness. I used the little box you sent me and about half of a 50 cent jar. They kept it in Chambersburg. I have told a great many people about your medicine. Hon. Squire Britton, brother-in-law to me, is using it; he says it is helping him very much; he has catarrh very bad. Mrs. C. D. Ludwig, daughter of me is using your medicine. I use it in the evening before retiring to bed and am feeling better now than I have for the last five years. My head is clear and I have more energy for work and my business. Before I used your medicine I felt waxy a time that I did not care whether I was living or dead; I had no energy; I didn't care for anything. I had catarrh over sixty-seven years; mother had catarrh and it turned to consumption; she died in her sixty-fourth year. I have a farm up at Strasburg, seven miles from Greenville. On five days I drive up the farm and work. Mr. Pretzinger I think it would pay you to have put in all Franklin County papers as I am a reliable, honest man, so the people say, minding well acquainted over the County.

A small sample can be obtained by sending a 2c. stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough.

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S

Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

If You Need

The services of a first-class DENTIST—

Call on—

Dr. A. Lambert,

Cor. 8th and River Sts., above Holland City State Bank.

Attend the Grand Rapids

Business College

Southard, Typewriting and Practical

Training School,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

And prepare yourself to fill more responsible and better paying positions. Send for Catalogue.

Address: A. S. PARISH,

72 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

White Seal Saloon

JOHN SERREAR, Prop.

C. BLOM, SR., Clerk.

Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Finley Toledo and Holland Beer always on tap.

No. 17 River St., HOLLAND.

Do You Hear

We are making the dull season lively by selling

Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries.

So cheap that people cannot afford to do without them. We are closing out our stock of Parasols, and made special prices in Dress Goods. Remember our special sale on Ladies' White Muslin Underwear every Monday.

M. NOTIER

G. VAN PUTTEN

calls the attention of the public to his summer line of dry goods. The following are only a few of the bargains which he offers:

Fine line of Ladies Shirt Waists from.....50c to \$1.00
Shirt Waist Sets from.....10c to 35c
Belts Pins and Belt Buckles from.....5c to 25c
Latest Styles in Ladies Neck Wear.....5c to 50c a pair.
Ladies Hose from.....5c to 50c a pair.
Gents' Half Hose from.....5c to 50c a pair.
Children's Hose a Specialty.
Ladies Vests with and without Sleeves, from.....5c to 75c
Gents' Colored Merino and Fine Gauze Underwear at.....25c
Boys' Silver Gray Ribbed Underwear at.....25c
Children's Gauze Underwear at all prices.

Besides these bargains we can show you prints, cottons, outing flannels, ginghams, percales, laces and embroideries at prices that can compete with any firm in this city.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale by J. O. DOESBURG. Also a full line of Patent Medicines, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Spectacles, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Fine Cigars and choice lot of Perfumeries.

Glosing Out Sale

FOR CASH.

Entire stock of—

Clothing

Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, regardless of cost. Come for Bargains.

Jonkman & Dykema.

GO TO S. Reidsma, Brick Store west of Opera House, Eighth St. FOR CHEAP BEDROOM SUITS.

Handsome patterns, new styles \$10.00 and up. Very heavy carved. 24x30 plate, solid oak for only \$15.00.

THE FINEST SELECTIONS OF
Ingrain, Tapestry, Brussels and Moquettes
EVER EXHIBITED IN THE CITY.

Bicycles sold cheaper than any other place.

WALL PAPER, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC. IN GREAT QUANTITIES. EXAMINE MY STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.



RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S PILL

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$4.00 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale by J. O. DOESBURG. Also a full line of Patent Medicines, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Spectacles, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Fine Cigars, and choice lot of Perfumeries.

Bert Slagh,

Paper Hanging,
Calcing,
House Painting,
Inside Finishing.

I also sell wall paper at a remarkable low figure. Samples submitted and estimates given on all jobs.

Cor. College Avenue and Thirteenth St.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results.

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself, as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself."

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

SOLDIER BOYS TO MEET.

Fifteenth Michigan Infantry Will Have a Reunion at Monroe.

Monroe, Aug. 18.—The Fifteenth Michigan Infantry association will hold their reunion Wednesday, September 2, in this city. A large gathering of the officers and men of this regiment surviving is expected to be present to participate in this reunion. The citizens and ladies of the town are going to do their best to entertain the old veterans, as this regiment was organized at Monroe, and left this place for the field under command of the late Col. John M. Oliver, who afterwards was promoted and commanded a brigade with distinction in the great campaign and the march to the sea.

CONVENTION CALLED.

Michigan "Sound Money" Democrats to Meet in Lansing August 26.
Lansing, Mich., Aug. 17.—The bolting democrats of this state against the Chicago platform and ticket held a meeting Friday evening and issued a manifesto to Michigan democrats denouncing the Chicago convention, its platform and its ticket. A call was issued for a state convention to be held here August 26 to choose electors and put a state ticket in the field and to elect 28 delegates and 28 alternates to the national democratic party convention to be held at Indianapolis September 2.

PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Five Saw Their Way Out of the Sault Ste. Marie County Jail.

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 15.—Five prisoners escaped from the county jail here Friday morning. Some outside friends had passed in saws, with which they cut through the bars of the windows and got away before the guards knew what was going on. The prisoners were George McDonald, George True, James Doyle, W. Kink and R. Nedeau. They were all short term men except True, who was awaiting trial for larceny. The whole county is searching for the men.

Father Steals His Daughter.

St. Joseph, Aug. 15.—On June 11 Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Stevens left Ann Arbor on a tandem, for Rapid City, S. D., on their wedding tour. They arrived there two weeks ago to visit Mrs. Stevens' father, whom she had not seen for 15 years. The wedding tour has now ended sorrowfully for both. The father has hidden his daughter and sent the broken-hearted husband word that he is not satisfied with the match and proposed to keep his daughter at home.

Death of Obidiah Sackett.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 19.—Obidiah Sackett, known all over the United States as the "Yankee News Man," died Tuesday evening of old age, aged 77. The deceased was a native of Boston, and for years was manager of a lecture bureau, and managed Horace Greeley's first tour through the west. For the past 16 years he has resided in this city and conducted a news agency. The deceased leaves three sons. His estate is estimated at \$50,000.

Killed in a Runaway.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 17.—Frank E. Boyland, 40 years old, was killed in a runaway Sunday afternoon. The horse took fright by the transom bolt of the carriage dropping out, and in crossing the street car track Boyland was thrown upon his head, crushing his skull. He is a member of the A. O. H. and leaves a wife and seven children. He carried heavy insurance in Catholic associations.

A Ghastly Catch.

St. Joseph, Aug. 14.—Thursday afternoon a fisherman pulled up a clump of hair attached to a piece of scalp on his fishhook while fishing in the St. Joseph river. The hair is long and is supposed to be that of a woman who has either been murdered and anchored there or has floated down the river and caught on a snag. No woman is known to have been drowned.

Poisoned with Ice Cream.

Jackson, Aug. 18.—Many who ate ice cream at a picnic given by the Sunday school of the Maxon district at Clark's Lake are suffering from poisoning. The cream, sugar and eggs were mixed before leaving for the lake, and the milk, souring, generated a poison. A number are seriously ill, and the outcome is not yet apparent.

Polish Workmen Strike.

Manistee, Aug. 18.—Polish workmen at Peter's East Lake mill went on strike Monday morning against the reduction of ten per cent. in wages made Saturday. More than 500 men are thrown out of employment. Both sides are stubborn, and the outcome cannot be predicted. The cut in wages made reduced the common laborer's pay to 90 cents a day.

Killed on the Street.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 17.—Miss Minnie Hoagland, aged 35, was killed on Canal street Saturday evening. She had just stepped from a Bridge street car when she was struck in the back by a swiftly passing carriage. She was dead when picked up.

To Stunber for Four Weeks.

Lansing, Aug. 13.—Lyman L. Kilmer was placed under hypnotic influence by Santanelli Tuesday night, and an attempt is being made to induce sleep for 28 days by hypnosis. A former attempt failed because of the exceedingly hot weather.

Given His Freedom.

Lansing, Aug. 14.—James Bartholomew, sentenced from Kent county January 6, 1892, to Jackson prison for seven years for felonious assault, has been pardoned by Gov. Rich.

Van Buren County Battalion.

Paw Paw, Aug. 15.—The Van Buren county battalion held their annual reunion at Four Mile Lake Friday, and about 100 of the veterans were present and quite a number of citizens.

Sheep Killed by Lightning.

Schoolcraft, Aug. 13.—During a severe electrical storm here 36 sheep belonging to C. W. Brown were killed by a lightning bolt.

FULL OF INTEREST.

Paragraphs Brimming Over with News from Michigan Localities.

The corn crop of southern Michigan promises to be the largest ever grown. A project is on foot to establish one of the largest sanitariums in the state at Port Austin.

Dr. C. F. Farlin, of Adrian, was stricken with apoplexy while bathing and died within a few minutes.

Michigan spiritualists have formed a state organization with L. V. Moulton, of Grand Rapids, as president.

Lightning burst the ear drum of Dr. J. S. Neland at Battle Creek Monday, and he is unable to speak aloud or hear.

At Lake Linden the two-year-old son of Peter Roberts upset a pot of boiling lye upon himself, and died from his injuries.

A board of education favorable to continuing the study of German in ward schools was elected in Bay City the other day.

John Schetler, a farmer living at Birkett, five miles north of Dexter, was drowned near his home while bathing in the river.

A post office has been established at Nicholson, Shiawassee county, 12 miles northeast of Byron, with Joseph C. Nicholson as postmaster.

Miss Ina Cornell, a teacher attending the summer normal at Benzonia, was drowned while bathing in Crystal lake. Her home was at Joyfield.

All the orchards of Van Buren county are completely loaded with apples, but lots of the fruit will never be tended to, as the apples are bringing but 25 cents a barrel in some places.

The residence of Mrs. Jerry Mandigo, near Vicksburg, was struck by lightning during a storm. The bedsteads were torn to pieces, but the occupants slept on feather beds and were uninjured.

Dudley E. Waters, of Grand Rapids, is building in the cemetery one of the finest mausoleums in the United States at a cost of \$24,000. It will be an exact reproduction of the temple of Nika Aptoros, Wingless Victory, a beautiful little temple on the Acropolis of Athens.

THE RUSSELLS STILL LIVE.

But the Mystery of the Slashing is Not Yet Solved.

Owosso, Aug. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. George Russell, of Saginaw street, whose throats were cut so mysteriously last Friday, are still alive, and the indications are that they will both recover. The opinions of the people here are much divided as to who did the slashing and what were the actuating motives. There are some who think Mr. Russell's incoherent talk about a big black man is founded on facts. The immediate family connections believe there was foul play.

Fares Are Raised.

Detroit, Aug. 17.—Beginning at midnight Saturday the Citizens' Street Railway company returned to the old plan of selling six tickets for a quarter. For seven months and a half patrons have been getting eight tickets for 25 cents. The managers claim they have spent \$4,000,000 in putting in the best system of electric railways in the country, and they cannot get a fair return on the investment at the low rates. The Citizens' company controls about 90 miles of track, made up of 20 lines on the most important thoroughfares in the city.

Appointed Receiver.

Lansing, Aug. 15.—J. A. May has been appointed receiver for the Ingham county savings bank, which closed its doors last week. The appointee has been cashier of the bank for three years, and his appointment was asked for by a large number of depositors. He is confident that he will be able to close up the affairs of the bank and pay its depositors in full within a very short space of time. His bonds were fixed at \$25,000.

Nominated for Congress.

Reed City, Aug. 15.—After the 362d ballot the deadlock in the Eleventh district congressional convention was broken early Friday morning and W. S. Mesick, of Antrim county, was nominated, defeating Congressman Avery and four other candidates.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 15.—In the Fourth district E. L. Hamilton, of Niles, was nominated on the 342d ballot to succeed Henry F. Thomas.

Is Not Guilty.

Frankfort, Aug. 14.—No case in the history of Benzle county has attracted the attention of the people as at the trial of Mr. Thacker, who was once sentenced to Jackson for life, and whose second trial on the charge of poisoning his wife has just closed. The courtroom was packed to suffocation at every session of the court since the trial began, over two weeks ago.

Shot Himself.

Lansing, Aug. 14.—Lewis Whipple, a farmer 65 years of age, who recently came to Lansing from New York, committed suicide near this city by shooting himself in the head with a 32-caliber revolver. A letter was found in the man's pocket, which disproved the theory of murder which was at first conceived.

University of Chicago Wins.

Benton Harbor, Aug. 17.—The Benton Harbor Blues were defeated Saturday by the University of Chicago. This is the second game lost by the Blues this season. Score, 23 to 9. The score was 3 to 3 in the third inning, when the university waxed warm and made good counts.

Killed in a Mine.

Ishpeming, Aug. 15.—John Menapas and Jens Kumpola were instantly killed and badly mangled by a premature blast in the Lake Superior mine, and Matti Franklin received fatal injuries from a fall of 70 feet in the same mine.

Died of His Injuries.

Elsie, Aug. 14.—On August 3 Bradley Abels, an old pioneer living west of here, was accidentally shot by a rifle in the hands of some young men. He died Wednesday morning, never having regained consciousness.

"PLUGINE" \$1.00

You get the puncture and Plugine does the rest. You ride right on, you never know that you have had a puncture. Thorns, Nails and Tacks are no longer the dread of your life.

PLUGINE only adds six ounces to the weight of the Machine.

FOR SALE BY
KANTERS BROS.

A. C. Rinck & Co.,

....Dealers in....

FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

Bargains in LACE and CHENILLE CURTAINS, Window Shades, Baby Cabs Wall Paper

Easy Chairs, Writing Desks, Upholstered Rockers, Parlor Suits, Hanging Lamps, Water Colors, Landscapes, Ensls, Etc., Etc.

RINCK & CO., HOLLAND.

THE PLOWS

made by the
Oliver Chilled Plow Works,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Are The Best On Earth.



Among them are the Nos. 98 and 99, Wood and Steel Beam Plows, fitted with non-breakable steel standards. Also the celebrated No. 40 and similar patterns. Look out for imitations and Buy Only Of The Regular OLIVER Agents.



For Right Prices

On Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, call upon

Evart Takken,

N. RIVER ST.

Also Paints, Oils, Brushes, Varnishes, Lime, Cement, Hair, Stucco and Builders Hardware.

Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Estimates given.

SEEDS!

I have constantly on hand at my store and elevator on 8th Street a full stock of Medium Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike Clover, Alfalfa Clover, White Clover, Timothy Seed, at Wholesale and Retail. Also Flour Feed and Grain of all kinds. Choice Timothy Hay 65c a 100 Mixed Hay 55c. Prairie hay 50c.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

W. H. Beach

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a gentleman. The druggist handed him a bottle of Dr. Williams' Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

It not only is so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go.

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
CHASE'S BARLEY MALT WHISKY.
Absolutely Pure
RECOMMENDED AND ENDORSED BY THE LEADING PHYSICIANS & CHEMISTS AS THE FINEST STIMULANT AND TONIC FOR MEDICINAL & FAMILY USE.
FOR MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA AND WEAK LUNGS IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR SALE BY
Blom & Nichols, Holland Mich

For LAMPS and Wedding Goods

—CALL ON—
Paul A. Stekete.

