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### Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 32: September 8, 1888

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY, HOLLAND, MICH., SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

NO. 32.

## The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00  
if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys and Justices.

DIEREMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections  
promptly attended to. Office, Van der  
Ven's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, I., Justice of the Peace, Notary  
Public, and Pension Claim Agent, River St.,  
near Tenth.

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

### Bakeries.

BLOM, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-  
fectionery, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and  
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

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

### Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic  
exchange bought and sold. Collections  
promptly attended to. Eighth street.

### Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlors Eighth  
and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly  
attended to.

### Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city  
to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN BROS., dealers in Boots and  
shoes. A large assortment always on hand.  
Eighth street.

### Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the  
largest stock of Cloths and ready-made  
Clothing in city. Eighth street.

VOIST, W., Tailor. Remaking and repairing  
clothing a specialty cheap and good. River  
street.

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and  
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest  
market price paid for wheat. Office in brick  
store, corner Eighth and First streets.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Palm Oil, Oils, Brandy, Toilet Arti-  
cles and Perfumes. Imported Havana, Key West,  
and Domestic Cigars.

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

WALSH, REBER, Druggist and Pharmacist;  
a full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-  
ness.

YATES & KANE, druggists and bookkeepers.  
Stock always fresh and complete, for night  
and River streets.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, Not-  
ions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth  
street next to Bank.

CRANDELL, S. L., dealer in Department Goods,  
and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,  
Eighth street.

DE JONGH, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Fourth  
street opp. Union School building.

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

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all  
kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper,  
Carpets, Picture Frames, etc., River St.

VERBEER, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper,  
Picture Frames, Household Decorations and  
Novelties. Eighth street.

### Flour Mills.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of  
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller  
Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

### Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-  
ware, and glass fittings a specialty.  
No. 63 Eighth street.

VAN OORT, J. B., dealer in General Hardware,  
Stoves, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., Eighth  
street, opp. Post Office.

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

### Hotels.

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

PARK HOUSE, David I. Boyd, proprietor. Has  
been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-  
nished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth  
streets.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, lo-  
cated near depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well  
appointed Hotel. Rates reasonable.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Hol-  
land City Sale and Exchange Stable. Gen-  
eral teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh sts.

HOPKINS, G. W., proprietor of Market Street  
Livery and Sale Stable. Good Turnouts  
can be had at all times.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLEEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufac-  
tory and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-  
turer of Oak Yokes. River street.

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

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph  
Fixter, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves  
and Headmills. White and Black Ash Bolts bought,  
River street.

HOLLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
L. T. Kanters, General Manager. Wind-  
Mills, Tanks, etc., a specialty.

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

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

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Kleyer,  
Proprietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in  
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick. Sixth street.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, B. L. Scott,  
proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,  
and brick. River street.

THE CAPTON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO.,  
tanners of Hemlock Slaughter Sole, Harness,  
Grain, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

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

TE ROLLER HEIN, Builder and Designer of  
all kinds of Buildings. Office on River street.

VAN RAATTE, B., dealer in Farm Imple-  
ments and machinery. Cor. River and  
Ninth streets.

WILMS, P., Pump manufacturer, and dealer in  
Agricultural Implements of all kinds. South  
River street.

### Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Marble Works.

DE MERRELL, R. N., dealer in Granite and  
Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets,  
Building Work done. Eighth street.

### Meat Markets.

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

### Millinery.

Physicians.

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

MARBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner  
of Eighth and Fish streets. In house formerly oc-  
cupied by L. Spilster. Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m.,  
and 3 to 5 p. m.

WESTMORE, J. D., Homeopathic Physician  
and Surgeon. Office hours: 10:30 a. m. to  
12 m., 2:30 to 4 p. m., and 7:30 to 9 p. m. Of-  
fice in Sutton's new building.

### Real Estate Agency.

VAN WERT, T. R., proprietor Holland Real  
Estate Agency. Property of all kinds,  
bought, sold or exchanged.

### Saloons.

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

SERRY, MICHAEL, Dealer in Wines, Liquors,  
S and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three  
doors east of City Hall.

### Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. R., proprietor of Second Hand  
Store, and dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc.  
Eighth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successor to H. Wyk-  
hyzen, Jeweler and Optician, next door to  
J. Pessink & Bro's, Bakery, Eighth street.

### Miscellaneous.

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

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

KAPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,  
salt, lime and calcined plaster. Corner  
Eighth and Cedar streets.

### Societies.

#### I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellows' Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening  
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
L. D. HALDES, Sec'y. M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

#### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of Unity Lodge,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,  
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday  
evenings, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 21, April 18,  
May 23, June 30, July 18, August 15, Sept. 19,  
Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. St. John's days June  
24 and December 27th.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y. A. HUNTLEY, W. M.

#### E. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in Odd Fellows  
Hall at 7:30 p. m. on Monday night next.  
All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.  
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. All  
particulars given on application.

C. D. Wink, Commander. W. A. HOLLEY, R. E.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Apples, 30 to 35c. Beans \$4.35; Butter, 16 cents;  
Eggs, 14c; Honey, 15c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes  
25c; Apples, 10 to 25c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Barley,  
100 lbs., \$1.05; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$2.50; Corn  
100 lbs., \$1.05; Corn, shelled, 65c; Flour,  
\$5.25; Fine cornmeal, 100 lbs., \$1.50; Feed,  
100 lbs., \$2.00; Hay, 100 lbs., \$1.50; Hay, 15 to 20c;  
Rye, new, 42c; Timothy Seed, \$4.00; Wheat,  
white, 78c; Red Fultz, 85c; Lancaster Red, 88c.

Buckwheat, \$1; Bran, 100 lbs., 85c; Barley,  
100 lbs., \$1.25; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$2.50; Corn  
100 lbs., \$1.15; Corn, shelled, 65c; Flour,  
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Rye, new, 42c; Timothy Seed, \$4.00; Wheat,  
white, 78c; Red Fultz, 85c; Lancaster Red, 88c.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

It is very dry and dusty in the city.

In order to look spruce it is not nec-  
essary to be evergreen.

B. STEKETEE has a Business Local  
in this issue. Read it.

HOPE COLLEGE will be opened  
Wednesday, Sept. 19th.

C. BLOM keeps on hand the finest  
oysters to be had in the city.

The First Ward Drug Store, Dr. F.  
J. Schouten proprietor, has a new  
sign.

A SIDEWALK is being built on  
Twelfth street, from the corner of Pine  
street west.

The hotel at Macatawa Park is still  
open, and a number of cottages are oc-  
cupied there.

Mrs. H. D. JORDAN will occupy the  
pulpit in the Methodist Church to-mor-  
row, Sunday.

Mrs. F. H. CARR, who has been  
dangerously ill the past two months, is  
slowly recovering.

The new sign of the News is one of  
the best painted in the city and was  
the work of H. Landis.

CORN and buckwheat in the vicinity  
of this city have suffered from the se-  
vere frosts of this week.

MR. AND MRS. J. W. BOSMAN are at  
Freeport, Ill., this week visiting their  
daughter, Mrs. Brockmeier.

G. J. VAN SCHELVEN has bought the  
residence of J. Van der Ven, corner of  
Thirteenth and River streets.

THE First Reformed Church, corner  
of Market and Ninth streets, will be  
dedicated Sunday, Sept. 30th.

J. LAFAYETTE, photographer, has  
been taking views of several of the busi-  
ness places of the city this week.

A NUMBER of the horsemen of the  
city were at the Fair Grounds last  
Wednesday speeding their respective  
animals.

MR. WM. ANDRES, of Grand Haven,  
candidate for sheriff of this county on  
the Democratic ticket, was in the city  
last Tuesday.

A LINEN lap-robe was found this  
morning, Friday, and the owner can  
have the same by calling at C. De  
Jongh's store, Tenth street.

H. LANDIS, the painter, will leave  
to-day, Saturday, for Allegan where he  
will stop for a few days and engage in  
crayon and portrait painting.

GILMORE'S "Scrubs" were beaten  
again by the Holland City Club at a  
game of baseball played at the Fair  
Grounds Tuesday afternoon.

THE additions to the tannery build-  
ing proper of the Capton and Bertsch  
Leather Co., are enclosed, and the en-  
tire work will soon be finished.

THE Illinois Hair Company of Chi-  
cago, has erected a new gravel-roofed  
hair house near the tannery of the  
Capton and Bertsch Leather Co.

INSPECTORS Dodge and Scott, of  
Grand Haven, were in the city last  
Tuesday and inspected the several  
steamboats plying on Macatawa Bay.

NOTICE & BAKELAAR, proprietors of  
the Crystal creamery, have added a  
fruit evaporator to their establishment  
and are drying apples in large quanti-  
ties.

HON. G. J. DIEKEMA, will address  
the people of Olive Centre and North  
Holland, on Sept. 10th and 11th re-  
spectively, upon the political issues of  
the day.

FOUND.—On the North Holland road  
a pocket book, containing money and  
receipts. The owner can obtain the  
same by calling on Mr. Albert Tien,  
Jamestown, Mich.

We publish a supplement this week  
containing the list of lands to be sold  
for taxes this year. The official pub-  
lication is in *De Grendet*, but we furnish  
the lists to the News as well.

W. H. ROGERS and family returned  
on Monday from a short stay at Maca-  
taw Park. The end of his nose was  
somewhat injured by a perch bite, but  
he is otherwise in good condition.

LOST.—In this city, between corner  
of River and Thirteenth streets and the  
Union School, a child's small gold  
breast pin. The finder, who returns it  
to *De Grendet* office, will be rewarded.

MR. HENRY GEERLINGS, of Holland  
and a graduate of Hope College left  
last Wednesday for Chicago where he  
will enter the McCormick Theological  
Seminary of the Presbyterian Church.

THE latest improvement in the news-  
papers of the city is the change in  
*De Wachter*, which was issued this week  
as a six-column folio. The typographi-  
cal appearance of the sheet is also  
greatly improved.

A NEW sidewalk has been laid in  
front of the meat market of De Kraker  
& De Koster. This example could  
be followed by other merchants of the  
city with credit to themselves and ben-  
efit to the community at large.

REV. H. D. JORDAN is in attendance  
this week at the Michigan Annual Con-  
ference which is being held at St.  
Joseph, where he will receive his ap-  
pointment either to this city for the  
fourth year or to some new field.

ALL the ladies and friends of the  
Methodist Church are requested to  
meet in the lecture room of the church  
next Wednesday afternoon, August  
12th, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of re-  
organizing the Ladies' Aid Society.

THE mail for Noordeboos, New Hol-  
land, Olive Centre, Ottawa Station,  
and Robinson, leaves the post office at  
this city every day, Sunday excepted,  
instead of tri-weekly, as formerly.  
Chas. Graham is carrier on this route.

WE hope the unfavorable criticisms  
of the Encyclopaedia, which are now  
in course of publication will not cause  
them to stop the press. It would be  
quite a calamity if they should decide  
not to complete the Encyclopaedia  
Britannica.

THE gold watch lost by a lady from  
Muskegon, who was here on an excu-  
sion a few days ago, was found by  
George Johnson, clerk of the Queen of  
the Lakes. It was lying on the deck of  
the boat. The watch was returned  
to the owner.

At the Re-union of the Soldiers and  
Sailors Association of Ottawa County,  
held in Spring Lake last week, C. Blom,  
Sr., L. T. Kanters, Hermanus Boone,  
G. J. Van Duren, and Ed. J. Harring-  
ton, Jr., were made honorary members  
of the society.

EX-MAYOR MCBRIDE and family re-  
turned from the Park this week. P.  
H. has enjoyed his stay there this sea-  
son immensely. He did not fail to see  
the sun rise every morning while living  
there. (Why? because the sun keeps  
rising till noon.)

LAST Wednesday afternoon as John  
Dogger was managing the jointing ma-  
chine at the Fixter stave factory, a  
slyer flew off, striking him in the eye.  
At first it was thought he would lose  
the eye, but we learn later that the  
sight is not destroyed.

ALL new subscribers paying \$1.50 in  
advance will receive the News from  
this date until January 1st, 1890. The  
News and *De Grendet* will also be  
sent to one address, for \$2.50 until the  
above date. Who will be the first to  
accept either of these offers?

News was received last Tuesday that  
Rev. Otto Stuit, of Cincinnati, O., and  
formerly a resident of this city, had  
dropped dead of heart disease Monday.  
The reverend gentleman had a large  
circle of friends and acquaintances  
here, who will be grieved to hear of his  
sudden death.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

### A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings of an Important Nature.

### CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

A State Ticket Headed by L. B. Morris Nominated at New Haven.

The Connecticut Democratic State convention was held at New Haven, and the following ticket nominated:

For Governor, Luzon B. Morris, of New Haven; for Lieutenant Governor, Senator Kirkham, of Newington; for Secretary of State, Henry Bishop, of Torrington; for Treasurer, James G. Martin, of Compo; for Comptroller, Nicholas Stubb, of New Milford; for Electors-at-Large, A. F. Burr, of Hartford, and E. B. Manning, of Meriden.

The platform adopted indorses the President and his tariff message; congratulates the Democrats of the House upon the passage of the Mills bill; denounces any duty upon raw material as a burden upon both the manufacturer and the consumer, and devotes an entire plank to the evils of the duty on wool; indorses the President for "placing the commercial relations of the people of the United States and Canada upon an equality"; declares in favor of the secret ballot, and favors a revision of the Constitution, so that State officers may be elected by a plurality vote.

### AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Competing for the Pennant—Official Baseball Record.

The relative standing of the clubs competing for the championship is shown by the following table:

| League.           | Won. | Lost. |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| New York.....     | 46   | 36    |
| Chicago.....      | 38   | 48    |
| Boston.....       | 36   | 48    |
| Detroit.....      | 37   | 48    |
| Philadelphia..... | 32   | 52    |
| Pittsburg.....    | 42   | 52    |
| Washington.....   | 38   | 52    |
| Indianapolis..... | 38   | 52    |

| Western.         | Won. | Lost. | American.        | Won. | Lost. |
|------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|
| Des Moines.....  | 55   | 29    | St. Louis.....   | 42   | 32    |
| St. Paul.....    | 59   | 32    | Athletic.....    | 42   | 32    |
| Omaha.....       | 51   | 32    | Brooklyn.....    | 42   | 32    |
| Kansas City..... | 46   | 32    | St. Paul.....    | 41   | 40    |
| Milwaukee.....   | 43   | 32    | Cleveland.....   | 37   | 49    |
| Chicago.....     | 38   | 50    | Baltimore.....   | 42   | 63    |
| St. Louis.....   | 19   | 28    | Louisville.....  | 42   | 63    |
| Davenport.....   | 21   | 52    | Kansas City..... | 30   | 65    |

### SOUTHERN POLITICS.

An Exciting Contest at Norfolk, Virginia.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says:

Republicans of the Second Virginia District, in convention in this city, renominated George F. Bowden for Congress, and appointed George A. Martin, who was elected by the Mahone faction of the State Convention at Petersburg in May as Presidential elector from the district. There was an exciting contest between Martin and General V. D. Groner, appointed by the Wise wing of the party, and after the convention Groner's supporters and contesting delegates who had not been admitted, forty-six in all, held a meeting, indorsed Groner as elector, and nominated Sandy Williams (colored) for Congress.

### LABOR MEN.

They Meet at Hastings, Neb., and Nominate a State Ticket.

The Union Labor State Convention of Nebraska was held at Hastings, and this ticket nominated:

Governor, David Butler of Pawnee County; Lieutenant Governor, B. F. Bates of Brown County; State Auditor, J. S. Alley of Grant Island; State Treasurer, D. C. Nash of Phelps County; Secretary of State, I. Henthorn of Buffalo County; Commissioner of Public Land, F. F. Wright of Nebraska County; Attorney General, F. M. Egan of Custer County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. M. H. Wood of Cass County.

### THE VERMONT ELECTION.

An Increased Republican Vote in the State Indicated.

The Republican ticket was elected in Vermont by a majority of about 27,000, the returns indicating Republican gains. Congressmen Stewart and Grout are re-elected by good majorities. The Senate will be solidly Republican, while the House will show an increased Republican membership. The Republicans gained strength at Burlington and in Franklin County.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

New Hampshire Republicans held their State Convention at Concord, and nominated David H. Goodsell, of Antrim, for Governor. The resolutions indorse the Chicago platform; ask that patriotic citizens vote for protection and the tariff, and ratify the nominations of Harrison and Morton. The Hon. David H. Goodsell, the nominee for Governor, is a native of Hillsboro. He is about 50 years old, and an extensive manufacturer at Antrim. He has been a member of the Legislature, and also in the Governor's Council. He is President of the New Hampshire State Temperance Union.

### THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

Senator Teller Claims that the Republican Party Has Always Opposed Chinese Immigration.

The Senate devoted the larger part of its session, the 4th inst., to listening to a speech by Mr. Teller on the House bill to prohibit Chinese immigration. Mr. Teller began by defending Gen. Harrison's record on the Chinese question, and characterizing the attack on him in that connection as a par with the Mory letter of 1880. Comparing the course of the two parties in California, Mr. Teller said the Republicans there had always been opposed to Chinese immigration, while the Democratic party had not. The bill went over. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of W. G. Allan, of South Carolina, as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica. A memorial was presented in the Senate from the Deepwater Harbor Committee of Galveston, Tex., favoring a deep-water harbor on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The resolution was the special order in the House, and the President's message was discussed by various members. A bill was passed by the House directing the sale of two lots in Detroit and the restoring of the purchase money to the appropriation for the public building in that city. The House passed a bill punishing by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, a dealer in and purveyor of counterfeit money or other fraudulent devices for using the United States mail.

### EAST.

DURING a heavy blow the sloop Flora B., of Pennsylvania, capsized near New Castle, Del. She had on board Mrs. Elijah Wheaton, Mrs. Jonathan Turner, Mrs. Samuel Wheaton, and the latter's daughter, about 9 years of age, and Mrs. Thomas Finnegan, all of whom were in the cabin at the time and were drowned. The bodies were recovered and sent to their homes in Pennsylvania.

PROMINENT Knights of Labor of Pittsburgh, Pa., are considering the advisability of introducing a resolution at the

next general assembly prohibiting any but American citizens from becoming members of the organization. Those advocating the change say that it would reduce the membership about three-fifths, but that the order would be better off with 500,000 good American citizens than with 100,000 of the class that is now coming in.

### WEST.

FOURTY Kansas vigilantes surrounded a horse-thieves' camp, near Paladora, in the public land strip, and a fight ensued. Seventeen outlaws and three vigilantes were killed.

THE American House at West Superior, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Many guests barely escaped in their night clothes. Six persons are known to have perished in the flames. The fire was caused by a lamp exploding.

