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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 32.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 733.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.

L. S. PROVIN,

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

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Societies.

F. & A. M.

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

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

Knights of Labor.

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

K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the First and Third Monday of each month. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.
L. D. BALDUS, Commander.
W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 25c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 13 cts; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes 35c to 40c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 30, 35c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 15c; Eggs 12c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 45c to 50c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, 1.00c; Flour, \$4.30; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$2.00; Hay, \$1.00; Potatoes, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 70c; Red Fultz, 70c; Lancaster Red, 70c. Corn, ear, 40c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, 1.00c; Flour, \$4.60; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$2.00; Hay, \$1.00; Potatoes, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 70c; Red Fultz, 70c; Lancaster Red, 70c. Corn, ear, 50c.

Law in Relation to Newspapers.

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE excursion from Laporte, Ind., last Sunday numbered one hundred and eighty persons.

MISSSES RENIE WOLTMAN and Lena Stutzler, of Chicago, are visiting friends and relatives in this city.

DR. RANDALL, of Cannonburg, Kent County, is to take the place lately filled by Dr. Mabbs, in Fillmore.

THE weather this week has been moderately hot and the hotels at Macatawa have been visited by many guests.

S. SMITH, of the township of Holland, has our thanks for a large Musk Melon, the largest we have seen this season.

A MEETING of the Boat Club will be held at the office of J. C. Post next Monday evening. Do not fail to attend.

TICKETS for the Chicago exposition are now on sale at the ticket office of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y at this place.

HON. L. G. MASON, of Muskegon, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Ninth District, was at this place last Wednesday.

THE hearts of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kanters were gladdened last Monday morning by the advent of a boy baby into their family circle.

EDITOR WADE, of the Saugatuck Commercial, made us a pleasant call last Monday. Fred. is happy and is enjoying a good business.

THE Republican Senatorial Convention met in Muskegon last week Thursday and Senator J. W. Moon of Muskegon, was re-nominated.

A DOG afflicted with the rabies was shot and killed last Tuesday by the employees of the Butter Tub Factory of J. Van Putten & Co.

AN excursion from Orange City, Iowa, is billed to this place on Tuesday, Sept. 28. The tickets are sold at \$23.00 and are good for thirty days.

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y will run an excursion from Big Rapids and Baldwin to Macatawa over the New-aygo branch to-morrow, Sunday.

WE return thanks for a card of admission to the Ottawa and West Kent Agricultural Fair to be held in Berlin, this county, on Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1.

M. A. TRUE, Secretary and Treasurer of the M. A. True Printing and Engraving Co., of Grand Rapids, called on us last Monday while on his way home from Macatawa.

ALL those who did not attend the lecture of Rev. H. D. Jordan at the Methodist Church on Friday evening, missed a good thing and failed to help a good cause along.

THERE is talk of discontinuing the business men's train to Grand Rapids which has been run during the summer to Grand Rapids, leaving this city at 7:15 every Monday morning.

PROF. C. DOESBURG and family returned last week Friday from their visit with friends in Milwaukee and Ashland, Wis., and in Muskegon, Mich., having spent a very enjoyable four weeks.

THE Band excursion which was to have occurred last Thursday night was postponed on account of the rain storm until next Monday evening. Let all our citizens purchase a ticket and encourage the boys.

MESSRS. W. C. WALSH and B. VAN PUTTEN started last Saturday evening on a trip to the Minneapolis exposition. They go by way of Chicago, Milwaukee and Ashland, Wis., stopping a few days in each place.

MR. J. VAN PUTTEN, the banker, was sixty-six years of age last Tuesday and was presented by his children with an elegant gold headed cane. He still holds his bigness, however, but is too proud to use the cane.

MR. GEORGE VAN HESS, station agent at Allegan for the Chicago & West Mich. R'y, and family, visited friends in this city last Monday. Mr. Van Hess has now gone on a Western trip of three weeks duration.

A PARTNERSHIP has this week been formed between L. & S. Van den Berge and Miss Allie Smith, and the future name of the firm will be L. & S. Van den Berge & Co. Look for their new advertisement next week.

THE result of the School census as taken by J. Kruidenier, for this year is as follows: First Ward 326; Second Ward 181; Third Ward 455; Fourth Ward 211; making a total of 1203. This is a gain of 89 over the census of last year.

THE Detroit Evening Journal reached its third birthday last Saturday. The Journal is the best evening paper in the State and has met with a brilliant success during its existence. Some fifty subscribers can attest to this fact in this city.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 9th, 1886: John Allen, John W. Bennett, Derk Durkson Mrs. E. A. Lake, Mrs. A. O. Niart, Warren Pratt, Miss Mary Stikgair. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

LAST Thursday evening a pleasant and enjoyable musical soiree was held at the residence of Mr. H. Boone at which Profs. Lawson and Wellenstein, of Grand Rapids, were present and favored the company with some very fine selections on the piano and violin.

THOSE of our citizens who are not blessed with any too much business should go to the Chicago & West Mich. depot in this city some afternoon at three o'clock and there witness a scene of life and activity seldom seen in a city of the size of Holland.

MRS. WALTERS, of Allegan, desires to inform her former pupils that she will be in this city on Thursday, September 16, for the purpose of organizing a music class. All who desire to take instructions on the piano can do so by applying to her at the Phoenix Hotel.

IT is desired that the merchants and manufacturers and all citizens of the city make full exhibits of anything that would be interesting at our coming Fair. Call on the Secretary and obtain a Premium List, carefully peruse it and see if you cannot add your mite toward making the Fair a success.

TUCKER AND BROWN'S "Metropolitans" are playing an engagement of two nights at the Opera House. They are giving excellent satisfaction. To-night they present the four act comedy, entitled: "The Queen's Evidence." Lambert's Quintette furnishes the orchestra music. These entertainments are worthy of a liberal patronage.

WATER takers were somewhat surprised last Monday afternoon to find that the supply had vanished. The reason for the lack of service was that the new well was being connected with the pumps and a new arrangement in the laying of the suction pipes was being made. Tuesday morning everything was in shape again and water was plenty.

ACCORDING to all reports a duel between two young men of this city has been appointed to take place to-night at midnight near the cemetery. The weapons are to be revolvers and they are to shoot until the "dark angel" overtakes one of them. A young female of the township is the supposed cause. It would be well for the township authorities to be on the lookout for the warriors.

THE Holland City Band and Lambert's Quintette united last Saturday evening and made a parade through the streets. They serenaded all the hotels in the place and finally called on Dr. D. M. Gee where they were very courteously received and served with ice cream and fruits. The doctor paid the Band a very great compliment in telling them that they played remarkably well and the boys appreciated the praise as the doctor is a competent judge of brass band music.

DAVID LANDIS a brakeman on the Chicago and West Mich. train which leaves here at 5:30 p. m. and returns with freight at 10 o'clock had his right arm badly jammed between the bumpers of two freight cars on Wednesday night last at Hudsonville. He was brought to this city and placed under the charge of Drs. Yates and Kremer who have as yet not amputated the mutilated arm but will endeavor to save it. Mr. Landis was insured in an accident association and will draw a weekly benefit.

THE News man and family have been the recipients of two serenades this week. The first on Tuesday night was by a party of twelve young ladies and gentlemen vocalists who accompanied their voices with four guitars and a trombone. Their music was entrancing and was much enjoyed. The second serenade occurred on the following evening when the Holland City Band gave us a call at midnight and rendered one of their beautiful selections. We hope that both parties will accept our humble thanks and call again.

THE ringing of the school bell last Monday morning was a welcome and familiar sound after the long vacation. The school opened with all departments well filled. The number of pupils enrolled the first day was 750 and there are 55 pupils in the High School. The following is the corps of teachers and the rooms to which they are assigned: Ray Bendit, High School; Mrs. Higgins, Grammar No. 4; Lillian Reamer, Grammar No. 3; Addie Clark, Grammar No. 2; Reka Verbeek, Grammar No. 1; Anna Osborne, Primary No. 4; Maggie Pfanstiehl, Primary No. 4; Miss Van der Meulen, Primary No. 3; Minnie Mohr, Primary No. 3; Frances Westveer, Primary No. 2; Christina Vaupell and Addie Cunningham, Primary No. 1; Miss Carpenter, Ward School.

RECENTLY Mr. Jas. S. Purdy, superintendent of the grounds at Ottawa Beach found on the shore of Lake Michigan a little north of the harbor a corked bottle containing a postal card marked "Department of Public Works, Chicago." An agent of the department had placed a number of bottles in the lake near Chicago, for the purpose of ascertaining the movement off the water, and offered one dollar to the person finding one of the bottles and returning the postal enclosed, giving information where it was picked up. Several bottles have been found within a mile or two of the Saugatuck harbor. Whether this would demonstrate towards the eastern shore, or the prevailing winds are south-west, is what the department is desirous of ascertaining.

The Coming Fair.

A supplement to the Premium List of the second annual fair of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society, has been issued from which we glean the following particulars: Speed Trials will be held on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1. On Thursday, No. 1 a green race will take place with mile heats; best 2 in 3; Premium \$20.00, 1st \$10.00, 2nd \$7.00, 3rd \$3.00. This is to be a farmers' trotting race—Single horse to buggy—For horses that never trotted in a race. No 2 will be a green trotting race for 2 and 3 year olds with half-mile heats; best 2 in 3; Premium \$30.00, 1st \$15.00, 2nd \$10.00, 3rd \$5.00. This race is for horses which never trotted in a race. No 3 is to be a double team race, free for all, mile heats; best 3 in 5; Premium \$30.00, 1st \$15.00, 2nd \$10.00, 3rd \$5.00. No 4 is a running race, half-mile heats; best 3 in 5; Premium \$25.00, 1st \$12.00; 2nd \$8.00, 3rd \$5.00; Friday, No. 5, three minute race, mile heats; best 3 in 5; Premium \$75.00, 1st \$30.00, 2nd \$20.00, 3rd \$15.00, 4th \$10.00. No. 7, combination race, free for all, 1 1/2 miles; 1st 1/2 mile, Walk; 2nd 1/2 mile, Trot or Pace; 3rd 1/2 mile, Go as you please; Premium \$20.00, 1st \$10.00, 2nd 7.00, 3rd \$3.00. No. 7, free for all, mile heat; best 3 in 5; Premium \$100.00; 1st \$40.00, 2nd \$30.00, 3rd \$20.00, 4th \$10.00. On Wednesday at 2:00 p. m. a match game of base ball will be played between boys of 16 years or under. Premium, Bat and Ball; Wednesday or Thursday two rowboat and two yacht races will take place and handsome silver cups will be offered as premiums in these races, which will be conducted under directions of committee; there is also to be a firemen's contest or parade, which will be under directions of committee of citizens by whom the premium will be awarded. The fruit department is under the control

of the West Mich. Fruit Growers' Society; and the territory for competition embraces the two western tiers of counties of the state, and liberal premiums are offered. This will be one of the main attractions of the Fair and it is expected that there will be the best display of Fruit in the state and reduced rates have been procured to this city on all the railroads in western Michigan. Ample hotel accommodations can be furnished in the city and also at its popular summer resort at Lake Michigan to which the steamboats will make regular trips to accommodate the guests. If the weather is favorable there will also be evening excursions on Lake Michigan.