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY.
Made a Well Man of Me.
1st Day. 15th Day. THE GREAT 30th Day.

FRENCH REMEDY.

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Buider and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by Martain & Hulings.

Holland City News.

SAURDAY, August 22.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

Republican Nominations.

For President
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President
GARRET A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

State Ticket.

For Governor—HAZEN S. PINGREE
of Wayne.
For Lieutenant Governor—THOMAS
B. DUNSTAN, of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—WASHINGTON
GARDNER, of Calhoun.
For State Treasurer—GEORGE A.
STEEL, of Clinton.
For Auditor General—ROSCOE D.
DIX, of Berrien.
For Attorney General—FRED A.
MAYNARD, of Kent.
For Commissioner of State Land Of-
fice—WILLIAM A. FRENCH,
of Presque Isle.
For Supt. of Public Instruction—J.
E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.
For Member State Board of Education
—J. W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress, Fifth District—
WILLIAM A. SMITH,
of Grand Rapids.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, Twenty-third District—
ISAAC MARSILJE.
For Representative, First District—
ISAAC MARSILJE.
For Representative, Second District—
ROBERT ALWARD.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate—J. V. B. GOODRICH.
For Sheriff—F. VAN BY.
For Clerk—C. K. HOTT.
For Register—F. BRUSSE.
For Treasurer—E. LYNN.
For Prosecuting Attorney—A. VISSCHER.
For Cir. Ct. Com.—G. E. KOLLEN, L. P. ERNST.
For Coroners—J. MASTENBROEK, O. E.
YATES.
For Surveyor—E. H. PECK.

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

During the present campaign and the discussion of the financial problem the working classes are being put on their mettle. It is an opportunity for them to assert themselves. They should not think of making a dollar smaller, but rather make its going powers go as far as possible. If the government can make money by issuing paper money, all right and good, but it is another proposition to see the rich silver miners make the difference between \$1 and 53 cents, at the expense of the laboring classes.

Four years ago, in 1892, when we were enjoying prosperity, when the farmers were getting fair prices for their products, when factories and mills were paying fair wages and declaring fair dividends, we were told that everything was too high, owing to a protective tariff, and that prices ought to and would come down with a change of administration and political parties. Well, prices did come down, didn't they. And now we are told, by these same men, that it is by very reason of these low prices that we are suffering to-day. In 1892 they told us that a revenue tariff, such as they proposed, would reduce prices. Now they are reduced, and they tell us that it wasn't their tariff at all (Wilson bill) that caused the reduction, but something else. When were they deceiving us?

Every now and then this country passes through a political as well as a financial crisis. Four years ago we had the great economical problem of the tariff on our hands, and the effects of that election are still being felt by all classes, especially the farmer and the workmen. Where is there to-day a Democrat who can point with pride and satisfaction to what his party has accomplished during the past three years? There is none, and instead of apologizing for the misery entailed upon the people and applying the right remedy a new issue has been sprung—free silver. The men who induced you four years ago to vote for a change, knew they couldn't face the American people on their record of the past three years, and hence they trumped up this "new gospel" of the unlimited coinage of all the silver the world produces.

This country has been on a gold basis since 1873, and there is nothing so little understood, or so poorly understood, as this simple proposition. What is a gold basis? Since 1873 the standard of values under the laws of this country has been the gold dollar. So has the standard for England, for France, Great Britain, Germany and Holland, for Russia and for all of the great commercial and industrial nations of the earth. It is the accumulated wisdom of the successful people of this globe in every country which has been pre-eminent in the advancement along the lines of prosperity, that has forced all of these countries on a gold basis, and in all of them the gold dollar is the standard of values. The standard having been once de-

TERMINED and FIXED, Uncle Sam has next favored and adopted bimetalism, that is, the use of both gold and silver. During the past twenty years our government under the Bland-Allison law and the much abused Sherman law has coined hundreds of millions of silver dollars, so that now we have a silver circulation of \$500,000,000. And the beauty of it all is, that every one of these dollars is worth 100 cents in gold, because the government keeps a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 as a guarantee fund, just like a bank keeps a certain amount of funds on hand to meet the demands of its depositors.

The reason why the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted in 1834 is plain. It was then thought it represented the relative market value of the two metals. This reason does not now suit. It is known that the relative market value is nearer 32 to 1; and no one supposes that the free coinage of silver at the same ratio will make the market value of silver bear any different relation to the market value of gold than it does now. If it would, the great object of the free coinage advocates would be lost. They want cheap money so as to raise prices. But if this is their object why use silver at all? Why not declare in favor of irredeemable paper money? This would be much cheaper than silver. It is also much easier to carry around. Everybody prefers paper money to either silver or gold, if only its value can be made equal to that of the metals. And if the government can make a good dollar out of silver worth in the market but 53 cents, it can make a good dollar out of paper alone. If the government stamp is to be relied on for half the value of money, why not for the whole? This view was adopted by the old greenbackers, and is held by many Populists and others to-day. Why then was it not adopted by the Chicago convention? Simply to secure the support of the silver mine owners. A convention, one of whose chief boasts was its antagonism to all monopolies and all special favors to individuals, adopted a platform making the government put its stamp on silver bullion, and so attempting to make it worth very much more than it was before. If this is not legislation in favor of a class there can be no such legislation. If legislation in favor of manufacturers is to be denounced as legislation in favor of a class, then legislation in favor of silver owners must come under the same head.—Free Press.

Not all politicians are bad, and people should not so consider them. The question is not who is to be on top, but what is to become of our country. Let us realize what this means, and try to keep the country true to the instincts of the people. We do not want and will not tolerate socialism and anarchy in this country. Society has been poisoned with these elements, and it is this class that has come to demand of the honest laboring man and the man who by frugality has provided a little home for his family, that they give half of their possessions and rights to them. They wish to repudiate contracts, have an insufficient dollar and deprive the poor man of what rights he now enjoys. Every man can figure this question out for himself if he but stops to think about it. They would offer us 53 cents in silver and try to make us believe it was a dollar. A merchant might as well cut his yardstick in two and tell you one piece was still a yard. Our people are a reading, studying kind, and they will work out this question properly for themselves, AND THEN VOTE.—Wanamaker.

For a hundred years we have had a national judiciary that has been the pride and the boast of every true American. It has been the bulwark of the constitution and the union. It has stood like a rock against the passion of the multitude on the one hand and the encroachments of power on the other. It has preserved liberty and rebuked license, and like a central sun has held in equipoise the centrifugal and centrifugal forces of popular government. All the world over it has been the most admired part of our constitution, and a chief instrumentality in preserving the union of the states. When a large and determined party in the country has therefore expressed its hostility to a co-ordinate branch of the government and would destroy the balance wheel of the constitution, it is time that patriots of whatever name should rise in their power and overwhelm it. The camp of the popocrat and populist is no place for patriots to train in. The constitution as it is should suffice for them, and that party is greatly to be feared whose purposes can only be accomplished by breaking down or changing that constitution.—Times-Herald.

To-day Senators Stewart and Jones want free silver. In 1874 they denounced a free coinage bill as an attempt to reduce the value of the workman's dollar. This was before they were loaded down with silver mining stock. Better for their standing in the national history had they stood fast to the honest dollar they advocated at that time.

Free trade, free silver, free soup!

Are these old Greenbackers who are now rallying around the Free Silver standard, the same fellows who in 1876, in their Indianapolis platform declared for "the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement," and who vehemently protested "against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress, in taxation, an already overburdened people?" If they be the same, they are in strange company now.

Four years ago I was told by one of my bosses—said an employe in one of our factories the other day—that if I voted his ticket there was no question but what my wages could be raised. I believed him, and voted that way. Since then I've had a cut three times, and am threatened with the fourth. You wait until next November, and you'll hear something drop.

The American people when they come to understand the Free Silver agitation and who they are that are back of it will never vote to give to the rich owners of the silver mines an annual bounty of some \$30,000,000 at the expense of the honor, the integrity, the business, and the labor of the country.

Mr. New Bryan's New York speech has fallen flat upon the country, and he realizes it keenly. As a matter of precaution his managers now keep him out of Maine.

Personal Mention.

The Misses Maud and Mae Souter have returned from a visit with friends in Fennville.

Mrs. A. Vennema is recovering slowly from a serious illness.

Miss Minnie Kramer has returned from a week's visit to Chicago, accompanied by her niece Mamie Doesburg.

John Van der Veen left Friday evening for a trip to Chicago, Milwaukee and Waupun, Wis.

Mrs. Rev. H. Harmeling returned Friday evening per steamer for Waupun, Wis.

Simon Bos, clerk of the steamer Bon Ami, was here Saturday. Mr. Bos reports a very successful season, the steamer not having missed a single trip.

Miss Kate Pfanstiehl has returned from Big Rapids where she has pursued a normal course at the Ferris Industrial school.

Miss Mary Karssen has returned from a two weeks visit at Macatawa Park and Grand Rapids.

Dr. Mabbs was in Allegan Wednesday.

Miss Rena Winter has returned from Grand Rapids where she has pursued kindergarten studies for six weeks.

Peter Gunst attended the re-union of the 2nd Mich. Inf., at Detroit this week.

Miss Minnie Abrahams of Kalamazoo will spend the coming week with Miss Gertie Pessink.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brockmeier returned to Freeport, Ill., on Monday, after spending some time with the family of J. W. Bosman.

Miss Mamie Bosman is visiting in Grand Rapids, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Toot.

Misses Louise Luikens and Annie De Young of Grand Haven are visiting the Misses Borgman and other friends.

Dr. John Van de Roovaart and his sister Maud will leave to-morrow morning for their home in Chicago after a month's sojourn in this city.

Ex-mayor Roach of Chicago was a guest at Jenison Park hotel last Sunday.

Geo. Hanmer of the firm of George Browning & Co., commission merchants, at Chicago, was the guest of W. P. Scott on Wednesday.

Miss Anna L. Mulder is visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. Schram at Grand Rapids for a week.

Mrs. E. A. Beekman and daughter Marguerite are spending a week at Chicago.

Mrs. C. Roos is visiting relatives at Chicago.

Jno. Mieras of Grand Haven is visiting C. Blom Sr. and family.

Miss Julia C. Van Raalte is expected to return from a visit at Fairview, Ill., to-morrow.

W. G. Van Dyke and Louis Schoon are in Chicago on business.

S. Reidsema and wife spent two days in Chicago this week. He brought with him a fine lady's wheel.

Geo. Gee and family returned to Grand Rapids, their former home, last week.

Miss Louise Labarb of Rosland, Ill. returned home last night after spending a few weeks with relatives and friends here.

J. Van Putten was at Bass River Monday.

Charles Knoofhuizen returned to Fowlerville, this state, yesterday, where he will serve his third term as principal of the schools there.

M. Van Duine and family of Kalamazoo spent yesterday in this city and at the resorts.

Miss Lena Glerum of Grand Haven, and Miss Nellie Glerum of Zeeland, are the guests of G. J. A. Pessink and family.

Miss Nella Pfanstiehl returned Tuesday evening from a five weeks' visit with Rev. and Mrs. M. Flipse at Passaic, N. J. She also visited the Niagara Falls and other points of interest and spent a few days with Dr. and Mrs. J. R. McCracken at Havana, Ohio.

Miss Anna M. Pfanstiehl returned Wednesday from a six weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Waite at Old Mission, this state.

Will Dehn expects to leave next Tuesday for Welton Junction, Iowa, where he will teach his third term in the college there.

S. Sprletama, wife and daughter, are visiting the family of Jacob Van Rheenen at Eaglewood, Ill.

The family of A. Van Putten are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. Nyland of Grand Haven.

Miss Alvena Breyman returned Thursday from a visit with her sister in Milwaukee.

Mrs. John Keeve and two children are the guests of the family of John Ver Schure.

Mrs. Ed Slooter and children are visiting her parents at Grand Haven.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Van den Berg of Overisel have returned from a western trip.

Mrs. A. LeFebre has been visiting with friends in Grand Haven and Muskegon.

Mrs. P. F. Oostema of Chicago is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts on 13th street.

Rev. and Mrs. Harry Kremers are spending a few days in Grand Haven, prior to their return to Clyde, Minn.

Miss Mate Tubbs of Lyons, this state, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lou Van Drezer.

The condition of ex-postmaster Wm Verbeek, who has been seriously indisposed, is slightly improved.

Dr. Wm. Zwemer of Milwaukee was in the city this week, visiting his old friends.

Mr. Streeter of Allegan was in town Friday. He had just returned from a visit to North Dakota, where he has two sons in the banking business.

The National convention of Republican clubs will be held at Milwaukee, commencing next Tuesday, August 25th, and continue three days. The program includes addresses by our candidates McKinley and Hobart, and Mark Hanna, chairman of the National Republican committee, will participate in the deliberations of the convention. An effort will be made to secure the holding of the next National League convention at Detroit and it is therefore desired that Michigan shall be largely represented at the convention in order to do effective work in behalf of Detroit as the next convention city. The members of the Advisory Council are Geo. Clapperton of Grand Rapids, Grant Fellows of Hudsonville, Homer Warren of Detroit, G. J. Diekema of this city, Chase S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie, John F. McKinlay, of Detroit, and John W. Burk of Coldwater.

The Chicago Record of Aug. 17, has an extended article, headed "The Dutch to Celebrate." It refers to the organization of the Holland Semi-Centennial Commission and the preparation that will soon be set on foot for a proper commemoration of the founding of this city, and the influx of the Holland emigration in the west, fifty years ago. The writer gives a graphic account of the early emigrants; their coming to America, and the causes leading thereto; how the Indians sheltered the colonists; the formation of the "Volksvergadering," and the way the early pioneers managed to subsist, etc. Many interesting particulars which will tend towards making the great event of next year a success are furnished the Record's readers. All in all the account in Monday's issue of the affairs in Holland is worthy of a careful perusal. On the whole it is quite accurate. At a later date we may refer to this article more fully.

The Democratic city caucus was held at the office of Isaac Fairbanks last night and the following delegation will go to Grand Haven to-morrow: First ward—Henry Van Ry, A. Hellenthal, P. Van den Tak, Fritz Jonkman, and Tim Smith; 2nd ward—Isaac Goldman, W. R. Billings and Jacob De Feyter; 3rd ward—James De Young, Johannes Dykema, Wm. O. Van Eyck, Henry Van der Ploeg, and M. G. Manting; 4th ward—Geo. P. Hummer, J. G. Van Putten and J. G. Van Aalsburg; 5th ward—A. Balgooyen. The delegates go un-instructed.

News \$1.00 a year.

More Bonanzas Next Week

At the hustling
—DRY GOODS STORE—
of

John Vandersluis,

THE NEW FALL GOODS ARE BEING PICKED UP
WITH A RUSH.

Never before has Holland seen such a display of Dry Goods
as are now being received at this store.

Every available inch of room is being utilized to display NEW
GOODS.