SIX section men were killed at a small station near Booneville, Mo., by a freight train jumping the track and crushing them as they stood aside to let it go past. A caboose attached to the freight was filled with passengers, all of whom escaped serious injury.

WHILE the pyrotechnic display of the "Fire of London" was being given at Coney Island, the scenery caught fire and the flames spread, finally destroying the entire auditorium. There was a panic at first in the crowded building and many persons were trampled under foot and some severely injured in the rush for the exits.

### SOUTH.

A FIRE broke out in the warehouse of Pryor & Co., of Baltimore, Md., rapidly extending to the drug house of Winkelman & Co. Firemen soon entered the building, when a terrible explosion occurred, and the large structure collapsed, burying the firemen in the debris. Only one escaped. Those buried in the building were George Bowers, Thomas Wagner, John A. Combs, Perry Ryan, Harry Walker, George Kerins and Hiram McAfee. The entire block from Lombard to Pratt street was burned, causing a loss of \$1,500,000.

JACOB GREWELING, a boot and shoe dealer at Louisville, has failed for \$10,000.

### WASHINGTON.

FOLLOWING is the public debt statement for August:

| INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.                                 |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.....                           | \$ 230,014,350  |
| Bonds at 5 per cent.....                               | 702,367,283     |
| Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.....              | 132,480         |
| Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.....                   | 14,000,000      |
| Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.....              | 64,025,512      |
| Principal.....   | \$1,088,187,572 |
| Interest.....  | 9,588,552       |
| Total.....   | \$1,097,676,124 |
| DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MARCH 1, 1885. |                 |
| Principal.....   | \$ 2,633,365    |
| Interest.....  | 165,017         |
| Total.....   | \$ 2,619,193    |

Old demand and legal-tender notes, \$ 316,737,823  
Certificates of deposit..... 1,445,030  
Gold certificates..... 134,750,394  
Silver certificates..... 209,568,963  
Fractional currency less \$8,375,393, estimated as lost or destroyed..... 6,921,317

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Principal..... | \$ 702,713,500   |
| Interest.....  | \$1,713,394,337  |
| Total.....     | \$ 2,416,097,837 |

Less cash items available for redemption of U. S. notes, \$30,212,801  
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes..... 100,000,000  
Total..... \$ 2,385,885,036

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Total debt less available cash items.....     | \$1,249,796,003 |
| Net cash in the Treasury.....                 | 107,673,230     |
| Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1885..... | \$1,151,122,633 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1885.....  | 1,161,447,253   |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Decrease of debt during the month.....                                 | 7,324,673   |
| Decrease of debt since June 30, 1885.....                              | 11,461,974  |
| CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.           |             |
| Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.....              | 124,750,394 |
| Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....          | 209,568,963 |
| U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding..... | 14,445,030  |
| Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.....                    | 12,157,732  |
| Fractional currency.....   | 709         |

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Total available for reduction of debt..... | \$ 361,212,801 |
| Decrease of debt since June 30, 1885.....  | \$1,000,000    |
| Unavailable for reduction of debt:         |                |
| Prize fund silver coin.....                | \$ 25,746,738  |
| Minor coin.....                            | 135,447        |
| Total.....                                 | \$ 25,882,185  |
| Certificates held as cash.....             | \$2,111,118    |
| Net cash balance on hand.....              | 107,673,230    |

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account..... | \$ 646,973,444 |
|---|----------------|

### POLITICS.

THE Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines, with a large representation. The ticket is mostly composed of new and young men, and the nominations were made principally by acclamation. The ticket is as follows:

Secretary of State, George C. Heberling of Jackson County; Auditor of State, Daniel J. Ock-Say of Adams County; Treasurer of State, Amos Case of Chickasaw County; Judge Supreme Court, Patrick H. Smythe of Burlington; Attorney General, Joseph C. Mitchell of Lucas County; Railway Commissioner, Peter A. J. Johnson of Des Moines; Charles T. Lund of Kosciusko County, and Herman Willis of Clinton County.

A platform was adopted which indorses the St. Louis platform and candidates; commends Mr. Cleveland's administration; congratulates Iowa upon the passage by the National House of Representatives of the Mills bill, and arraigns Iowa Republicans for abandoning their repeatedly expressed belief in a reform of the tariff laws; reaffirms, as a cardinal doctrine of the party's faith, the doctrine that "corporations created by State authority are subject to State control"; and declares the party's opposition to prohibition as "injurious to business and the cause of temperance." A resolution lamenting the death of Sheridan and extending sympathy to his family was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

LEWIS W. TURPIN was nominated for Congress at Selma, Ala., on the 59th ballot, by the Democrats of the Fourth Alabama District.

The following Congressional nominations have been made: L. B. Caswell, by the First Wisconsin District Republicans (renomination); Captain John W. Hannah, by the Twelfth Missouri District Democrats; O. Patrick McAuliffe, by the Sixth Virginia District Republicans; John D. Blackville, by the Fifth Virginia District Republicans; Hon. Frank B. Posey, by the First Indiana District Republicans; Captain Charles E. Belknap, by the Fifth Michigan District Republicans; John McLaughlin, by the Union Labor party of the Eighth Illinois District; Oliver J. Cosgrove, by the First Ohio District Democrats; C. W. Gerard, by the

Second Ohio District Democrats. The Fourteenth Illinois District Democrats indorsed Bert Stewart, the Labor nominee. Thomas E. Barkworth, nominated by the Third Michigan District Democrats, declined the nomination.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM HENRY HATCH has been renominated by the Democrats of the First Missouri District. The Fifth Iowa District Republicans renominated Congressman Daniel Kerr at Cedar Rapids.

THE Democrats of the Seventh Missouri District nominated R. H. Norton, of Troy, for Congress at Warrenton.

THE Allegheny County (Pa.) Democrats made these Congressional nominations at Pittsburgh: Twenty-second District, Geo. N. Munroe, of Pittsburgh; Twenty-third District, Joseph A. Langitt, of Allegheny City.

THOMAS E. BARKWITH and Willard Stearns have been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth and Second Michigan Districts respectively.

A LITTLE ROCK, Ark., special states that the Democratic State ticket was elected by increased majorities. The amendment calling a convention to draft a new State Constitution was voted down. Both branches of the Legislature are strongly Democratic. The ticket elected is as follows:

Governor, John P. Eagle; Secretary of State, Benj. B. Chism; Attorney General, W. E. Atkinson; Treasurer, William E. Woodruff; Auditor, S. S. Dunlop; Land Commissioner, Paul M. Coker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ward E. Thompson; Chief Justice, S. B. Cockrill.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations have been made as follows: Henry Stockbridge, Jr., by Fourth Maryland District Republicans; Professor D. B. Brunner, by Ninth Pennsylvania District Democrats; A. B. Montgomery, by Fourth Kentucky District Democrats, renomination.

### FOREIGN.

THE Rev. William J. F. Basse, pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, New York City, has been married to the Baroness Agnes Harlessem at Hanover, Prussia.

A SERIOUS emule has just occurred in the Philippine Islands, the natives refusing to pay newly imposed taxes. During a riot a number of rebels and one policeman were killed. The revolt was suppressed and the ringleaders arrested.

THE Albanian Manifesto, a new paper issued by an Albanian society at Bucharest, urges Albanians to energetically resist Greek oppression and strive for independence, and appeals to the people to furnish funds in defense of their cause.

DISPATCHES from Melbourne, Australia, announce that in a test action in the Supreme Court a Chinese emigrant sued the Government for damages for prohibiting him from landing. A majority of the judges decided in favor of the plaintiff. The Chief Justice dissented.

### GENERAL.

DUN & Co.'s crop and business review for last week is as follows:

Crop reports have become exceedingly contradictory and confusing. Dispatches by the score are published asserting that frosts have cut down the yield of the wheat crop in New York, and in Dakota and Minnesota, and at the same time the Government reports are greatly exaggerated. Such confusing accounts from all quarters have helped an active speculation with sales of \$5,000,000 in New York, and a net decline in price of only half a cent for this week. These facts lead to the suspicion that gloomy reports are being used to unload speculative positions, and that the actual outlook will not fall much below previous estimates. Corn is a fraction lower, with sales of 9,000,000 bushels, and oats 5 cents higher, with some activity. In provisions, also, there has been active speculation, an advance, and a reaction. Hogs remained 10 cents higher. The dry goods market has been active and buoyant. At some points collections were fairly good, but a much greater number of reports note more than usual tardiness for the season. Complaints are general. Yet there is a noticeable increase in confidence as to the immediate future of business in almost every quarter from which reports are received, and banking returns show a continued increase in exchange. The business failures number 236, as compared with a total of 214 last week and 212 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 199. In August the failures numbered 972, against 777 last year.

The weather-crop bulletin, issued at Washington, says:

The weather during the last week has been unusually favorable for the ripening, harvesting, and threshing of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota. It has also been favorable for the greater portion of the corn belt, but too much rain occurred in the extreme southern portions of the States bordering on the Ohio. Reports from Kansas indicate that the corn crop is secure and past possible injury from frost, light rain, or a occurred in the upper lake region, probably causing some damage to the cranberry crop in Wisconsin. The weather has been too cold in Michigan to favor a rapid growth of corn, but no injury to the crop is reported in that State, and cutting will commence this week. The heavy corn crop in Kentucky is reported somewhat damaged by recent rains. In the Middle States favorable conditions have prevailed both for the ripening of corn and for fall plowing.

### MARKET REPORTS.

| CHICAGO.                           |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers..... | 6.00 @ 6.50   |
| Good.....                          | 5.25 @ 6.01   |
| Common.....                        | 3.25 @ 4.50   |
| HOGS—Shipping Grades.....          | 6.00 @ 6.75   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....              | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....               | 3.25 @ 4.25   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                    | 44 @ 45 1/2   |
| OATS—No. 2.....                    | 24 @ 25       |
| RYE—No. 2.....                     | 51 @ 53       |
| BUTTER—Creamery.....               | 20 @ 21       |
| Fine Dairy.....                    | 16 @ 18       |
| CHEESE—Full Cream, flat.....       | 10 @ 12       |
| EGGS—Fresh.....                    | 15 @ 16       |
| PORK—Car lots, per bu.....         | 35 @ 45       |
| PORK—3 lbs.....                    | 14.00 @ 14.50 |
| MILWAUKEE.                         |               |
| Hedge—Cash.....                    | 88 @ 88 1/2   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                    | 45 @ 46 1/2   |
| OATS—No. 1 White.....              | 28 @ 29 1/2   |
| RYE—No. 1.....                     | 52 @ 53       |
| BARLEY—No. 2.....                  | 63 @ 65       |
| PORK—Mess.....                     | 14.00 @ 14.50 |
| CINCINNATI.                        |               |
| CATTLE.....                        | 5.00 @ 6.50   |
| HOGS.....                          | 6.00 @ 6.75   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....               | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                    | 44 @ 45 1/2   |
| OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....              | 25 @ 26 1/2   |
| ST. LOUIS.                         |               |
| CATTLE.....                        | 5.00 @ 6.00   |
| HOGS.....                          | 6.00 @ 6.75   |
| WHEAT—No. 2.....                   | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                    | 41 @ 41 1/2   |
| OATS—No. 2.....                    | 25 @ 26       |
| PORK—Mess.....                     | 14.75 @ 15.25 |
| NEW YORK.                          |               |
| CATTLE.....                        | 4.01 @ 6.00   |
| HOGS.....                          | 6.25 @ 7.00   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....               | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| WHEAT—No. 2.....                   | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                    | 54 @ 57       |
| OATS—White.....                    | 38 @ 45       |
| PORK—New Mess.....                 | 15.25 @ 16.00 |
| ST. LOUIS.                         |               |
| CATTLE.....                        | 4.00 @ 5.25   |
| HOGS.....                          | 5.00 @ 6.75   |
| WHEAT.....                         | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                    | 40 @ 41       |
| OATS—No. 2 Yellow.....             | 27 @ 28       |
| OATS—No. 2 White.....              | 25 @ 26 1/2   |
| INDIANAPOLIS.                      |               |
| CATTLE.....                        | 5.25 @ 6.00   |
| HOGS.....                          | 6.00 @ 6.75   |
| WHEAT.....                         | 4.00 @ 5.50   |
| LAMBS.....                         | 5.50 @ 6.50   |
| TOLEDO.                            |               |
| WHEAT.....                         | 35 @ 35 1/2   |
| CORN.....                          | 46 @ 47       |
| OATS.....                          | 34 @ 35       |
| CLOVER SEED.....                   | 4.00 @ 4.65   |
| EAST LIBERTY.                      |               |
| CATTLE—Prime.....                  | 5.50 @ 6.25   |
| Pair.....                          | 4.75 @ 5.25   |
| Common.....                        | 3.00 @ 4.50   |
| HOGS.....                          | 6.00 @ 6.75   |
| SHEEP.....                         | 4.00 @ 4.75   |
| LAMBS.....                         | 4.00 @ 6.00   |

## SARAH HAD A REVOLVER

SHARON'S ALLEGED WIFE AGAIN CREATES A SENSATION.

She Openly Accuses Justice Field of Having Been Bribe—Her Husband Knocks the Marshal Down—Both are Dragged from the Court-Room and Locked Up.

[San Francisco (Cal.) special.]  
The celebrated Sharon divorce case culminated in this city in a sensational attack upon Justice Field in court, which resulted in placing Sarah Althea Sharon, now Mrs. David L. Terry, in jail for thirty days and her husband, Judge Terry, in jail for six months. The Supreme Court of California a few months ago announced a decision in the case sustaining the decision of the State Superior Court, which declared that Mrs. Terry had been legally married to the late ex-Senator States Senator William Sharon, and that she was entitled to a portion of Sharon's estate. A short time after the announcement of this decision the executors of the will of Sharon applied to



SARAH ALTHEA HILL.

the United States Circuit Court for a bill to revive and carry into execution a decree of the Circuit Court entered in September, 1884, declaring the alleged marriage contract to be a forgery and directing its cancellation and enjoining its use in any manner. Mrs. Terry entered a demurrer, and that demurrer was overruled. The decision was read by United States Justice Field, and was concurred in by Judge Sawyer of the Circuit Court and Judge Sabin of the District Court.

The announcement made that the decision would be rendered drew a large crowd to the United States court-room, and about two hundred lawyers, besides all parties directly interested in the case, occupied the inclosure immediately in front of the judges. Judge David S. Terry, who has been chief counsel for his wife during the entire litigation, sat by the side of his wife and both paid close attention to the reading of the decision. Mrs. Terry appeared very nervous at the outset, and as the reading progressed her agitation increased. Finally, when Judge Field was about half through reading, Mrs. Terry jumped to her feet and asked the Judge if he was going to order her to give up her marriage contract. Judge Field quietly told her to sit down. Mrs. Terry's face turned white with passion and she cried:

"Justice Field, we hear that you have been bought. We would like to know if that is so, and what figures you hold yourself at. It is so that no person can get justice in this court, unless he has a sack."

Judge Field turned to Marshal Franks and said: "Marshal, remove that woman from the court-room." The Marshal advanced toward Mrs. Terry. She took no notice of him, but broke out with oaths and vulgar language. Franks grasped her arm, and in an instant Judge Terry arose and, exclaiming that the deputy marshal was touching his wife, struck Franks a terrible blow on the neck with his fist which sent the Marshal rolling across the floor. Franks regained himself and with several deputies and bystanders rushed upon Terry. He was quickly removed. Mrs. Terry was also taken from the room and locked up in the Marshal's office. A deputy was placed at the door, upon whom Terry advanced and demanded admission. Terry refused to be taken out of the room, and, drawing from his pocket a dangerous-looking eight inch knife, with a curse held it above his head and declared that he would stab any man who tried to keep him away. The deputy and several others jumped upon him. A desperate struggle followed and all the men fell to the floor. The knife was finally taken away from Terry without any one being injured. Terry was locked up in the room with his wife.

A sack which Mrs. Terry had dropped in the court-room during the excitement was found to contain an English bullet revolver with all its six chambers loaded. Marshal Franks said that also was trying to open the sack, just before she was put out of the court-room. Marshal Franks said that also was trying to open the sack, just before she was put out of the court-room.



ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FIELD.

shal Franks entered later the room where Terry and his wife were confined, and Mrs. Terry at once made a violent attack upon him and beat him about the face and head. She was soon quieted, and a strong guard was placed in the room.

The wildest excitement had prevailed in the court-room and corridors during the disturbance. As soon as quiet was restored Judge Field resumed the reading of the decision. When he had concluded the Judges retired to their chambers. Two hours later they again appeared in the court-room and announced the penalty they had to inflict upon Judge Terry and his wife. Neither of the parties were allowed in court while sentence was pronounced. Judge Field ordered that Terry be imprisoned in the county jail of Alameda for six months and that Terry be imprisoned for thirty days. No alternative in the way of fine was allowed, and the prisoners were taken to jail. David S. Terry was formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of California. While holding that position in 1884 he became involved in a quarrel with David G. Broderick, who was then United States Senator from California. A duel followed, and Broderick was killed.

### SOLICITING FUNDS.

An Equestrian Statue to be Erected to General Logan.

A circular has been issued at Detroit, Mich., to all the G. A. R. Posts of the country soliciting subscriptions of 10 cents each from all veterans for the fund to be used to erect an equestrian statue in Washington to Gen. John A. Logan. The circular is signed by Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Gen. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Gen. John M. Palmer and H. H. Thomas, of Illinois, and Gen. R. A. Alger, of Michigan.

### Rioting Anarchists.

At a labor picnic in Cleveland, Ohio, a band of anarchists displayed a red flag, and refused to acknowledge the stars and stripes. The anarchists were at once attacked; their flag was torn to tatters and trampled in the earth, and the men themselves badly wounded in the fight, which continued for ten minutes. Five of the anarchists were locked up on a charge of riot.

### Hard on Pitcher.

The Grand Jury at Montreal has found a true bill against Charles A. Pitcher, the Providence savings bank teller, for taking stolen money into Canada.

## PREPARING FOR WAR.

THE WAR OFFICES OF EUROPE FEEL VERILY ACTIVE.

Great Bodies of French Troops Spend Their Time in Military Exercises, and All Over France the Bugles Notes Are Heard—American Pension Claimants.

[London special dispatch.]