A Wedding Anniversary.

Last Monday was the Tenth Anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George Foster and in response to invitations sent out, and despite the fact that this worthy couple have resided in this city but three short years, nearly one hundred friends and acquaintances gathered at their spacious home on Ninth street in addition to many old friends from their former place of residence, Bangor. The beautiful grounds surrounding the house were illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the heavy foliaged trees was the covering sought by many guests who desired to spend a few moments in social conversation. The large form and good natured face of the "genial George" greeted the guests as they entered the house, and were then placed by him in charge of his estimable and pleasant wife and bride of ten years. At an early hour and after all the guests had arrived the Rev. E. B. Cochrane, pastor of the Congregational Church, of Bangor, in the presence of the assembled and standing guests addressed the host and hostess in a kind and friendly manner. Mr. Cochrane was the former pastor of the couple and performed the marriage ceremony which united them for life. Mr. Cochrane's address we publish in part below as per request:

"Mr. and Mrs. Foster:—Your friends who join in these festivities come with greetings on this tenth anniversary of that bright day when, in the hope and buoyancy of youth, you stood together at the matrimonial shrine, and in mutual love and fidelity joined yourselves together by mutual covenants in the sacred relation of husband and wife.

We recognize in such a union a harmony with the universe around us. The law of companionship is written on every page of nature. * * * But nowhere is this power felt in its sacredness as in the human heart. We must have another being blended with our own, whose impulses so harmonize, and whose sympathies, affections, and confidence so entwine that it may be said, "The twain are become one." A companionship so endearing as to absorb all interests into one mutuality. * * *

The marriage union is the more sacred because it has for its basis, human sympathy and mutual love. It is here the affections of the heart best express themselves. It is the soul's life and sweetest bliss. * * * The marriage union is the basis of our homes, the spot above all others claiming a place in our undying affections. It is that which makes the home of our after years brighter and dearer than the home seems of our childhood. For there are feelings sacred to the human heart that find no appropriate place for their full expression but at one's own fireside. Home! the humblest and poorest can find confidence and love. Once you stood at the marriage altar in anticipation of a future domestic paradise; but now in full possession of the blessedness of a home. Here, for ten years, you have reigned as king and queen, none questioning your authority or your right. This is your castle of safety and rest.

God has provided a refuge for all his creatures. The wild beasts find it in the rocks and chambers of the earth; the fishes of the sea in the deep waters; the eagle on the dizzy heights of the mountain; the timid swan in the reeds and rushes by the sea where the foot of man has never trod; but man's safety is in his home. Not physical safety behind ramparts and towers of granite, but where the nobler impulses of true companionship guard all that is sacred and dear to the human heart. The occasion of the present celebration is one of the resting places in life to which time brings us all. Here we pause to consider the past of life, look over the ground we have trodden, and in a measure anticipate the years to come. * * * Your friends wish you a long and happy life that may at last go down like the setting of a cloudless sun, only to rise again amidst the glories of a happier world, and to shine on forever in more cloudless skies."

At the completion of the address Rev. T. W. Jones, of Hope Church, responded in a few well chosen words in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Foster. Rev. Dr. Scott, president of Hope College then thanked the friends and assembled guests, at the request of Mr. Foster, for the many and useful as well as valuable presents which they had received and which were then shown to the company. Misses Reka Boone and Jessie Gibbons favored the guests with some excellent instrumental music during the evening which was much appreciated. Refreshments were served and after enjoying an abundance of good things to eat the guests took their departure all having spent a very pleasant and enjoyable evening.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

NEARLY the entire business portion of South Royalton, Vt., and nine dwellings were burned, the losses being \$160,000. Nichols & Farnsworth, dealers in shoe manufacturers' goods at Boston, have failed for a large amount, owing to the outside operations of Farnsworth.

A KEROSENE explosion in the Erie yard at Jersey City caused the destruction of five Pullman cars, the Northern freight depot, and a large amount of miscellaneous freight. The loss will aggregate nearly \$200,000. The bar and mill works of Zug & Co.'s iron works at Pittsburgh were damaged \$60,000 by fire. Ex-President Arthur's health is reported as very much improved.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Saranac Inn, N. Y., announces the return there, after an absence of four days, of President Cleveland and party. "Each member of the party shot his deer, that of the President being a four-prong buck. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother enjoyed, during their absence, an experience such as had never been theirs before. They had been transported into the heart of the wilderness in small boats, and had lived for three days at Pliny Robbins, a retreat on Little Tupper Lake frequented by those who rough it for the love of hunting." Seven Hungarian laborers were burned to death in a shanty on the line of the Williamsport Road, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. EMMA MOLLOY, the temperance lecturer, who was involved in the Graham murder at Springfield, Mo., attempted suicide by drowning at South Bend, Ind., and was rescued with great difficulty.

MR. WILLIAM REDMUND and Mrs. Thomas Barry, with their excellent dramatic company, have revived John Bromberg's bright comedy, "Playing with Fire," and are meeting with a marked success, calling the comedy now a "Cure for the Blues," which is a more comprehensive title than Bromberg gave his play. They appear at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, this week. Following their engagement, the peerless Lotta will appear at McVicker's.

THE hot rivalry between St. Paul and Minneapolis, commencing with the building of grand hotels, and followed by the State Fair and an Exposition, has led to the nightly illumination of the streets in both cities, as well as music and fire-works. A cave-in at the Northern Pacific Tunnel under the Cascades killed nine persons.

THE SOUTH.

It is known that thirty-seven persons lost their lives by the earthquake at Charleston, and as many more are reported seriously injured. The Acting Secretary of War has ordered tents sent by a revenue cutter to the distressed city. A subscription list in Baltimore was headed with \$500 by the American. The New York Petroleum Exchange contributed an equal amount in a few minutes. The Western Union Telegraph Company offers to forward contributions of money free of charge. The earthquake at Summerville, S. C., caused fissures in the earth, from which a fluid of sulphurous smell exudes. Not a half dozen houses in the place are habitable, and the terror-stricken people are leaving for other points. At a joint meeting of the Charleston Exchange and Merchants' Exchange, the following was unanimously adopted:

To all Exchanges and Commercial Bodies: Our warehouses, cotton-presses, wharves, railroads, rice-mills, and everything else necessary for handling business, though damaged, are in working order. We fear no further disturbance. The destruction of property will cause great distress and suffering, but will not interfere with the dispatch of business.

A joint meeting also adopted resolutions to apply to the President and Congress for a national loan to aid the citizens of Charleston in rebuilding the city. The Council at a meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That in response to the numerous offers of assistance and sympathy from our sister cities and from citizens of this and other States, the Mayor is authorized to state that great distress exists among our citizens in consequence of the earthquake and that we gratefully accept the aid thus tendered us.

The several Catholic churches have been seriously injured. The Catholic schools have all sustained such damages as will not permit of studies being resumed. The injury to the county jail is well nigh irreparable. Thirty-six prisoners escaped, three of whom have returned. "The most urgent need now," says a Charleston dispatch, "is for the early repair of the injured buildings, so as to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rain would bring many shattered buildings to the ground and injure the hundreds of residences which have defective roofs. The situation is still deplorable. Rudely improvised tents, constructed principally of bed-clothing, are to be seen everywhere. Few persons have as yet slept indoors, and the houses are deserted as if plague-stricken. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven over them. After the parks and squares were filled last night the inhabitants suspended overcoats, bed-quits, etc., from fences, over the sidewalks, and thus passed the night. Many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards." The Queen of England sent a dispatch to President Cleveland expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquake.

GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, the famous ex-Confederate General, and postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., died in that city last week. Gen. Cheatham was born in Tennessee, served during the war with Mexico as Captain of Tennessee volunteers, and as Colonel of the Third Tennessee Volunteers to July, 1848. During the war of the rebellion he espoused the Confederate cause, was appointed Major-General, and bore a conspicuous part at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Nashville, etc.

A CHARLESTON dispatch says that a

reporter who made a detour of the city was surprised to find so much wrecked property which has before escaped the eyes of press representatives. At least four out of five of all the buildings are damaged more or less. The City Assessor says that the loss will reach \$10,000,000. The taxable property aggregates \$22,000,000. As the greater portion of the property destroyed was inherited by old families, who have no surplus means, it is believed that only a portion will be rebuilt. There is a constant rattle and roar of falling buildings and old material. Scores of buildings are being torn down by the owners as a measure of safety. Hundreds of others will not come down until action has been ordered by the City Council. At many places ropes are drawn across the streets to keep pedestrians away from the condemned and dangerous buildings. The pastors held service on Sunday in the public parks. A leading citizen has urged George W. Childs to raise \$10,000,000 as a mortgage fund to rebuild the city.

CHARLESTON had another earthquake shock on the evening of the 4th inst., though less severe than that of the preceding night. Its direction was southeast to northwest, and it was accompanied by a wave of wind which seemed to recede after the shock had passed. Of course it intensified the feeling of terror among the people. "The day had passed in comparative quiet," says a Charleston dispatch, "and people who had homes to go to had in great part returned to them, while others had determined to do likewise, when the fearful subterranean thunder and the dread shaking of the earth which within the last four days has so often startled the inhabitants again raised their fears and drove them back dejected to their open places of refuge. Upon the negroes the effect of this shock was simply appalling. Their shrieks and yells, their lamentations and wailings, the shrill voices of the women, mingling with the peculiar guttural notes of the men, constituted a chorus infernally hideous. It sounded as if all the maniacs of an insane asylum had been let loose. Gradually the paroxysms became less violent, and then were heard the wailing monotonies in which the Southern negro chants hymns and supplications. Thus the night wore on, and blessed indeed was the dawn, which brought new hopes to faint hearts. Showers of pebbles fell in the lower part of the city. They appeared to fall in a slanting direction from south to north. There were morsels of flint among them, and all were plainly abraded and worn by the action of the water. Some few had fractures, and had evidently been recently broken."