A beautiful line of new Plaids, the 10c kind,
just the thing for childrens school dresses,
go next week for6c

An elegant line of cotton Wash Goods,
all the latest designs at 6c and7c

Special in Fur Boas

We've just received direct from importers a large stock of
Feather Boas just the thing for the coming cool weather.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Long Feather Boas, the 85c kind,
next week50c
Another line very fine with white tips,
worth \$1.75 next week\$1 25
A line of Curly Boas, very good imitation of
genuine Ostrich feather, reg. \$3 next week\$2 00

These prices positively for next week only.
Yours for New Goods,

John Vandersluis.

N. B. We still keep harping on Black Dress Goods, be-
cause we know we're right on them.

All at . Greatly Reduced Prices

All our Summer Clothing must be
sold. Nothing will be packed away.
Everything will be sold at prices that
must sell the goods.

Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing

The Best in the City.

To make room and get money for
our Fall and Winter Goods.

Prices marked way down in our
Shoe department, also in our Gents
furnishing department. Give us a call.

LOKKER & RUTGERS

COLUMBIA BUILDING, EIGHTH ST.

P. S. Bicycles sold or rented.

Wanted.

A good, strong, general servant.
Apply to Mrs. H. G. Birchby, Elev-
enth street.

We aim to dispense the finest Soda
in the city. Bangs sells Drugs. Next
door to Bosman Bros. 26-11

The finest line of Pocket Books ever
brought to this city, to be seen at Ste-
venson's jewelry store.

A high liver with a torpid liver will
not be a long liver. Correct the liver
with De Witt's Little Early Risers,
little pills that cure dyspepsia and
constipation.

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no
scar. Burning, scaly skin eruption
quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Ha-
zel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds,
old sores, it is magical in effect.
Always cures piles.

LAWRENCE KRAMER

FARMER'S EGG BASKET

The McKinley Law Checked Im-
portation and Gave a
Home Market.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

The Canadian Farmer Has Protection
but the American Farmer
Has None.

There is no reason why Canada, Mexico, China, or any other country should supply the United States with a single egg. Canada does not buy a single egg from us, and there is no reason why we should buy from her. When we do, the American farmer loses the benefit of part of his natural monopoly.

The purpose of this article is to show by a few figures the benefit which the American farmer derived from the McKinley law; not merely because the law stopped imports from other countries, but because under that law he received an average of 15 cents a dozen for his eggs all the year around. Under the present Wilson-Gorman bill, he hardly averages 5 cents a dozen; and the people could better afford to pay 15 cents a dozen in 1892, than they can 5 cents a dozen in 1896.

From 1883 to 1890, there was no tariff upon eggs. The Canadian farmer could send his eggs across the line from Maine to California, Mexico, China, France, Germany and other countries supplied us with 15,500,000 dozens of eggs, annually, on the average. We paid every year to the foreign farmer on this single product alone, at 15 cents a dozen, \$2,325,000. This importation of over 1,000,000 dozen a month or 50,000 dozen a day was felt, in the way of competition, by our farmers chiefly in the large cities; but when New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and many other markets are supplied with eggs, shipped at cheap rates of transportation by water, how can the farmer expect to compete who has to ship his eggs by rail?

The following statement shows importations of eggs, by countries, the year before the McKinley tariff went into effect, for the year ending June 30, 1889:

Countries.	Dozens.	Value.
Austria-Hungary	1,528	\$382
Belgium	215,194	\$3,223
China	120,300	4,425
Denmark	74,892	11,890
France	140	99
Germany	73,355	14,119
England	4,914	897
Scotland	4,100	820
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	3,637,222	481,000
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Idaho, Territory	11,731,864	1,864,020
British Columbia	475	86
Hong Kong	15,219	780
Italy	12,468	2,078
Japan	18,307	6
Mexico	15,219	2,380
Netherlands	500	70
Cuba	10,503	154
Turkey in Africa	5	6
Total	15,918,808	\$2,418,970

The next table shows the points at which these eggs were received:

AMERICA PORTS OF ENTRY FOR EGGS.	Dozens.	Value.
Port.		
Aroostook, Maine	1,858	\$277
Bangor, Maine	546,828	68,142
Bath, Maine	385	35
Boston and Charleston	1,938,267	270,800
Buffalo, N. Y.	6,740,949	920,020
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	9,400	1,347
Champlain, N. Y.	829,894	125,003
Corpus Christi, Texas	32	4
Cuyahoga, O.	1,563	154
Detroit, Mich.	457,939	54,814
Genesee, N. Y.	735	104
Groton, Mass.	15,783	2,342
Huron, Mich.	11,777	1,415
Key West, Fla.	1,563	154
Marblehead, Mass.	1,729	204
New London, Conn.	316	32
New York, N. Y.	392,469	63,845
Niagara, N. Y.	1,412,963	240,880
Oswego, N. Y.	1,020,269	141,231
Oswego, N. Y.	25	6
Paso del Norte, Texas and New Mexico	18,535	2,370
Pasamunquod, Maine	1,122,538	188,151
Philadelphia, Pa.	9	0
Portland and Falmouth, Maine	2,081	382
Portsmouth, N. H.	164	18
Providence, R. I.	20	6
Puget Sound, Wash.	975	86
Salem and Beverly, Mass.	4,134	563
Sandusky, O.	720	92
San Francisco, Cal.	126,300	4,425
Superior, Mich.	7,764	1,182
Vermont	2,256,070	377,407
Waldenborough, Me.	3,394	495
Willamette, Or.	10,516	507
All other customs districts	1,255	211
Total	15,918,808	\$2,418,970

It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by water from Canada.

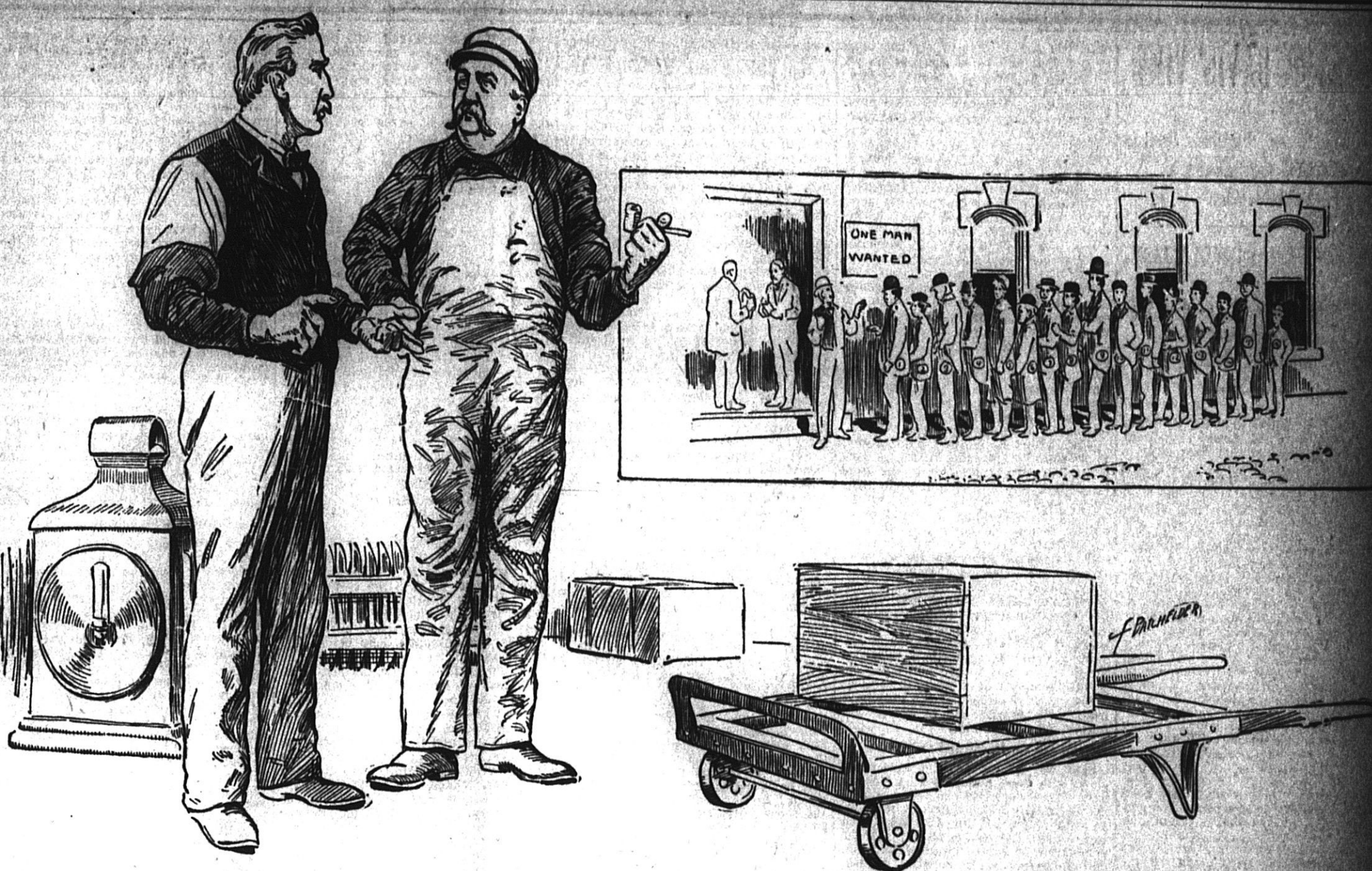
The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law went into effect October 1, 1890. During the year ending June 30, 1890, we imported nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs less than in the year previous, when there was no protection. The importation of eggs steadily decreased until the repeal of the McKinley law in 1894, so that instead of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs being brought into this country, as heretofore, in 1890-1 we imported 3,000,000 dozen; 4,000,000 in 1891-2; 3,000,000 in 1892-3; 1,700,000 in 1893-4. By 1894 nearly \$2,000,000 had been taken from the pockets of the American farmer.

The following table shows the importations of eggs since 1883:

Year ending June 30.	Dozens.	Value.
1883	15,270,065	\$2,067,604
1884	16,487,294	2,677,630
1885	16,098,450	2,476,072
1886	16,092,583	2,178,451
1887	13,388,054	1,982,206
1888	15,642,861	2,312,478
1889	15,918,808	2,418,970
1890	15,082,796	2,074,912
1891	14,232,045	1,918,505
1892	4,183,402	622,240
1893	3,295,842	362,617
1894	1,791,430	190,536
1895	2,700,411	324,133

Under Free Trade.
Protected, October 6, 1890, at 5 cents per dozen.
Gorman Re Tariff.

During the last year of the McKinley tariff the only eggs we bought were from Canada, and from China for the Chinese. We bought none whatever from European countries, as before. Even at 5 cents a dozen the tariff would not be any too high. It simply made a difference to the countries across the Ocean, or places in Canada, far from the shipping points.



What does all this talk about sixteen to one mean?
It means that free coinage of silver will ruin business and close the workshops so that when there is a job for one man there will be sixteen men out of work applying for it.

If the McKinley law had been left alone, the American farmer in 1895-6 would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market. The farmer's wife would have felt encouraged to increase her stock of poultry, on which she depended for pin money to clothe herself and her children. When the McKinley law was repealed and the tariff on eggs reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents a dozen, importation increased 1,000,000 dozen in one year, at an increased price of \$125,000. Unless the American farmer can see it to be his interest to vote for McKinley and the restoration of a proper duty on eggs, the Canadian and other foreign farmers will soon again ship us 16,000,000 dozen a year and the price of domestic eggs will continue to decline, as they have done for the last two years.

Question. Why Should Democrats Legislate in favor of the Canadian as against the American Farmer?

The American farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if he had no tariff on American eggs. There are only a few large cities there, and they are near to the Canadian cheap farms. The half-a-dozen small markets in Canada have a total population only one-quarter as large as that of the city of New York. A few election districts in the city of New York, or a better market for American eggs than the whole of Canada. Yet Canada imposes a duty of 5 cents a dozen on our eggs, while we impose a duty of only 3 cents a dozen on her eggs.

The Canadians have protection, but under the Wilson bill we have not.

A Pointer for Farmers.

I remember one instance that bears particularly upon this question that came to me today as I sat here, and that was this: My father came from the New England states upon this prairie in 1837. He told me this instance once: That after sowing a crop of wheat by hand, cutting it with the cradle, binding it with the sickle, and threshing it with the ball upon the floor, he put it up in a wagon and drove it to this city of Milwaukee, ninety-six miles away, and sold it here for 46 cents a bushel. This was in the '50s, and silver then was \$1.30 an ounce. Now tell the silver men to explain to you how it was that in the early '50s wheat was 46 cents a bushel, and silver \$1.30 an ounce, if the price of silver always carries with it the price of wheat. And when he hears and haws, say to him: "It is not only confined to wheat, but to other commodity you took up with silver, cotton; and tell him that for the four years ending in 1845 cotton in the city of New York averaged only 7 cents a pound; and that for the four years ending in 1894 the same class averaged 8 cents a pound. Tell him to explain that to you. That was when we had free coinage and silver was then \$1.30 an ounce. He cannot explain it. That one illustration, my friends, utterly destroys the whole silver heresy.—Congressman Fowler of New Jersey.

What Stewart Thought in 1894.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in Congress February 11, 1874, in which he said:

Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. The farmers will then know how to measure the difference in price between his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool. The wheat will be measured by the same standard—gold—in Illinois as it is in Liverpool and any man can figure it up. But now it is a mystery; the whole subject of finance is a mystery, and what do we see every day? We see those who devote their attention to it making large fortunes out of this mystery.

Let us do as all the people of the world have been doing from the beginning—measure our values by gold, adopt the standard that all can understand, and get rid of this mystery.

Mr. Logan—What does the senator want?

Mr. Stewart—I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemed in gold, no paper money the value of which is not ascertained, no paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate with it. Who pays for this gold board? Who pays these immense fortunes? How is it that millions and millions can be rolled up annually there? Did anybody ever calculate who paid for it? It comes out of the producers. How do these men exist? By the attitude which your depreciated currency gives to speculation and nothing else.

Persons who are speculating in your depreciated currency are making the money, and they will continue to make it so long as you have a depreciated currency.

If the farmers would get rich they have got to become skilled in this fluctuating currency and make corners and manipulate the market, and if they do that they cannot farm.—(Congressional Record forty-third Congress, first session, vol. 2, p. 1392.)

THE MORTGAGED FARM

Payment of Debts in Debased Currency Means Practically
Repudiation.

A NEBRASKA FARMER ANSWERED

Fallacy of What is Considered the
Strongest Free Trade
Argument.

The following letter is one of many that are daily received by the Times-Herald. It is supposed to contain the strongest free silver argument that can be addressed to the farmer, and it is used by the free silver orators with immense assurance of its success:

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3.—To the Editor: My land is encumbered by a mortgage of \$1000, payable in lawful money November 1, 1897. I must pay this debt with the products of my farm. Under ordinary circumstances I will be able to raise 1000 bushels of wheat next year. If there is no change in our financial system, this wheat, at 50 cents per bushel, will pay half the debt. When the value of a silver dollar is reduced to 50 cents by free coinage of silver, the value of my wheat, without any change in its value, will be worth a 50-cent dollar. With free coinage of silver I shall, therefore, be able to pay the entire debt with the 1000 bushels of wheat. The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since 1897. I have obeyed the law of my country and have the gold standard and shall obey them under a silver standard. The opponents of free coinage of silver are appealing to the laborers, the creditors and policy holders to protect their own personal interests. If I should fail to look out for my own interests who will do so for me? Is there any reason why I should not vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver? Very respectfully, J. W. Binger.