A tourist just returned from a trip through the continent reports the following as the result of his observations:

"The martial example set by the young German Emperor has caused all the war offices of Europe to take on a feverish activity. More orders are issued, more inspections held, more investigations undertaken than ever before. Drilling everywhere is incessant. Great bodies of troops march out of fortified cities every morning and spend the day in military exercises in the field. Never has such hard work been done before. To the traveler the continent has the aspect of a fortified camp. Wherever troops are stationed, and they are everywhere, they are kept in motion from morning until night. All over France the sound of the bugle is heard, and the drillmaster is busy instructing recruits. Large masses of troops are continually moving from point to point on the frontiers. Changes are made to railroads to increase their strategic advantages. In the interior, troops are being constantly exercised, stores inspected, transportation tested, and experiments at mobilization made. It may almost be said that France is mobilized; she is ready for action and will not be taken by surprise again. The maneuvers now going on in the Romagna have grown out of the military spirit now prevailing throughout Europe. There are 50,000 thoroughly equipped and well-drilled troops going through the movements of an active campaign under the eye of King Humbert, who has formed a regular military establishment at Forli. There the general staff seriously plot operations on a large scale, and the army execute them from day to day. Italy has witnessed no such scene since Solferino.

"Little Bulgaria, armed to the teeth, has caught the infection, and under the spirited lead of Prince Ferdinand, is marching her little army to and fro, and strengthening her fortifications and frontier posts.

"Austria, stimulated by Germany, is gradually bringing her military forces up to that degree of efficiency which is good in the eyes of her German critics. Her troops are continually on the move. Those on the frontier are relieved by fresh forces from the interior. The Hungarians, with their usual impetuosity, cry for action, and act as if they were preparing for immediate war. At the same time from all the Chancelleries of the continent comes the announcement: 'The peace of Europe will be maintained.'"



## MISERABLE COMFORTERS

Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage  
Discourses at East Hamp-  
ton, Long Island.

Why Did God Let Sin Come Into the World—  
No One Can Tell Until He Gets on the  
Other Side of the River of Death.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., took for the subject of his vacation sermon: "Plasters That Will Not Stick." His text was: "Miserable comforters are ye all." Job xvi, 2. Following is the sermon:

The man of Uz had a great many trials—the loss of his family, the loss of his property, the loss of his health; but the most exasperating thing that came upon him was the tantalizing talk of those who ought to have sympathized with him. Looking around upon them, and weighing what they had said, he utters the words of my text.

Why did God let sin come into the world? It is a question I often hear discussed, but never satisfactorily answered. God made the world fair and beautiful at the start. If our first parents had not sinned in Eden, they might have gone out of that garden and found fifty paradises all around the earth—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America—so many flower gardens, or orchards of fruit, redolent and luscious. I suppose when God poured out the Gihon and the Hiddekel, He poured out, at the same time, the Hudson and the Susquehanna; the whole earth was very fair and beautiful to look upon. Why did it not stay so? God has the power to keep back sin and woe. Why did He not keep them back? Why not every cloud roused, and every step a joy, and every sound music, and all the ages a long jubilee of sinless men and sinless women? God can make a rose as easily as He can make a thorn. Why, then, the predominance of thorns? He can make good, fair, ripe fruit as well as gnarled and sour fruit. Why so much, then, that is gnarled and sour? He can make men robust in health. Why, then, are they so many invalids? Why not have for our whole race perpetual leisure, instead of this tug and toil and tussle for a livelihood? I will tell you why God let sin come into the world—when I get on the other side of the River of Death. That is the place where such questions will be answered and such mysteries solved. He who this side of that river attempts to answer the question only illustrates his own ignorance and incompetency. All I know is one great fact, and that is that a herd of woe have come in upon us, trampling down everything fair and beautiful. A sword at the gate of Eden, and a sword at every gate. More people under the ground than on it. The grave yards in vast majority. The six thousand winters have made more scars than the six thousand summers can cover up. Trouble has taken the tender heart of this world in its two rough hands and pinched it until the nations wail with the agony. If all the mounds of graveyards that have been lifted were put side by side, you might step on them and on nothing else, going all around the world, and around again, and around again. These are the facts. And now I have to say that, in a world like this, the grandest occupation is that of giving condolence. The holy science of imparting comfort to the troubled we ought all of us to study. There are many of you who could look around upon some of your very best friends who wish you well and are very intelligent, and yet be able truthfully to say to them in your days of trouble, "Miserable comforters are ye all."

I remark, in the first place, that very voluble people are incompetent for the work of giving comfort. Bilhad and Eliphaz had the gift of language, and with their words almost bothered Job's life out. Alas for these voluble people that go among the houses of the afflicted and talk, and talk, and talk, and talk! They rehearse their own sorrows, and then they tell the poor sufferers that they feel badly now, but they will feel worse after awhile. Silence! Do you expect, with a thin coat of plaster of words, to heal a wound deep as the soul? Step very gently around about a broken heart. Talk very softly around those whom God has bereft. Then go your way. Deep sympathy has not much to say. A firm grasp of the hand, a compassionate look, just one word that means as much as a whole dictionary, and you have given, perhaps, all the comfort that a soul needs.

And the first consideration is that God sends our troubles in love. I often hear people in their troubles say, "Why, I wonder what God has against me." They seem to think God has some grudge against them because trouble and misfortune have come. Oh, no. Do you not remember that passage of Scripture, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth?" A child comes in with a very bad splinter in its hand and you try to extract it. It is a very painful operation. The child draws back from you, but you persist. You are going to take that splinter out, so you take the child with a gentle but firm grasp, for, although there may be pain in it, the splinter must come out. And it is love that dictates it, and makes you persist. My friends, I really think that nearly all our sorrows in this world are only the hand of our Father extracting some thorn. If all these sorrows were sent by enemies, I would say, arm yourself against them; and, as in tropical climates, when a tiger comes down from the mountains and carries off a child from the village, the neighbors band together and go into the forest and hunt the monster, so I would have you, if I thought these misfortunes were sent by an enemy, go out and battle against them. But no; they come from a Father so kind, so loving, so gentle, that the prophet, speaking of His tenderness and mercy, drops the idea of a father, and says, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you."

Again I remark, there is comfort in the thought that God, by all this process, is going to make you useful. Do you know that those who accomplish the most for God and Heaven have all been under the harrow? Show me a man that has done anything for Christ in this day, in a public or private place, who has had no trouble and whose path has been smooth. Ah, no. Again, there is comfort in the thought that all our troubles are a revelation. Have you ever thought of it in that connection? The man who has never been through chastisement is ignorant about a thousand things in his soul he ought to know. For instance, here is a man who prides himself on his cheerfulness of character. He has no patience with anybody who is depressed in spirits. Oh, it is easy for him to be cheerful, with his fine house, his filled wardrobe and well strung instruments of music and tapestried parlor and plenty of money in the bank waiting for some permanent investment. It is easy for him to be cheerful. But suppose his fortune goes to pieces and his house goes down under the sheriff's hammer

Edmund Burke was found in the pasture field with his arms around a horse's neck, caressing him, and some one said, "Why, the great man has lost his mind!" No; that horse belonged to his son who had recently died, and his great heart broke over the grief. It is no sign of weakness that men are overcome of their sorrows. Thank God for the relief of tears. Have you never been in trouble when you could not weep, and you would have given anything for a good cry? David did well when he mourned for Absalom, Abraham did well when he bemoaned Sarah, Christ did well when He wept for Lazarus; and the last man I want to see come anywhere near me when I have any kind of trouble is a worldly philosopher.

Again I remark, that those persons are incompetent for the work of comfort bearing who have nothing but can't to offer. There are those who have the idea that you must groan over the distressed and afflicted. There are times in grief when one cheerful face dawning upon a man's soul is worth a thousand dollars to him. Do not whine over the afflicted. Take the promises of the gospel, and utter them in a manly tone. Do not be afraid to smile if you feel like it. Do not drive any more hearse through that poor soul. Do not tell him the trouble was foreordained; it will not be any comfort to know it was a million years coming. If you want to find splinters for a broken bone do not take cast-iron. Do not tell them it is God's justice that weighs out grief. They want now to hear of God's tender mercy. In other words do not give them aqua fortis when they need valerian.

Again I remark that those persons are poor comforters who have never had any trouble themselves. A jargon cannot lecture on the nature of a snowflake—it never saw a snowflake; and those people who have always lived in the summer of prosperity cannot talk to those who are frozen in disaster. God keeps aged people in the world, I think, for this very work of sympathy. They have been through all these trials. They know all that which irritates and all that which soothes. If there are men and women here who have old people in the house, or near at hand so they can easily reach them, I congratulate them. Some of us have had trials in life, and although we have had many friends around about us, we have wished that father and mother were still alive, that we might go and tell them. Perhaps they could not say much, but it would have been such a comfort to have them around. These aged ones who have been all through the trials of life know how to give condolence. Cherish them; let them lean on your arm—these aged people. If, when you speak to them, they cannot hear just what you say the first time, and you have to say it a second time, when you say it the second time do not say it sharply. If you do, you will be sorry for it on the day when you take the last look and brush back the silvery locks from the wrinkled brow just before they screw the lid on. Blessed be God for the old people! They may not have so much strength to go around, but they are God's appointed ministers of comfort to a broken heart.

People who have not had trials themselves cannot give comfort to others. They may talk very beautifully, and they may give you a great deal of poetic sentiment; but while poetry is perfume that smells sweet, it makes a very poor salve. If you have a grave in your pathway, and somebody comes and covers it all over with flowers, it is a grave yet. Those who have not had grief themselves know not the mystery of a broken heart. They know not the meaning of childlessness, and the having of no one to put to bed at night, or the standing in a room where every book and picture and door is full of memories—the door-mat where she sat, the cup out of which she drank—the place where she stood at the door and clapped her hands—the odd figures that she scribbled—the blocks she built into a house. Ah, no, you must have trouble yourself before you can comfort trouble in others. But come all ye who have been bereft and ye who have been comforted in your sorrows, and stand around these afflicted souls, and say to them, "I had that very sorrow myself. God comforted me, and He will comfort you;" and that will go right to the spot. In other words, to comfort others, we must have faith in God, practical experience, and good, sound common sense.

But there are three or four considerations that I will bring this morning to those who are sorrowful and distressed, and that we can always bring to them, knowing that they will effect a cure. And the first consideration is that God sends our troubles in love. I often hear people in their troubles say, "Why, I wonder what God has against me." They seem to think God has some grudge against them because trouble and misfortune have come. Oh, no. Do you not remember that passage of Scripture, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth?" A child comes in with a very bad splinter in its hand and you try to extract it. It is a very painful operation. The child draws back from you, but you persist. You are going to take that splinter out, so you take the child with a gentle but firm grasp, for, although there may be pain in it, the splinter must come out. And it is love that dictates it, and makes you persist. My friends, I really think that nearly all our sorrows in this world are only the hand of our Father extracting some thorn. If all these sorrows were sent by enemies, I would say, arm yourself against them; and, as in tropical climates, when a tiger comes down from the mountains and carries off a child from the village, the neighbors band together and go into the forest and hunt the monster, so I would have you, if I thought these misfortunes were sent by an enemy, go out and battle against them. But no; they come from a Father so kind, so loving, so gentle, that the prophet, speaking of His tenderness and mercy, drops the idea of a father, and says, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you."

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and the banks will not have anything to do with his paper. Suppose those people who were once elegantly entertained at his table get so short sighted that they cannot recognize him upon the street. How then? Is it so easy to be cheerful? It is easy to be cheerful in the home, after the day's work is done, and the gas is turned on, and the house is full of romping little ones. But suppose the piano is shut because the fingers that played on it will no more touch the keys, and the childish voice that asked so many questions will ask no more. Then is it so easy? When a man wakes up and finds that his resources are all gone, he begins to rebel, and he says: "God is hard. God is outrageous. He had no business to do this to me." My friends, those of us who have been through trouble know what a sinful and rebellious heart we have, and how much God has to put up with, and how much we need pardon. It is only in the light of a flaming furnace that we can learn our own weakness and our own lack of moral resource.

There is also a great deal of comfort in the fact that there will be a family reconstruction in a better place. From Scotland, or England, or Ireland, a child emigrates to this country. It is very hard parting, but he comes, after a while writing home as to what a good land it is. Another brother comes, a sister comes, and another, and after a while the mother comes, and after a while the father comes, and now they are all here, and they have a time of great congratulation and a very pleasant reunion. Well, it is just so with our families; they are emigrating to a better land. Now, one goes out. Oh, how hard it is to part with him! Another goes. Oh, how hard it is to part with her! And another, and another, and we ourselves will after awhile go over, and then we will be together. Oh, what a reunion! Do you believe that? "Yes," you say. You do not! You do not believe it as you believe other things. If you did, and with the same emphasis, why, it would take nine-tenths of your trouble off your heart. The fact is, Heaven to many of us is a great fog. It is away off somewhere, filled with an uncertain and indefinite population. That is the kind of Heaven that many of us dream about; but it is the most tremendous fact in all the universe—this Heaven of the Gospel. Our departed friends are not adrift. The residence in which you live is not so real as the residence in which they stay. You are adrift, you who do not know in the morning what will happen before night. They are housed and safe forever. Do not, therefore, pity your departed friends who have died in Christ. They do not need any of your pity. You might as well send a letter of condolence to Queen Victoria on her obscurity, or to the Rothschilds on their poverty, as to pity those who have won the palm. Do not say that "poor father!" "Poor mother!" They are not poor. You are poor—your homes have been shattered—not they. You do not dwell much with your families in this world. All day you are off to business. Will not it be pleasant when you can be together all the while? If you have had four children and one is gone, and anybody asks you how many children you have, do not be so infidel as to say three. Say four—one in Heaven. Do not think that the grave is unfriendly. You go into your room to dress for some grand entertainment, and you come forth beautifully appareled; and the grave is only the place where we go to dress for the glorious resurrection, and we will come out radiant, radiant, mortality having become immortality. Oh, how much condolence there is in this thought! I expect to see them as certainly as I expect to go home to-day. Ay, I shall more certainly see them. Eight or ten will come up from the graveyard back of Somerville; and one will come up from the mountains back of Amoy, China; and another will come up from the sea off Cape Hatteras; and thirty will come up from Greenwood; and I shall know them better than I ever knew them here. And your friends—they may be across the sea, but the trumpet that sounds here will sound there. You will come up on just the same day. Some morning you have overslept yourself, and you open your eyes, and see that the sun is high in the heavens, and you say, "I have overslept, and I must be up and off." So will you open your eyes on the morning of the resurrection, in the full blaze of God's light, and you will say, "I must be up and away." Oh, yes, you will come up, and there will be a reunion, a reconstruction of your family. I like what Halburton, I think it was—good old Mr. Halburton—said in his last moments, "I thank God that I ever lived, and that I have a father in Heaven, and a mother in Heaven, and brothers in Heaven, and sisters in Heaven, and I am now going to see them."

I remark once more, our troubles in this world are preparative for glory. What a transition it was for Paul—from a slippery deck of a foundering ship to the calm presence of Jesus! What a transition it was for Latimer—from the stake to a throne! What a transition it was for Robert Hall—from insanity to glory! What a transition it was for Robert Baxter—from the dropsy to the "saint's everlasting rest!" And what a transition it will be for you—from a world of sorrow to a world of joy! John Holland, when he was dying, said, "What means this brightness in the room? Have you lighted the candles?" "No," they replied, "we have not lighted any candles." Then said he, "Welcome Heaven! the light already beaming upon his pillow. O, ye who are persecuted in this world! Your enemies will get off the track after a while, and all will speak well of you among the thrones. Ho! ye who are sick now, no medicines to take there. One breath of the eternal hills will thrill you with immortal vigor. And ye who are lonesome now, there will be a thousand spirits to welcome you into their companionship. O ye bereft souls! there will be no grave digging's spade that will cleave the side of that hill, and there will be no dirge waiting from that temple. The river of God, deep as the joy of Heaven, will roll on between banks odorous with balm, and over depths bright with jewels, and under skies roseate with gladness, argosies of light going down the stream to the stroke of glittering oar and the song of angels! Not one sigh in the wind; not one tear mingled with the waters."

There shall I bathe my weary soul  
In seas of heavenly rest,  
And not a wave of trouble roll  
Across my peaceful breast.

A RUSSIAN physician reports the case of a boy five years old whose pulse was only thirty-two to the minute. Under treatment for cerebral anemia, the pulse gradually rose to sixty, but could not be made to go higher.

A SPRING donnet springs right off to church.—Pretzel's Weekly.

## HOME AND FARM.

Talks With the Farmer, Orchardist,  
Stock-Breeder, Poulterer, and  
Housekeeper.

Hints on House Decorations, Kitchen  
Economy, and the Preserva-  
tion of Health.

Fencing.  
A Missouri farmer contributes the following to the Farm, Field, and Stockman:

As every farmer is more or less interested in fencing, I will describe a new kind of fence, or rather a new plan of building an old style of fence, that a number of our farmers are building.

In order that no one will think he might get himself into trouble by building such a fence, I will add that a man in the neighborhood applied to the department for a patent nearly a year ago, but his claim was rejected on the lack of novelty. It is in reality an old style of fence, the only change being that barbed wire staples are used in the place of nails as in the old plan.

There are two advantages connected with it. One of these is, all kinds of rails can be used, and that without any extra work of trimming or getting them ready. It takes up but little room and is easily built. The posts should be set in line, the distance apart being determined by the length of the rails, eight for eight-foot rails, and farther if longer rails are used. A supply of No. 12 wire and also of barbed wire staples should be secured.

After the posts are set, two are necessary to put up the fence to anything like good advantage. Commence at the bottom of the post and staple the end of the wire as close as you want the first rail to the ground. Lay in the rail between the wire and the post, then pull the wire on the outside of the rail, and staple to the post again. Then put in another rail and then staple the wire to the post again, and so on until the desired height is reached. A panel should be laid up at the time. Some put the end of one rail on the outside of one post and on the inside of the other, while others put all of one panel on the outside, and all of the next on the inside. The latter plan is the best, for the reason that if any of the rails should happen to be a little longer than the others, the ends will stick out too far. The old style of building this plan of fence was to use nails instead of staples, driving them into the posts not quite up to the head, and then giving the wire a twist around the head. The staples are better and easier to use, and do good work. Where there is a supply of old rails that it is desired to utilize, a very good fence can be put up in this way, and one that will not occupy much room, and at the same time be effective.

The claim is made that it is an easy fence to repair. If any of the rails rot or get broken, being in a place by itself it can be taken out and a new one substituted. Less wire is required than with the old style of rail fence, and in many cases by purchasing wire, staples and posts, a good fence can be made out of an old one.

### THE STOCK-RANCH.

Swine Selections for Breeding.

There are two seasons of the year and two classes of food, the presence of which and the use of which, more thoroughly than any other tests, enables the farmer or breeder to choose intelligently from among the spring pigs, determining what ones among them will prove good as breeders. The two seasons referred to are the summer, on grass, and the winter, on dry feed. The pig has no value in him if he has no thrift. Modern practices and experience have broken in upon the old-time mode of keeping swine in the pen the year round. The pasture grasses have been proven to be just as necessary to the healthy and profitable development of swine as they are to our success with cattle.

Hence the breed of swine—if there is any discoverable difference, showing any one breed to be a better grass hog than another—that will do best on grass, is, all things being equal, the best breed for the farmer to own.