Charleston special: The city experienced still another shock on the night of Sunday, the 5th. It was not very severe, lasting but two seconds, yet it raised the wildest alarm in the citizens. They were hoping the worst was over, and the visitation dashed their hopes. At Macon and Savannah the shocks were quite severe, and caused much alarm. At Savannah, as in Charleston, hundreds of people spend the nights in the open air, being afraid to go to sleep in their houses. Material aid for the stricken Charlestonians is going forward liberally. Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, telegraphed to "draw on us for \$5,000." W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, sent his individual check for \$5,000. Subscriptions were invited, and liberally responded to, at New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and other cities. "The great dread now," says a Charleston dispatch, "is the approach of the autumnal equinoctial gale, which is usually disastrous in Charleston. It is estimated that every house in the city has had its foundation shaken by the earthquake. Walls have been rent, chimneys and steeples are off their square, and there is nothing plumb about the city. If an equinoctial gale of the usual severity should strike the city before considerable repairs can be made nearly every house in the city would be blown down." Great alarm in regard to earthquakes is nightly manifested by the convicts in the State Prison at Columbia, South Carolina. Some of the leaders in the movement had to be ironed and flogged. It was discovered Sunday that the tower of the First Methodist Church, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., had settled. This is attributed to the earthquake shocks. The building was closed to the congregation. The church was recently built and cost \$80,000.

POLITICAL.

In the Missouri Republican Convention, at Sedalia, J. G. Cravens was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, M. F. Butler for State Superintendent, and S. W. Crawford for Railway Commissioner. The platform affirms that whenever any large number of voters petition the legislature for the submission of an amendment providing a change in the organic law of the State it is the duty of that body to grant the petition; denounces the national administration for "its utter failure to originate any measures of relief whereby the expenses of the Government can be reduced, or the relations of labor to capital more equitably adjusted, or by any other beneficent measure in the interest of the people;" favors liberal pensions to Union soldiers, and denounces the President's pension vetoes and "the removal of ex-soldiers from office for partisan reasons."

THE California State Democratic Convention completed its ticket by nominating Washington Bartlett, Mayor of San Francisco, for Governor, and M. F. Tarpey, of Alameda, for Lieutenant Governor. Congressional nominations: Fifth Georgia, J. D. Stewart, Democrat; Eighth Missouri, J. O.'Neill, Democrat; First Mississippi, John M. Allen, Democrat; Sixth Alabama, John H. Bankhead, Democrat; Sixth Texas, Joseph Abbott, Democrat; Fifth Mississippi, C. F. Anderson, Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC Congressional conventions nominated James E. Cobb for the Fifth District of Alabama, and W. P. Taubee for the Tenth District of Kentucky. The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania nominated J. F. Maffett. The Democratic Congressional Convention at Mexico, Mo., took 753 ballots and adjourned to Sept. 21.

WASHINGTON.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. LAMAR, appointed Postmaster of Savannah, Ga., was refused the office by Postmaster Wilson. The latter said Lamar might have it when he could take it.

POSTAL INSPECTOR W. W. SIMPSON

of Atlanta, Ga., ejected A. N. Wilson from the postoffice at Savannah and placed G. W. Lamar in possession. Wilson had positively refused to turn over the office unless force should be used, and went out saying: "I am still postmaster of Savannah; President Cleveland had no right to suspend me under the Constitution." Wilson was suspended for "offensive partisanship."

THE following is the statement of the public debt issued on the 1st of the month:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	787,769,500
Bonds at 3 per cent.	194,422,150
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	190,350
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,513
Principal	\$1,201,015,113
Interest	10,801,645
Total	\$1,211,816,757
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	\$4,773,235
Interest	194,923
Total	\$4,968,148

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$346,738,391
Certificates of deposit.	19,195,000
Gold certificates.	74,698,347
Silver certificates.	69,021,760
Fractional currency (less \$3,375,994 estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,933,702
Principal	531,007,300
Interest	1,737,505,537
Total	\$1,748,392,106

Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.	193,637,964
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes.	100,000,000
Total	\$293,637,964

Total debt less available cash items	\$1,454,754,141
Net cash in the Treasury	76,527,561

Debt less cash in Treasury Sept. 1, 1896.	\$1,378,176,580
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1896.	1,380,087,279
Decrease of debt during the month.	\$1,910,693
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	\$77,698,347
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	69,021,760
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	11,195,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	5,769,793
Fractional currency.	3,093
Total available for reduction of the debt.	\$193,637,964

RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1892.	\$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin.	\$27,958,931
Minor coin.	822,461
Total.	\$28,781,392
Certificates held as cash.	7,775,472
Net cash balance on hand.	70,527,561
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.	\$474,270,651

GENERAL.

A CIRCULAR addressed to the customs officers of the Dominion states that American vessels must not be permitted to go from one Canadian port to another for cargoes. Only British vessels, or those belonging to powers in treaty with Great Britain, may compete in the coasting trade. The cruiser Howlett seized the American schooner Highland Light for fishing within the three-mile limit off the east point of Prince Edward Islands.

RUMOR has it that Grand Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor, tired of the turmoil, and desirous of devoting himself to his family, intends to retire. A steel steamship has been launched at Buffalo, to run to Chicago. The vessel is 322 feet long, and cost \$225,000. A battle took place about twelve miles from New Laredo, Mexico, between policemen and Coyote's gang of bandits. The latter were victorious, but the Federal commander ordered cavalry from Monterey and Lampasas to renew hostilities.

FOREIGN.

PRINCE ALEXANDER wrote to the Czar stating that he is devoted to Russia, and was willing to surrender his crown whenever the Muscovite Emperor demanded it. The Czar replied that he did not approve of Alexander's return to Bulgaria. It is feared in Paris that unless Bismarck interferes war will follow. A vigorous Home-Rule campaign during the Parliamentary recess will be carried on by the Radicals and Parnellites. United Ireland says the era of the extermination of landlords has begun, and that "the Irish landlord is the modern impenitent thief."

PRINCE ALEXANDER was warmly welcomed upon his return to the capital of Bulgaria, from which he was recently expelled. A Sofia dispatch says: "He made a triumphal entry into the city, escorted by the municipal authorities of Sofia. Addresses of welcome were presented to Alexander in the great square in front of the palace. All then proceeded to the cathedral, where a grand de dem mass was celebrated. Artillery salutes were fired at the garrison, and the troops were reviewed. The ceremonies concluded with a reception to the foreign diplomatic representatives. Prince Alexander ordered the release of all political prisoners. The Ministry has been reconstructed. M. Stambuloff remaining as Premier. There is great rejoicing throughout Bulgaria."

CHICLERA returns from Italy showing that the disease is spreading at an alarming rate. The German war-ship Albatross fired into a crowd of armed natives at the village of Tombalouga, on the Island of Paganost, in the Hebrides group, for the purpose of punishing the inhabitants for the murder of German subjects on the Island of Leneur. One hundred or more are reported to have been killed.

ALEXANDER of Bulgaria notified the Czar, on the 5th inst., that he had abdicated. His action aroused the indignation of the Germans and Austrians, as it is said that Russia will now occupy the troubled country. It is said Russia will bestow the throne on the Duke of Oldenburg. There are many who believe the abdication will receive more than a passing notice from the powers. In an address given at a reception to the officers of the army, after feelingly expressing his thanks to Popoff and Moutokoff, and declaring his undying devotion to Bulgaria, the Prince intimated plainly that he could not remain in Bulgaria because the Czar would not permit him, and because his presence was inimical to the best interests of the country. When he announced to his friends his intention of abdicating he wept copiously.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

UPON the recurrence of labor's national holiday (the first Monday in September) the trade and labor unions in most of the large cities marshaled their forces and marched through the chief thoroughfares. The parade in Chicago comprised about twenty thousand persons. The utmost good feeling was manifested on every side, and, save such little accidents as are contingent upon every great gathering, nothing occurred to mar the favorable impression created by the display of organized labor. There were no red flags and no incendiary speeches. Everything connected with the demonstration was of a conservative character. The bricklayers received the first prize, for the largest turnout, and the printers the second prize, for neatest display. In the York, Boston, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Detroit, Peoria and Albany there were similar imposing parades, participated in by thousands of toilers, and all of them characterized by the utmost good order.

PROMINENT citizens of Nashville, Tenn., ask that the widow of Gen. B. F. Cheatham be appointed to succeed her husband as Postmistress at Nashville.

JOHN Q. CANNON, son of the Mormon ex-Congressman, and until lately a dignitary in the Mormon Church, confessed to being guilty of adultery. To the astonishment of all he was cast off from the church. President Cleveland has replied to Queen Victoria's message of sympathy for the earthquake sufferers, telling her Majesty that the telegram is warmly appreciated and awakes grateful response in American hearts.

GEN. MILES has arrived at Fort Bowie, Ari., with Geronimo and several of his leaders as prisoners. A large mass-meeting was held at Tucson, Ari., to rejoice over the surrender of Geronimo and the hostiles. Six thousand people were present. Resolutions were adopted congratulating Gen. Miles and expressing the gratitude of the people at being relieved of the treachery of the Apaches. The Territorial Democratic Convention passed resolutions thanking Gen. Miles and Capt. Lawton for bringing the campaign against Geronimo and his band to a successful termination.

The Familiar Acquaintance.

The familiar acquaintance is a nuisance—in fact, a bore. Very deep and endearing friendship seldom breeds the open, every-day familiarity that we see displayed so much among a very large class of individuals. I do not know who it is with others, but I esteem my really true friends too highly to even allow myself to become too openly familiar at their expense. It is only when in the presence of those whose mouths are full of meaningless words, and who are fond of making a display of familiarity simply because it costs nothing, and means far less, that I forget my manhood and become so recklessly deceitful as to return fire for fire. The fact of it is, no truly brave and upright man or pure, noble woman will ever resort to personal familiarity except through honest friendship and pure affection.—Arkansaw Traveler.

My Lady's Back-Scratch.

Happening one day in my lady's boudoir, I picked from the cabinet what I took for a pretty bit of bric-a-brac. It was an ebony stem about fourteen inches long, not thicker than one's finger, and quite daintily turned. At one end was attached a pretty little hand, deftly wrought in ivory. It could not be called a fist, for I noticed that the fingers were only half closed. The nails were well developed, and their ends or edges were set in a line. This artistic trifle was called a "back-scratch." My lady's "back-scratch" was for use in that very much out-of-the-way place between the shoulder blades. This handy implement, though an article of virtu, was in the line of luxury, although the amenities would hardly approve the indulgence before eyes polite.—Popular Science.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.50 @ 5.75
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.89 @ .89 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87 1/2 @ .88 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.50 @ .52
OATS—White	.34 @ .41
PORK—Mess	10.50 @ 11.50
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good Shipping	4.00 @ 4.75
Common	3.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 @ .77 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21 @ .23
Fine Dairy	.16 @ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.08 1/2 @ .08 3/4
Full Cream, new	.08 1/2 @ .09 1/4
EGGS—Fresh	.13 @ .14
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bu.	.50 @ .55
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .25 1/2
RYE—No. 1	.52 @ .53
PORK—Mess	10.00 @ 10.50
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.80 @ .80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.42 @ .43
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .27
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS	3.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.80 @ .81
CORN—No. 2	.43 @ .44
OATS—No. 2 White	.30 @ .31
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.77 @ .78
CORN—Mixed	.37 @ .38
OATS—Mixed	.25 @ .27
PORK—New Mess	10.50 @ 11.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73 @ .79
CORN—No. 2	.42 1/2 @ .43 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .28
PORK—Mess	10.25 @ 10.75
LIVE HOGS	4.35 @ 5.00
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.85 1/2 @ .86 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.47 @ .48
CATTLE	3.75 @ 4.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS	4.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP	2.25 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76 @ .76 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.00 @ 5.25
Best	4.25 @ 4.75
Common	3.25 @ 3.75
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75 @ 4.25

CRANKS AT THE MINT.