The answer is not far to seek.

When this farmer borrowed the money it was the equivalent of \$1000 in gold. It was the same as if he had received it all in gold \$20 pieces. He could have had it that way if he so desired. Perhaps he did, for many such loans have been made. When he expended it he got \$1000 in gold equivalent. He probably improved his farm to that extent or bought stock or machinery. In whatever way he used it, unless he valued it up and squandered it, he got value received. The borrowing and lending was a business transaction and the borrower used the money to promote his business interests.

At no time since that mortgage was executed, for few mortgages run over five years without renewal, would a thousand bushels of wheat have paid it. Suppose we had borrowed the money from a neighboring farmer more prosperous than he. That neighbor would probably have to carry something like two thousand bushels of wheat to town, sell it for a thousand dollars, get the money and hand it over to his friend. There have been in the past thousands of such transactions. In fact, in every farming community there are a few farmers more thrifty and of better business qualifications than the others, who always have money to lend out of their savings. They get the money from the products of their farms, but they are not loaning those products. They are loaning the money, and since 1879 it has been gold or its equivalent. Why should they not have the same kind of money in repayment?

Is it any wonder that the advocates of unlimited free coinage are charged with dishonesty and that silver is called dishonest money, when by the passage of a law a thousand and 50-cent dollars will be sufficient to discharge a debt of a thousand 100-cent dollars? Such a law amounts to the repudiation of one-half the debt obligations of all the debtors in the United States.

When Mr. Binger in the above letter says, "The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the money," he must remember, if he is stating what is true, that the "burden" is not alone upon him, but upon every other business man who has borrowed money. Merchants and manufacturers feel the same stress of the hard times as the farmers do. It is not because they borrowed gold and have to repay gold that the burden is greater, but that their earnings and assets have not turned out as they hoped and expected. Competition and overproduction have affected the whole world, but repudiation is not the proper cure for it. Honesty is the best policy—as a policy, merely, without reference to its moral quality—for nations as well as for individuals.

viduals. A man who has repudiated his debts is never trusted again and is regarded with contempt by all his neighbors. And so is a nation.

A free-coinage law is repudiation, and that it is understood in that sense is indicated by such letters as the above. For if under free coinage the silver dollar is to appreciate to the value of a gold dollar how will the farmer get more of them for his thousand bushels of wheat? How can he pay his debt any easier than he can now?

No, it is repudiation the silver men want, and repudiation is dishonor.—Chicago Times-Herald.

VALUES DECREASED.

Prices of Live Stock Under Republican and Democratic Rule.

When we resumed specie payment in 1879 our domestic animals, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine were valued at \$1,445,423,002. During the ensuing six years, until the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884, the values increased to \$2,467,808,924.

A gain during six years of Democratic rule of \$1,022,445,862. During the ensuing four years, until the election of Mr. Harrison in 1888, values decreased from \$2,467,808,924 to \$2,469,043,418.

A loss during four years of Democratic rule of \$58,235,506. During the ensuing four years, until the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, values again increased from \$2,469,043,418 to \$2,461,755,998.

A gain during four years of Republican rule of \$52,712,280. During the last two years, under the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, and under proposed and accomplished free trade and sweeping tariff reductions, values again decreased from (1893) \$2,468,500,081 to \$2,461,755,998.

The enormous loss in two years of Democratic rule of \$66,000,375.

Cheap Dollars.

Everything is cheap or dear according to what we have to pay for it. Sugar is cheap at 5 cents a pound, but would be dear at 10 cents.

A cheap dollar, therefore, is one that the merchant buys with less goods than he would have to give for a dearer dollar. If a merchant now gives twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the dollar which he gets is a 200-cent dollar; and if the 200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar and ought to be replaced by a 100-cent dollar, worth only half as much; in that case, the merchant will give only half as much sugar for the cheaper dollar as he now gives for the dishonest 200-cent dollar. This is clear, is it not? This is precisely what "cheap money" means.

Is this what the farmer and the workman really want?

Apply this illustration to labor, if you please. The workman buys dollars with labor. Does he want a cheap dollar, for which the merchant will give only ten pounds of sugar? Or does he want a 200-cent dollar, for which the merchant will give twenty pounds of sugar? Cheap dollars would cut his wages in half. He surely does not want that.

"Oh, no," says the workman, "that is not what I want; but, if dollars were cheap, I would get twice as many of them for a day's work."

Would you, indeed? Not on your life. Free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, is simply a scheme to reduce your wages without your knowing it or having an excuse for striking.

What good would it do you to get twice as many dollars for a day's work if \$2 would buy no more sugar, and no more of anything else, than \$1 will now buy? Besides, if prices go up, under free coinage, as they will—we admit that—does not the workman know that the first thing to go up will be rents, the next thing will be food and clothing, and the last thing will be labor? Under free coinage, instead of being better off, the workman would be worse off than he is now.

Think this over, and see what it all means to you and to your little family.—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

A Question for Farmers.

If the volume of silver money controls prices, as the free coiners would have us believe that it does, so that the more silver coin there is in circulation, the higher is the price of wheat, and the lower the price of wheat; then will some farmer, who believes in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, answer the question:

How did it happen that wheat was lower in price in 1894 than ever before, while the amount of coined silver in the world was greater than ever before?—Illinois State Journal.

FIGURES FOR FARMERS

Arithmetic for Wheat Growers
Which Neglects Tax and Interest Considerations.

A FREE SILVER MATHEMATICIAN.

Silver Accountants Concede Double
Expense in Mexico and Assume Equal Profits.

Warren, Minn., Aug. 6.—To the Editor: I enclose comparative slips circulated by an advocate of free silver, which subject I would like your opinion on. It, of course, is intended to catch the farmer who raises wheat, and deductions of this kind have had their influence in this district, which is largely wheat growing.

I would like the going wages in Mexico and the rates of interest in countries on a silver basis as compared with the gold standard countries. L. Lamberson.

The first slip professes to show the net profit to a farmer of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in the United States:

5000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel.....\$2,500
Expenses.....1,000
Freight.....800
Interest.....200
Taxes.....40
Total.....2,000

Assumed net profit to American farmer.....\$700

The second slip makes a similar statement of the assumed profits of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in Mexico:

5000 bushels, at \$1.12 per bushel.....\$5,600
Expenses.....2,000
Freight.....800
Interest.....200
Taxes.....40
Total.....3,600

Assumed net profit to Mexican farmer.....\$2,000

Reduced to gold.....1,280

As this assumed profit would be in silver and the wheat would have to be sold upon the gold standard, this skillful accountant reduces this to gold, making the net profit to the Mexican farmer \$1280. But to produce this result this accommodating accountant, while conceding that the expense of raising the wheat would be twice as many silver dollars as in the United States, assumes that the profit on it would be the same number of silver dollars as in the United States. At a matter of fact the freight rates in Mexico are higher, expressed in the gold standard than in the United States, but assuming that they are the same, the American railroad companies, as soon as they cross the border, require twice as many Mexican dollars to pay a given freight rate as they require of American dollars on American territory, so that the freight rate in Mexico would be \$1000 instead of \$800, as our free silver accountant states it.

Moreover, interest rates are higher in Mexico than in the United States, if paid in Mexican silver dollars, and moreover the interest would have to be paid over twice the number of silver dollars borrowed by the American farmer, so that even supposing the rates of interest to be the same, the amount of interest would be double, raising it from \$200 to \$400. Moreover, the equivalent of \$40 taxes paid by the American farmer would be \$80 in Mexican dollars, so that the account of the Mexican farmer, thus corrected, would stand as follows:

5000 bushels at \$1.12 per bushel.....\$5,600
Expense.....2,000
Freight.....800
Interest.....400
Taxes.....80
Total.....4,080

Reducing this to gold, as in the original statement, the net profit of the Mexican farmer would be \$760, exactly what that of the American farmer would be. This is a fair specimen of the illusory and deceptive statements put forth by free silver men to deceive American farmers.

Bryan a Greenbacker.

Mr. Bryan is not so much a silverite as he is a greenbacker. He said, on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington, June 5, 1894:

"The issue of money by the government directly to the people gives us a safer currency (than national bank bills) and saves to the people as a whole the profit arising from its issue. When a bank issues money, you must pay the market rate of interest to get it; but when the government issues money, the people save the interest; if the money is afterward called in; and they save the principal also, if the money is kept in circulation."

He asserted that greenbacks "can be

used to pay the expenses of the government." The tariff on some of the necessities of life might be reduced, and the deficit made up by an issue of money. Or, if this is not deemed advisable, "special improvements, harbors, canals, deepened and rivers, improved in the way." He introduced a bill to issue \$70,000,000 of United States treasury notes, with which to inaugurate the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He further suggested that "we can use any available coin on hand to take up matured bonds and replace the coin so used with paper money." He introduced another bill providing in this way for the payment of the \$25,000,000 outstanding 2 per cent. bonds. He did not stop even at that point, but gravely proposed that "government paper should be issued in the place of national bank notes, as they are retired." His theory of the ultimate redemption of government obligations, as stated by himself, was that the larger the issue of treasury notes, the smaller will be the "forced" reserve required which to meet them. By "forced" he explained that he meant both gold and silver, wilfully ignoring the disparity in intrinsic value between the gold and silver dollar.

And this is the financier and statesman for whom honest and sensible men are asked to cast their votes, next November!

Bryan Shown to be Uncertain.

There is abundant proof that Mr. Bryan is an insincere politician and an unreliable adviser of the people. He was a bolter in 1893 and in that year, too, he made a speech in which he declared that the exchangeable value of a dollar depended on something besides congressional edicts.

When Frank Irvine was running on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Supreme court of Nebraska Mr. Bryan supported a Populist. In reply to a letter from Mr. Irvine, calling Mr. Bryan's attention to his unexpected position, the present candidate for President on the Democratic ticket wrote a statement of his reasons for bolting which contained the following cool remarks and assurances of personal and pecuniary estimates for the Democratic candidate:

I regret that our people chase for slaughter no deserving a man. They ought to have selected some one of the numerous Democrats who are responsible for the failure of the Democratic vote. I have spoken in a frank and confidential manner, because I feel that you deserve a better fate than the one which I fear awaits you this fall.

During the extraordinary session of Congress of 1893, called by President Cleveland, Mr. Bryan made a speech in which he declared that:

While the government can say that a given weight of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dollar. That must depend upon the law of supply and demand.

If the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need of dollars—as it did after the gold discoveries of 1849—the exchangeable value of each dollar will fall and prices rise.

Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew what the exchangeable value of a dollar depended on. His change of tune, therefore, is not because conditions have changed, but because he shifts his principles with the varying political breeze, and that he is willing to do anything for office.

In the spring of 1892 Bryan declared in a speech made by him on the tariff question that the fall of prices must be attributed—

To the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could not do fifty years ago. That is what brought the prices down in this country and elsewhere.

At this time another change has come over the spirit of his white horse dream. He and his fellow Populists ascribe the fall in the prices of commodities to the fall in the price of silver. Mr. Bryan and his associates declare that "the crime of 1873," which the News has shown to have been no crime at all, has pulled everything down with it.

How can the people believe a man who thus stultifies himself and puts himself on both sides of vital questions, while, at the same time, he proves untrue to his party associates?—Buffalo News.

The Irishman and the Potato Bug.

Mr. Tenney's story at Madison of the Irishman who swallowed a potato bug and then a dose of Paris green, in the hope of killing the bug, is very apt to the political situation. The American workman swallowed free trade in 1892, and now, to cure the misery which he has suffered ever since, the Populist quack doctor is trying to induce him to swallow an unlimited dose of free silver. But if the workman takes it, he will find, when it is too late, that the cure is worse than the disease.

SENATOR DAVIS' VIEW.

The Democratic Platform Strikes at the Government's Foundation.

FREE SILVER NOT BIMETALLISM.

Condition of Affairs Worse than War Would Result from Democratic Success.

In a speech delivered at St. Paul August 4, Senator C. K. Davis pointed out very clearly the fact that free silver is not bimetalism and showed that evil results would follow Democratic success. He said that for the first time since the election next preceding the great Civil war, we are required to guard the very foundations and bulwarks of national stability, of commercial honesty, of financial confidence. The Democratic party which met at Chicago in convention in July suffered a wonderful change in that convention. The old oracles and guides of the party were rudely turned aside. The old conservatism and democracy possessed by a new spirit—something which has not raised its head in the political conventions of either party for thirty years. If there was any one thing which the 2,000,000 of men who went out to defend this country thirty years ago thought that they had entirely obliterated when they returned, it was the malign doctrine of state rights, which lay at the bottom and was the impetus of the greatest rebellion which ever reared its head against a civilized government. Lo and behold, in that convention, from the state of South Carolina, as of yore, you and the declaration of the same state rights, in the same spirit as in the ancient time, and done in a connection, my fellow citizens, which must appeal to the sentiment and repugnance of every liberty-loving and country-loving man. Everyone who knows anything about me knows that I am not a political adviser of Grover Cleveland. But if there was any one act of his administration which, after the contentions of history have passed to rage about his acts and his memory, that will remain star-bright forever, it was his action, when the time of business beat low, when commercial intercourse was cut off by rioters at Chicago, by which, upon principles and precedents laid down by George Washington 100 years before, he evoked the dormant arm of the United States to restore law and order in this country. (Applause and cheers.)

This act is covertly (and covertly is no word) denounced in the Chicago platform. More than that. If there is anything in this country or in any nation upon which the stability of the government depends, the very keystone of the great arch upon which the ranged empire stands, the ultimate principle of government, that must exist somewhere in all governments, it is the courts of law, and where men sequestered from political concerns and political ambitions, holding the scales of justice even between contending passions and contending rights, decide for their fellow citizens that the law is. And for more than 100 years the Supreme court of the United States has sat in that exalted position, midway in the capital of the nation between the Senate and the House of Representatives, a typical object lesson of their position and of their sublime capacity to restrain either, and has done so to conduct the government to the high place which it occupies. I was going to say, than all the statesmen which this country has ever produced. (Applause.) The Chicago platform strikes at that court, strikes at all courts, and enunciates its malign prophesy of the reorganization of that court and of any other court if necessary, to register the siffling passions and repudiating edicts of mistaken and misguided men, of mistaken and misguided parties.