But it was not the purpose in introducing this subject to raise the question as to difference in breeds, but as to the marked difference that daily observation will prove to be apparent among a lot of pigs, turned upon grass after weaning time. Is it the tendency to get fat, thick, and chunky in the shortest possible time? No, not that. The tendency to eat and sleep, being found much of the time in the nest? No, not that, for, referring to both questions, we want a pig that will grow to be a fairly big hog at ten to twelve months, not one that we will be certain to find fat at the usual age for a "roaster." To be ready for the shambles as a hog, we must, from the start, have the elements of growth well defined. Many amateurs have erred in selecting pigs from a litter from which to breed, taking such as mature into the roaster at the outset. They are after easy fatteners, seeming not to know, or forgetting, that all well-bred swine will fatten kindly and promptly when a year old. Some one is ready to ask, is that so? Yes, they are not well bred if they will not do this.

The pig that does well on grass from the start is sufficiently industrious to hunt the best feeding ground and go regularly to it; that develops a tendency to grow lengthy and widen out; in other words to become rooky, as a broad sow, and grow shapely and large, is the pig to select as one of the future mothers in the herd. This is the summer test. Then if she does equally well during the vicissitudes of winter in a cold climate, the selection has proved, so far as you can prove it prior to farrowing, a good one.—Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.

### THE DAIRY.

Washing Butter.

A lady correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, who keeps a small dairy of cows and does not believe in washing butter, relates her experience in Ohio Farmer. As to washing butter the correspondent says: This is not necessary in cold weather, and I cannot see why people practice that plan. When the butter comes hard it is much better without any water about it; has a better color; tastes better; will keep much better, and will sell a good deal better than it will be all streaked through with water, and all its sweet, good taste washed out of it. I dislike to see streaked butter. I would like to give a little of my experience, and wish someone would for an experiment, try it a few times. It seems to me she could not help saying that it is a good way. The manner of making butter and working the butter is as follows: I scald my churn; wait till the hot

steam passes off, and then put in my cream, sweet, (do not stop to sour it as some do; that spoils it, sometimes) and at this season of the year I put in a couple of quarts of milk, as the cream is so very thick that we could not churn it without. Then we churn a little till it swells almost to the top, then if it is slow going down I know it is too cold, and put in some milk about as warm as new milk. Then the butter will soon come, nice and solid. I draw the dash up and down with some butter on it to take it all down, then, having my bowl ready, I take it out, and if it is too hard I work it with my hands till I get most of the milk out, then I salt it and work it, then with a cloth and some water, wipe out the milk that I can't pour out of the bowl. When I get the cloth full I put it into the water and wring it out dry, and keep wiping my bowl and putting the butter to one side till I have it as dry as possible. Then I take out more if necessary, and work the rest of the milk. If it should come soft I try one side then work it again, but I try to have it a little solid, as it is so much better to work it into rolls and put it away. It will not be full of streaks. If I put it away to work the second time, it would be sure to have streaks in it.

### Dairy Notes.

KEEP a cloth for each milker hanging in the barn to wipe the dust and dirt from the udders before milking.

PUTRID flesh has communicated a taint to the milk in the udder by simply tainting the air breathed by the cow.

A PAIR of milk left two minutes or longer in a strong-smelling stable will absorb a taint that will never leave it.

SOME milkers kick, whip, and pound their cows till they get ugly and bad tempered, which changes the milk and spoils the butter.

LAY out the seasons work so that no available force will go to waste, and so that there shall be no expense for maintenance without its direct result in labor.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Feeding Chickens Like a Hen.

One of the troubles in raising chickens with the patent brooders is in feeding them properly. A hen may not know much, but instinct teaches her how to feed her little brood. She takes care that they don't eat too rapidly. With a dozen months to fill she does not get a bite for any one of her flock twice in succession. The result is that the chick has ample time to swallow its food before taking the second mouthful. Let the feeder give out food by dribbles, taking perhaps twenty minutes or half an hour to feed 100 chicks, and he may have as good success in making them grow as the hen does. Too rapid feeding with wet food causes it to pack in the stomach and sour rather than digest. It is to gain time that a hen will go to scratching vigorously in a heap of pure grain.

### Some Points in Poultry-keeping.

An egg is rich in various elements that is not generally understood. For instance, it contains a large portion of sulphur, oil, phosphorus, lime, and nitrogen. The shell is nearly all lime and hence the character of a hen's digestive apparatus is to be considered. It must be necessary to furnish her with a supply of gravel, and if this consist of limestone it will serve the purpose of nutriment as well as to perform the mechanical action in the gizzard.

Hens should never be overfed. If gorged with food, it makes fat instead of providing elements which go to make up an egg.

Corn consists almost wholly of starch and oil. While it is a good food for fattening, it is one of the worst for producing eggs. No one food contains all the necessary elements, therefore, a variety should be given. Let the poultry-keeper make a study of feeding in a scientific way.

Do not be alarmed at the idea of the scientific part of it, for science is nothing more than perfectly right and exact practice, and a sensible person need not be afraid of it. Oats, wheat, and buckwheat should enter largely into their diet, with an occasional feed of fresh meat, if possible.

Flaxseed is an excellent condition corrective and egg producer as well.

Take special note of the following: Be sure that the ground floor in the poultry house is enough higher than the surrounding ground to keep it perfectly dry. Damp floors are very productive of disease.

Hens' nests must be occasionally removed and kept clean. Straw is better than hay. Tobacco stems covered with straw are an excellent preventive of insect breeding, especially when the hens are sitting.

Poultry keeping can be made an auxiliary to other pursuits, without infringing upon the time of the keeper, and will bring in a handsome return for the food and care given them.

Lime is a purifier and should be used often for washing coops, perches, and nest boxes. Sprinkle the places most frequented by them with air-slacked lime.

A few rusty nails kept in the vessels from which fowls drink daily, will be found very conducive to their health.—Miss H. M. W., in Farm, Field, and Stockman.

### THE APIARY.

How to Avoid Being Stung by Bees.  
Experience teaches me that bees are more apt to sting a stranger than the one who is in the habit of working with them.

There is one thing certain. The man who attempts to work among bees with his breath tainted with whisky, or alcohol in any form, will be very apt to learn that bees are prohibitionists.

I believe also, that bees have an aversion to any one who has a bad breath, caused by catarrh or other disease. In fact I am almost certain that bees have a dislike for anything having an unpleasant odor. Aside from the above mentioned facts, there is no reason why one person should not be as capable of handling bees as another. That is, after becoming acquainted with the little workers and learning their habits.

To avoid being stung, follow these rules: 1. Never wear black or dark clothing when working among bees. I learned soon after commencing to keep bees, that they were ready to make battle whenever I went into the apiary with black on, while with gray on I was not likely to be bothered. 2. Use the all important smoker or bee tamer. This is the secret of handling bees. With a good smoker in full blast I think that any one can handle them.

When you wish to work among your bees get your smoker well fired up so that you can send a big blast of smoke three or four feet from the nozzle, remove the cover of the hive and then gently raise the cloth that covers the frames, give the bees a few puffs of the smoke, and if they go below and are willing to mind their business, you can go on with your work. As a general

thing this is all that is necessary with pure Italians. If you have black or bad hybrids they will be pretty sure to show fight and fly at you every time you make a move that they do not approve.

I generally pour the smoke into such bees until they are ready to go below and submit. Whatever you do, keep your smoker in good trim and always have it within reach. Then if you make an awkward move and excite their anger, you can grasp in an instant and defend yourself. If several bees dart at your hand do not jerk it away. If you do they are almost certain to sting, but if you hold it perfectly still, they will generally alight and appear surprised that the hand remains quiet and instead of stinging will proceed to examine it. You can then take the smoker in the other hand and drive them off. It is a good thing to have a boy as assistant, to handle the smoker when you have much work to do among your bees.

3. Never allow bees to think you are afraid of them. On the contrary, have them afraid of you. Bees always detect the least sign of nervousness on your part and will generally take advantage of it.

4. A beginner should wear a veil. It gives a feeling of safety. One that suits my fancy consists of a broad brimmed cloth hat, the brim being supported by a spring wire, the veil is so constructed that it fits down over the crown and hangs over the brim, the lower end of it being held in place by the suspenders of the wearer.

Last, but not least, to avoid being stung keep pure Italians. No black or hybrid bees.—S. E. Miller, in Farm, Field, and Stockman.

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Kerosene Lamps.

Nothing that we use in our homes is apparently more dangerous, or has a worse reputation, than kerosene oil. The newspapers abound with paragraphs in which some horrible catastrophe is described as resulting from the careless handling of this inflammable stuff. Yet, if proper precautions are observed, there is very little danger in the use of kerosene oil, and considering the economical and brilliant light it gives, and the number of homes throughout the country where any other possible means of illumination would be most unsatisfactory, it is to be regretted that people do not more generally endeavor to find out what the conditions of safety are, and attend to them more carefully. The first thing to be observed is in the purchase of the lamp and the oil. Economy should not be the first thing considered in the purchase of a kerosene lamp. I do not mean that the lamp be an ornamental object, made of brilliantly colored glass or painted china. All this may be dispensed with. The essential requisites are a reservoir made of some material that will not break or crack, or which has no ill-soldered joints, a well-made, substantial burner, in which the wick fits perfectly, and a chimney of tempered glass without flaw or blemish.

The lamp should be examined every day. A thorough cleaning may not be absolutely necessary, but the wick should be trimmed, and the oil that was exhausted the previous evening replaced. This last prevents the gas from forming on the surface within the vacant space, this gas being the cause of most of the explosions of which we hear. Particular attention should be paid to the wick, to see that there are no spaces left through which the gas or oil may communicate with the flame. This matter should also be especially considered in purchasing the wick, and never should a housekeeper, through haste or negligence, allow an ill-fitting wick to be used.

Great care should be taken in purchasing the oil to buy of some responsible dealer, and to choose a brand that has been thoroughly tested. All refineries are not to be trusted in its preparation for the delicate purpose of burning in glass lamps.

On lighting the wick be sure to turn it down. The flame is invariably small at first, then it swells as the heat increases, and if not turned low there will be a flood of soot and smoke which will either break the chimney, or blacken and begrime it, so as to spoil the appearance of the lamp and lessen the light. If carefully lighted and the wick turned up gradually after a lapse of a few seconds there will be no broken chimneys. The wick should never protrude above the dome of the burner. The light thus procured will be lessened rather than increased, and the perfect combustion will cause a most disagreeable odor. Again, if turned too low, there will be an equal escape of gas; the "golden mean" must be observed in the management of the wick of a kerosene lamp.

It would seem as if many people actually invited accident in their management of oil lamps. Without our experience of what is constantly done, by careless and ignorant people, it would seem superfluous to say that no attempt must be made to fill a lamp when lighted, or that it must not be set upon a stove or anywhere where the oil may become heated. These things are done, however, and done frequently. Again, it seems unnecessary to say that children should not be trusted to handle lamps, to carry them from place to place, or to light or put them out. As to the latter operation, it is only necessary to turn the wick low and the flame will expire of itself. Do not on any account blow out a lamp.—Examiner.

### THE KITCHEN.

Tested Cooking Receipts.

DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of sugar, three cups of flour, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one cup of milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of mace. Mix together, roll out, cut in shape and fry in hot lard.

VINEGAR PUDDING.—Three pints of water, one cup of vinegar (unless very strong), one cup of sugar, season with nutmeg or cinnamon. Let it boil, then add slices of hop-yeast bread. Set in the oven and let it bake about ten minutes. To be served as soon as taken from the oven, with either sauce or cream.

BARBECUED PORK.—Heat a pan hot, put in the pork without water, sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper, set on very hot oven. Turn on the pan till crusted over, then bake frequently with butter. Cook three hours, when done pour over a half-teacup of walnut catchup and same of cider. Serve with fried apples.

WHIPPED CREAM PIE.—Line a deep pie tin with a moderately rich crust. Bake in a quick oven, then spread it with any soft jam or jelly, and on this pour a teaspoonful of cream beaten or whipped to a stiff foam, then sweeten and flavor to taste. The cream will beat more easily if very cold at first. More jelly can be spread on the top of the cream, or serve it without, as preferred.

FOR ordinary wood-work use whitening and ammonia to rub the dirt off.



Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—  
**BENJAMIN HARRISON,**  
OF INDIANA.  
OR VICE PRESIDENT—  
**LEVI P. MORTON,**  
OF NEW YORK.

For Presidential Electors.

At Large—RUSSELL A. ALGER, Detroit.  
1st District—EDWARD CURR, Detroit.  
2nd District—JUNICE E. BYAL, Ann Arbor.  
3rd District—RICHARD KINGMAN, Calhoun.  
4th District—JOSEPH W. FRENCH, St. Joseph.  
5th District—DON J. LEATHE, Kent.  
6th District—JAMES M. TURNER, Lansing.  
7th District—JOHN S. THOMSON, Sanilac.  
8th District—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, Montcalm.  
9th District—WILLIAM N. CUMMER, Wexford.  
10th District—HARRY P. MERRILL, Bay.  
11th District—PERRY HANNAH, G'd Traverse.

State Ticket.

For Governor—  
**CYRUS G. LUCE,** of Gilead.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
**JAMES H. MACDONALD,** of Escanaba.  
For Secretary of State—  
**GILBERT H. OSMUN,** of Detroit.  
For State Treasurer—  
**GEORGE L. MALTZ,** of Alpena.  
For Auditor General—  
**HENRY H. ALPIN,** of West Bay City.  
For Commissioner of the Land Office—  
**ROSCOE D. DIX,** of Berrien Springs.  
For Attorney General—  
**STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE,** of Ionia.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
**JOSEPH ESTABROOK,** of Olivet.  
For Member of State Board of Education—  
**PERRY POWERS,** of Cadillac.  
For Congress for Fifth District—  
**CHARLES E. BELKNAP,** of Grand Rapids.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate—**CHARLES E. SOULE.**  
" Sheriff—**EDWARD VAUPELL.**  
" Clerk—**WALTER B. COLE.**  
" Recorder—**WILLIAM F. KELLY.**  
" Treasurer—**EDWARD P. GIBBS.**  
" Prosecuting Attorney—**WALTER I. LILLIE.**  
" Circuit Court Commissioner—**WALTER G. VAN BLYCK.**  
" Surveyor—**EMMETT H. PECK.**  
" Coroners—**CURTIS W. GRAY, OSCAR E. YATES.**  
For Representatives—  
First District, **G. J. DIEKEMA.**  
Second District, **J. V. B. GOODRICH.**

The Farmer and the Tariff.

The Democratic free traders have virtually conceded that the American system of protection builds up cities by fostering factories, and enables manufacturers to pay higher wages to their employees than is done in Europe, but they still insist that the farmer is not benefited and that he should favor their free trade policy. They claim that the farmer's crops are sold at prices fixed in England while the tariff prevents him from buying his farm machinery, clothing and other protected articles at English prices. Even if this statement were true, which is not the case, it would still be better for the farmer to sustain the system of protection to American labor and manufactured goods.

But a consideration of the matter convinces us that the statement is not a correct one. In the first place the prices of the farmers crops are not fixed in England, but by home markets. It was formerly true that the price of wheat in Liverpool regulated the price about the world. It is its price through. It was also the case but a short time ago that wheat was the principal money crop of the farmers of this country. The population of Europe increases so slowly that for the sake of argument it can be considered as stationary. At the same time India, Russia and Hungary are each year increasing their exportations of grain. This is affected by failures of the crop in those countries which occur much more frequently than here. The fact remains that our farmers have formidable competitors in raising wheat. They still have the advantages of growing better grain and their crop being a more certain one than in India and Russia. This applies only to the wheat crop however.

Looking this question in the face, Democratic statesmen say to the farmers, you should be able to buy English goods at English prices, as you are obliged to sell your wheat at European prices. This, of course, means that hundreds of mills and factories must close their doors and thousands of laborers in them are thrown out of work. For it is too plain a proposition to need argument that if we buy European goods, the American factory must stop work unless it reduces the wages of its employees to the starvation wages paid in Europe.

Here a new element arises in the question. How would such a change affect the farmer's home market, and what would become of the men thrown out of employment in the cities? The population of the United States is increasing rapidly and each year a greater proportion of the products of the farm are consumed at home. The excess for export is now about 8 per cent, and this is growing less each year. The present wheat crop is estimated at about four hundred million bushels. The amount required for home consumption is fully three hundred and fifty million bushels, leaving but fifty million bushels for export. At the present rate of increase of population and production, in less than ten years all the wheat grown in the United States will be needed at home.

The home market is, therefore, of the first importance to the farmer. The millions of men employed in our factories raise no wheat, but buy it in the

form of flour. The same is true, of course, of all the farmer's products. While he may pay to these men a little more for an article made by them than he could go to England and buy it for, yet he sells to them more than nine times as many dollars worth of his products as he does to England. More than this, he has a monopoly of the home market. If he ships his farm products to Europe it comes into competition with those grown by men in India who work for four or five cents per day. It is, therefore, the best policy for the farmer to build up his home markets, in preference to those of Europe.

Again, flooding our home markets with goods of European manufacture, which would certainly result if the Cleveland free trade policy was adopted, would compel thousands of men now working in factories to return to the farm to work. Instead of buying the farmer's wheat, corn and potatoes, as they do now, they would raise these crops and depress still lower the prices the farmer now receives for them.

Cities are built up by manufacturing establishments more rapidly than in any other way. These cities illustrate this question for the farmer better than any argument. They provide a home market for him. A farm within ten or fifteen miles of Chicago would double or treble what the same farm would be five hundred or a thousand miles from that city. This is owing to the fact that Chicago contains nearly a million inhabitants who are dependent on the farmers for their food. The man living near the city finds a ready market for everything he grows, and his products are easily carried by him to Chicago and there bring the highest prices. If he were removed five hundred or a thousand miles, he could still send his products to Chicago, but he labors under great disadvantages in comparison with his competitor living near the city. He is obliged to trust his products to the hands of middlemen, who must be paid and the railroads take a large share of the price he receives for his products. Often his butter and eggs and fruit are delayed and damaged before they reach the market. Arriving at Chicago, he is not there to personally superintend the sale of his products, but they are left to the tender mercies of agents. Practically the same is true where he sells his crops outright at his own farm. All these things are then taken into account in making up the price he receives.

This is the case in regard to the United States or home markets for the farmer and the European markets to which the Democrats wish to send him.

In this campaign the Democrats under the leadership of Grover, represent the doctrine of Cleveland which would put our free trade unfactories on a level with those of Europe, ruin them and destroy the markets for the farmer. The only return for this suicidal policy is that they bring in clothing made in England from wool grown in South America and Australia the price of a suit of clothes will be less. No matter if the thousands of American farmers owning sheep are obliged to sell the wool at the low price received by the South American Indian for it, and that our woolen mills must close their doors or reduce the wages of their employees to those paid in Europe.