Silly Men and Women Hunting for Mythical Millions.

Lots of cranks visit the Philadelphia Mint. The majority look sensible, and are well dressed, but some can be identified as insane at the distance of a block, and the attire of these are in keeping with their disordered intellects. Men and women who are a little "gone in the upper story," as the poet puts it, go to the mint usually with but one errand—to collect thousands of millions of dollars which they firmly believe is there deposited to their credit. Most of them are from the city, or vicinity, but once in a while one puts in an appearance who has come a goodly distance by rail to get money supposed to be all ready. By long and painful experience the jolly chief usher of the mint has been led to adopt one unvarying mode of treating his cranky visitors. He don't fling them into the street. He don't even order them away, or advise them to go to a place where intellectuals are cheaply repaired, but instead, he agrees to all they say, acknowledges that there are tens of thousands of millions of dollars, as the case may be, waiting for them, and then gets rid of them by some polite excuse for temporary delay in payment of their claim, or sends them upon fool's errands to see Government officials who exist only in imagination.

Yesterday a lady with a wall eye, a ragged, black cloak, and a bushy head of uncombed hair, walked up the Chestnut street steps of the mint, and demanded to be introduced to the "treasurer of the United States."

"He is out," said the chief usher, who had had a painful previous experience with this visitor.

"When will he be in?" she asked, fiercely.

"I don't know, madam."

"Show me the chief clerk!"

"He has gone to lunch."

"When will he be in?"

"In a couple of hours. Call again."

"I will wait," said the lady with the unfurnished skull. "I have \$25,000 here on deposit. I'm going to draw it today. No nonsense, young man," and she sat firmly down upon a leather-covered chair.

By persuading her to let her money

lie a day or two in order to "draw interest" she was induced to depart.

Not long ago a clean-shaven gentleman, 40 or 50, well-dressed, looking the typical man of business, came to the mint and asked to see the cashier. He was taken to that official's office.

"I am Gen. Jackson," said the visitor, "and have several millions on deposit here, placed to my credit by my friend, the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris."

"Ah, General, glad to see you. Be seated. Your money's all right."

"But I want to take it away."

"Now?"

"Right off."

"I am sorry," said the official, "but the fact is we have nothing we could give you except silver. Your deposit would fill several wagons. Leave your address and we will send it."

"Gen. Jackson" thanked his informant, wrote John—, 11— Girard avenue; and left in the confident expectation of seeing his three millions carted home.

Some years ago, when the chief usher of the mint hadn't very much experience with cranks, a wild-eyed gentleman, with a spare body and fierce mustache, strode into the mint, and asked for \$100,000 which he said he had left there.

"Get out. You have no money here."

"Do you think I'm a fool? Don't I know what's what? I tell you the money belongs to me. Hand it over, or I'll—"

And the visitor stepped forward, glowing with indignation, with his fist upraised.

He was pacified and told to go to Chestnut street wharf, where his money was due at 2 p. m. by a Trenton steamer.

A Life-Preserver.

"Do you like steamboat traveling on the Mississippi?" was asked of an English woman.

"Now, can't you see that I do. Do you know that as I came down I came in contact with such a beastly and 'orrid man from Arkansas. One night during a storm, great alarm prevailed, and it was thought that the 'orrid old boat was sinking. There was no life-preserver in my state-room, so in a frenzy I hurried to the state-room occupied by the Arkansas man, knocked at the door and cried: 'Oh, for heaven's sake 'and me a life-preserver.' 'All right,' said 'e, and the next moment 'e opened the door, shoved out a black bottle, and said: 'Ere you are; drink 'earty.' I halmost fainted, for I never knew before that a bottle was a life-preserver, don't you know. Oh, 'e was such an 'orrid man."

"What did you do?"

"Don't you know that I was so frightened that I turned up the bottle. 'Deed I did, and the 'orrid man 'ad the impudence to say, 'touch 'er light, madam.' Now, I can't say that I like traveling on that awful river."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Labrador Cod-Fisher.

The first thing a Labrador cod-fisher asks for on going anywhere is something to eat. No matter if he has just risen from a table of plenty at the house of a friend, he can always find room for more. Some of the largest eaters to be found anywhere reside on this coast. One man boasted of having eaten six ptarmigan—a bird about the size of a ruffed grouse, or larger—at a meal; another said he could eat a dozen herring at a single sitting. Another man said he could eat ten pounds of maple sugar at one time.

CHARLESTON'S WOE.

The South Carolina City Wrecked by Violent Earthquake Shocks.

Not a Hundred Houses Left Intact, and Scores of Persons Buried in the Ruins.

Fires Add Terror to the Scene—Fearful Sufferings of the People—A Survivor's Narrative.

The Business Portion of Summerville, S. C., Wrecked, and Many Persons Killed.

A terrible earthquake shock at Charleston, S. C., on the evening of Tuesday, the 31st ult., was followed at brief intervals by several others of less force. The first shock came from the south-east, and struck the city at 9:55 p. m., Tuesday. During the twenty-four hours following, there were ten distinct shocks, but they were only the subsiding of the earth-waves. The disaster was wrought by the first. Its force may be inferred from the fact that the whole area of country between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River, as far to the north as Milwaukee, felt its power to a greater or lesser degree. Charleston, however, was the special victim of this elemental destruction. The city is substantially in ruins. Two-thirds of its houses are uninhabitable. What stores are left are closed, their owners dead and not to them. Churches and other public buildings are in ruins. Railroads and telegraph lines are torn up and destroyed. Between fifty and sixty lives are believed to have been lost, and many people were maimed by falling buildings and by jumping from the windows of houses. Fires broke out and added to the horrors of the scene. The loss of property is roughly estimated at \$10,000,000. Two-thirds of the houses of the doomed city are rendered uninhabitable, being wrecked either totally or partially. The approach of the quake, says a Charleston dispatch, was heralded by the usual rumbling sound, resembling distant thunder. Then, as it gradually approached, the earth quivered and heaved, and in a few seconds it had passed, the sound dying out in the distance. The city is a complete wreck. St. Michael's Church and St. Philip's Church, two of the most historic churches in the city, are in ruins, as also the Hibernian Hall, the police stations, and many other public buildings.

Three or four fires started in as many sections with the first shock of the earthquake, and the city was soon illumined with flame, thus leading all to believe what was left by the earthquake would be devoured by fire.

Hardly a house in the city escaped injury, and many are so shaken and cracked that a blow would bring them to the ground. The shock was severe at Summerville and Mount Pleasant and on Sullivan's Island, but no loss of life is reported there. Fires in the earth are noticed from which a fine sand, apparently from a great depth, exudes. A sulphurous smell is very noticeable.

The city is wrapped in gloom and business is entirely suspended. People generally remain in the streets, in tents and under improvised shelters, and will camp out to-night, fearing another shock.

Not even during General Quincy A. Gilmore's bombardment of the city has there ever been such a deplorable state of affairs here. The city is literally in ruins, and the people are living in open squares and public parks.

There is a great rush to the railroad depots to get away, but owing to the earthquakes no trains have been able to be dispatched from the city.

It is impossible to depict the ruin and desolation that prevail here. Not a single place of business in the city is open save a drug-store, which is busy preparing prescriptions for the wounded. It is impossible also to give any correct estimate of the killed and wounded, as bodies are constantly being disinterred from the debris of the wrecked houses.

Many of the dead are lying unburied, these being of the poorer classes of colored people, who await burial by the county where are not a half dozen tents in the city, and the women and children are experiencing great privations in consequence.

Summerville, twenty-two miles from Charleston, was nearly destroyed by the earthquake. Many persons were killed and hundreds rendered homeless. The whole business portion of the town was badly wrecked.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Graphic Description of the Awful Scenes That Occurred in Charleston.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]

Necessarily the description that can be given of the disaster which has befallen our city consists in the narrative of the experiences and observations of individuals, and the subject being the same and the experiences of all being nearly alike, the story told by one careful observer may well stand for a hundred others, with slight variations. Probably the best idea that can be had of the character of the disturbance, therefore, may be obtained from a narration of the events and scenes of Wednesday night as they were presented to a single person. While engaged in his usual duties in the second-story room of the News and Courier office at the time of the first shock the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to come from the office below, and which was supposed for a moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body as an iron safe or a heavily laden truck, over the floor. Accompanying the sound there was a perceptible tremor of the building, not more marked, however, than would be caused by the passage of a street car or a drag along the street. For perhaps two or three seconds the occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then, by a swift degrees, the sound deepened in volume; the tremor became more decided; the ear caught the rattle of window-sashes, gas-fixtures, and other loose objects. The men in the office, with perhaps a simultaneous flash of recollection of the disturbance of the Friday before, glanced hurriedly at each other, and sprang to their feet, with startled questions and answers. What is that? Earthquake? And then all was bewilderment and confusion. Then the long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around. The tremor was now a rude, rapid quiver that agitated the whole building as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power, with intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad. There was no intermission in the vibration of the mighty subterranean engine. From the first to the last it was a continuous jar, only adding force to every moment, and as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestation, it seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of human hands could possibly survive the shocks. The floors were heaving under foot, the surrounding walls and partitions visibly swayed to and fro, the crash of falling masses of stone and brick and mortar was heard overhead, and without the terrible roar filled the ears. It is not given to many men to look in the face of the destroyer and yet live; but it is little to say that the group of strong men who shared the experience above faintly described will carry with them the recollection of that supreme movement to their dying day. None expected to escape. A sudden rush was simultaneously made to endeavor to attain the open air and flee to a place of safety; but before the door was reached all recoiled together to the tottering wall and stopped, feeling that hope was vain. That it was only a question of death within the building or without, to be buried by the sinking roof or crushed by the toppling walls. As we dashed down the stairway and out into the street, already on every side arose the shrieks, the cries of alarm and fear, the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the hoarse shouts of excited men. Out in the streets the air was filled to the height of the houses with a whitish cloud of dry, stifling dust from the lime, mortar, and shattered masonry, which, falling upon the pavement and stone roadway, had been reduced to powder. Through this cloud, dense as fog, the gaslights flickered dimly, shedding but little light, so that you stumble at every step over the piles of brick or become entangled in the lines of telegraph wires that depended in every direction from their broken supports. On every side were hurrying forms of bareheaded men and women, partially dressed, some almost nude, and many of whom were crazed with fear or excitement.