A Crisis is Impending.
And worse than that, my fellow citizens, worse than that! If there was another thing which the veterans of the great war thought they had achieved and which the loyal sentiment of the North thought it had achieved, it was the obliteration of all sectionalism in this country; we were to have no South, no North, no East, no West, any more. The whole country was to be a unity. But in these same days, we see the solid South coming up to the banks of the Ohio and the Missouri as before the war, and with sectional demands upon an economic issue, precisely such as was made before the rebellion. And now, with the pickers of Tillman stirring up the doctrine of state rights, with the bomb of Altgeld and the denunciation of our courts and of President Cleveland thrown under the very fabric of our government, they have now put forward as an issue something which teaches us immediately by conviction, the passions, the cupidity and the honesty of men, and which in itself contains more disintegrating influences to our prosperity than all the issues combined that I have mentioned. The Democratic convention, or the Democratic party, as now organized, has joined the Populist party in bonds of unwedded union upon the demand that the United States shall take a position upon the currency of this country which I am speaking to you under the responsibility of a man who is speaking to his neighbors, say that I believe is fraught with more disaster to this country than the greatest foreign war could possibly bring about. (Applause.)

And that is the subject that I have been asked to talk to you tonight about. Am I going to do so, as I said in the beginning, not with any attempt at decorative speech, not denouncing any men who may choose to differ from me, for you, my fellow citizens, that many and many a thousand men who differ from us today on this matter one year ago now will be wondering why and how they came to do it. (Applause.) And so I shall go on. I may be tedious, I am going to give you facts and figures. I am not going to draw on my own imagination for my facts at all. The facts that I shall give you will be unimpeachable. It is for you to judge whether the deductions I shall draw from them can be refuted.

Now what is the question? For a correct understanding of the question is always the first step towards the solution of the controversy. The question is not whether there should be the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the mints of all the nations, by the consent of the principal commercial nations of the globe upon a ratio to be agreed upon. That is not the issue. We all might agree that when this is brought about, as it will be, the United States conducts itself with judgment upon this question. I say we all agree that that would be an excellent thing. The Republican party has pledged itself in successive platforms to labor to bring about international agreement. The most advanced thinkers upon financial questions in both hemispheres are advocating, especially in foreign lands, the resumption of the coinage of silver, by united action of nations, before we did, long ago, independently of us, and uncontrollable by us, issued or limited the further coinage

of silver; and I want to say one thing to you—that not one of these professors in foreign universities, not one of these economists whose name and fame are world-wide, and not one of those great financiers who have given days and years of thought to this subject, not one, and nobody except the leaders of the modern Democracy and Populism, has ventured to advise his own country in Europe to undertake that task alone. (Applause.) The question is this, and nothing more: Shall the United States, alone, undertake the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1? (A few cries of "yes" and "no," and repeated cries of "no.") Now, see you gentlemen over there who called "yes" and you gentlemen here who called "no," shows the difference of opinion upon this subject (laughter), and to you over there who come to listen to me, you will listen dispassionately, you will digest my arguments, and I hope finally that by the time you have done so thoroughly that you will be inclined to about "no" with the gentlemen who responded when you responded. (Cheering and applause.)

Now, let us be entirely good-natured about this. I am going to try to give you the facts, and I repeat it, the issue is whether the United States shall attempt to do that thing alone, in the face of the controlling fact that every civilized commercial nation upon the face of the earth, except the Central American and South American states, years ago and before we did abandoned it utterly. And if I shall succeed in convincing any of our friends that we are not in position to do it without inflicting upon the country and upon us a ruin which it will take a generation to repair, I shall be more than rewarded for the pains that I have taken, the observations that I have made, the studies I have gone through and the reflections which have brought me to my present convictions. (Applause.)

Shall We Go Backward or Forward?
Shall we, for our own interests stand along with those nations with which we have classed ourselves and who are leading the march of humanity, or shall we go with Mexico, South America, China and Japan, the rearward half of the great army of human progress, and join those imperfect and rudimentary civilizations, which are an ocular demonstration that no nation ever undertook alone the coinage of free silver that did not deprive itself of gold entirely. (Applause.) And you have but to glance upon the map of your school boy or school girl, your little son or daughter, to see the fact recorded there for the education of youth, to know that every one of those nations stands upon a lower scale of civilization than the nations which have declared the policy upon which the United States now stands.

My fellow citizens, the warnings of history are all against it. The present examples of nations who singly are endeavoring to sustain themselves under a single standard forbid us to enter upon a voyage upon, I was going to say, untried waters, but no, upon a voyage which we can plainly see other nations are making at the present time, where we can plainly view rocks of distress, the shoals and quicksands of their course from the secure mainland upon which the American people now stand, and from which our opponents are attempting to lure them by false lights and false alarms. (Applause.)

Now we have got to take facts exactly as they are. We are not dealing with glittering and glowing generalities. We are administering society and human concerns; society, a being perfectly concrete, infinitely practicable, somewhat selfish, and I am going to appeal to the selfishness of this audience to know whether they will assist in bringing about that which I think can only result from the arts of the gentlemen who are attempting to mislead them.

Now, my friends, the world is divided, just as sharply as it is by oceans and mountain chains, between the gold countries, who employ concurrently with gold more silver money than all the silver countries contain or circulate. (Applause.) I say that the gold countries of this world, including the United States (and I call them gold countries for the purpose not of definition, but of clearness of expression), employ and circulate more silver than all the silver countries of the world employ, contain or circulate. I make another proposition. I appeal to history and to contemporary facts which no man can dispute, that every free coinage country is on a silver basis. Isn't that so? (Cries of "Yes.") I make another statement for you to think of, for I am not going to elaborate it—I am going to get into the figures pretty soon—every gold country uses silver and gold in amounts nearly equal by money nations. Isn't that so? (Cries of "Yes.") Isn't that so in the United States? (Cries of "Yes.") In France? (Voices "Yes.") I make another statement, and your calm and cool reflection, that no silver standard country has any gold money whatever. (Applause.) Don't take my word for it. Go and investigate this subject. I say that no silver country has any gold money whatever, and you can search from Mexico to Cape Horn and find that this statement is correct.

Another statement—and I make it upon a sense of my responsibility after an exhaustive examination of statistics, investigations and research—that in every silver standard country wages are pressed down to the very minimum of a wretched subsistence. It is so in Mexico. It is so in Japan. It is so in South America. I say that in every silver country wages are pressed down to the very minimum of a wretched subsistence.

The Reasons.
Now if it is true (I will not go into the reasons for it), but if it is true as a concrete, absolute fact, that no silver country, no country which has adopted the silver standard has any gold circulation whatever. I say that it follows that the only practicable bimetalism on the planet is by the nations with which the United States has classed itself, and it is this bimetalism in the United States which the new Democracy and Populism are endeavoring to destroy by substituting a silver monometallism. (Applause.) The bimetalism which this country and the nations of which I have spoken enjoy is the bimetalism of fact and actual enjoyment extending to that full extent which human judgment, human experience, human apprehension—call it what you will—teach is the proportion in which the metals can be employed in a degree that one will not destroy the drive out the other and that both can co-exist together. (Applause.) For there is, my fellow citizens, an unquestionable dividing line—I shall prove it further along, though it is not necessary for men who have read history, even cursorily, for me to prove it. It is a dividing line beyond which you cannot pass in the employment of the metal of less value without its driving out the other and entirely supplanting it. And I say that he who insists (I say it logically) that the United States shall or can, acting alone, coin silver without limit, as required by the Democratic and Populist platforms, is not a bimetalist; he is a silver monometallist, who, after spending years in attacking what he deems the idol of the dark idolatry of monometallism, ends by immolating himself upon its altar. (Applause.)

Now let me right here—not exactly in the logical connection—throw out a thought which to me has a great deal of consequence. It is represented that gold has become a tyrant, that its power has become omnipotent, absolutely selfish and cruel; that it has become a metal which great combinations, perhaps of nations,

perhaps of capitalists, hoard and gather for the oppression of mankind. Now let me call your attention to one fact. The free-coiners assert, when they are told that the increased output of gold is going to tend very much and by natural process to ease this question, that from one-half to one-third of the gold annually produced in the world goes into the arts. This statement is probably an exaggeration. It is probable that one-quarter of the gold of the world produced annually goes into the arts, and it has been doing it for centuries. Consider for a moment, my fellow citizens, what an enormous sum, enormous aggregate—three billions, perhaps four billions, of dollars are lying in the shape of golden ornaments, thousands of dollars of them in this room tonight. Now I want to ask you this question, if there is a gold famine—if the power of gold is so absolute and tyrannical as it is claimed, if its possession is the shape of gold, if the owner shall sway over the destiny and fortune of his fellow man, how is it that this enormous amount of gold, perhaps one-third of that which is in existence, has not shown the least symptom yet of going into the melting pot to be turned into coin?

But we hear a great deal about the demonetization of silver, and one would think to hear our free-coiner friends declare that silver had been entirely demonetized, that by some malign influence the money function of silver throughout the world had been entirely abrogated, and it is a very catching phrase. It has been a very catching assumption, for I will not call it an argument.

Now, I say, my fellow citizens, that, properly considering facts, that statement is inaccurate, not to say untrue. I assert that silver has never been demonetized in the sense in which that charge has been made. (Applause.) Demonetization means to divest of standard value as money, and I say this has not been done with any dollar of silver coin that was ever minted at any mint. (Applause.) It is true that many nations who have approached the danger line of which I spoke a few moments ago, when one metal drives out another, that many nations have told the owners of silver which lay concealed in the earth we will not longer buy it at a certain ratio and at a certain price. Even that has not been entirely done, and I repeat my statement that the assertion that silver has been demonetized is one calculated to mislead, and is not true in fact.

"The Crime of '73."

All our woes are dated from 1873, the period when the free-coiners persuaded their disciples that, to use their stock expression, silver was demonetized, or that one-half of the aggregate wealth of the world was struck down at a blow. Now let us turn our attention to the crucial, absolute test of figures, of what records and statistics say upon this subject, and not trust to the vague declamation of any person. The value (and I will give you my authority for this statement in a moment), the value of all silver coin in the world in 1873 was \$1,877,000,000. In 1895 it was \$4,100,000,000. The value of all the gold coin in the world in 1873 was \$3,045,000,000; the value of all the gold coin in the world in 1895 was \$4,200,000,000. Of this quantity of silver current in the world in 1895, \$3,439,300,000 was full legal tender. Now let me turn to me for a moment while the mathematical deduction is made. By this statement it appears that the quantity of gold in the world increased, between 1873 and 1895, only \$1,200,000,000, while the increase of silver coin for the same period was \$2,283,000,000—more coined in the twenty-three years since 1873 than remained up to that time of all the coinage of the world since Noah built the ark. (Applause.) And nearly double more silver has been coined than gold since 1873. What becomes, then, of the assertion of the equal and equitable production of silver and gold from year to year since time began, and of the demonetization of silver since 1873, in the face of this showing that, between 1873 and 1895 the coinage of silver was nearly twice greater than that of gold? They talk of the demonetization of silver since 1873 in the face of a silver coinage throughout the world since that year of over \$2,000,000,000, of which \$3,439,300,000 was minted by the United States! (Applause.) And of gold the United States minted during the same period \$937,400,633. And here, also, is answered a statement confidently made and plausibly maintained, and yet erroneous in fact, that there has in all this time been an enormous contraction of the currency all over the world, yet these figures conclusively demonstrate that that statement is not true. Now, my friends, I have not taken this from any other book. I know where the statistics are gathered with the care which commands the respect and confidence of the civilized world, and on the 29th of July (only a few days ago) I telegraphed to the director of the mint regarding information upon these subjects, and he answered me:

"Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul, Minn.: The total value of all silver coined in the world in 1873 I estimate to have been \$1,877,000,000 and 1895 \$4,100,000,000. The world's stock of gold in 1873 is estimated to have been \$3,045,000,000 and 1895 about \$4,200,000,000. R. E. Preston, director of the mint." And these figures I have just given you are the figures which I have just read in the telegram of the director. The greatest business transactions in the way of finance upon the face of the earth are made upon statements like that, and when what I have said is discussed the only answer that will be made to it is probably that Mr. Preston and the United States government are in a general universal gold bug. (Laughter.)

Now let me give you another statement. The coinage of the nations of the world in 1892, 1893 and 1894 was as follows: Gold, \$172,473,124; silver, \$155,517,347; 1893, gold, \$232,420,517; silver, \$137,952,690; in 1894, gold, \$227,921,032; silver, \$113,005,783. A total in three years of \$1,039,389,498. With all deductions for reconnoissance this output of coined money is of immense volume. Now I have to say that these suggestions and will pass from this branch of the discussion and call your attention to another assertion of the free coiners; I alluded to it cursorily a few moments ago, but I propose to now treat it in the same manner in which I have treated the last preceding question. The free coiners assert that contraction has inflicted all the financial and economic miseries that mankind has endured since 1873. Now I say that they themselves have proposed to bring about a contraction of currency in the United States, as exemplified in the world's history. I say that they propose to bring about a contraction in the United States unexampled in the world's history and fraught with more evils than are recorded in the annals of human woe. In that case, if that is the logical result and inevitable destiny of what they propose, I want to know wherein the goldbug is worse than the silver celt?

Here is the Proof.
Now you ask me for my proof and I will proceed to give it. The unlimited and free coinage of silver in this country will drive out the gold. This is as indisputable as any law of physics, such as the law of gravitation. It has driven out gold in every country which has unlimitedly coined silver. Do you want the historical and clear proof of it? In fact, there is not an enlightened gentleman who will talk to you in advocacy of free coinage of silver who does not admit that this will be the inevitable result, but they say it will only last two or three years, that the patient will probably survive

two or three years, and will probably survive to take the new medicine in abundance. But I say that they admit themselves—any intelligent speaker upon that subject admits that the inevitable and inevitable result of free coinage of silver in this country will be to drive out the gold. Now let us see how they propose to obviate it. It has always struck me that one of their most enlightened champions was Mr. St. John of New York. He has been largely and copiously quoted by them—he was president of a national bank and was president of the recent silver convention at St. Louis and by the bill which he procured to be introduced in Congress and which had the endorsement of the silver and Populist sentiment there, they proposed to bridge over this yawning chasm which they themselves admitted would open beneath their feet by issuing interest-bearing treasury notes of the United States, secured by deposits of uncoined silver or gold bullion, or by deposit of United States bonds to be issued of course for that purpose. Now let us look at this coolly and calmly and figure out a little, like men of sense who are infinitely interested in this matter as one of business concern, and let us see how this project would work; whether it would not merely

Skin and flim the necrotic sore. Whilst rank corruption mining all beneath infects unseen.

We have \$620,000,000 of gold in the United States. I think more. It would disappear at once in the face of free silver coinage, or even the certainty of it. Let this election go Democratic—Populist, let the American people record their will that the coinage of silver shall be free and unlimited, long before Mr. Bryan and his cohorts could place the edict into the form of law, the just financial fears of mankind, of people everywhere, at home and abroad, would draw that gold from every vault wherein it is protected and it would sink into the earth as the waters which came down from heaven last night. I say it would disappear at once. This bill of Mr. St. John so admits, and that disappearance is the very ailment which he proposes to remedy. But in this universal abounding of gold there would be no gold bullion to deposit, people would not take it out of hiding to exchange it for any paper money whatever of the government which proposed to make all these obligations payable in silver. (Applause.) This remedy is counteracted so far by the assumption and admission that gold will disappear.