The Republican party on the contrary represents the system of protecting our own people from the competition of other nations, who live under different conditions. Farm products are now subject to a duty as well as other articles. The Mills bill, which has been passed by the Democratic House of Representatives, puts wool, potatoes and some other farm products on the free list.

It is of the utmost importance to the farmer that he retain his home markets for his products. If he does not now receive sufficient protection for the products of his farm, he certainly cannot hope to do so from a Democratic administration. Aside from all other reasons for supporting the Republican party in this campaign, self interest must urge the farmer to vote for Harrison and Morton.

A HARRISON RECRUIT.

A Knight of Labor Volunteer.

Secretary Litchman, of the Knights of Labor, Offers His Services to the Republican Party Through Chairman Quay—Protection Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. — Senator Quay to-night furnished a letter from Secretary Litchman, of the Knights of Labor, for publication of which the principal points are as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27, 1888. — Hon. Matthew N. Quay, Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

DEAR SIR:—My connection with the labor movement for the past fourteen years has made it necessary for me to be a close student of the causes of labor depression and of the needs of those who toil. While it may be that neither party offers all that labor organizations desire, I believe that the Republican party, in adopting and advocating the American system of encouragement and protection to the labor and wages of our own land is nearer the declarations and desires of organized labor than its free trade opponent, the Democratic party.

The conflict is between the American system as represented by the Republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people, and retain for them the markets and wages of our own country, and the British system as represented by the Democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home market to the productions of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idle our own toilers and reducing to a lower level the standard of American wages.

My position as General Secretary of the Knights of Labor has given me an intimate knowledge of the various phases of the labor question, and from the knowledge thus gained I do not hesitate to say that the triumph of the Democratic party, dominated by intolerance in the South and British free-trade sentiment in the North, would be the most serious blow to organized labor it could possibly receive. I cannot remain inactive in such a conflict, therefore, to you and your associates on the National Republican Committee as representatives of the Republican party, I offer my services in any position or capacity where they may be desirable or be thought most useful to aid in securing the success of Harrison and Morton, the representatives in this campaign of the American idea of protection to American labor. I have the honor to remain,

Yours to comm and,  
**CHARLES H. LITCHMAN.**  
**Our Candidate.**

The Indiana Christian Advocate, published at Indianapolis, the Home of General Harrison, makes this personal mention of the man who has been brought into the view of the whole nation:

"On that Thursday night, while all Chicago was in a ferment over the doings of the convention, General Harrison was at his usual place at the prayer-meeting, taking his accustomed part in the meeting, as serene as if no convention had ever been thought of; and again, on that turbulent Sunday he was in his pew, listening to his faithful pastor, while the political cauldron at Chicago was boiling over; and last Sunday being communion occasion at First Church, he discharged his duties as one of the elders of the church, in the distribution of the elements, as though the eyes of the whole nation were not looking toward the probable President."

From the "Funny Man."

THE BILL NYE CIGAR.  
It may seem like a personal matter, but I don't care at this time to discuss a question which not only interests me, but the American people almost equally as much. I refer to a cigar which has been recently issued in the United States, entitled the Bill Nye Cigar, apparently made under my own personal supervision and at my behest. To those who may have purchased these cigars, believing that I made them with my own fair hands, I desire to state that they have been cruelly deceived.

Last winter I was approached by a cigar manufacturer and asked to make terms with him for the use of my name on a brand of cigars which he then intended putting forth upon the market. I said that for a good cigar I would be willing to loan my name, but on a poor one no price could be set, or words to that effect.

I am now constantly receiving letters from people in whose love and favor I felt secure, but who have since smoked some of these cigars, and now assure me that if they can be of any use to Satan by carrying in wood, coal, kerosene, turpentine and other inflammable materials to prepare a welcome for me in the near future they are ready and willing to do so.

From all over the Union word is coming ever and anon in relation to these cigars. Judging by the tone of these letters I conclude that the cigars are of an inferior quality. I therefore desire to caution the public against using them to excess, and also to state that the cigars are not prepared by me, but at a distance from my Sloss at Slippyelmhurst. For this reason it frequently happens that bits of wire, rubber, Mahuro overalls and other foreign substances are introduced in their manufacture.

That is not all. The first edition of the weeds was not so bad. Crazy by success, the manufacturer has lowered the standard of excellence, and others have adopted the name in order to obtain speedy wealth at the expense of quality.

So it has come to pass that there is now abroad in the land bearing my effulgent name a species of cigar which is, to all intents and purposes, a stench in the nostrils of the people.

THE EVILS OF ADULTERATION.

I know that tobacco is a filthy weed and does much harm in the world, but that is no reason why a cigar manufacturer should seek to carry on his business without using it. We can hardly hope to abolish tobacco by making cigars from an inferior grade of flannel. I have steadily opposed all classes of frauds and imitations all my life. Even when my eyes were first opened to the wonderful truth that nobody had ever known a goat to die a natural death and that mutton continued to be plenty even after sheep had disappeared, I went to my butcher and told him that the square open way was the best way, and I feel that way yet. To show the reader how I have lost caste among my friends because my name is attached to a cigar that is in bad odor, I give below a few letters from those who once respected me.

EUPALIA, ALA., June 30, 1888.

Mr. Nye, New York.  
DEAR SIR: I have been a reader of your pieces in the papers for many years and have certainly been greatly benefitted by them, but you hurt yourself when you went to making cigars. I bought a box of the Bill Nye cigars a week ago, and that evening smoked one in my study. I lost the use of the study for two or three days, an d'm wife has not yet come back.  
What do you put in your cigars aside from the rag carpeting and roman can-

dies? Did you invent the cigars or do you just manufacture it for the inventor? Our physician says he thinks you got the cigar up out of your own head, but it does not seem possible that your head is in that condition. If so I hope you will try to do something for it before it is too late.  
So no more at present. From your true friend,

EARL H. ADAMS.  
A SAMPLE REMONSTRANCE.

This letter pained me very much, for it was written in such a gentle spirit by one who evidently had my best interests at heart. I began to be alarmed, but thought that perhaps he had struck a bad cigar, which had crept into the box without my knowledge, while the rest were all right. Just then I received the following:

STONE LAKE, IA., July 1, 1888.

Bill Nye, Esq.  
DEAR SIR: Your cigars have just reached Western Iowa. We have had nothing like it since the close of the war. I was just lighting one of them yesterday when its contents fell out on the floor, leaving the wrapper in my hand. After you have finished your cigars you should put a stopper in the end to keep the debris from falling out. Do you get your cigar linings from abroad? We have a curled-hair mattress factory here that you could make a deal with after you run short of scrap iron and retired cedar-block pavement. If you could afford to boil down a few pounds of tobacco and pour the broth on your cigars it would help to deaden the effect of foreign substances and add a flavor of tobacco to the Manilla wrapper you now use.

Generally I do not go out of my way to give advice, but in this instance I feel that I ought to tell you that the best thing for you to do with these cigars is to use them for home consumption. I would like to witness a few rounds between these weeds and a long-standing case of home consumption.

Possibly you have been wronged, however. Last year I saw a horse that had been named after you, and he did not resemble you in any way. He was a heavy-set horse, and had considerable sense.

If you are not making these cigars yourself I will apologize for writing you about it, but, honestly, there are a great many of your old friends who would not loathe you so much if you would come out and state that these cigars are not made under your eye. Yours truly,  
MCKEE LAWRENCE.

I answered Mr. Nye's letter, and then in a day or two I received another one from Mr. O. J. Thinkerson, as follows:

TWO MILES BEHIND MARTELE, WIS., July 5, 1888.

Mr. Bill Nye, New York:  
DEAR SIR: Some tam I tink fat jou tack me fur. Corse I caint scerve poorty gud inglise but i mack jou tink i git poorty mat if i got jou by jour nack and dots so too, jou bat. For fort youly i git me planty pop and lemonade and segars to sell but i fatch me treacheronter Bill Nye segars and corse I sell dat.

Vall Andrew Silversen he git hees poggetts full for tan saints & smoke dat. Vall by Yudas preest he com back becorse dat segars smoke offe crooket & he varnt hees tan saint beek & he say he leek me and so I tink he provelid so becorse I fand meself all svelled up to-day on my nose so I vant damiches of planty money for dat jou bat and so good-bye.

OLE THINKERSON.  
Many other letters of a similar character have been received from various parts of the Union, all showing that the promise made to me by the manufacturer has not been lived up to, or that other manufacturers are getting up a spurious article. I now desire to wash my hands of the whole matter, at least, and to state over my own signature, that unless it be a stenchless cigar, free from slag or sediment, it is not genuine, and this is to warn the public to that effect. I suspect that the cigar referred to is one which was started up about two years ago and facetiously called "The Stock-yard Zephyr," but as it did not sell well it has recently appeared bearing my name and, by means of judicious advertising and the use of my portrait, is reaching a tremendous sale. It is a flagrant wrong to the people of the United States; however, and I hereby proclaim that I will not defray the expenses or assist at the obsequies of those who smoke these cigars.

BILL NYE.  
From Prof. G. J. Kollen, Prof. of Applied Mathematics in Hope College, Holland, Mich.

"I have this day exchanged Appleton's Cyclopaedia, 17 vols., library binding, (revised edition) in part payment for Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia in 8 vols., half morocco binding. I do so because I regard Johnson's as later, fuller and more satisfactory as a work of reference."

G. J. KOLLEN.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruijff, Zeeland.

The Ottawa County Loan and Building Association, will offer a Loan of Three Hundred Dollars \$300.00 at their office in "Kanter's Block" at 9 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 23 '88. All members of the association are invited to bid for same.

HENRY MARTIN, Sec'y.

Oysters.

For the best brands of oysters call on C. Blom Jr., two doors east of Post Office.

We have a fine line of Ladies and Misses Cloaks of all styles which we will dispose of cheap.  
B. STEKETEE,  
Post's Block, cor. Eighth and River Sts.  
32-2v

# MONDAY, SEPT. 3,

## School Commences.

Don't send the boy to school with his Old Suit when so little money will buy a New One.

We have the largest and most complete stock of

## Boys' and Children's Suits

Ever put on show in Grand Rapids.

## Note These Prices:

|                                    |   |   |   |        |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| 20 Styles Good School Suits, at    | - | - | - | \$1.75 |
| 10 Styles Good Cassimere Suits, at | - | - | - | 2.50   |
| 15 Styles Good Cassimere Suits, at | - | - | - | 3.00   |

Suits from \$4.00 to \$6.00, better than ever offered before at same money.

## HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES,

Reliable and Square Dealing Clothiers,

34, 36 and 38 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. HARRINGTON, A. O. HUSTED, I. H. GARVELINK.

## Harrington, Husted & Co.,

### WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Handle all kinds of Fruit and Produce. We solicit your consignments of fruit and guarantee good sales and prompt returns.

274 S. Water street, Chicago, Ill.  
18-6m.



**ROYAL**  
FULL WEIGHT  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, inferior weight, alien or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., New York.

### Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

#### TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect July 15th, 1888.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

#### DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

|                                   |                          |       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| For Chicago.....                  | 10 15 1 15 12 30         | ..... |
| For Grand Rapids.....             | 5 30 9 30 3 05 9 00 6 10 | ..... |
| For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... | 5 30 9 35 3 05 6 10 9 05 | ..... |
| For Hart, Pontwater.....          | 5 30 6 10                | ..... |
| For Big Rapids.....               | 5 30 3 05                | ..... |
| For Allegan.....                  | 9 50 3 05                | ..... |

#### ARRIVE.

|                                    |                           |       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| From Chicago.....                  | 7 30 2 05 9 00            | ..... |
| From Grand Rapids.....             | 9 50 1 15 1 50 6 10 9 00  | ..... |
| From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... | 9 45 1 10 3 00 6 10 11 25 | ..... |
| From Hart, Pontwater.....          | 9 45 6 10                 | ..... |
| From Big Rapids.....               | 1 10 11 35                | ..... |
| From Allegan.....                  | 9 50 6 00                 | ..... |

\* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Palace Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.  
W. A. GAVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.  
W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

## Best Goods

—AND—

## CHEAPEST PRICES

—GO TO THE—

## DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

## D. BERTSCH.

Fancy Goods a Specialty.

A stock of

## DEACH TARLETON

Kept on hand.

D. BERTSCH.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888.

27-lyr.

## De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

## MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-lyr



A NUMBER of Chicago gentlemen who have visited this place and become impressed with the charms with which Nature has endowed it, have expressed their readiness to enter a stock company organized for the purpose of building a summer hotel here. The matter is being quietly worked up by one of our most enterprising citizens who we hope will be successful in getting a good company organized.

The largest part of the passenger business of the Chicago steamers this season comes from summer resorters at this place and the Macatawa resorts. A large summer hotel at this place would help the boats. —*Lake Shore Commercial.*

In the case of Holland we are behind our Sagittuck friends. They have got the boats and need the hotel. We need both the steamboats and the hotel. A fine summer hotel at Macatawa Park or at Holland would bring us the steamboats; and be of great benefit to our town.

#### Base Ball.

The South Haven Browns came to the city last Monday and managed after an exciting contest, to defeat the Holland City Club in a match game of base ball at the Fair Grounds. The work of the pitchers on both sides was very effective, but few hits being made. The game was lost by the Holland boys in the seventh inning by a wild pitched ball which went over the catcher's head, letting in two runs. The runs of the home team were all made on errors by the South Havens, and the latter earned but four. Below we affix the score:

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| SOUTH HAVEN BROWNS. |   |
| Klock, 2b.....      | 0 |
| Husted, ss.....     | 0 |
| Jones, c.....       | 1 |
| Sherwood, p.....    | 1 |
| Green, 1b.....      | 3 |
| Parker, cf.....     | 1 |
| Potter, lf.....     | 1 |
| Gregg, 3b.....      | 1 |
| Van Ostran, rf..... | 0 |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| HOLLAND CITY.       |   |
| Richardson, ss..... | 0 |
| C. Doebner, 3b..... | 2 |
| Lamoureux, 2b.....  | 0 |
| Wheeler, c.....     | 1 |
| Hazen, 1b.....      | 0 |
| Ranson, p.....      | 1 |
| Koning, lf.....     | 2 |
| Bertsch, rf.....    | 0 |
| Price, cf.....      | 0 |

A return match will be played between these teams at South Haven next Monday.

#### The Fair.

The Fennville Dispatch and Grand Haven Herald both contain good notices of our fair.

Everything indicates that the number of visitors this fall will far exceed that of previous years. We hope our merchants and citizens will make a better display than last year. Unless our merchants use the space provided for them it will be given to outsiders, who will appreciate it more.

Manager Rogers has secured Francis Labadie, the well known actor, with a strong company, playing "Nobody's Child," to be here during fair week. The Otsego Band will also give a concert at the Opera House one evening during the fair.

#### The Grand Haven Road.

A procession of teams passes through our streets loaded with gravel, every day, bound for the Grand Haven road. Gravel is also being brought down the river by scows for this purpose. This improvement is an excellent one, which should have been made many years ago. It will not only add thousands of dollars to the value of property along the road; but will bring into Holland additional trade each year, to an amount double the cost of the work. We hope to see similar improvements made on every road leading into Holland, for a distance of ten miles from the city. The credit of starting the movement for the improvement of the Grand Haven road is due to Mr. Johannes Visscher of Holland Township, and Mr. J. H. Purdy, of Holland City.

About one mile of the road leading to North Holland, north of the new bridge across Black River, is in very bad condition, owing to the depth of the sand. This road is used by many farmers in coming here. Let some one or two of them start the movement for its improvement.

#### Allegan Kickers.

A soldiers re-union was held at Allegan a few days ago. The merchants of that village apparently expected the entire population of the State to be present, and supplies of groceries and dry goods were purchased by them in immense quantities. For some reason only a small crowd came, and the editors of the papers of Allegan last week stopped abusing each other and devoted their columns to the record of the financial results of the re-union. We give a few sample "kicks" from the Record:

"Israel Peck and his father prepared lodging and accommodations for 70 people. They kept four one night and fed two. Their loss will be \$75.

"Rowley used the big Agricultural hall and cooked warm meals for 200 the first day. He fed three. The other days were a repetition of the first. Net loss \$225.

"Rev. Tyler's son made \$30 worth of preparations. He made sales of \$2.35; and has on hand a collection of petrified buns and other relics."

#### The Holland Steamboat Company.

Articles of Association for a corporation bearing this name have been duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Lansing, Sept. 5, 1888.

#### Took the Entire Assets.

"CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Wm. A. Swart, L. A. Johnston and Elijah Becker, president, teller and solicitor of the savings bank at Roseland have disappeared. About \$30,000 comprising the entire funds of the bank is also missing. Roseland is a southern suburb of Chicago. The village has a population of 2,000 nearly all Hollanders, and scarcely a family in the place will escape loss. The people were almost frantic to-day when discovery of the flight was made."

These parties are well known here. It is hoped that they may be captured and brought to justice.

THE Y. W. C. A. will again resume their regular meetings next Monday evening, 7:30 o'clock Sept. 10th, at the usual place. All members are earnestly requested to be present, bringing as many new members as is possible. If there are any young ladies in the city, who feel a desire to come and have not been approached on the subject, please consider yourself cordially and earnestly invited. You will be heartily welcomed in our midst.

JOSEPHINE COOK, Sec'y.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Sept 6th, 1888: C. H. Allen, Benj. Brower, Will C. Caryl, Jennie Cady, Joseph McDevitt, A. W. Gates, Meriah Newey, Dr. A. J. Rice, Aug. Schaffer, A. Schartis, Geo. Shaw, F. D. Parker.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

#### OUR NEIGHBORS.

##### Zeeland.

Sept. 6.

The Zeeland Drum Corps accompanied by the Zeeland Cornet Band were out drilling Tuesday night for the campaign. They will furnish music at a large party at Hamilton this evening.

The Public School opened on Monday with the same teachers as last year.

Mr. Pomeroy arrived here Monday with a herd of wild ponies but owing to the high tariff on Mustangs the Zeelanders will be obliged to go on foot instead of riding bucking bronchos.

Last week fire broke out in the roof of Kamps' blacksmith shop. The alarm was given and the firemen responded promptly, but the fire was checked before they got there.

P. H. Benjamin has gone to Flushing, a thriving little city in Genesee County, where he has accepted a position as Principal of a Public School.

Mr. R. Veneklasen is building a beautiful residence near the depot.

The semi-annual classis of the Ref. Church is in session here this week. Rev. G. De Jonge of Blenden preached the classical sermon Wednesday evening to a large audience.

##### New Holland.

Sept. 6.