The first shock occurred at 9:53, as was indicated by the public clocks. The second shock, which was but a faint and crisp echo of the first, was felt eight minutes later. As it passed away the writer started homeward, to find the scenes enacted on Broad street around the News and Courier office repeated at every step of the way. St. Michael's steeple towering high and white above the gloom, seemingly uninjured. The station-house, a massive brick building across the street, had apparently lost its roof, which had fallen around it. A little farther on the roof of the portico of the Hibernian Hall, a handsome building in the Grecian style, had crashed to the ground, carrying down with it the massive granite pillars with it. All the way up Meeting street, which, in respect of its general direction and importance may be called "the Broadway of Charleston," the roadway was piled with debris from the tops of the walls. In passing the Charleston Hotel, which, to carry out the comparison above indicated, occupied the position of Stewart's up-town store in New York, the massive shock was felt about ten minutes after the second, and, of course, caused the greatest alarm in that neighborhood, as elsewhere. At Marion Square a great crowd had collected, as even the edges of the wide spaces embraced in it could not be reached by the nearest buildings in the event of their fall. From this crowd, composed of men, women, and children of both races, arose incessant calls and cries and lamentations; while over the motley, half-dressed throng was shed the lurid light of the conflagration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately after the first shock, and had now wholly enveloped several buildings in flames.

AT OTHER POINTS.

Consternation Produced by the Uplaval Throughout the Country.

At Augusta, Ga., the earthquake shocks were quite severe, and produced great alarm. The plastering on many houses was broken, people rushed into the streets, women fainted and men were completely unnerved. Most of the citizens passed the night in the open air. Shocks were felt all over Georgia, but no serious damage was caused. Throughout North and Carolina the shocks were quite severe. At Asheville they produced the utmost consternation. The disturbance was accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling distant thunder, buildings quaked, walls vibrated, and terror-stricken men, women, and children in night clothes rushed from houses into the open air. The earth shook and bells tolled in the towers, while the people, in consternation, prayed, fainted or stood dumb by the alarming phenomena. The negroes began a religious meeting in one of the churches, which was kept up all night. At Charlotte, Waynesville and Weaverville, N. C., several houses were wrecked and a number of chimneys toppled over. At Columbia, S. C., no less than sixteen distinct shocks were felt. The first shock was fearful, and houses were shaken as though men were beating a board. It seemed as if everything must topple. The rumbling in the earth was loud and horrifying in the extreme. Clocks stopped, bells were rung, and damage done to some buildings, principally by toppling chimneys. Two rooms in the Governor's mansion were wrecked. There were numbers of cases of nervous prostration, and doctors were in demand to compose the frightened people. At Pittsburgh the meeting was being held in the Court House, but it adjourned in a panic. The walls of the Court House were cracked, and one partition badly so. The colored people assembled in the streets, praying. At Murphysboro, Ill., the shock was quite severe. Brick walls shook, glassware clinked, and hanging lamps went swinging like pendulums. Doors vibrated, and articles were upset. The fire bell on the court house rang up a rapid fire alarm for more than a minute. At Decatur, Ill., the shock was felt quite sensibly. It rattled and shook articles in dwellings and swayed business buildings slightly north and south. Occupants of rooms ran out into the street. No damage, but some fright. At Greenville, S. C., the shocks were very sharp, intervals of about half a minute, and the buildings were rocked under their action, but no damage was done. At Jacksonville, Ill., buildings vibrated from east to west, tables and other articles tipped, and people were greatly frightened. At Vicksburg, Miss., the City Council was in session, and the City Hall, a very frail building, constructed on high brick foundations, under which is the city market, was made to rock so that the board adjourned suddenly and unceremoniously. The shock was also felt in other places throughout the city. At Hannibal, Mo., the walls of the brick buildings trembled, and in some cases swayed. One or two meetings adjourned hastily, and the printers in the Journal office dropped their sticks and prepared to run, but the shock was over before they got started. The distinct shocks were felt at Cairo, Ill., lasting about ten seconds. People ran from their houses in a fright. Clocks throughout the city stopped or were disarranged. Everything of buildings were frightened. The shock was generally felt throughout Richmond, Va., and the excitement was intense. At Pittsburgh the hotel guests rushed into the streets, panic-stricken. At Media, Pa., dishes were thrown from shelves, clocks stopped, and occupants of the houses rushed out, screaming with terror. At Louisville, Ky., the shock was quite severe, and lasted half a minute. At Detroit, Mich., the shock was so great as to frighten the occupants of buildings, who stampeded for the street. At Cincinnati, printers in the Sun newspaper building were falling, and abandoned their cases. There was a panic in the Republican office, at St. Louis, the printers rushing pell-mell from the building. The shock resembled the motion of a series of water waves. The guests occupying the upper floors of the Southern and Lindell Hotels rushed down stairs badly frightened, fearing that some catastrophe was about to occur. At Memphis, Tenn., the shock was severe, and the motion was north to south, lasting fully ten seconds. It had a rapid oscillating movement. Great consternation was felt. At Washington, D. C., two shocks occurred, the second of longer duration and more severe than the first, and a few seconds later. It was felt in all parts of the city, creating considerable consternation. At Indianapolis, Ind., the shock was of a tremulous, quivering character. Many guests of the Denison House rushed from their rooms in alarm, and similar scenes were witnessed in a number of other buildings. At Cleveland, Ohio, the shock caused great consternation, and almost a panic occurred in two theaters. At Terre Haute, Ind., two distinct shocks were felt. Windows were rattled and in several cases plastering was dislodged from ceilings. A large audience was present at the Opera House attending a minstrel show. The building shook until people became panic-stricken, being under the impression that the structure was about to fall. Those in the galleries felt the shock most severely, and they rose and made a rush for the exits. The crowds in other parts of the house followed women screaming, and there was struggling and rushing for the doors. Almost the entire audience fought its way to the street. At New York the shock was plainly felt. In the upper stories of the tall Western Union building the waves were plainly discernible, and persons walking about experienced the sensation as of falling. At Columbus, Ohio, the shock was quite severe. At the Central Asylum for the Insane the largest building for insane in the world, furniture was turned around, and the patients became so alarmed that the attendants had trouble in getting them to return to their wards. At the Institute for the Blind the shock was so strong that rocking-chairs on the floor were made to start in motion, and the chandeliers were swung to and fro. The teachers at the Blind Institute refused to return to their rooms after running to the main audience-room below. At this point it was accompanied by a low, heavy, rumbling sound. At Columbia, S. C., there were ten distinct shocks.

SOME of the monasteries in England in the eighth century were presided over by ladies. There was a very famous one at Whitby in Yorkshire which was ruled by the Abbess Hilda. She belonged to the royal family. She trained up many clergymen, and no less than five bishops. Cædmon, the first English poet, dwelt in her abbey.

The Proper Sort of Underclothing for Women.

It is a good sign of the times that many of the girls of to-day, the very young girls who are just coming up to womanhood, have very little to unlearn in the way of the proper sort of underclothing to wear for the best freedom and comfort and grace. Elder women, especially the mothers of the present generation, were so badly dressed when they were girls, so perfectly untaught in regard to all hygienic necessities of dress, that there is little wonder that so many of them are broken down, worn out before their time with the burden of many bands and heavy skirts and tight garters and thin stockings, with too much clothing on the body in summer and absurdly too little on the limbs in winter.

The making of simple and healthful underclothing was a good deal of a problem, but the dress-reform women, from Miss Phelps to Miss Bates, have solved it, and a woman may be dressed very sensibly, very comfortably, and very prettily in the clothing without bands, which can now be purchased so reasonably. It is a mistake to suppose that "reformed" underclothing is ugly, for it is not. The French have taken it up, and their touch alone would straighten out the harshness, which, for sake of courtesy, one may grant that the pioneers in dress reform put into the garments they introduced. Some of the most dainty union garments possible come now in the woven goods of wool or silk or cotton, or of combinations of these, and many of them may be trimmed as delicately and fancifully as one may desire.

It is harder to emancipate woman-kind from heavy skirts than from corsets. Hundreds of women have left off their corsets with a great deal of hygienic ardor, and then have gone on hanging heavy skirts on their long-suffering waists, with nothing to relieve the dead weight from the hips, until even a dress reformer at the sight would beg for the return of the corset. The only sensible way is to wear the made waists, which are fitted to the form, and which have buttons on them and serve both for corset and skirt supporter. With one of these and a good stiff molar petticoat buttoned to over her union undergarment a woman is ready to put on a walking-dress and walk three times as far with one-fourth the fatigue felt in the ordinary dress.

There is one point on which dress reformers are usually too silent, and that is that it is very hard indeed at first to dress sensibly if one has been accustomed to corsets and to three or four petticoats. It is harder than learning to ride horseback, or to swim, or to play tennis, or ride a tricycle. But it is an accomplishment worth gaining, and a woman who has once learned by a fortnight's effort the use of her own muscles and has learned the delight of carrying around the weight of two or three or four pounds of clothing, instead of eight or ten pounds, will never go back to tight and heavy garments. —Boston Record.

The Names of Ocean Steamers.

The Guion ships are named after States and Territories in the Northwest, including Wisconsin, Nevada, Arizona, and Oregon. The last-mentioned vessel, whose sad fate awakened so much notice, was purchased by the Cunard company from the Guion. The White Star line prefers names ending "ic," as the Germanic, the Celtic, and the Britannic. The Cunard company selects names ending in "ia," such as the Scythia, the Persia, the Servia, and the Aurania, and the Anchor line pursues the same practice. The National line very properly uses the names of nations, such as Greece, Spain, and Egypt, while the Inman line honors various distinguished cities, such as Chicago and Berlin. The State line goes for States, and names its ships Pennsylvania, Nebraska, etc., but the Hamburg line dip into authors, and gives us the Wieland, the Gellert, and the Lessing, with other distinguished names. The French, on the other hand, love wine more than books, and hence the Bordeaux line names its vessels after the best brands, such as Chateau Leon Ville and Chateau Lafitte. The Bremen and Hull vessels are named after birds, and the United States and Brazil lines select names ending in "ance," such as Finance, the Advance, and the Reliance. The Monarch line, on the other hand, deals in monarchs, and its list comprises the Assyrian Monarch, the Grecian Monarch, the Lydian Monarch, etc. In this manner a remarkable degree of uniformity is preserved in the midst of a wide variety of taste.