Now as to deposits of silver bullion. The world's product of silver in 1894 (commercial value) was \$216,802,200. If we could get the world's entire product (as we could not), it would take three years to fill the void of \$620,000,000 of gold. The nations of the world will not melt down their coined silver to deposit it in the United States treasury and receive merely a silver certificate.

Some of the Evils.

But the third alternative is one of most malignant portent. It is proposed to use the interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States in order that the miner or owner of silver may take his bullion to the mint meanwhile and get evidences of public debt two for one—a privilege not granted to or claimed by any farmer, artisan, manufacturer or producer upon God's heritage. I say it is proposed to use the interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States. Now what does this mean? It means an increase of the bonded debt. People who have got their bonds as investments to get their living from in the way of their annual income, or anyone else, are not going to put their bonds on deposit in the treasury to get a treasury certificate.

And so the chasm could not be filled in that way, neither by gold, by silver or by the illimitable issue of bonds. So this chasm could not be filled. They admit it will last three years. What will take place meantime, in the very face of the danger of it? We are in the midst of commercial distress almost unexampled in our history; a panic such as the world has seldom seen. It would throw 3,000,000 of men out of employment. It would depress and starve the wage-earner, and it would deprive him of being the best consumer and purchaser that the American farmer has, and by that reflex action inflict unexampled misery upon our agricultural population. (Applause.)

In that state of things the abyss must be filled. No nation could stand such a contraction. The most radical remedy would be absolutely necessary to restore it, and there would only be two—one is to get back to the honest, solid standard on which all the commercial nations, including the United States, stand now, or to use an irredeemable paper money, perfectly limitless or illimitable in its amount. And when that comes to pass silver will vanish in the face of paper as gold vanished in the face of silver. (Applause.) And then you would have another chasm, another abyss of money. The wreck is complete, and the United States stands entirely on an irredeemable paper money basis, precisely the place we occupied before the war, and from which we struggled with so much passion of honesty and love of national honor to emancipate ourselves. Do you want that again? (Cries of "No, no.")

But, my friends, to look a little deeper into this subject. The misery goes further than that would be inflicted. I have been talking heretofore about lawful money, and I mean by that, money issued by the governments of the world, the United States included. But did you ever think how little of the business of this world or of any community like St. Paul and Minneapolis is done on what is called lawful money? Statistics would seem to show that 95 per cent. of the transactions between man and man in civilized nations, especially in the United States, is by way of checks. In cities they are balanced against each other in the clearing house, and a few thousand dollars balanced gold coins have been tried by many nations of the world. Has it done it in a single instance? Not one. They said the same thing when Congress passed the Sherman act of 1890. They said buy of us freely 4,500,000 ounces a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year, and you will see that silver will go up to \$1.29 an ounce immediately. In the face of clamor, in doubt as to what might be the result, in willingness, (it went too far) to give such claims every opportunity to be demonstrated whether they were correct or incorrect, that legislation was enacted. And silver did go in the course of about ten days to \$1.19 an ounce (Applause by one man) and the free-coiners were exalted, and said, "I told you so." But my friends who applauded at that delusive statement, it lasted but a short time. Silver proceeded to fall lower than it ever fell before. (Great applause.)

But the free-coiners assert that unlimited coinage of silver will restore it to a parity with gold. It has been tried by many nations of the world. Has it done it in a single instance? Not one. They said the same thing when Congress passed the Sherman act of 1890. They said buy of us freely 4,500,000 ounces a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year, and you will see that silver will go up to \$1.29 an ounce immediately. In the face of clamor, in doubt as to what might be the result, in willingness, (it went too far) to give such claims every opportunity to be demonstrated whether they were correct or incorrect, that legislation was enacted. And silver did go in the course of about ten days to \$1.19 an ounce (Applause by one man) and the free-coiners were exalted, and said, "I told you so." But my friends who applauded at that delusive statement, it lasted but a short time. Silver proceeded to fall lower than it ever fell before. (Great applause.)

will be struck down at a blow if the shallow projects of the Democratic and Populist platforms be realized.

But you have heard from our free coinage friends here that other nations have done this. And there are many good people who believe that France is doing it, and that the Latin union—so-called—is doing it. Now, I would like to know why they can't tell the entire truth about this matter. Let us not deceive each other and let nobody deceive us. The Latin union is composed of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece. It was formed in 1865 by treaty between those powers, whereby each agreed until the year 1880 to take the coins of the other nations at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1.

But Germany demonetized silver; she had ceased to coin it, and so, in 1873, those great nations, headed by France (the most scientifically-governed country in the world, and the one which has the most accurate financial ideas), I say those countries, after Germany had demonetized silver in 1873, limited their silver coinage. They, those great European nations—France, the strongest monetary nation in the world, with her allies—undertook with all their power to do precisely what the free coiners of the United States are asking this government to undertake in the light of such conspicuous failures of other nations.

Invariable Standards Needed.

Now, everybody admits—I think the most rampant free-coiner declaimer would admit—that the money unit should remain as nearly invariable as possible. Now, I say gold has so remained. Silver has fallen commercially like other articles. This is denied. They say silver has not fallen, that gold has risen; Now, that is the way you look at it. You can look at it through the deluding glass of idealism, and it may appear that way, but it is an optical illusion. Now let me give you an illustration from nature. The waters of Lake Superior, that great inland sea which floats so much of our commerce and is such an element in our prosperity, have for many years been falling, until now they are lower than they have been at any time for fifty years, and everything on their surface has fallen. The waters of Lake Superior, like the universal, spread-out plane of humanity, bearing everything upon its surface—those waters bear the fleets, vessels and craft of all kinds, and yachts and craft and fleets of all kinds have fallen with the water. What would you think of a man standing on the deck of one of those vessels saying, "This vessel has not fallen; this vessel stands just where it did, but the universal shore of Lake Superior has risen?" (Laughter and applause.)

Now, I say, my friends, that since the Latin union, from 1873 to 1876, abandoned free coinage, there has existed in European nations and the United States the only practical bimetalism. Let me repeat this. I feel that I cannot bear it into your minds too often or too urgently that these nations, including ours, are the only nations on the face of the earth that have any bimetalism whatever. And why? Because they went to the danger line, as we went, and then stopped. (Applause.) The universal teaching of history demonstrated that silver could not stand without the immediate annihilation of its companion, gold, as a useful, working money medium. And when any man gets up and dreams and soliloquizes and philosophizes before me and tells me he knows it won't be so if we try where others failed, I tell him that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and that something bodily is worth a million of disembodied ghosts. (Applause.)

What is Ratio?

And yet these gentlemen favor, in the face of these historical examples and warnings, that the United States shall make the unit of coinage the silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Now, what is ratio? It is not \$16 to \$1, as some people claim. (Laughter.) Ratio means this: That there shall be sixteen times more silver in weight in a silver dollar than there is weight of gold in a gold dollar. Or, to put the definition in another form, that sixteen ounces of silver when coined, shall be the equivalent of one ounce of gold when coined. When gold measured by silver is worth \$16 per ounce, no disparity in value can exist; but when measured by silver the ounce of gold is worth \$31 an ounce commercially, disparity results. Such is the present condition, and yet the free silver men assert that it will be no such thing in case legislative fiat endeavors to make two and two five instead of the old-fashioned result, two and two four.

The trouble is that our friends have confused the ratio of weight with the ratio of value, and are trying to confuse the people with it. The ratio of weight and the ratio of value were once the same, but they have changed. They changed more than thirty years ago. Other nations saw it and obeyed the imperial behest of that change before we did, and the ratio is now throughout the world 32, or about 32, to 1.

Now I say that no legislative fiat whatever—it does not lie in the power of man (I was about to say something more extreme than that, which I would not be prepared to say—it does not lie in the power of man to enact that he give his men's volume or capacity shall be a hair's breadth greater than the laws of the Almighty have fixed it from the beginning. (Applause.)

It is necessary that the ratio or proportion of value should be invariable. It is necessary for the production of the thing itself called money, speaking of it in its great volume, as the volume of money in the United States. We see analogies everywhere; we see an analogy in nature. Take the air we breathe. It is a concrete substance, made up from oxygen and nitrogen at the ratio of about 77 to 23, and while this ratio lasts it is from it we all draw our lives and have our being. But change to any material degree, and instead of being the vital, life-giving air, it becomes a deadly and destructive miasma.

But the free-coiners assert that unlimited coinage of silver will restore it to a parity with gold. It has been tried by many nations of the world. Has it done it in a single instance? Not one. They said the same thing when Congress passed the Sherman act of 1890. They said buy of us freely 4,500,000 ounces a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year, and you will see that silver will go up to \$1.29 an ounce immediately. In the face of clamor, in doubt as to what might be the result, in willingness, (it went too far) to give such claims every opportunity to be demonstrated whether they were correct or incorrect, that legislation was enacted. And silver did go in the course of about ten days to \$1.19 an ounce (Applause by one man) and the free-coiners were exalted, and said, "I told you so." But my friends who applauded at that delusive statement, it lasted but a short time. Silver proceeded to fall lower than it ever fell before. (Great applause.)

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silver would go at a parity with gold if you will only give us a limited purchase of 54,000,000 ounces a year. It did not go to a parity. How can they say now, and look the American people in the face with steady eye, that where it failed there it is going to work entirely different and satisfactorily now?

BRYAN ON THE RATIO.

He Sang a Different Song on the Subject When He was in Congress.

On the 16th of August, 1893, on the floor of the House of Representatives, Mr. Bryan said:

"In fixing the ratio we should select that one which will secure the greatest advantage to the public and cause the least injustice. The present ratio, in my judgment, should be adopted. A change in the ratio could be made (as in 1834) by reducing the size of the gold dollar, or by increasing the size of the silver dollar, or by making a change in the weight of both dollars. A larger silver dollar would help the creditor. A smaller gold dollar would help the debtor. It is not just to do either, but if a change must be made, the benefit should be given to the debtor rather than the creditor. Let no one accuse me of defending the justice of any change; but I repeat it, if we are given a choice between a change which will aid the debtor by reducing the size of his debt and a change which will aid the creditor by increasing the amount which he is to receive, clearly increasing the number of his dollars or their size, the advantage must be given to the debtor."

Legislation in favor of debtors or of creditors, as a class, would be class legislation and wholly unjustifiable. Questions between debtors and creditors are properly settled in the courts; and every court will hold that what is right for the one is right for the other also. Mr. Bryan, therefore, did well to disclaim advocacy of any change of the existing ratio. Should a change be made at any time hereafter it cannot and ought not to affect contracts antedating such change.

But in advocating the unlimited coinage of silver bullion, at the present ratio, for the owner and without cost to him, Mr. Bryan does propose a change of the entire basis upon which business is transacted. We are informed by him that there are three ways by which the ratio between gold and silver coin can be altered: 1. The shrinkage in size of the gold dollar. 2. The enlargement of the silver dollar. 3. Making a change in the size and weight of both dollars. Either of these three methods contemplates a nearer approximation of the coinage ratio to the commercial ratio and is so far forth honest. If this approximation of the two ratios were carried to the point of identity, the change suggested, clearly would be absolutely honest—provided that it is not retroactive in its application to outstanding debts.

This is not, however, the change which would follow the adoption of free coinage at 16 to 1. There is still another possible change to which Mr. Bryan made no reference in his speech, namely, the shrinkage of the silver dollar. A silver dollar containing 371 1/4 grains of pure silver, worth 65 cents in gold, which nevertheless passes current for 100 cents in gold, is an anomaly in finance, unless explained. The explanation is simple. Fifty-three cents of the current value of this dollar is visible; 47 cents of its value is invisible, and consists in credit. Free and unlimited coinage would destroy this credit. In advocating free coinage at 16 to 1, therefore, Mr. Bryan proposes to make the silver dollar smaller—not to the eye, but in fact.

This would be a change of ratio in the purchasing power of the silver dollar, as compared with a gold dollar, from 16:1 to 31:1. To avoid this result Mr. Bryan gravely proposes that we should do one of two things: double the weight of the silver dollar, or else coin gold dollars half their present weight. Anybody can see that one of these would have to be done, in order that identity should be established between the coinage ratio and the commercial ratio.

Which of these two expedients does Mr. Bryan favor? He tells us that enlarging the silver dollar would help the creditor. It could only help him by maintaining the present standard of value. He also tells us that halving the gold dollar would help the debtor. If so, it would be by a change in the present standard of value. Finally, he tells us that he prefers the latter expedient, because the debtor has rights superior to the rights of the creditor.

The Lesson of 1892.

What happened in 1892? Everybody had money, plenty of money; and then they came to you and whispered in your ear that although you had plenty of money and plenty of work that you were not buying what you bought cheap enough; that they were taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and too many of the American people listened to it. It was the arousing of the class of employers against the employed; and the employed against the employer; and we had the change. They gave us the cheap stuff, but in what condition did they leave the American people?

It reminds me of a colored gentleman who wanted to cross the Arkansas river, and had no means. He sat down while upon a log and waited until someone should come up. Shortly a white gentleman approached. He says: "Boss, I want to cross this river; will you please give me two cents? I haven't a cent in the world." "Well, sir," he said, "if you haven't a cent in the world it don't make a damn bit of difference which side of this river you are on." And so it is with all cheap goods that these gentlemen furnish us. They fill the stores with their clothing, made of shoddy, brought in under an ad valorem law by which the importer is made to swear that it is worth nothing, and it is worth nothing. It is made out of old hide picked up out of the streets and alms of our foreign cities, of rags from Switzerland and rotten socks from Italy. It is sent over to be placed upon American backs. That is not the civilization we want. We want American wages, American clothing and American civilization. Now, in 1896 they came to us. We had plenty of money before, now we have no money. They come to us and say they are going to give it to us; and they propose this doubling of the face value of silver—From a speech by Congressman Fowler of New York at Milwaukee.

Carlisle's Five Points.

"There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis."

"There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold."

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold as money along with silver."

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States."

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work."

AUGUST—1896.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

A ten-year-old boy named Mills killed the two little children of Frank Powers at Hollywood, N. C., because they would not stop crying.

By a flood in the Tipton river in the vicinity of Bourbon, Ind., houses, barns and crops were destroyed and 25 persons lost their lives.

E. S. Sanborn & Co., of Lynn, Mass., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, failed for \$100,000.

Joseph E. Kelley, for 27 years assistant cashier of the First national bank at South Bend, Ind., killed himself because of a shortage of \$24,000 in his accounts.

The Michigan Buggy company's factory at Kalamazoo was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

Miss Celia Rose, 24 years old, is in jail at Mansfield, O., charged with killing her father, mother and brother with poison.

In a wreck on the Lake Shore road near Otis, Ind., Engineer James Griffin and Fireman Michael Roach, both of Elkhart, Ind., were killed.

The Knights and Ladies of Industry, a benevolent order with headquarters in St. Louis, went out of existence.

S. F. Myers & Co., manufacturing jewelers in New York city, failed for \$500,000.

During a storm at Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity six lives were sacrificed and thousands of dollars' worth of property laid waste.

Lena Gurley, aged 12, went out of her depth while bathing at Toledo, O., and George Danterman, a prominent merchant, tried to save her and both were drowned.