Mr. W. F. Douma left for Vriesland last Monday morning to begin his year's work as principal of the schools there.

"Jack Frost" made his appearance on the low lands on last Wednesday night. Tomatoes and other tender plants were slightly injured. No damage was done to the corn.

Miss Maggie Luidens began her school in the Groenwold district last Monday. She is having excellent success there, this being her third year in that school.

Mr. Chris. Van den Berg, agent for the "Crown" and "Western Cottage" organs was in the village yesterday.

Mr. K. Knooihuizen will soon leave for Ann Arbor, where he expects to enter the medical department of the University.

Steps have been taken to secure a daily mail at Noordeloos; as this place is on the same mail route, why should we not get up a petition and send it to Uncle Sam, asking for the same privilege. Let us have some benefit from the "surplus."

##### Olive Centre.

Sept. 4.

The frost has done some harm on low land.—Corn, buckwheat and potatoes have been bitten.

Alex Arnold raised a barn last week which he expects to finish for fall use. Henry Cheeseman has his barn completed with all the modern improvements including a drive well inside, plenty of feed, etc.

Garret Loman has a house up (on his farm just west of the Sawyer ditch) which he will push to an early completion with a view of moving in this fall.

James H. Carey is placing a new boiler in position in his mill which will give him better power hereafter than ever before, thus increasing its capacity.

Mrs. Garret Loman visited her parents at Gronigen a few days last week. School meeting passed off—well we won't say quietly but pleasantly after all. A few ladies were out to take advantage of the provision made for them. Charles Jones was elected Director and the time for holding the annual meeting changed to July—second Monday.

Henry Cheeseman has a stalk of buckwheat taken from his field that measures 5 feet and 9 inches in length, no pains being taken to select an extra long one.

Some of our Olive Centre farmers are getting to be quite grain growers. Edwin Watson threshed about seven hundred bushels this season. Chas. Jones about 500 bushels and John Owens has just threshed over four hundred of oats which with his wheat makes him nearly 1200 bushels this year.

"Andrew" states to a friend that the reason he does not write to the NEWS of late is that he is devoting his spare time to training Cleveland roosters to crow after election. (Poor roosters—deuded "Andrew.")

I wonder what has become of the numerous "Lake Shore" correspondents lately, can it be that that the

News is "an offensive partisan" to all of them?

Ione Hoag gave a party to her young lady friends at her home last Thursday evening.

Some corn is being cut this week.

"CRANK."

#### Lake Shore.

Sept. 3.

C. H. Monroe and wife of Waller, Ross county, Ohio are visiting his brothers N. W. and C. C. Ogden.

Wm. Horton has sold out his homestead to parties from Grand Rapids and will give possession immediately.

Mr. Orance Buchanan and wife of Grand Rapids were visiting relatives here last week and took a look at the homestead of Col. Pelton which he is intending to purchase if it can be had at a reasonable figure.

The apple crop is not as good here generally as last season, the fruit is smaller.

Thrashing machines are plenty here at present; and all one has to do is whistle and if the "Agitator" don't come the "Rooster" surely will.

N. W. Ogden and his gang were thrashing near Ottawa Beach last week and they sent for the artist and had some photographs taken of the machine and hands while thrashing.

N. Ogden says that his machine thrashed 217 bushels of rye for long Martin in just two hours and twenty minutes and the machine stood still during that time long enough for the hands to go 40 rods, take supper, and back again.

Rye is a good crop here this season. Some pieces will average 29 bushels to the acre.

The Agitator machine of Ogden runs out 236 bushels of rye at one run in two hours and twenty minutes and 340 bushels of oats in just two hours on the Grand Haven Road at the farm of B. Van Lente.

Sylvester Joscelyn purchased some goods at auction in Chicago which he is disposing of very reasonable at the residence of his father G. W. Joscelyn. C. H. Monroe bought about 30 dollars worth of goods of him, laces etc. which he will send to his store in Ohio.

Mrs. Frank Chapman of Kalamazoo is visiting relatives and old neighbors here.

"JAKE"

#### Business Locals.

The greatness of the American Republic is due mainly to the fact that almost every citizen is the possessor of his home. If you

#### OWN

even a single dollar of stock in an enterprise, you are interested in it and do all you can to make it a success. The same is true of a government where the citizen owns part of the soil which is protected by its flag and laws. He has come to stay, at least a longer time than the man boarding at a hotel, or even one renting some shabby tenement, and is, therefore, interested in securing good laws. If

#### YOUR

present work and residence is at Holland, but you are paying some man or woman from one to three dollars per week for the privilege of living in some tumble down house, this is an important one for you. Real estate is cheaper now in Holland than it will ever be again. Cut off your little expenses for a few weeks, and you will be delighted to find that you can make the first payment on your

#### HOME

if you are wise enough to apply to me, before I sell all the desirable houses in town. I now have some summer bargains, including

A good lot for \$50, worth \$100, size 82 by 132, assessed by the Supervisor at more than that sum.

A choice residence lot for \$175, worth \$250.

Desirable residence lots for \$300, \$350, and \$400.

A good house and lot for \$300.

A number of new houses for from \$700 to \$1200, and lots of farms and other property for sale or exchange.

J. C. Post, Holland, Mich.

#### Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruif, Zeeland.

#### Encyclopedia Britannica.

The publishers of Johnson's Cyclopaedia have on hand a number of sets (so far as published) of Scribners Edition of the Britannica, large type, (not the dwarf) which they will sell at one-half price. Also Appletons', Chambers' People's etc., all at one-half price and less.

Address A. J. Johnson & Co., 11 East Jones St., New York, or B. F. Welch, Agent, Marshall Mich.

I have exchanged my Encyclopedia Britannica in part payment for Johnson's New Universal Cyclopaedia for the reason that Johnson's suits me far better as a work of reference. I am disappointed in the Britannica, and do not regard it as reliable, especially on American subjects.

JOHN J. CAPTON,  
Holland, Mich., Sept. 6, '88.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

Steam Wood Wanted  
at our quarry. Apply to O. E. Yates, manager. Waverly Stone Co. 28-ft.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stiffles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Saves \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by Dr. H. Kremers, Druggist, Holland, Mich. 16-6m

#### New Advertisements.

##### An Ordinance

To License and Regulate all Vehicles of Every Kind, used for the Transportation of Persons for Hire in the City of Holland.

The City of Holland Ordains:

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall use or cause to be used or kept on the streets of the City of Holland, any hack, or other vehicle, for the transportation of persons for hire, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Mayor of the City, but no such license shall extend beyond the first Monday of June next thereafter; and no person or persons shall use by agency or otherwise more than one such vehicle by authority of any one license so granted.

SECTION 2. Before any license shall be issued as hereinbefore provided, for the transportation of persons for hire in said city, the person or persons applying for the same shall pay in the City treasury the sum of Five Dollars. Provided, however, that the Mayor when he deems it expedient may reduce the sum of money required to be paid by the provisions of this ordinance when said license is issued for the period of one week or less.

SECTION 3. If the owner of any such vehicle who may have received a license shall sell or dispose of such vehicle before the expiration of such license, such licensed owner shall, within ten days after such sale report the same to the Mayor, who is hereby authorized to transfer the license to the purchaser of such vehicle.

SECTION 4. It shall not be lawful for any person owning or driving such vehicle to change any person conveyed in such vehicle from any point within the City limits of the City of Holland to any place within said city limits any larger sum than twenty-five cents.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of every person owning any such vehicle to have conspicuously attached thereto or displayed upon the same, the name of the owner of said vehicle and the number of the license.

SECTION 6. Any person or persons, who shall violate any of the provisions, or requirements of this ordinance, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the city jail, or county jail of the County of Ottawa, in the discretion of the court or magistrate before whom the conviction may be had for a period not exceeding ninety days; and in case such court or magistrate shall only impose a fine and costs, the offender may be sentenced to imprisonment in the city jail, or county jail of the County of Ottawa, until the payment of such fine and costs, for a term not exceeding three months.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall take effect twenty days after its passage.

Passed: September 4th, A. D. 1888.  
Approved: September 4th, A. D. 1888.  
C. J. DE ROO, Mayor.  
Attest: Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

#### PARENTS

—IF YOUR—

#### BOY OR GIRL

Needs a pair of

#### SHOES

Before you send them to School. It will benefit you to call and examine our stock before purchasing goods elsewhere.

We have the best

#### School Shoe

In the market for the money, and we are sure if you once buy a pair of them you will not regret it.

We also have on hand a good durable line of

Ladies' House Slippers,

That are soft and easy on the foot.

We still have a lot of those windmills that please the little ones so much, which we give away to every purchaser of a pair of shoes.

#### Van Duren Bros.,

24 EIGHTH STREET.

#### Take your Laundry Work

TO THE

#### HOLLAND CITY LAUNDRY,

EIGHTH STREET.

Work taken not later than Wednesday evening.

E. B. SCOTT, Proprietor.

#### Yates & Kane

As usual have the Largest Stock of

#### SCHOOL BOOKS

in the Market.

We have a large stock of

#### SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

A Cover and Masker Free.

A SHAWL STRAP with every outfit.

Come Early Come Often!

ON THE CORNER,

#### Yates & Kane.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds of

## Oliver Chilled Plows

and have sold these goods for sixteen years. My claims are that they will excel anything on the American market. I would like the trade of all our farmers on these goods and give them trial terms.

Also have on hand a fine line of

## Open and Top Buggies,

## JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

## The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow

## Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

Give me a call if in need of any of these goods, and you will be treated with courtesy.

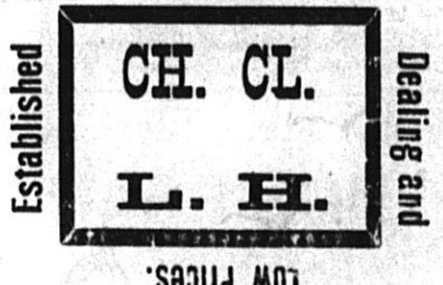
All goods warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

## ATTENTION!

We don't need to say to the public that we are trying to give goods away, but it is well known that we sell as low as they can buy in any city in Michigan.

on Honest



Low Prices.

Then those who are in need of a suit they will save money just now, as our fine suits of this spring have to go, so we cut prices: Suits worth \$28 for \$22; Suits worth \$25 for \$18; Suits worth \$19 for \$16; Suits worth \$12 for \$9; Suits worth \$10 for \$7.50, etc.

Chicago Cloth House, L. HENDERSON.

## The "Best" Tonic

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, DISTRICT OF THE GREAT LAKES, PORT OF LUDINGTON, MICH., SURGEON'S OFFICE, March 9, 1888. Phil. Best Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen:—Having tested "The Best Tonic" and observed its effects when used by my patients, I find it both invigorates and promotes digestion, giving a normal tone to the stomach and thereby increasing the appetite. That it is a pure concentrated liquid extract of Malt and Hops and is really and properly a food tonic, and as such I can very cheerfully recommend its use. Very respectfully,  
A. P. MCCONNELL, M. D.  
Recommended by prominent physicians, and for sale by all druggists.

## JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesalers and Retailers of

## Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods

## CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

## GIVE US A CALL!

N. B.—We are prepared to furnish Cakes for Wedding Reception and Banquets of every description, shape, style and price.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

## PHOENIX PLANING MILL

—AND—

## Lumber Yard.

B. L. Scott, Proprietor.

HENRY KAMPERMAN, Foreman Sash and Door Department.

THEODORE BOSMAN, Foreman Planing, Matching and Lumber Dept.

A Complete Stock of

## Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, ETC.,

Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.

## CUSTOM WORK

Promptly done at fair prices.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 24, 1887.

If you want a good pair of

## Boots and Shoes

For a reasonable price call at

## P. De Kraker's,

Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Prices to suit everybody. Come and see us before you go elsewhere.

Repairing done neatly, substantially, and on short notice.

P. DE KRAKER.  
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-lyr.

## SPRING!!

Yes, the balmy days are here and everyone is getting their

## Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

While making up your mind as to what you want just call on

## JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Who have a large and complete stock of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of new and stylish patterns, as well as a nice assortment of light and heavy

## OVERCOATS.

In all grades, styles, and prices.

## HATS and CAPS,

We have the largest stock in the city. A big line.

## Gent's Furnishing Goods AND UNDERWEAR.

Everything sold at the closest possible prices. We are bound to sell to all.

Call and See Us!  
JONKMAN & DYKEMA.  
Holland, Mich., March 14, 1888. 11-lyr.

## SPOONER PAT. COLLAR

Cannot Choke a Horse. Adjusts itself to any Horse's Neck. Has two rows of stitching. Will hold Hames in place. Close Genuine unless stamped with our "Trade-Mark."

ASK YOUR HARNES-MAKER FOR THEM.



## BLAINE ON THE MESSAGE

### The Falsity of Cleveland's Position Laid Bare by the Maine Statesman.

### A Parallel Drawn with the Shameful Crawfish of the Polk Administration.

### Great Britain Has Always Defeated the Democrat Leaders in Matters of Diplomacy.

### Speech of Hon. James G. Blaine, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., Aug. 25.

I did not happen to have an opportunity of reading the full text of President Cleveland's message on the fisheries subject until this morning, and with all due respect to the chief executive of the nation, I must say that, considering all the circumstances, it is the most extraordinary document that ever was sent from the White House to the Capitol. Here are the main facts of the issue between Canada and the United States, or, perhaps, to speak more exactly, between Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the fisheries. It was our belief, and still is, that after the articles of the treaty of 1842, which had expired, the British Government had expired, the Canadian Government behaved in an unneighborly, unseemly, and unjust manner toward our fishermen, in refusing them rights which they had enjoyed by prescription. In order to bring the Government of the Dominion to a just appreciation of the subject, Congress authorized the President, in the spring of 1887, to adopt, at his discretion, a policy of suitable retaliation, directing among other things that whenever and so long as American vessels were deprived of commercial privileges in the ports of Canada, Canadian vessels should be deprived of like privileges in the ports of the United States. This, if I may indulge in appropriate allusion, was a genuine tit-for-tat policy, in which the punishment was admirably fitted to the crime.

President Cleveland declined to enforce the policy, and allowed outrage after outrage upon our fishing vessels to go unredressed. He was bent upon some form of negotiation with En-

consideration in the National Congress, and that if they kept annoying the country about it, they would in the end drive Congress into giving the full markets of the United States to all fishermen of the Dominion.

My friends, history repeats itself. Let me call your attention to a remarkable parallel between the course of President Cleveland and that of President Johnson, after he returned to the Democracy, in a more willing negotiation with England than that relating to the fisheries. It was readily remembered that under instructions from President Johnson, our Minister to England, the late Reverend Johnson, negotiated a treaty designed to settle the Alabama claims. It was negotiated with Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary of England, and is known as the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. It was communicated to the Senate just before the expiration of Johnson's term, and the Senate had under consideration when President Grant was inaugurated. It was rejected with emphasis and indignation, just as the Senate has now rejected the fisheries treaty. A few months later, President Grant sent to Congress a communication on the subject of the Alabama claims. Referring to the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, he used these words, which I beg to read to you: "Believing that a treaty thus misconstrued in its scope and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty, cordial sentiment upon pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have firmly established between the United States and Great Britain, I regard the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries."

A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly undesired, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor the grave sense of the grievance which they have sustained. In his next annual communication President Grant recommended to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of the several Alabama claims, on notice to the representative of her Majesty's Government at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of those claims by the United States, so that the Government have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all demands against Great Britain.

The result, you know, was that the British Government proposed a joint commission to settle all claims between the countries; that President Grant, under the influence of the commission, secured the assent of the Senate before appointing commissioners in return, and the joint commission made a settlement which on the whole was satisfactory to both parties. This was brought about to the honor of both nations in consequence of the firm position assumed by President Grant. Why could not a like attitude

## LIVE ISSUES.

### Gen. Horace Porter Discusses Some Issues of the Campaign in a Comprehensive Manner.

### What Protection Has Done for the Poor Man—Some Food for Reflection.

(From the New York Epoch.)

The positions of the parties might be fairly stated by saying that the Democrats contend for a tariff barely enough to provide a sufficient revenue without regard to forcing our industries—a tariff which would require constant adjustment—a perpetual disturbance to trade the Republicans adhere to a tariff high enough to protect American industries, maintain fair wages at home, and increase the number and variety of our manufactures.

John Billings once said: "If you are right you cannot be too radical. If you are wrong you cannot be too conservative." The Republican party is strong enough in its convictions of right, this year, to afford to be decidedly radical. There has been no dodging of the great issue in its platform. It comes out fairly and squarely for a protective tariff for the American principle, which should naturally be advocated by Americans as against the English principle of free trade in this country—a principle for which Great Britain has always strenuously contended. The dodging of the issue, this year, is on the part of the Democratic party. The President's message of last December was accepted as a decidedly free-trade document. The Democratic party, finding the pill rather bitter, attempted to sugar-coat it by the language of the St. Louis platform, while the Democratic politicians in some States are at present advocating free trade, in other States a reduced tariff, and in others are actually conceding the doctrine of a protective tariff, this is attempting to "localize" the issue with a vengeance. It is a conviction of wrong which makes them conservative upon the leading issue.

We need not theorize upon the tariff question. It has been experimented upon for the last hundred years, and each time that action has been taken by the Government in the direction of free trade, the country has been plunged into business depression, and at times into panic. The advocates of tariff have a record upon which they can afford to stand. Years ago they promised that if the protective system was maintained the price of all manufactured articles would fall, and their prediction

success of business men, who have a long practical experience in business methods, but who have no pecuniary interest in manufactures, while the free-trader is too often a rich idler who feels that he can get his cloth or other articles of consumption a little cheaper with the tariff removed, and who cares very little whether we have pauper labor in this country or not, or frequently he is a dreamer, a theorist, honest in his convictions, but one who has never been engaged in working out practically the intricate questions involved in a business question. I should rather trust the decision of a business question to the man who has been engaged by all classes, and the little that the free-trader might save in the price of the article he consumes would be a great deal more than offset by the share he would have to bear of the burdens of a community infested with pauperism, afflicted with an increase in crime—the inevitable result of idleness—and started by broad riots in the streets.

## DEMOCRATS IN DISTRESS.

### Mills, Carlisle & Co. Still Hunting for the Surplus, but Official Figures Won't Lie.

### The Pitiful Attempts They Are Making to Bolster Up Cleveland's Bugaboo.

(Washington special to New York Tribune.)