The First Wedding.

We like the short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Miss Eve, and she, without flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in the world we have had our own thoughts, however, and sometimes in a poetical mood wished we were the man that did it. But the deed is done, the chance was Adam's, and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden. Adam's was private. No envious aunts and grunting grandmothers. The birds of the heavens were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light on the scene. One thing about the first wedding brings queer thoughts to us in spite of its scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to marry; some two or three days old, according to the sagest elder; without experience, without a house, a pot, or kettle; nothing but love and Eden.

MICHIGAN'S CHAUTAUQUA.

The First Assembly at the Bay View Summer Camp Grounds

[Bay View correspondence Detroit Tribune.] The youngest of the Chautauqua family has just held its first assembly with marked success. Bay View is on the picturesque shore of Little Traverse Bay in Northern Michigan and is famous for its beautiful grounds, superb prospects and extreme healthfulness. The association has an ample domain of over 400 acres, stretching a mile and a quarter along the beach, and nestling among the groves and shady avenues are over 150 cottages. A pretty railway station from which trains depart every fifteen minutes to Petoskey, a city of 5,000 inhabitants, a mile away, and to the other resorts around the bay. A substantial pier at which steamers touch almost every half hour, postoffice, telegraph, and telephone stations, hotel, spacious chapel and auditorium, association office, book store, provision stores, peal of sweet bells, and well-lighted streets comprise the other acquisitions of this summer city. The cool northern air, purified and tempered by the waters of Lake Michigan, invigorating breezes, cold, crystal spring water distributed to all parts of the grounds, and unnumbered recreations perfect the pleasure of living here during the sultry summer months.

For ten years an annual camp-meeting has been held, but this year the management seized the Chautauqua idea of utilizing summer recreations in this interest of popular Christian education. Under its inspiration the metropolis of Michigan resorts has boomed as never before in more new cottages, more public improvements, larger audiences, and greater enthusiasm. Mr. John M. Hall, of Flint, Mich., a graduate from Albion College in the class of '76, is the Superintendent. The press of the State credit a large share of the astonishing triumph of the assembly to his genial ways, tact, energy, and organizing skill.

Bay View has the very best of every natural attraction for a summer resort. The assembly now makes it, by schools conducted by the ablest teachers, by superb lectures, brilliant concerts, delightful readings, and the choice society which these things attract, the finest resort in the Northwest. Here ladies may learn improved methods in cooking from Mrs. Sophie W. Knight, in the cooking school, taught with practical experiments. At another place Prof. E. E. Stephens is conducting the rehearsals of a magnificent chorus of 125 voices, while elsewhere Prof. H. A. Mills is teaching the art school, a large class, going upon sketching expeditions and making pictures full of reminiscences and pleasant summer days. Miss Bertha Ward has a fine children's chorus, which she meets daily, and Mr. E. H. Pilcher is teaching improved methods of work and Bible study in the Normal Sunday School department. Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, of the Detroit Training School, has successfully laid the foundation of a school in elocution, and has had a large class in this department.

Religious interests are not forgotten and so a devotional meeting is held every morning in charge of Rev. L. P. Davis, while in the hour following the ministerial union, attended by representative ministers from all parts of the country, considers fresh, practical and important themes of Christian doctrine and work. The interest becomes supreme at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., and again at 5 and 7:30, when a general lecture, concert, illuminated tour of reading is held. The lecture list this year has included some of the best talent upon the American platform: Wallace Bruce, President C. H. Payne, C. E. Bolon, Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, the Rev. John Dewitt Miller, Prof. Samuel Dickie, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, President L. R. Fiske, Mrs. Sophia W. Knight, Horace Hitchcock, and others.

The readers have been Miss Fannie J. Mason and Mrs. E. C. Noble, while the musical interests have been sustained by Miss Bertha Ward and Prof. E. E. Stephens in grand choruses, Petoskey Cornet Band, Miss Hattie M. Rood, soprano soloist, and whistler, Misses Mattie C. and Hattie Reynolds, violinists, the chorus society of over thirty voices from Flint and the Kalaphon Quartette. With this array of eminent talent it is unnecessary to say that the daily programmes were unsurpassed for strength, fullness, and variety.

A season here is replete with attractions and an infinite variety of recreations. One may rest, dress, and do as his sweet will pleases, and he will experience the unalloyed bliss of the all-too-brief days spent in Bay View.

Commencement Sunday and recognition day, for which all other assembly days are made, in honor of the fifteen graduates of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle and the large representation of this order, were days of rarest delight. The profuse decorations, superb music, strong sermons, scholarly addresses, processions and receptions made these days the most interesting ones of all the season. Hosts of friends have been made by the able and cheerful management of the assembly, and the attendance next season is sure to surpass this by many thousands. There has been nothing but praise awarded, and the assembly closes with universal regret that it is over.

Bay View has two superior advantages worthy to be mentioned. Its location is excellent. The pure, cool northern climate gives us what we most need in vacation time, a healthful, stimulating enjoyable change. The grounds are now reached via the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, which with nearly all its connections from Cincinnati to the resort, sells half-fare tickets during the season. This practically shortens the distance one-half. At present it is from six to eleven hours' ride to Bay View from Central and Southern Michigan. In a few months the Michigan Central will have a track to the grounds from its Mackinaw division and then two great railway systems will lead up to the resort. Another notable feature is the plan of organization. It (Bay View) is one of the most democratic and economical resorts in the land. The assembly as now organized is to have an advisory board elected from the Protestant evangelical churches in Michigan by the cottage owners and Chautauqua readers at an annual meeting. The enterprise will attract hosts of friends by its fraternal lines, catholic spirit, and noble purpose. In connection with the assembly the superintendent has organized a Michigan department of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and next year a splendid Chautauqua hall is to be erected.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The bones of a mastodon were dug up near Milan.

—Arthur Hubbard of Jackson, aged 24 years, suicided by hanging.

—Adrian trees are being trimmed to a regulation height of twelve feet above the sidewalk.

—An apiarist at Wright, in Hillsdale County, secured two tons of honey from 180 swarms of bees, last year.

—A gold watch stolen from H. N. Moore of Coldwater, several years ago, was recently found in the hands of a respectable man who was timing a horse race in Toronto.

—A second mysterious attempt has been made upon the life of A. T. Lanphere of Coldwater. Two bullets lodged in an account-book in his breast pocket and a third in a match-box.

—An adopted son of E. Hollingshead of Mount Morris, tied a horse's halter around his body. The animal took fright and dragged the boy around the barnyard. The boy was killed.

—Detroit Free Press: The free hospital problem seems to be solved, so far as homeopathy is concerned, by the Newberry and McMillan donation of \$200,000. The site was given long since by Amos Chaffee. Now let the other free hospital project be pushed, and Detroit will be in the front rank, as she should be, of the cities that provide hospital treatment for the needy sick.

—A copperhead snake measuring five feet two inches in length and two and one-half inches in width through the center was killed near Bay View by Andrew Gordon, Michael Brennan, and "Boy" Reese, three lads aged about seventeen years. The "sarpint" was a wicked fellow, showed fight, and was not easily killed. Its hide is on exhibition at Russell & Catlin's gun shop.—Bay City Press.

—A murder was committed at Willis Station last week. A farmer by the name of Wells cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. For some time trouble had existed over the farm property, his mother-in-law holding a mortgage she was about to foreclose. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon Wells and his wife got into a dispute about the matter, and it was then the murder was committed. Their two little children were at school. On returning they found the dead body of their mother in the yard just outside the door. They alarmed the neighbors, and search was made for the murderer. He was found in the woods near by and gave himself up without resistance. He played the insanity dodge, saying he was looking for land.

—May 9, 1885, \$2,455 was stolen from the cash drawer in Vincent J. Scott's bank, Detroit. Mr. Scott suspected the teller and the other clerks, although there was no evidence to warrant it. Scott failed not long after the robbery and Andrew McLellan was appointed receiver. The teller and clerks, smarting under unjust suspicion, induced Mr. McLellan to investigate the robbery. The mystery was cleared up lately by John Loewenstein, janitor of the bank at the time of the robbery, who has made a written confession. No one else is implicated. Loewenstein went to Germany soon after the robbery, where he claimed to have fallen heir to a small estate. He returned to Detroit and went into the saloon business. The saloon has been seized by the bank to make good the amount of the theft.

—The dreadful news that rushed over the groaning wires last Monday afternoon made cheeks blank and voices tremble. The Detroit "team" had been floored flattra flounder—indeed, laid out coldtra wedge—by the Chicagos in a ball game. Excited groups discussed the event on the street corners in hushed tones and with apprehensive faces. Anything might be expected to happen, after this, and the foundation of things seemed to be giving way. The public mind has somewhat pulled itself together now, but nothing can ever be quite the same, and the ordinary affairs of the State and nation cannot be expected to arouse their old-time interest. It is doubtful if roller-skating shall ever revive; and as to the Cuttings on the Texas border, the Greasers may take them all and punch them as full of holes as a Boston cracker, for all we care. Michigan's brightest dream of glory is busted, and even beer on Belle Isle would be but a mocking consolation.—Ypsilantian.

—Benjamin Elwell, an aged farmer living in Sumter Township, Wayne County, was the victim of a daring robbery the other night. Mrs. Elwell awoke with a choking sensation, and immediately awakened her husband, who detected the fumes of chloroform in the room. He then attempted to leave his bed, but received a sharp blow on the head, coupled with a threat of instant death if he made any outcry. The burglars, two in number, then bound and gagged Mr. and Mrs. Elwell, and later possessed themselves of a box containing \$850 in gold coin, which Mr. Elwell has been carefully hoarding for years. The burglars then demolished a trunk in the same room, thus securing \$900 in valuable papers, bonds, etc. After warning the couple to make no outcry the robbers left. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but the general impression is that no strangers took part in the robbery, inasmuch as the burglars knew the location of the money and other valuables which they secured.

Ottawa County Democratic Convention.

A democratic county convention for the county of Ottawa, will be held at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, on Tuesday, September 21st, 1886, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating county officers and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. The several towns and cities of the county will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz: Allendale, 5; Blenden, 2; Chester, 6; Crocker, 6; Georgetown, 6; Grand Haven, 3; Holland, 11; Jamestown, 7; Olive, 6; Polkton, 12; Robinson, 3; Spring Lake, 10; Talmadge, 7; Wright, 8; Zeeland, 10; Grand Haven City, 21; Holland City, 11. Be sure and send full delegations.

Dated, Grand Haven, Sept. 7th, 1886.
By order of committee.
V. W. SEELY, Chairman.

R. A. HYMA, Sec'y.

Republican County Convention.