Edward Duffy and Edward O'Connell, of Cincinnati, each aged 15, were killed by the cars at Acton, Ind.

The New York Times was sold at auction to the organization committee, headed by Spencer Trask, for \$138,000.

Adolph Ochs, of the Chattanooga Times, will become the publisher.

Wholesale liquor dealers from all parts of the country will meet in Cleveland on August 31 to organize a national liquor dealers' association.

Henry A. Casperfeld, dealer in diamonds and jewelry in New York city, failed for \$200,000.

Owen Francis, the oldest established boot and shoe dealer in Lima, O., made an assignment.

An explosion occurred at Somersford's sawmill, near Navasota, Tex., and killed three men.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 14th aggregated \$849,061,266, against \$911,997,784 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 5.1.

There were 298 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 14th, against 269 the week previous and 196 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In a wreck on the Lake Shore road at Chesterton, Ind., 20 head of blooded cattle were killed.

The secret service bureau of the treasury department has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states.

According to reports of township assessors Kansas has a population of 1,336,059, a gain over last year of 1,925.

Moonshiners killed the two sons of R. C. Jones at Licksburg, Ark., because of testimony given by Mr. Jones against them in court.

Estimates place the Kansas corn crop this season at 300,000,000 bushels, the greatest crop in the state's history.

The state bank at Peru, Ill., closed its doors with liabilities of about \$100,000.

Attorney-General Moloney says that women can be legally appointed township treasurers in Illinois.

George Russell, aged 58 years, quarreled with his wife at Owosso, Mich., over the disposition of some property to their children and fatally stabbed her and then served himself in the same manner.

Gov. Turney has called an extra session of the Tennessee legislature to meet September 7 for the purpose of providing against a threatened treasury deficit.

During the six days ended on the 14th there were 587 deaths from the heat in New York city.

The American line steamer St. Paul made the trip between Southampton and Sandy Hook in 6 days and 31 minutes, breaking all ocean records.

Three Yaqui Indian prisoners who were captured after a battle at Nogales, A. T., were taken out of town by Mexican soldiers and shot to death.

Spreading rails caused by the intense heat wrecked a train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad eight miles west of Pueblo, Col., and Charles Vanport, engineer, and W. F. Keppert, fireman, were killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus K. Martin, aged 50 and 45 years respectively, were killed by the cars in the suburbs of Brooklyn while walking on the track.

In Chicago George Oberne & Co., leather merchants, failed for \$125,000. Henry W. Hiscock & Co., wool dealers, failed for \$125,000 and the Consolidated Iron and Steel company failed for \$125,000.

A terrific rain and windstorm in eastern Iowa did immense damage to buildings and crops.

While bathing in Dog river, near Mobile, Ala., Viola French, Margaret Curry and Arthur Walker were drowned.

In a quarrel at Little Sandy, Ky., two Harrison brothers and two Whitt brothers were killed.

During the week ended on the 15th there were 651 deaths from sunstroke in New York city.

Fire in the business district of Rockford, Ill., destroyed property valued at \$100,000.

Alois Dinkleman, aged 50, shot and killed his wife in New York, and then committed suicide. He was demented over the loss of property.

Fifteen persons were killed and ten injured by a cyclone which swept over Augustine, Ala.

Two men were shot and killed and another man was mortally wounded at the annual convention of the national party in the Cherokee nation, near Tahlequah, I. T.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust company of New York has filed a suit in the United States circuit court at San Francisco to foreclose a \$15,000,000 mortgage executed in its favor in 1889 by the Oregon Improvement company.

Frank Jacobs, an aeronaut, lost his life at Quincy, Ill., while making an ascent, his balloon bursting when about 150 feet from the ground.

Lightning struck the state university building at Quincy, Ill., setting it on fire, and destroyed property valued at many thousands of dollars.

By the collision of a trolley car and fire engine at Buffalo, N. Y., one fireman was killed and six others seriously injured.

A sea turtle weighing 1,800 pounds was captured off Cape Cod by the crew of the mackerel fishing schooner Minnehaha, of Swampscott.

At Troy, S. C., the boiler of Taft's sawmill exploded, killing five men and injuring four.

During a severe storm which swept over central Virginia many fatalities from lightning were reported and much valuable property destroyed.

While 25 workmen were engaged in tearing down Music hall, a four-story structure at Eau Claire, Wis., the building collapsed, killing three men and injuring 15 others, some of whom will die.

Three men were killed, ten or more injured and several buildings demolished by the explosion of 25 pounds of dynamite at New Holland, Pa.

By the death of a farmer known as Marion Elston, who had lived near St. Joseph, Mo., for 25 years, it was discovered that the deceased was a woman.

The recent dry, hot weather has cut the cotton crop in Georgia off at least one-third.

Four weeks ago there was not a house or inhabitant at Mena, Ark. Today, on the commencement of a second month, there are over 3,000 people, 70 business houses completed and many residences finished.

Frank Horey's barn was burned at St. Paul, Minn., and 34 horses were cremated.

Emig's Grove camp meeting ground near York, Pa., was visited by fire and the five double cottages, a large tabernacle and a dining hall were destroyed.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 17th was: Wheat, 45,576,000 bushels; corn, 13,750,000 bushels; oats, 7,279,000 bushels; rye, 1,596,000 bushels; barley, 612,000 bushels.

Carl Schmidt, a pioneer citizen of Atchison, Kan., blew his head off with a shotgun because the Missouri river destroyed his farm.

From official information received by the treasury department from 21 countries the coinage of silver during the calendar year 1895 amounted in the aggregate to \$113,672,200.

The president will receive Li Hung Chang August 31. Li will not go to Gray Gables, nor will the reception take place in Washington. It is probable that it will occur in New York.

While bathing in the St. Joseph river at Niles, Mich., George Godding, aged 12 years, and Martin Flannigan, aged 16, were drowned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A vast assemblage gathered in Madison Square garden in New York city to witness the notification of William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall as nominees for president and vice president on the democratic ticket.

Robert McKelley died at Upper Sandusky, O., at the advanced age of 81 years. In 1845 he was appointed register of the United States land office by President Polk.

Mrs. Lucy F. Moorehouse, who was nominated by the national prohibition state convention in Michigan for the office of superintendent of public instruction, cannot make the race, as the attorney-general says that a woman cannot hold an office for which she cannot vote.

The following congressional nominations were made: Michigan, Fourth district, E. L. Hamilton (rep.). Missouri, Sixth district, David De Armond (dem.). Kansas, First district, Rev. H. E. Ballou (pop.); Fourth, John Madden (pop.). Virginia, Eighth district, J. F. Rixey (dem.). California, Second district, G. L. Johnson (rep.) renominated.

The Tennessee republicans in state convention at Nashville nominated G. N. Tillman, of Nashville, for governor. The platform reaffirms the St. Louis platform and indorses McKimley and Hobart.

Chicago has been chosen as the headquarters of the democratic national committee.

The state central committee of the "sound money" democracy of Iowa has called a state convention for August 26 in Des Moines.

In Michigan the republicans renominated S. P. Bishop for congress in the Ninth district and W. S. Mesick in the Eleventh on the 362d ballot.

Hale Johnson, of Newton, Ill., was formally notified in Chicago that he was the nominee of the prohibition party for vice president of the United States.

At the populist convention in Raleigh, N. C., William A. Guthrie, of Durham, was nominated for governor.

The "sound money" democrats of Michigan will meet at Lansing on the 26th inst. to nominate presidential electors and to elect delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

The democrats of the Seventh Indiana district nominated Charles M. Cooper, of Indianapolis, for congress.

Senator Sherman opened the republican campaign in Ohio with a speech to a large audience at Columbus. Ex-Gov. Foraker and Gen. Woodford also spoke.

The Washington populists in convention at Ellensburg nominated John C. Rogers for governor.

The national executive committee of the gold democratic party met in Chicago and issued an address to the public stating their views and urging all democrats who are opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago to organize in their respective states and send representatives to the convention at Indianapolis on September 2.

Miss Abigail Hamilton Dodge—"Gail Hamilton," the famous author—died at Hamilton, Mass., aged 66 years.

Rev. J. B. Smith, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion's church of Troy, N. Y., is dead. He was the editor and proprietor of the Echo, the organ of the colored men.

Nominations for congress were as follows: Rhode Island, First district, George T. Briggs (national); Second district, E. S. Pierce (pop.). Kentucky, Second district, C. D. Bell (pop.). Missouri, Fourth district, George C. Crowther (rep.) renominated. Tennessee, Eighth district, T. W. Sims (dem.).

It is announced that Maj. McKinley will not take the stump during the campaign.

FOREIGN.

Mollah Reza, who assassinated the shah of Persia in May last, was hanged at Teheran.

Sir John Millais, president of the Royal academy, died in London, aged 67 years. He was famous as a painter.

Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, has arrived at Vardo, Norway. He did not discover the north pole as announced.

Tung Fuhshing, in obedience to the imperial command, has begun a massacre of all Mohammedans that he comes across in China. At Hsiningfu he slew 3,000 business men and sold their wives and female children.

Floods were doing terrible damage in China. Entire towns and villages were submerged, many deaths had taken place and hundreds of homeless men, women and children were starving to death.

The British parliament after listening to a speech from the queen adjourned sine die.

The United States minister at Constantinople, Alexander W. Terrell, has demanded the immediate release of six Armenians, naturalized Americans, who are imprisoned at Aleppo.

Spain charges the United States with violations of the neutrality law and claims damages.

The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt since the outbreak of the scourge is 14,755.

Official returns from British Columbia to the dominion government show that in 1894 the aggregate value of precious metals mined in the province was \$1,000,000. Last year the value was \$5,088,375.

LATER.

Advices received in Philadelphia say that ten men of the crew of 21 of the British bark Flora Stafford, which was burned at sea several weeks ago, perished.

The Costa Rica congress has authorized the executive body to expend \$100,000 in encouraging immigration.

Work has been commenced in London on the first underground electric rail way in the world.

The national prohibitionists in Kansas met at Topeka and nominated Henry Douthitt, of Hiawatha, for governor.

Prof. F. Nicholls Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," died suddenly at Portland, Me., aged 88 years.

Five men were reported killed and others injured by a falling cage in the St. Lawrence mine, near Butte, Mont.

Delaware democrats in state convention at Dover nominated a ticket headed by E. W. Tunnell, of Sussex, for governor.

Nationalists in state convention at Waupaca, Wis., nominated Robert Henderson for governor.

At a mass meeting in Madison Square garden, New York, Hon. W. Bourke Cockran made reply to the speech of William Jennings Bryan delivered in the same amphitheater a week ago.

The democratic state committee of South Dakota met at Mitchell and decided to indorse the populist state ticket and the nominees of the Chicago convention—Bryan and Sewall.

In the national lawn tennis tournament at Newport, R. I., the championship in doubles was won by C. B. and K. S. Neel, of Chicago.

At a yacht race off South Sea, England, the Meteor ran down the Isolde and Baron von Zedwitz, a German privateer and member of both the reitstag and the Prussian diet, who was on the latter yacht, was crushed to death.

J. H. Tucker, a farmer, shot and killed Eliza Downs, another farmer, near Red Hill, Ky., because Downs had alienated the affections of his wife.

While drunk Henry Wild, a peddler, aged 46 years, shot and killed his wife at Louisville, Ky., and then committed suicide.

Eugene Burt, who murdered his wife and two children at Austin, Tex., about six months ago, was arrested in Chicago.

Heavy rains in southern Iowa and throughout Missouri and Arkansas did damage to fruit, cotton and other growing crops.

Headache Destroys Health

Resulting in poor memory, irritability, nervousness and intellectual exhaustion. It induces other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, heart disease, apoplexy, insanity, etc.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.



Mrs. Chas. A. Myers, 201 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes Oct. 7, 1894: "I suffered terribly with severe headaches, dizziness, backache and nervousness, gradually growing worse until my life was despaired of, and try what we would, I found no relief until I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine. I have taken five bottles and believe I am a well woman, and I have taken great comfort in recommending all of my friends to use Nervine. You may publish this letter if you wish, and I hope it may be the means of saving some other sick mother's life, as it did mine."

On sale by all druggists. Book on Heart and Nerves sent FREE. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

Sold by all druggists.

D. G. COOK, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office Eighth St., over P. O.

HOLLAND, MICH

Toledo Beer.

We have assumed the Bottling Business heretofore carried on by C. Blom, Sr., and are prepared to furnish Toledo Bottled Beer:

12 Quart bottles.....\$1.00
12 Pint Bottles......50

Orders may be left with C. Blom, Sr. and will be promptly filled.

SALOON IN FRONT.

BLOM & NICHOLS

Holland, Mich. 7 1v

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Attorneys.

DIKEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law, Collections promptly attended to. Office, over First State Bank.

McBRIDE, P. H., Attorney. Real Estate and Insurance. Office, McBride's Block.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Real Estate and Collections. Office, Post's Block.

LATTA, P. A., Attorney at Law. Office over Hineck & Co.'s Furn. store, Eighth St.

Banks.

FIRST STATE BANK. Commercial and Savings Dept. I. Cuyper, President. Germ. W. Mokros, Cashier. Capital stock \$50,000.

HOLLAND CITY STATE BANK. Commercial and Savings Dept. D. B. K. Van Ralte, Pres. C. Verschure, Cash. Capital stock \$50,000.

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD M., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, successor to E. Herold & Co.

Clothing.

BORMAN BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors and Dealers in Ready Made. Gent's Furnishing Goods a Specialty.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BOUT & KRAMER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOEBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Toilet Articles, Imported and Domestic Cigars. Eighth Street.

WALSH, HERBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. City Drug Store, Eighth Street.

Hardware.

VAN OORT, J. B., General Hardware and Stoves. Repairing promptly attended to. Eighth Street.

Manufactories, Shops, Etc.

ELIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufactory and Blacksmith and Repair Shop. Dealer in Agricultural Implements. River St.

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist, Mill and Engine Repairs a specialty. Shop on Seventh street, near River.

Meat Markets.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER, Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. Market on River Street.

WILL VAN DER VEERE, Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. Market on Eighth Street.

Painters.

DE MAAT, R., House, Carriage, and Sign Painting, plain and ornamental paper hanging. Shop at residence, on Seventh St., near B. Depot.

Physicians.

KRAMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, corner of Market. Office at drug store, Eighth Street.

M.I.S.T. No. 2

GREATEST NERVE TONIC.

The most powerful INVIGORANT ever produced. Permanently restores mental and physical strength to those weakened by early indiscretions, imparts Youthful Vigor, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the Brain and Nerves, a Positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, prompt, safe and sure.

Also an infallible cure for Old and Chronic cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Inflammation of the Bladder and bad cases of Erysipelas, Cancer, and all Blood Diseases—Absolutely Infallible—Sure Cure.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOX.

M.I.S.T. CO. WASHINGTON D.C.

FRANK HAVEN, Lumber Dealer, Sole Agent.

MEATS

LAUGH AND GROW FAT!
You will if you get your meat at

De Kraker and De Koster.

And get the finest in Holland and as much for \$1 as \$2 buys anywhere else.