The disappearance of that threatening surplus which with it the undignified of the Democratic campaign structure. Speaker Carlisle brought his powerful intellect to bear upon this matter more than a week ago with the object of putting forth a pronouncement based upon the figures which would show that at the present alarming rate of accumulation our country would soon be absorbed and ruin and chaos would result if the Mills bill were not passed. When, Aug. 15, Mr. Carlisle called for the footings he got the figures as they stood. A brief recapitulation is necessary to a full understanding of the matter. Aug. 15, the date on which the statement given to Mr. Carlisle was presented, the appropriations had been made—this is, had passed all the legislative stages and become laws—as follows:

Agricultural.....\$ 1,716,010.00  
Diplomatic and consular..... 1,428,465.00

## GROVER'S MISTAKES.

### Excerpts from Mr. Blaine's Magazine Article on Cleveland's Tariff Message.

### Contradictions Pointed Out and Curious Assertions Shown to Be Without Foundation.

### How Skilled Mechanics Are Interested in Protection—Free Trade Is Baleful.

[New York special.]

The September number of the *American Magazine*, containing the promised contribution by James G. Blaine on "The President's Error," and one from Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, on "Tariff and Protection," have been received. The potency of Mr. Blaine's name has been the cause of the week's delay, as the publishers have been deluged with orders for the magazine which have severely taxed their press facilities. There was much to be said in Mr. Blaine's article, and it is difficult to prepare an article for the magazine. He has not been averse to that means of reaching the public ear. As an orator he has persistently and consistently claimed that he required all his varied material for use on the stump. His famous message from Paris in December last to break the ice of his political career, and the request of the editor for a contribution to the National Convention, and the numerous articles he has published in the past, are evidence of his power of expression. He has not been averse to that means of reaching the public ear. As an orator he has persistently and consistently claimed that he required all his varied material for use on the stump. His famous message from Paris in December last to break the ice of his political career, and the request of the editor for a contribution to the National Convention, and the numerous articles he has published in the past, are evidence of his power of expression.

## TALK IN THE SENATE.

### The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Made the Pretext for Several Political Speeches.

### Allison and Hale Criticize the President and Are Answered by Blackburn and Beck.

(Washington special.)

The Senate took up the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill on Tuesday, and it was discussed for a considerable length by Mr. Allison in explanation of the action of the Senate Appropriation Committee and the Senate itself as contrasted with that of the House. He criticized the President's veto of the bill, and the action of the Senate in passing it. He then proceeded to analyze the sundry civil appropriation bill, nearly every item of which, he said, was inserted at the solicitation of a certain office of the Government. He then proceeded to analyze the sundry civil appropriation bill, nearly every item of which, he said, was inserted at the solicitation of a certain office of the Government. He then proceeded to analyze the sundry civil appropriation bill, nearly every item of which, he said, was inserted at the solicitation of a certain office of the Government.

The total appropriations for the current fiscal year, not including what are called the "permanent" appropriations, would amount to \$35,000,000, but including the permanent appropriations they would be \$52,000,000. The estimated revenue would be \$40,000,000, or only \$12,000,000 more than the expenditures. Mr. Allison also furnished a table to show that the expenditures of the Government for the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration exceeded by \$95,000,000 the expenditures for the four years of Mr. Garfield's and Mr. Arthur's administrations. He mentioned this fact in reply to Mr. Thurman's recent speech characterizing the appropriations of Congress as monstrous.

Mr. Hale attacked the civil-service record of the administration, which he said had prostituted its offices to the uses of a party. He said that every party in the country had no other administration but the one in power. He said that the President had used its power to break down malcontents in its own party, and the speaker referred to testimony taken in Pennsylvania that the President had been in the habit of paying men to leave the party which he was chairman to show that men were rewarded with patronage to pay them for deserting Mr. Randall.

Mr. Beck said that with the exception of two years we had a Democratic House of Representatives during all the time covered by the statements submitted by Senator Allison, which had taken very good care that all administrations should be equally well represented. He said that since the Democratic administration came into power had been well expensed, and the people knew what had been done with the money. He said that the Democratic administration had been well expensed, and the people knew what had been done with the money. He said that the Democratic administration had been well expensed, and the people knew what had been done with the money.

Mr. Blackburn said the whole case before the committee when in New York in reference to the sugar tax turned upon the testimony of three men. One of these was a man who could not bear a perjury of the two other witnesses—two brothers. Both of these sugar tax witnesses ought to have been in the penitentiary instead of in the Senate. What responsible positions by the Republican administration. There stood those two brothers awaiting the transfer of real estate—which affected the whole question—and the deaf fellow, who they swore bought it, was sitting in the Senate, and they were beginning to talk. The same character of testimony was taken in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

## A RAILROAD VICTORY IN IOWA.

### Justice Fairall Makes Perpetual Order Restraining the Commuters.

(Low City [Iowa] special.)

Justice Fairall, sitting as Chancellor, has filed his opinion in the case of the Iowa Railway against the Iowa Railway Commissioners, being the test case of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway against the Commissioners to restrain them from fixing the rates of the schedule of rates prepared by the Commissioners in pursuance of the recent law of the Iowa Legislature. The Judge gives an opinion in favor of the railway, and sustains the injunction. He goes into the history of the legislation and into the merits of the case. He says that the law is unconstitutional, and that the Commissioners are not authorized to fix the rates. He says that the law is unconstitutional, and that the Commissioners are not authorized to fix the rates.

The Iowa Commissioners have appealed to the Supreme Court.

JOHN H. DERR and George Yocum, the Reading, Pa., stock brokers arrested for defrauding the Government by cashing forged money-orders, have been held for trial in \$1,000 bail each.

TWO INMATES of the Centerville, Md., almshouse, George W. Sullivan, aged 75, and Mrs. Martha Morgan, a widow, 65, eloped, Sullivan, who was a married man, leaving his wife in the same institution.

THE CHICAGO syndicate that purchased Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., have failed to meet the terms of sale, and the structure is advertised to be sold at auction.

At Chillicothe, Mo., Harry Hudson, whose wages had been garnished by M. Oppenheim, clothier, retaliated by shooting and killing Mr. Oppenheim.



PULLING FOR THE SHORE—BUT THEY WON'T GET THERE.

stand, even against the express wish and will of the United States Senate, and in defiance of the large share in the treaty-making power which the Constitution assigns to the Senate. Finally, without the consent of the Senate, and practically against its protest, the President organized a commission to frame a treaty that should settle all points of dispute. He thus gave—what was never intended by the Constitution—a partisan side to an international discussion. It was never designed by the framers of our Government that intercourse with foreign nations should be conducted by Republicans, or by Democrats, or by Whigs, or by Federalists. It should only be by the nation as a whole.

Why should the railways of the United States, that annually transport \$50,000,000 of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business and endure a large loss on account of a sudden change of the President's policy? Why should the railways of the United States, that annually transport \$50,000,000 of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business and endure a large loss on account of a sudden change of the President's policy? Why should the railways of the United States, that annually transport \$50,000,000 of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business and endure a large loss on account of a sudden change of the President's policy?

It is plain, apparent from the text of the Constitution itself that the wise men who framed it intended that the ordinary legislative power should be committed to the majority, however small, but that no treaty could be framed without the overwhelming support of public opinion. They provided, therefore, that it should require in all cases two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty, but despite this the national administration went again, regardless of results, and negotiated a treaty so repugnant to the American instinct of national self-respect that, instead of a curing a ratification by two-thirds of the Senate, it was absolutely rejected. The treaty was launched as a Democratic party measure rather than a patriotic American measure, and the London papers have been full of the usual course of eulogizing the Democratic administration, and the English press has greatly increased vituperation against the Republican party, ever since it was found that the Senate was bent on maintaining the national dignity.

The Democratic papers were but a short time in telling Massachusetts and Maine that the contemptible little question over a few codfish on the banks of Newfoundland was not worth

to-day on the part of the President produce a like result, peacefully, honorably, and to the lasting advantage of both nations?

The truth is, my friends, the Democratic party has never been fortunate in conducting diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. The English partiality for the Democratic party is not difficult to explain. It is not solely because the Democracy are a free-trade party, and are now proposing to open our home market for the benefit of British manufacturers at the expense of American workmanhood, but it is that in every negotiation with the Democratic administration England has succeeded in attaining the precise result which she desired. A great historical case in point is familiar to all who have studied our history for the many years since the Democratic party was first organized. From the administration of Mr. Jefferson onward there was a dispute between the two countries as to the rights of each bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the question was adjusted from time to time by our earlier Presidents, and lastly by a treaty made by Mr. Clay when he was Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, providing for joint occupation of the country for an indefinite period, neither party losing their rights, but from pure demagogism the Democrats raised the cry in the national election of 1844 that the whole of what now constitutes British Columbia up to latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes, belonged unquestionably to the United States. The pretense was put forth as a bluff, in order to show that they were as zealous to secure Northern territory as they were bent on acquiring Southern territory. The Democratic National Convention affirmed our right to 54-40, and President Polk made his campaign on it. They were ready to do anything to secure the country, and they pressed the point as Mr. Polk was inaugurated the Democratic Convention asked that notice be given to England for terminating the treaty of joint occupation. The next thing the country heard of was that Mr. Polk's administration was compelled to surrender the whole territory to Great Britain, confessing that they had made pretenses which they were unable to maintain or defend. Had they not raised their democratic cry in the first place, the question to a settlement, the joint occupation which had come down from Jefferson to that hour would have peacefully continued, and with our acquisition of California, two years ago, and the immediate discovery of gold, the thousands of American citizens who swarmed to the Pacific coast would have occupied British Columbia, and a definite settlement would doubtless have been made in favor of those who were in actual possession, and but for the blundering diplomacy of the Democratic party, which prematurely and without any reason forced the issue, the United States would have had the flag floating over the Pacific from the Gulf of California to Behring's Straits.

President Cleveland is exactly following the Presidents of his party in his negotiations with Great Britain—an alternation of bluffs and of surrender, both of which are equally inconsistent with the dignity of a nation conscious of its great power. We certainly do not desire a continuance of the diplomacy which, after studying a subject for three years, can radically change the position of the national administration between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. On Wednesday the President was still urging the Senate through the entire body of Democratic Senators, to surrender all our rights in the fisheries by going to the other extreme. Thursday he put those Senators to shame by directly reversing the position he had so strenuously held for three preceding years. I do not mean that the people will submit to such trifling with great questions, but the fact is that they will commit the government to the great party which from the first day of Lincoln's administration to the last hour of President Arthur's has maintained the force and prestige and right of the Union against rebellion at home and aggression from abroad, and did it without bravado or bluster on the one hand and without humiliating surrender on the other.

### A Level-Headed Farmer.

A New York farmer who has always been a Democrat, declares for Harrison and Morison, and says that he will vote for Harrison in the world, and it is simply a question whether I, being a taxpayer and bearing all the burdens of citizenship, shall have any advantages over non-residents and foreigners, who are not taxpayers and have no burden to bear. He claims that I, as an American farmer, should have some advantage over foreign farmers in this market, and I cannot well ask this favor unless I am willing to give the same advantage to the American laborer, mechanic, and manufacturer. He carries a level head.

has proved a prophecy. Under this system steel rails, for instance, have been sent to Great Britain for \$28 per ton, and so with a great many other prominent articles. Germany—a pronounced free-trade country—has been the price of manufactured articles so low that it is a noteworthy fact that when England, the leading free-trade country, contracts to lay ocean cables, she uses the wires manufactured in Germany, a protective country. If free-trade doctrine had prevailed here, our principal mills and factories would have closed up long ago or the enterprise to undersell foreigners in the export market would have diverted their capital into other channels, and the skilled labor employed would have had to seek some other means of earning a livelihood. When this is done for the most part, foreign countries will have to manufacture and would have raised the price of every article we import, thus forcing us to pay higher prices for manufactured goods than the wires manufactured in Germany, and into the pockets of foreigners instead of Americans, and there would be but little to offset the drain thus made upon us unless we enforced prohibitive duties and reduced them low enough to enable us to undersell foreigners in the export market in war and peace, never to do what your enemies want you to do. England and America are not enemies, and the fact that the former country is striving, with all her recognized energy, to bring about free trade in America is in itself a sufficient reason why America should prevent it.

The importers constitute a large element in the class of free-traders. They want the duty to be lowered from articles which they import so as to enable them to undersell the American producer, and to land their goods cheaper, but they do not intend that the consumers shall reap the chief benefit of the difference in price. They want the duty to be lowered so that they can undersell the American producer, and to land their goods cheaper, but they do not intend that the consumers shall reap the chief benefit of the difference in price. They want the duty to be lowered so that they can undersell the American producer, and to land their goods cheaper, but they do not intend that the consumers shall reap the chief benefit of the difference in price.

It is everywhere claimed by the Democrats that the farmers are the only class who are not misled by the course of reasoning by which they reach this conclusion. The great majority of the class called the farmers do not own the land they till, but hire on, as farm hands, and they till, but hire on, as farm hands, and they till, but hire on, as farm hands.

It is instructive to reflect upon what protection has done for the poor man. Under the present tariff system it is safe to say that every article which he eats or wears is made at least a little cheaper, and every tool, every machine that he uses in his work, is made at least a little cheaper. A hand-saw, for instance, for which he paid \$3.50 in 1870, now costs him 25 cents. During the time his wages have steadily increased, in many cases having more than doubled.

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| District of Columbia.....      | 5,046,410.32   |
| Indian.....                    | 8,399,129.13   |
| Legislative.....               | 20,969,055.07  |
| Military academy.....          | 315,043.81     |
| Postoffice.....                | 81,788,700.00  |
| River and harbor.....          | 60,889,233.74  |
| Deficiencies (four bills)..... | 14,688,249.20  |
| Miscellaneous.....             | 5,536,109.42   |
| Total of bills passed.....     | 622,645,525.53 |

The permanent annual appropriations which require no act of Congress are stated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report as follows:

|                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Interest on the public debt.....     | \$ 42,500,000.00 |
| Refunding.....                       | 11,945,000.00    |
| Collecting revenue from customs..... | 5,500,000.00     |
| Miscellaneous.....                   | 7,853,040.00     |
| Total.....                           | \$115,648,040.00 |

Adding up these totals we have, as a starting point, appropriations, based upon a tariff already passed, amounting to \$33,266,344.42.

Aug. 15, the following appropriation bills have passed both houses, were in conference: Army.....\$31,518,000.00  
Navy.....20,500,000.00  
Sundry civil.....25,000,000.00

Total.....\$77,018,000.00

The same date two appropriation bills—namely, the sundry civil bill, with a total of \$6,392,670.00, and another deficiency bill, with a total of \$37,444.00, were ready for the action of the House, having been reported by its committees. The aggregate carried by these five unfinished measures is \$89,744,000.00, which, added to the appropriations previously named, give a grand total of \$428,200,225.53.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the ordinary receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, at \$83,000,000.00, which, however, does not include the postal revenues, estimated at \$7,563,000.00, and making a total of \$90,563,000.00 of estimated income and giving a surplus of only \$12,232,479.45 for the year.

Were it not for the force necessarily under which the Democrats are placed by these developments there is reason to believe that the aggregate of the unfinished bills would be slightly increased in its passage through the remaining legislative departments under every hand of an executive, and that the House would be forced to secure, by amendment in the Senate, appropriations which he thinks essential, but which he has been unable to include in the measures reported to the House. But the flat has already gone forth, and despite the cry of the President, echoed by the St. Louis convention and by Democratic orators everywhere, that the Treasury is overburdened with money taken from the people by taxation, for the return of which into the channels of commerce no means exist, important matters of legislation which have not already escaped beyond the reach of the House of Representatives are not hesitating to be treated upon their merits, but are to be considered solely with a view to justifying as far as yet remains possible, the foolish course which the Democrats have taken. When was the surplus gone? First and foremost, since the regular estimates were submitted, supplemental estimates, amounting to the unprecedented sum of \$13,000,000.00, have been sent to Congress, and the \$22,000,000.00 of the river and harbor bill, and \$14,000,000.00 of deficiency is the \$3,000,000.00 increase of postal service, and the four or five millions for fortifications, some of which items appeared in last year's appropriation bill. It is safe to say that the aggregate of the departments will show increases in clerical force.

### Not a Theory.

It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory. We have had protection in 1793, 1812, 1824, 1828, 1842, and from 1861 to date. We have had free trade in 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890,



## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Two thousand people attended the soldiers and sailors' reunion at Marcella.

—The boarding-house of the Mackinac Lumber Company has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000 to \$4,000, covered by insurance. Two persons were hurt by falling timbers.

—William Porter committed suicide at Bay City, aged 67. His wife died recently and the deceased was very despondent.

—Detective J. C. Maxwell, of Chicago, arrested Andrew Martin, an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Lansing, on a charge of systematically robbing freight cars at the depot.

—Michael Bentz was found hanging to a tree back of the driving park at Saginaw City. He was about 70 years old and had been in the poor house until recently. He had no relatives in Saginaw.

—William Johnson, aged 70 years, a resident of the south end of Bay City, died from an overdose of morphine. He had been drinking quite freely of late, and it was his practice when on a spree to use the drug. The coroner's jury found that he had taken an overdose accidentally.

—The shipyard blacksmith shop, owned by the Detroit Dry-dock Company, at Wyandotte, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It contained eight forges and the furnace for heating angle iron. The building was 50x100 feet, and was insured for \$1,500. There was also \$1,500 insurance on the contents. About \$15,000 worth of iron was in the shop at the time.

—Peter Kakabake, of Pavilion, Kalamazoo County, experimented last season with a new variety of wheat, called nigger wheat, and the result was a large yield, the yield being equal to thirty bushels to the acre, while Clawson growing by the side and receiving the same cultivation returned but twenty-eight bushels. It is a large, long berry of the red variety, and Mr. K. regards it as a great accession.

—L. E. Stursar of the Marcella Herald has completed a series of six articles in his paper telling about his bicycle tour in Europe. One paragraph runs this way: "The English people, as a rule, take a deep interest in the land across the sea, and ply the stranger with all sorts of questions. Since the visit of Buffalo Bill and his Indian horde to this country there are many, we find, who regard the Hon. Mr. Cody as a typical American, and occasionally one will look surprised and ask why we do not carry a revolver and hunting knife in our belt like other Americans."

—The foundation stone of the new Polish Church parsonage at Alpena, has been laid. On the stone the following inscription has been engraved: "Erected 1888."

—The resorters of Harbor Point are unanimously of the opinion that a large hotel should be erected on the extreme end of the point near the light-house in such a way that it would face both the bay and the harbor. There has been considerable talk about it of late, and no doubt it will eventually be built.

—There is every evidence that Cheboygan is growing fast. Good dwelling houses are in such demand that they are readily rented before they are finished.

—Elk Rapids has a handsome school building, costing \$21,000. They have a good many "modern improvements" up there "in the woods."

—The first number of the Northern Michigan Educator, a sixteen-page monthly paper, has been issued at Gaylord.

—The Teacher and Examiner, of Danville, Ind., in its issue for August publishes a portrait and biographical sketch of President James B. Angell, of the University of this State.

—The next reunion of the ex-prisoners of war will be held at Ovid November 22 and 23.