A delegate Convention of the Republicans of Ottawa County will be held at the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, on Friday, September 24th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various County Offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the County committee July 20th. A. D. 1886, the several towns and cities are entitled to delegates as follows: Allendale, 6; Blenden, 3; Chester, 3; Crocker, 6; Georgetown, 6; Grand Haven town, 2; Grand Haven City, 17; Holland town, 11; Holland City, 9; Jamestown, 5; Olive, 6; Polkton, 13; Robinson, 1; Spring Lake, 12; Talmadge, 6; Wright, 6; Zeeland, 12.

The township committeemen are requested to call caucuses in good time and see that the delegations are filled.
By order of Committee.
Dated: Grand Haven, Sept. 9, 1886.
GEO. A. FARR, Chairman.
GEO. D. TURNER, Sec'y.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the Second Annual Fair of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society, to be held at Holland, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. The pamphlet is issued from the office of the News, and in neatness and typographical execution, well sustains the reputation of our cotemporary, Rogers, for his happy faculty of doing some of the finest job work of any publisher in the county.—*Coopersville Observer.*

JAMES HUNTLEY and wife, of Holland, were in town on Saturday on a prospecting tour. Mr. Huntley talks of starting a sash, door and blind factory in this village. The gentleman's planing mill at Holland, together with over \$1,500 worth of finished work, burned to the ground a short time ago, and the worst of all, there was no insurance on the building or stock. The loss falls heavily on a hard working, but industries man. Come right all, Mr. Huntley, there is always room for energetic men.—*Fennville Dispatch.*

Cemeteries are filled with dead men; that is the proper place for them. Towns, villages and country should contain live men, of push; that is the place for them. They build up the community, while the former fill up the cemeteries. It is the man of push that brings trade to a town, that beautifies it, that increases its productions; that holds out inducement to capitalists to locate and establish industries; that increase the population, the wealth and everything that goes to make a live town. Bury the dead to make room for the man of push.

OUT AROUND.

West Olive.

The weather is hot and dry at this writing. Corn and buckwheat are ripening nicely, however, and farmers are smiling. We should think with such lovely weather people who complained at the recent drought would see that the "Ruler doeth all things well."... In spite of the general business depression throughout the country West Olive booms right along just the same. The new store being built here by Mr. Davidson is nearly completed. It will be a well made, well finished building with plenty of light and good ventilation. He does all of his own work, and the building is a credit to the place. The new depot being built here by the Chicago and West Mich. R'y gang of men from Grand Rapids, headed by Mr. McCann, is progressing rapidly and "Tom," the good natured agent, is pleased... Some of our people tripped the light fantastic toe at H. Flieman's Saturday night and we are sorry to say that they neglected to quit at 12 o'clock. One young man, whom we will call Brown for short, went after his girl with horse and buggy in good shape, but alas his hopes were blighted. Instead of getting the young "bush" as intended he was met by an old "bush," which he said was more like a club.... The club meeting at the school house Tuesday evening was well attended. The prohibitionists seem to be in earnest and the people went to see how they act.... There was a house full out to church Sunday evening and listened with interest to a very good discourse by Rev. T. R. Rible.... Sunday services: Sunday School at half past ten; Class meeting, following meeting 7 p. m.; Evening prayer meeting on Thursday evening.... Mrs. Harris, of Illinois, who has been visiting her brother, R. T. Cady, of this place, left for home Thursday, the 2nd inst.... Frank Wallace has a cousin visiting him from Barry county. Little "High" Pettin-gill got off the train Saturday afternoon.... G. Gokey has made some improvements to his residence this summer.... The school house looks very nice with its new black boards and calcimined walls given it by Norrington Bros. School meeting on Monday night was well attended and business passed off quietly. James Reynolds will direct matters in the district hereafter and Mr. Mongar will do the moderating. School began Monday with Miss Anna Wiersema, of Holland, as principal and general educator. She boards with ex-director Norrington at present.... The correspondent for the *Herald* here, in describing the President of the Prohibition Club, misrepresented him somewhat, but maybe he does not believe

in the adage that "truth is stronger than fiction." Some people have a weakness that way.

Johnsville.

Mr. Joseph Stone has gone to Big Rapids to work.... At school meeting Monday night it was decided to hire a male teacher of muscle to govern the incorrigibles during next term of school.... Miss C. M. Hassett, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Hassett, returned to her home in Chicago last week.... The first Republican rally of the campaign was made here last Saturday, the Republicans uniting in raising a pole one hundred feet above ground, with a silk flag with the inscription: "For Congress, Geo. W. McBride." Speeches were made by Hon. George A. Farr, George W. McBride and Walter Phillips, and music was furnished by the Glee Club. Mr. Farr's speech was a ringing Republican effort, and at no time in his life has he ever excelled it. The meeting was a rousing one.... Mr. C. C. Barnes, formerly station agent at West Olive, but late of Big Rapids, has moved to Johnsville to live.... Mr. Frank Myers has his new stump machine at work and proposes to clean his fields of the useless ornaments.... A temperance meeting was held at the school house last week Tuesday night. Your correspondent should have been pleased to attend but he was engaged in making blackberry wine that evening and could not go.... D. Barrows has gone to Wisconsin having been called to the bedside of his dying mother.... Potts, editor of the Grand Haven *Courier-Journal*, was out here the other day and got away with a melon. Can't say how many chickens "he made a sneak" on.

"TUG BUTTON."

Around the County.

Chas. Price and Miss McCoy, a sister of Frank McCoy, of Ferrysburg, were married at the Kirby House, Tuesday evening last. Last evening as the couple were driving along Franklin street near the union school house, they were overtaken by two men who drove up and locked wheels with their buggy. One of the men then jumped out, took Mrs. Price by main force from the vehicle and putting her in their buggy drove away rapidly in the direction of the lake, the woman screaming loudly along the route. Mr. Price reported to-day that he had as yet been unable to find his wife. The affair is mysterious to say the least.—*G. H. Tribune, Sept. 8.*

Notice.

A Democratic Caucus will be held in the township of Holland in the town-house on the 18th day of Sept. at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Grand Haven on the 21st day of September, 1886.

By order of the Township Committee.
D. MEDEMA, Chairman.
C. SCHILLEMAN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

Having taken in a partner, we respect fully invite all those that have an account with us to come and settle this month. After which time the accounts will be sold publicly.
L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE.

Ladies.

We have just received a very fine line of fall Millinery. All the novelties in fall shapes and trimmings are on display. In addition to stock already received we have ordered a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's cloaks. The garments will be received as soon as they can be completed. They are made expressly for us and we can guarantee a perfect fit. Prices as low as any. Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.
MRS. D. M. GEE & Co.

New Advertisements.

I. ALCOTT,

—Mover of—

Pianos & Heavy Merchandise

GENERAL DRAYING.

Orders may be left at the Meat Market of J. Kulte.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I. ALCOTT.
Holland, Mich., May 13, 1886.TO
MACKINAC.

The Most Delightful

SUMMER TOUR

Palace Steamers. Low Rates.

Four Trips per Week Between

DETROIT AND MACKINAC

And Every Week Day Between

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

Write for our

"Picturesque Mackinac," illustrated.
Contains Full Particulars. Mailed Free.Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.
C. D. WHITCOMB, GEN. PASS. AGT.,
DETROIT, MICH.

STARCHINE

Wonderful Reformation
in Laundry Starch.

No Sticking, Blistering or

Breaking.

Requires no cooking. Saves time, labor and money. Gives Troy laundry finish and gloss. Equal to over two pounds of ordinary starch. Ask your grocer for STARCHINE. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. SAMPLE FREE for letter stamp.

The Geo. Fox Starch Co., Cincinnati, O. Oldest Starch
Factory in U. S. Estab. 1824
30 2m.ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall-st., New York.

Drain Notice.

Notice is hereby given. That I, Gerrit J. Hesselink, Township Drain Commissioner of the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, will on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1886, at the residence of J. Essenberg, on the eek of the sw 1/4 of Sec. 13, Town 5 North, of Range 16 West, in said Township of Holland, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, proceed to receive bids for the construction of a certain drain, known as Drain No. 37, located and established in the said Township of Holland, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point 13 feet North and 3 1/2 rods East from the South quarter post of Section 3, in Town 5 North, of Range 16 West, running thence East, parallel with the South line of said Section three (3) 9 1/2 rods. Thence South 48 rods, thence East 44 rods to a point 14 feet East of the East line of Sec. ten (10) in said Township and Range. Thence South parallel with said East line of said Section 10, 112 1/2 rods, to a point 14 feet East and 14 feet North of the East quarter post of said Sec. 10. Thence East parallel with the East and West quarter line of Sec. 11 in said Town and Range 161 3/5 rods. Thence south 80 rods, thence East 8 1/2 rods, thence south 80 rods to the South line of Sec. eleven (11). Thence south 3 degrees 10 minutes. East 14 rods, thence south 19 degrees 10 minutes. East 83 3/5 rods, thence South 69 1/2 degrees, East 29 2/5 rods, thence South 80 degrees East about 98 rods to a point which bears North 42 degrees 50 minutes, East 80 rods from the corner common to Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, and thence South 7 1/2 degrees, East 84 rods to Pine Creek. Said job will be let by sections or divisions. The section at the outlet of the drain will be let first, and the remaining sections in their order up stream in accordance with the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said drain, and bids will be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work in a sum to be fixed by me. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall be announced at the time and place of letting.

Notice is further hereby given. That at the time and place of said letting, at the above mentioned place at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the assessment of benefits made by me will be subject to review.
Dated this 10th day of September, A. D. 1886.
GERRIT J. HESSELINK,
Township Drain Commissioner of the Township of Holland.

32-2t.

\$3.00

Buys One Dozen

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

—AT—

Jackson's Gallery,

103 Monroe St., Grand Rapids,
EQUAL TO THE BEST MADE IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS, CLASSES, ETC.

Copying and Enlarging.

Bring in your OLD and VALUABLE PICTURES and have them copied and enlarged. Call and examine my work whether you wish any done or not. Remember the name and number

JACKSON'S GALLERY

103 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of some little fortune. All is new.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

W. S. WATKINS

Is now prepared to make Photographs of all kinds in the highest style of the art at his

New Photograph Gallery,

In the Howard Block on River Street, opp. Yates & Kane's Drug Store.

Those desiring pictures would do well to give him a call.

Old pictures copied and enlarged.

W. S. WATKINS.
Holland, Mich., Sept. 2nd, 1886. 31-3mos.

Subscribe

—FOR THE—

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

JOB PRINTING

of all kinds Neatly and Promptly executed.

New Goods! Fall Stock!

FINE CASSIMERE SUITINGS,

—AT—

BRUSSE BROS.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.Melton and Kersey Overcoatings in all
Shades and Weights.

Imported Trouserings.

Correct Styles!

Prices Moderate!

All goods first-class and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BRUSSE BROS.