Central Dental Parlors.

56 Eighth Street.

We aim to keep up with the times in all modern improvements in

DENTISTRY

And endeavor to perform all operations as painlessly as possible. Natural teeth preserved by filling with Gold and Plastics. Artificial

TEETH

Inserted on metal and rubber base. Crown and Bridge work and

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

Largest and best equipped dental office in western Michigan

Gillespie the Dentist.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Other hours by appointment.

Telephone No. 33.

HOLLAND & CHICAGO LINE.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH.

Leave Holland Daily (except Sunday)..... 8 P. M.
" " Sunday..... 2 P. M.
" " Saturday Special..... 6:30 A. M.

—RATES OF FARE—

Between Holland and Chicago. Single \$2.25. Round \$3.50. (Berth included).
Saturday morning (special) to Chicago.....\$1.00
Sunday Afternoon..... \$1.75 (Berth extra).

GOOD WILL!

I have disposed of my Stock of Shoes and the good will of the business and trade lately carried on by me on River Street, to Mrs. K. Verschure, who will continue the business by her husband Mr. J. Verschure.

Thanking the public of Holland and vicinity for their liberal patronage, I recommend my successor to their continued favors. I am satisfied that at all times they can rely upon honest goods at fair prices, and prompt service.

J. D. HELDER

Geo. Baker, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Van der Veen's Store, corner 8th and River Sts. Office open day and night. Special attention given diseases peculiar to children.

Cleaning and Repairing

Making clothes look nearly as good as new is the work we do in our shop.
A. KLOOSTERMAN,
First Ward near Wm. Van der Veere's Meat Market

Lumber Lath and Shingles.

Scott & Lugers.

Lowest Prices.

Look Here!

Dr. De Vries Dentist.

above Central Drug Store.

Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M.

Any on wishing to see me after or before office hours can call me up by phone No. 9. Residence East 12th St.

Dr. H. Kremers

Has moved his office and will hereafter be found above the Central Drug Store.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays at home corner 12th and Market St. Telephone 31.

Doors, Window Frames, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

Phoenix Planing Mill

Prices the Lowest.

Sidewalk Plank

Scott & Lugers.

Lowest Prices.

SOCIETIES.

K. O. T. M.
Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.
J. A. MARRS, Commander.
B. W. RUTZ, R. E.

Holland Company

Exclusive Dealers in...
Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extract and baking Powder.

EIGHTH STREET

Dr. L. N. Tuttle,

Physician, Surgeon and Electrician.
Office at resident Cor. River and 9th Sts. Telephone No. 82.
OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 11 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday 2 to 4 P. M.

Kellogg Bros.,

House Finishing, Painting and Calcimining.
Estimates given on work.
Address, Box 50, City.



A. B. LEE'S OPTICAL PARLORS.

And have your eyes perfectly fitted and save money, time and best of all your eyes.
EXAMINATION FREE.
Office days Monday and Tuesday of each week Open Tuesday eve.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in Holland Quicker Than Some One in Florida?

Supposing you had backache, a weak or lame back, a worn-out, listless feeling that you wanted to get rid of, and you read of some one in Florida who had been cured, would you believe it? Not these days when so many claims are made by unscrupulous persons; we think not. But if some one right here in Holland, some one you can see, can inquire about, can satisfy you that what he says is true, "that would be different," wouldn't it? Well, now, that's the kind of proof we are going to give you about a remedy for backache and all complaints of and arising from disordered kidneys.

Martin Van der Poel is a citizen of Holland. He resides at the corner of N. River and First Streets. He says:

"For a long time I have had what is commonly called 'bad back.' I do not know what caused it, the pain was right in the kidneys; it affected me by spells, sometimes I would be in bad shape for two or three days at a time, then again I have been laid up for a week or more. During spells like that, I would have to give up work. It was during one of these bad attacks I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, and as they were highly recommended for backache, I obtained a box at Doan's drug store, and their action was noticeable from the first. They have relieved me of the pain and I have not had it since, although this was some time ago. I would recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all who suffer from backache, for my experience with them has proven they will do the work."

Sold by all dealers—price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

For sale by J. O. Doesburg.

BUY YOUR REAL ESTATE OF

J. W. Bosman.

GET A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN ON EASY PAYMENT.

BOOKBINDING

J. A. Kooyers, Grondwet Office,
N. River St.

A COMPLETE LINE OF DRUGS

Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Staple Drugs and
Sundries,
Paints,
Oils
and Varnishes.

Stationery, Fancy Goods,
Periodicals, School
& College Books
a Specialty.

A FULL LINE OF CHOICE CIGARS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Free delivery and express charges prepaid.

Martin & Hulzinga

CLAIMS PART OF DETROIT.

Widow of William Jones Says She Wants the Land.

Detroit, Aug. 15.—A San Francisco woman is in the city who lays claim to a portion of Belle Isle park, and also the land on which the Brush street depot stands. She is the widow of William Jones, who lived here in 1862, and who amassed a considerable fortune and died in California 33 years ago. Mr. Jones also left property in Chatham, Ont., and his widow found that the Canadian statute of limitations ran against her claim. Transfers of the Belle Isle property have been looked up, but no transfer to Jones can be found. It was found, however, that a mortgage for \$450 on the Brush street depot property was given to William Jones in 1815.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The Ironwood Miners Are Out of Work and Money.

Ironwood, Aug. 18.—The closing down of the mines here has thrown many men out of employment. A large number have gone west but 400 or 500 still remain here idle. About 150 of these idle men held a meeting at the city park to demand either work or bread as one miner put it. A number of the leading citizens addressed the men and told them plainly that they could expect but little help from the county, as the poor fund had been practically exhausted and that the only thing remaining for them to do was to seek work elsewhere.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Graves of Departed Members of the A. O. U. W. Decorated.

Jackson, Aug. 18.—A. O. U. W. and Degree of Honor memorial day was celebrated in a fitting manner by members of Twilight, Jackson and Schiller lodges, A. O. U. W., and Eventide and Friendship lodges, Degree of Honor. The five organizations formed a procession, which, headed by Boos' band, marched to Mt. Evergreen cemetery, where the graves of departed members were decorated and addresses delivered by Grand Watchman Townsend and Grand Recorder Mary C. Dodge, of Degree of Honor.

Will Charge Admission.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 15.—The directors of the state fair have shut down upon the great bulk of the gambling there this year and it is announced that there will be no wheels of fortune and not even the cane and ring game allowed on the grounds. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged to the betting ring also, and it is believed that this will keep out the young men who receive their first lessons in gambling there. Incidentally it is said that the fair will be a hummer in every way and everything points to a big success.

Now a Full-Fledged Jesuit.

Detroit, Aug. 17.—During the six o'clock mass at St. Peter and Paul's church Saturday morning, in the presence of a large congregation, Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, made his final vows of purity, chastity and obedience and was forever joined to the Jesuit order, which he entered in Maryland in 1878. The day was the feast of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, in honor of which the altars in the edifice were handsomely decorated and were resplendent with numerous lights.

Buggy Factory Burned.

Kalamazoo, Aug. 14.—Fire broke out in the four-story wooden factory of the Michigan Buggy company at six o'clock Thursday night from spontaneous combustion and destroyed the structure. The loss is \$75,000 and insurance \$40,000. The firemen saved the Kalamazoo Wagon company's mammoth plant adjacent. The factory was running with a small force. The building was erected 12 years ago.

He Found Out.

Cedar Springs, Aug. 18.—S. A. Nickerson, hardware merchant, lighted a match to see if the gasoline barrel was empty. He found it nearly so, but there was enough in it to cause an explosion, which was heard all over town. The head of the barrel was blown against him with great force. He lies in bed in a critical condition.

Took Her Own Life.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Amelia Rutkowski committed suicide by cutting her throat after vainly attempting to kill her 19-year-old son. She lost a baby a year ago and has been brooding over it ever since. Several times she has threatened suicide, and said that when she died she wanted to take her son with her.

Money for Soldiers' Home.

Lansing, Aug. 18.—State Treasurer Wilkinson has received from the general government a check for \$11,400, representing the regular quarterly installment of the fund set aside by the federal government for the support of the state soldiers' home. The fund varies according to the number of inmates in the institution.

Mining School Graduates.

Houghton, Aug. 15.—The Michigan mining school on Friday graduated a class of 32, being the largest in its ten years' history. The school now ranks first in the United States in attendance and reputation among mining schools and stands second only to the great imperial German school of mines at Freibourg.

Great Log Drive.

Menominee, Aug. 17.—The rear of the Menominee river drive reached here Saturday afternoon. It contains 144,000,000 feet of saw logs and extends up the river, filling it from bank to bank, for ten miles. This will swell the total amount of logs brought down during the season to 360,000,000 feet.

Convicted of Murder.

Grand Haven, Aug. 15.—The trial of Ray Coates for the murder of Enos Lawrence, which has occupied the entire time of the circuit court since Tuesday, came to an end this afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, after being out 15 minutes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Sore Throats, Sore Eyes, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, 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 Heber Walsh "The Drug-Gist."

Soothing, healing, cleansing, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stop itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours.

LAWRENCE KRAMER

CASTORIA

The family signature of *Dr. H. Tuttle* is on every wrapper.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the tenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, JOHN V. B. GOODRICH, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Gerrit Van den Belt, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Gerrit J. Deur, executor of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may be discharged from his trust, have his bond cancelled, and said estate closed.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Tuesday, the Eighth day of September, next

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, Attest.)
JOHN V. B. GOODRICH,
Judge of Probate

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 18.
LIVE STOCK—Steers..... \$4 00 @ 4 70
Sheep..... 2 00 @ 2 25
Hogs..... 3 80 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents..... 3 85 @ 3 95
Minnesota Bakers..... 2 40 @ 2 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 64 1/2 @ 64 3/4
No. 1 Hard..... 64 1/2 @ 64 3/4
CORN—No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
September..... 23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
OATS—Western..... 21 @ 21 1/2
LARD..... 3 80 @ 3 85
PORK—Mess, Old..... 8 00 @ 8 75
EGGS..... 12 @ 13

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Beeves..... \$3 10 @ 4 50
Stockers and Feeders..... 2 40 @ 3 60
Cows and Bulls..... 1 25 @ 3 50
Texas Steers..... 2 50 @ 3 60
HOGS—Light..... 3 20 @ 3 55
Rough Packing..... 2 80 @ 3 00
SHEEP..... 2 00 @ 3 25
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y..... 11 @ 12
Dairy..... 11 @ 14
EGGS—Fresh..... 9 @ 10
POTATOES (per bu.)..... 6 25 @ 6 30
PORK—Mess..... 6 25 @ 6 30
LARD—Steam..... 3 40 @ 3 42 1/2
FLOUR—Winter..... 2 00 @ 2 00
Spring..... 2 00 @ 2 00
GRAIN—Wheat, September..... 54 @ 55 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Cash..... 23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
Oats, No. 2 Cash..... 16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Rye, No. 2..... 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Barley, Fair to Choice..... 25 @ 34

MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring..... 54 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Corn, No. 2..... 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White..... 20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Rye, No. 1..... 31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Barley, No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
PORK—Mess..... 6 20 @ 6 25
LARD..... 3 25 @ 3 30

DETROIT.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red..... 61 1/2 @ 62
Corn, No. 2..... 24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White..... 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Rye, No. 2..... 30 1/2 @ 31

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... \$3 50 @ 4 50
Texas..... 2 50 @ 3 60
HOGS..... 3 00 @ 3 50
SHEEP..... 2 25 @ 4 00

OMAHA.
CATTLE—Steers..... \$3 00 @ 4 05
Cows..... 1 25 @ 3 10
Feeders..... 2 50 @ 3 60
HOGS..... 2 75 @ 3 00
SHEEP..... 2 80 @ 3 15

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

sweet

Science is "knowing how." The only secret about Scott's Emulsion is years of science. When made in large quantities and by improving methods, an emulsion must be more perfect than when made in the old-time way with mortar and pestle a few ounces at a time. This is why Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil never separates, keeps sweet for years, and every spoonful is equal to every other spoonful.

In other emulsions you are liable to get an uneven benefit—either an over or under dose. Get Scott's.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Martin G. Caswell and George W. Caswell, of the township of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Jacob Van der Ven, of the city of Grand Rapids, county of Kent and state of Michigan, party of the second part, dated on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on the first day of February, A. D. 1894, in Liber 44 of Mortgages, on Page 169; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice the sum of One Hundred Sixty-five Dollars and Fifty Cents, besides an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars, provided for by law; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it:

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars, said sale to take place at the north outer door of the Ottawa County Court House, at the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Ottawa is holden) on

Monday, the Twelfth day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The said mortgaged premises to be sold being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: The south half of the north half of the south-west quarter of section numbered ten (10), in township numbered five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, containing according to United States survey, forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Dated Holland, July 13th, A. D. 1896.
JACOB VAN DER VEN, Mortgagee.
G. J. DIKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Kramer, a mentally incompetent person.

Notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the house situated upon the premises hereinafter described in the city of Holland, in the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the second day of March, A. D. 1896, by the Probate Court of Ottawa county, Michigan, all the right, title, interest or estate of said Isaac Kramer, a mentally incompetent person, in or to those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the county of Ottawa, in the state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit:

The West Half of Lot Eight (8) in Block Thirty-Eight (38) in the city of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan also
The West Half, except the South Ninety (90) feet of the East Thirty-One (31) feet of the West Forty-One (41) feet of Lot Eleven (11) in Block Thirty-Eight (38) in the city of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Dated July 22nd, A. D. 1896.
G. J. DIKEMA, Guardian.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Gerrit J. Van Wieren and Hendrikje Van Wieren his wife of the township of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Ever Van Kampen of the city of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, party of the second part, dated on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1891 and recorded in the office of the register of Deeds, of Ottawa county, Michigan, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1891 in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 80, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice the sum of Three Hundred Thirty-Six Dollars and Fifty-Eight Cents, besides an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for by law and in said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage together with all arrearages of interest thereon, having become due and payable by reason of default in the payment of interest on said mortgage on the day when the same became due and payable, and the non-payment of said interest in default for more than sixty days after the same became due and payable, wherefore under the conditions of said mortgage the whole amount of the principal sum of said mortgage with all arrearages of interest thereon, at the option of the said Ever Van Kampen his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, became due and payable immediately thereafter, and Lubbette Van Kampen executrix of the last will and testament of said Ever Van Kampen, deceased, and sole residuary Legatee in his will named, hereby declares her election and option to consider the whole amount of the said principal sum of said mortgage due and payable: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale, at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars; said sale to take place at the north outer door of the Ottawa county court house, at the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Ottawa is holden), on

Monday, the Nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; the said mortgaged premises to be sold being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township now city of Holland, county of Ottawa, and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot Numbered Thirty-Three (33) in Addition Numbered One (1) to Van Den Berg's Plat, according to the recorded plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Ottawa county.

Dated Holland, July 23rd, A. D. 1896.
LUBBETTE VAN KAMPEN,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Ever Van Kampen, deceased, and sole residuary legatee therein named.

G. J. DIKEMA, Attorney for Executrix.

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