—The shipments of lumber and iron from Elk Rapids are very large this season.

—One hundred tents will be provided for the soldiers and sailors' reunion at Newaygo September 25, 26 and 27.

—Rattlesnakes are very thick in the vicinity of Manchester and many of them have been killed recently.

—Vacation is over for the Ypsilanti clergy and now the regular services have been resumed in all the churches.

—The proceedings of the Michigan Press Association at Detroit have been published in pamphlet form by Secretary E. J. Kelly, of the Pontiac Bill Poster. It is a well gotten up and very satisfactory report.

—The Cheboygan Democrat says that fruit trees throughout the county are hanging full of fruit, and that in many places the branches have to be propped up to keep them from breaking down under the weight.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haefel celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at School Hall, Lake Linden. This is the first golden wedding ever celebrated in Lake Linden, and the second in Houghton County.

—The Cheboygan River Boom Company have completed the sorting of all the logs that have been brought within the limits of the Boom Company's operations. There recently came down about 7,000,000 feet from the Upper Black River and 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 feet out of the Pigeon River. Lack of water made it slow work getting the logs run on these streams.

—Mrs. Marvin Myers, wife of Supervisor Myers, died at Jackson very suddenly.

—Prof. John F. Eastwood, of the State University, has been called to the chair of natural science in Georgetown College, Kentucky.

—There is a scheme on foot to establish a fair association at Petoskey, so that that delightful resort may possess the luxury of "agricultural horse-trots."

—Mrs. Wm. Maybury, wife of the Superintendent of the Menominee water-works, dressed up in her husband's clothes, put on Diver Honle's heavy outfit and went down to the bottom of the bay to satisfy her curiosity as to how the intake pipe of the Marinette water-works looked under water. Where she went down the water was about fifteen feet deep. She was photographed in the diver's outfit. Supt. Maybury is proud of his wife's exploit, and believes she is the only woman diver in this country.

—Edward Pomeroy Post, G. A. R., of Jackson, has decided to establish a soldiers' cemetery, and a committee to select a site has been appointed. The idea is to secure a plot of ground in one of the present cemeteries if possible, and if not to secure one elsewhere. It has been suggested that the old cemetery on East Main street be devoted to their use, and the members of the post say if this can be done a soldiers' monument will be erected and arrangements made for holding Memorial Day services there.

—The Adrian Press says: "Uncle Russ Whitney, of Rome, was in town the other day. He is 78 years of age, and is able to run a foot race with any one of 70 or 80, and says he planted the first potatoes that ever grew in Adrian way back sixty years ago."

—There has been more wheat marketed at Pulaski, Jackson County, this season than ever before.

—There are 217 young ladies in various stages of recovery at the Adrian Fit Cure. This does not include the faculty.

—The health officer in Jackson, a short time ago, found that the water from a well from which several families drew their supply for drinking and cooking was in a condition to produce serious diseases.

—The weather crop bulletin for Sept. 1 of State Weather Service says: The effect of the weather for the past week has not been favorable to the growing crops. The warm days and lack of rain have ripened corn and potatoes prematurely, and have been injurious to pastures. The rainfall in Branch County on the 27th ult. was very beneficial to the growing crops, and their condition is much improved. Frost was generally reported on the 28th ult., and slight damage is reported in the northern section to buckwheat and vines. Plowing is progressing slowly as the ground is too dry. Corn cutting has begun in Lenawee County.

—Gov. Luce has removed Justice William A. Miller, of Seney, for official misconduct—allowing a prisoner to escape.

—John McKee has been appointed agent of the State Board of Charities for Keweenaw County, and Curtiss Buck for Gogebic.

—The papal brief, appointing the Rev. John S. Foley Bishop of the diocese, has been received at Detroit.

—Sergt. Conger, director of the State Weather Service Bureau, has re-enlisted for another five years of service, his third term. His headquarters are at Lansing.

—W. H. Smith's little child fell into a pail of boiling hot water at Long Lake, near Kalamazoo, receiving fatal injuries.

—A number of wells in Lansing which never failed before have "gone dry" lately. The continued drought is supposed to be the cause.

—The Democratic Convention for Eleventh Congressional District will be held at Escanaba Sept. 18.

—Andrew Greiner and Charles Berger, escaped reform school boys who stole some tobacco at Lansing, confessed, and will be held to the Circuit Court.

—There are 10,000,000 feet of logs back in Cass River waiting for water.

—The State Executive Board Knights of Labor will tabulate wage statistics as completely and rapidly as possible. They expect to put women in the field to organize and instruct working girls. Candidates for State Legislature will be required to pledge themselves to all labor bills and legislation.

—Forest fires were reported as recently raging to an alarming extent on the road to Hammond's Bay, and the smoke was so thick over the Straits that craft got through with difficulty. A valuable tract of timber is said to have been destroyed. The full extent of the damage is not known.

—The inhabitants of the interior of Presque Isle County are having a siege of some contagious bowel complaint, thought to be a form of Asiatic cholera. Reports come in slowly, but nine deaths are reported. The number of fatalities would probably be more if true reports could be obtained. Fifty persons are reported in a critical condition, with but little or no medical resistance. The community is thoroughly alarmed, and the proper authorities will obtain the correct number of fatalities and the nature of the cause.

—A. N. Durling, fanning-mill manufacturer of Lansing, has been arrested at Leipsic, O., and will be returned to the capital city to answer charges preferred by Lottie McMaisters. She says he has been very cruel to her and is responsible for her shame.

—The State Teachers' Institute at Galesburg, under charge of Prof. Demmon of the University, assisted by Profs. Fall of Albion and Hewitt of Union City, has closed its session. Some sixty teachers were in daily attendance.

## The Old Choir Tunes.

The standard of our fathers for many years was "Watts and Select," with its hymns of self-examination, sorrow and doubt; and yet the choirs and the singing schools did not always give us "Complaint" and "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne;" they also gave "Coronation," "Sherburne," "Boston" and "Majesty." They sang the more joyful strains of "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," "Strike the Cymbal," "How Long, Dear Saviour, Oh, How Long?" "Fly Like a Youthful Hart or Roe," "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," "Sound the Loud Timbrel O'er Egypt's Dark Sea."

They found relief in fuguing tunes that often gave a most startling effect: "And take thy pil—and take thy pil—and take thy pilgrim home," "And in the pi—and in the pi—and in the pious he delights," "And learn to kiss—and learn to kiss—and learn to kiss the rod," "Stir up this stir—stir up this stir—stir up this stupid heart," "And more eggs—and more eggs—and more exalt our joys," but the climax of sentiment and good singing was reached when the choir, or singing school, took up a verse like this:

True love is like that precious oil  
Which poured on Aaron's head,  
Ran down his beard and o'er his robes,  
Its costly moisture shed.

It was not strange that Bishop Seabury wondered whether Aaron would have any hair left after he had been treated thus by the choir:

Its costly moisture—ran down his beard—  
Ure beard—his beard—his shed—  
Ran down his beard—his shed—his robe—  
His costly moisture—ran down his beard—  
His shed—his robe—his shed—his robe—  
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-



## Church Items.

**HOLE REFORMED CHURCH.**—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Opening anthems by the choir. Praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Congregational Singing. All are welcome.

**METHODIST E. CHURCH.**—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats are free. Mrs. H. D. Jordan will conduct the services. Subject: Morning, The Promises. Evening, An Expository Sermon.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.**—Rev. E. Bos, pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. Schut of Overisel, will occupy the pulpit.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.**—Market Street.—Rev. E. Van der Vries, Pastor; Services at 7:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m.

**FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.**—Services at 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Dr. N. M. Steffens will conduct the services.

**THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.**—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor; Services at 9:30 a. m. 2:00 and 7:30 p. m.

SCHOOL began Monday morning with the usual bustle, is the announcement made by several State exchanges. Of course this is a drive at the school ma'ams, who frequently get their back up.—*Detroit Evening News.* We think it would be queer school without some kind of a bustle.

## Common Council.

**HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 4, 1888.**  
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor De Roo, Aldermen Carr, De Vries, De Merrell, Kramer and Van Putten, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Alderman Rogers appeared during the reading of the minutes and took his seat.

The following bills were presented for payment, viz: Israel Alcott, three months salary as deputy marshal \$6.25; M. De Feyter, salary as street commissioner August 1888 \$9.17; Wm. Verbeek, salary as city treasurer August 1888, 22.92; Ed. Vaupeil, salary as city marshal August 1888, 25.00; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as city clerk August 1888, 41.67; Globe Light and Heat Co. lighting street lamps \$3.82; J. A. Ter Vree, 23 1/2 days team work \$6.40; E. Van Der Veen, glass and repairing street lanterns 17.84.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

Ald. De Vries chairman of committee on streets and bridges reported diagrams and estimates from D. Stovenjans for building culvert, and from P. Oosting for building culvert and roadway through Eleventh street across Tannery creek.—Referred back to the committee on streets and bridges for further investigation with instructions to report to the Council with recommendations.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee recommending thirty dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending Sept. 19th, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of two dollars.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

**HOLLAND, MICH., Aug. 28, 1888.**  
To the Honorable Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—As provided by an ordinance passed February 8th and approved February 9th 1887, I hereby submit my report for the quarter ending August 1888. The Fire Hydrants are all in good condition. The Water Supply from the two wells is sufficient for all purposes, except in cases of very dry weather, when owing to the consumption of water by water takers it would be necessary to take water from the River for fire purposes. We have 2650 feet of cotton rubber lined hose in good condition, 100 feet under repairs and fifty feet unfit for service. We also have about 700 feet linen rubber lined hose which is from eight to ten years old and will stand from 60 to 70 pounds pressure. This hose is hardly fit for our use and should be replaced as soon as possible by new cotton rubber lined hose. Both hose carts are in good condition as is also the hook and ladder truck, 3 small pike poles belonging to hook and ladder truck have been destroyed and should be replaced. Yours truly, F. O. Nye, Chief Engineer.—Report accepted and the Chief Engineer to replace the pike poles.

The following claims having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: P. Winter, salary as engineer at water works August 1888 \$50.00; J. Beukema, salary as engineer at water works August 1888 \$50.00; J. De Feyter, freight and drayage on one bbl of oil and one pump \$2.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The street commissioner reported for the month of August.—Filed.

Alderman De Vries moved that a committee of two be appointed by the Mayor to take into consideration the advisability of passing an ordinance to license and regulate vehicles.—Carried.

The Mayor appointed as such committee Aldermen De Vries and Van Putten.

On motion of Alderman De Vries the Council took a recess of ten minutes.

After recess the above special committee reported an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to license and regulate all vehicles of every kind, used for the transportation of persons for hire in the city of Holland, and recommended that the same 'do pass.'"

Said ordinance was read a first and second time by its title, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and placed on the General Order.

On motion of alderman Kramer the clerk was instructed to purchase a copying press for use of office.

On motion of Ald. De Vries the Council went into Committee of the Whole, Ald. Kramer as chairman of said committee. After some time spent therein the committee arose and through their chairman reported that they had had under consideration an

ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to license and regulate all vehicles of every kind, used for the transportation of persons for hire in the city of Holland" and recommended its passage.

Said ordinance was read a third time and passed by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas: De Vries, De Merrell, Kramer, Van Putten and Rogers—5. Nays—0 Council adjourned.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, 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 in this city by Yates & Kane, and by A. De Kruijff, Zeeland, Mich.

## New Firm.

Mrs. David Bertsch has bought half of the stock and the firm will be hereafter known as Van den Berge & Bertsch. We are receiving new goods daily. Our stock will be complete about the 15th of Sept.

VAN DEN BERGE & BERTSCH.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made by Gradus C. Verwey and Jane Verwey, his wife, of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, to Hendrik Verwey, of the same place, dated the twenty-eighth day of August A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the Seventh (7th) day of September A. D. 1880, in Liber 19 of Mortgages, on page 387, in which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this Notice the sum of Seven Hundred thirty-eight and sixty one hundredths Dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

Third day of December A. D. 1888 at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held) the premises described in said mortgage, with eight per cent interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars as provided by law, said premises being described as follows, to-wit:—The West Half of Lot numbered two (2) in Block numbered "D" West Addition, City of Holland, according to recorded map of said City.

Dated: Holland, September 4th A. D. 1888.

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 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 Wednesday, the Fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Michiel Schoonderman, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Suzant A. Schoonderman, widow of said deceased, representing that Michiel Schoonderman late of the city of Holland in said County, lately died leaving estate to be administered, and praying for the appointment of Gerrit van den Belt, administrator thereof:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Wednesday, the Seventh day of October next

at Eleven 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.

CHAR. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 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 Wednesday, the Fifth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Paulus Van Vulpe, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Albert Van Vulpe, executor in said will named, praying for the Probate of an instrument in writing filed in said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Paulus Van Vulpe, late of Holland town in said County, deceased, 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.

First day of October next at Eleven 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 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.

CHAR. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage made and executed by William Hudson and Hannah Hudson, (his wife), both of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, to Martin Bulkart of the same place, dated March 26th A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., of that date in Liber 31 of Mortgages, on page 425, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-one, and ninety-five one hundredths (\$191 95-100) dollars, said mortgage by reason of the default in the payment of interest therein stipulated to be due, having declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable. No suit at law having been commenced to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, notice is hereby given that on

Saturday, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1888,

at eleven o'clock, a. m., I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said County) the premises and appurtenances in said mortgage described to pay the amount due on said mortgage with seven per cent interest and all legal costs of sale, including the stipulated attorney fee of twenty-five dollars in said mortgage mentioned. Said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: Three and one-half (3 1/2) rods east and west by eleven and three-fourths (11 3/4) rods north and south, in the south-east corner of the following described piece of land to-wit:—Commencing at a certain point being ten (10) rods due east from the south-west corner of the south-east quarter (3/4) of the south-east quarter (3/4) of section number fifteen (15), township number five (5) north, range number fourteen (14) west, running thence north parallel with the west line of said south-east quarter (3/4) of the south-east quarter (3/4) of section number fifteen (15), to the east half (1/2) of the south-east quarter (3/4) of the south-east quarter (3/4) of the south-east quarter (3/4) of section number fifteen (15), thence due south till the south section line, and thence west along said section line till the point of beginning, containing three acres more or less, the land hereby conveyed being one-fourth of an acre in the south-east corner of the land conveyed by Wopke Van Haltema to Hendrik Hanson on the 10th day of March in the year 1861.

Dated: July 25th A. D. 1888.

MARTIN LUKAART, Mortgagee.

S. WESSELIUS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Antonio Romeijn and his wife Christina Romeijn, both of Zeeland in Ottawa County and State of Michigan, to J. J. Smit of Nieuwulm, State of Iowa, dated January Eighteenth A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County on January 20th A. D. 1883 in Liber X of said registers on page 151 which said mortgage was on the 3rd day of June A. D. 1888 duly assigned by said Romeijn to J. J. Smit and recorded in said registers office on the 8th day of June A. D. 1888 in Liber 30 of Mortgages on page 173, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and twenty and twenty cents, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of 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 is necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs, at the front corner of the Ottawa County Courthouse at Grand Haven, Michigan on the

Twenty Sixth day of November A. D. 1888.

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The said Mortgagee premises to be sold, being that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the Village of Zeeland in the County of Ottawa and the State of Michigan known and described as Lot numbered Sixty seven (67) Block numbered Two (2) of the Village of Zeeland according to a recorded plat thereof in the Registers office of above named Ottawa County, excepting a square piece in the West corner of said Lot, and North by sixty six (66) feet East and West, and excepting a strip of one (1) foot wide beginning at the North East corner of said Lot and running thence South one hundred (100) feet where it terminates.

Dated August 26th 1888.

JANNETTE SMITS, Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. DEN HARTER, Attorney for Assignee.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made by Frank Van Donnel and his wife, Van Donnel, his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Manne Kok, of Overisel, Allegan County Michigan, dated the first day of May A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the Eleventh day of May A. D. 1880, in Liber No. 16 of Mortgages on page 80, which said mortgage was on the 23rd day of February A. D. 1888 duly assigned by Hendrik Kok, as Executor of the Will and Estate of said Manne Kok, deceased, to Hendrik Kok as an individual and legatee of said Manne Kok, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1888 in Liber No. 30 of Mortgages on page 607, and which said mortgage was again on the second day of June A. D. 1888 duly assigned by said Hendrik Kok to Willempje Diekema of Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fifth day of June A. D. 1888 in Liber No. 35 of Mortgages on page 37, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this Notice including interest and taxes paid, the sum of Four hundred and Fifty two Dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law having been commenced to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on the

Twenty Sixth day of October A. D. 1888

at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is held) the premises described in said mortgage, with Nine per cent interest and all legal costs, together with an attorneys fee covenanted for therein and provided by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as that piece or parcel of land lying in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered One (1), Two (2) and Three (3), except the West five rods of Lot numbered Three (3) and except a part, which is sold to the C. M. L. S. R. R. Company in lot numbered Two (2), all in Block numbered Sixty-nine (69) in the City of Holland, according to a certain map, recorded in the Registers Office, of the Village of Holland, now City of Holland.

Dated: Holland, Aug. 3rd A. D. 1888.

WILFRIED DIEKEMA, Assignee of Mortgagee.

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Assignee.

## Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of Leendert Middelboek, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on

Wednesday, the Tenth day of October, A. D. 1888,

at two o'clock, in the afternoon, at the premises hereinafter described, to-wit: The Township of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority granted to me on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1888, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows:

All that part of the North west fractional quarter of Section Twenty eight (28), in Township Five (5), North of Range Fifteen (15) West, which is bounded by a line commencing at the South-east corner of Lot numbered Eight (8) in Addition One (1) to the Village of Holland, according to the recorded map thereof, running thence East two hundred and thirty-one (231) feet, thence North three hundred and sixty (360) feet, so as to intersect, join or coincide with the East line of said Lot Eight (8), thence West two hundred and thirty-one (231) feet, along South line of said Lot Eight (8), thence South to the place of beginning. The South-east corner of said Lot Eight (8), Addition number one (1) to the Village of Holland, lying on the so-called Holland and Zeeland Road, all in the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

Said premises with the sold subject to the right of dower and homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Dated: August 10th, A. D. 1888.

GRIZIA MIDDLEBOEK, Administratrix.

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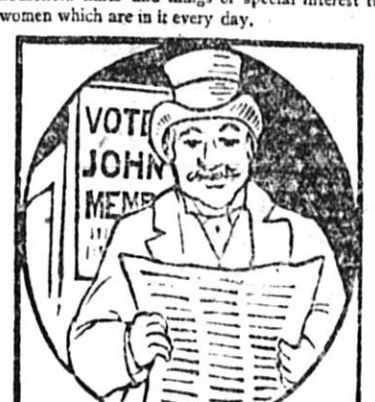
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