ATTENTION

Farmers and
Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts 38 inches long
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

School
Supplies

OF ALL KINDS

At Wholesale & Retail.

We have an immense Stock of

Slates, Sponges,

School Bags,

Shawl Straps,

Pencils, Pens,

Ink and Paper

Cheaper than ever before offered.

Remember we give a book cover and book mark free with every book bought of us, and with every three books bought at one time an elegant shawl strap.

BUY ALL YOUR

School Books and Supplies

ON THE CORNER.

Don't forget that our line of

Drugs, Perfumes,

TOILET PREPARATIONS,

And all that goes to make a first-class Stock,

IS COMPLETE.

YATES & KANE.

Prepared
Paints!

R. KANTERS & SONS

Have secured the agency for the celebrated

HAMMAR

Prepared Paints.

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

GUARANTEE.

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

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

R. KANTERS & SONS

Holland, Mich., May 20, 1886.

A. C. Van Raalte

—Proprietor of—

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARKET STREET.

Hacks for Weddings, Private Parties and Receptions.

Hearse and Carriages
FOR FUNERALS.

The Best Livery in the City.

GIVE ME A CALL!

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

Notice to Teachers.

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

Special, Aug. 18th, at Zeeland.

Special, Aug. 25, at Grand Haven.

Special, Sept. 24, at Coopersville.

Regular, Oct. 29, at Grand Haven.

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

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

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

It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS.,
Paris, Tex.
Has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the world.

A. L. SMITH,
Bradford, Pa.
Sold by Druggists.
Price \$1.00.

For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 4, 1886.

The Common Council met in special session for the purpose of accepting the work of grading, graveling and other improvements in the West Twelfth Street, Special Street Assessment District.

In the absence of the Mayor the meeting was called to order by the President pro tem. Ald. De Roo.

Present: Ald. Ter Vree, Harrington, De Roo, Steketee, Bertsch and the Clerk.

Ald. Harrington moved that the job be accepted and that payments be made according to contract.

—Adopted.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 7, 1886.

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

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, De Merell, De Roo, Steketee, Bertsch and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last three meetings were read and approved.

Ald. De Roo moved that the regular order of business be suspended and that bids for the new engine house be opened.—Carried.

Bids were as follows: L. Reidsma, \$3,047, and the joists purchased by the City, making \$3,184.55; R. E. Werkman, \$3,200; J. R. Kiehn, \$3,282.

Ald. Steketee moved that the construction of the building be awarded to L. Reidsma, provided he furnishes sureties satisfactory to the Common Council and enters into a contract to have the building completed on or before December 1st, 1886.—Carried.

Ald. Ter Vree moved that the Committee on Public Buildings and Property be authorized to pass on the sufficiency of the sureties in behalf of the Common Council.—Carried.

Ald. Steketee moved that the Council proceed to general order of business.—Carried.

The following claims were presented for payment: J. Plim, 2½ days labor on streets, \$3.12; G. Ter Vree, 4 days labor on streets, \$5.00; K. Kanter, for one-half of the cost of 25 feet of stone wall at 50c, \$7.25; J. Van Oort, hardware, \$4.08; J. Fixter, use of truck to move gasoline house, 50c; G. Ter Vree, 20 days labor at gravel pit, \$25.00; Geo. H. Sipp, 24½ days taking levels, setting stakes and superintending West Twelfth Street improvement job, \$48.50; R. Hall, assisting setting stakes, etc., \$4.81; F. Woodruff, building sidewalk, \$3.00; C. Ver Schure, writing ten bonds, \$10.00; J. A. Ter Vree, 29 days team work at \$3.50 and 18 cedar posts at 10c, \$74.30; C. Ver Schure, salary as treasurer, \$22.92; E. Vanpelt, salary as marshal, \$23.16; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as city clerk, \$27.50; Charles Scott, 9 weeks house rent for Mrs. Juffer, \$6.75; C. DeJongh, paid one poor order, \$2.00; A. Huntley, express on six rubber coats, 75c; C. G. Carleton, six rubber coats at \$3.25, \$19.50; A. Blinch, watching fire at J. Huntley's mill, \$1.50; B. Visser, blacksmithing for fire department, \$7.25.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The Committee on Ways and Means gave notice that at the next regular meeting of the Common Council they would introduce an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance making the general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1886."

The Committee on Streets and Bridges recommended that a lamp be placed at the corner of Eighth and Pine Streets to replace lamp destroyed last spring by a runaway horse.—Adopted and the committee instructed to place a lamp as recommended.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said Committee, recommending \$23.00 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending September 22, 1886, and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of six dollars.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The Special Committee for purchasing grounds for water works purposes reported deed ready for delivery, and recommended that an order be issued for \$140 to pay for the land.—Adopted.

The marshal reported having collected from R. De Vries \$13.60 sidewalk moneys and receipt of city treasurer.—Filed.

The Clerk reported \$54.69 paid from general fund on West Twelfth Street Special Street Assessment District.

Ald. De Roo moved that \$54.69 be transferred from West Twelfth Street Special Street Assessment District Fund to general fund.—Carried.

The following claims having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were presented to the council for payment, to-wit: P. Winter, service as engineer at water works, \$50.00; J. Benkema, service as engineer at water works, \$50.00; J. Kramer, for pumping out stand pipe in well, \$2.25; A. Vele, digging 2 hours, 90 cts.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the treasurer for the several amounts.

The Street Commissioner reported for the month of August.—Filed.

The City Physician reported having treated four cases in the month of August.—Filed.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported, on petition of A. Vele and three others, members of Hose Co. No. 1 to be paid \$4.00 for taking hose from old townhouse and reeling same on cart, Sunday night, as follows: That he gave no special order for placing the hose on the cart as he considered it one of the duties of the hose men to see to getting their hose in order as soon as possible after a fire and to reel the hose on cart and therefore could not recommend any additional payment.—Accepted.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department recommended the purchase of 500 feet of fire hose, instead of 300 feet as recommended in his last report, as the old hose is worse than new. Also two spray nozzles, four helmets for the use of pipemen on inside work at time of fire, and one Siamese connection for hose.—Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

The Secretary of Protection Hose Co., reported resignation of R. A. Kanter, and the election of B. De Vries as member of said company, subject to the approval of the Common Council.—Approved.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

Annual School Meeting.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 6, 1886.

On motion of P. H. McBride, C. J. De Roo was elected chairman and O. E. Yates secretary.

The annual statement of receipts and expenditures with estimates for ensuing year as published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, August 28, was read by the Secretary of the Board of Education and on motion of D. Bertsch the same was adopted.

The secretary reported that the school census gave 1203 pupils in its district.

Meeting then adjourned.

O. E. YATES, Sec'y.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Sept. 6, 1886.

Called to order by the President. Present: Inspector McBride, De Roo, Steffens, Harrington and Yates.

Committee on Teachers reported having engaged Miss R. Bendit and recommended the following assignment with salary: Supt. G. P. Hummer, \$1000; Room 1, Miss Ray Bendit, \$400; room 2, Mrs. S. J. Higgins, \$350; room 3, Miss Lillian Reamer, \$300; room 4, Miss Addie Clark, \$300; room 5, Miss Reka Verbeek, \$300; room 6, Miss Anna Osborne, \$275; room 7, Miss Maggie Pfanstiel, \$275; room 8, Miss E. G. Van der Meulen, \$225; room 9, Miss C. Vaupell, \$200; room 10, Miss F. Westervelt, \$275; room 11, Miss Minnie Mober, \$225; room 12, Miss A. Cunningham, \$225; Ward School, Miss P. Carpenter, \$200.

Bills were allowed as follows: E. J. Harrington, \$670; W. H. Rogers, \$20.30.

Bill of J. Kerkhof referred to committee on claims and accounts.

Secretary and Superintendent were instructed to enforce the payment of tuition fees by non-resident pupils.

Board adjourned.

O. E. YATES, Sec'y.

Physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, when all other medicines fail as a certain cure for bronchitis, sore throat, and coughs or colds of long standing. For sale by all Druggists. 25 cents.

"For there was never yet a Philosopher, that could endure the toothache patiently." Perhaps not—but there's little wit in enduring it at all, when one bottle of Salvation Oil will cure it.

The Prohibitionists.

The Prohibitionists in convention recently held at Grand Haven nominated the following:

For Sheriff—M. B. Mills, of Wright.

For Treasurer—Wilson Harrington, of Holland.

For Clerk—O. Trumble, of Olive.

For Register of Deeds—Albert Winchell, of Spring Lake.

For Prosecuting Attorney—Stephen L. Lowing, of Grand Haven.

For County Surveyor—David Coleman, of Nunica.

Coroners—Dr. Hofma, of Spring Lake, and B. D. Godfrey, of Hudsonville.

The congressional delegates from each district are as follows:

First district—A. Winchell, J. W. Rawlinson, L. O. Perham, Spring Lake; T. J. Boggs, Holland; Rev. W. W. Rork, Grand Haven. Alternates: J. Douglas, C. Hussen, Grand Haven; I. Fairbanks, Holland; D. Black, Wm. Robinson, Olive.

From second district—J. Wasson, Wright; W. Dickinson, Tallmadge; D. Coleman, Nunica; Geo. Laubach, Jas. Wellman, Coopersville. Alternates: C. Danforth, Wright; E. Smeed, H. Pearson, Allendale; F. Ford, Tallmadge; G. Grady, Georgetown.

Senatorial committee—Geo. Laubach, Coopersville; C. Mickam, Lamont; Prof. Scott, H. D. Jordan, Holland; Ezra Smeed, Mrs. Smeed, Allendale. The balance to be filled by committee.

Candidates for the office of Circuit Court Commissioners are to be named hereafter by the county committee. Chas. W. Marshall was chosen as candidate for state representative, first district.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

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

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:45. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Spiritual ignorance." Evening, "The gain of death." Opening anthems by the choir. Congregational singing. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

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

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Christ our Lord." Afternoon, "Where the treasure, there the heart." Evening, Prayer meeting.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, "The responsibility of the Gospel ministry." Evening, "The young man who lacked one thing."

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

In a nursery where all is life and laughter there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents.

All persons of costive habits should keep a supply of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, whose use insure safety against constipation. They are pure.

When the horse can't get green food in the winter Day's Horse Powder becomes a necessity.

Maidens Sigh for Drexel's Bell Cologne.

Proposed Improvement of South Cedar Street.

CITY OF HOLLAND, Mich., Clerk's Office, August 25, 1886.

To G. J. Van Duren, Johannes Elenbaas, Mrs. C. C. Gilmore, Edward Vaupell, Bart Slag, L. Beuwkes, Adriaan Vele, Mary Kollen, L. De Kraker, City of Holland and any and all other persons interested in the premises hereinafter named:

You and each of you are hereby notified. That the Common Council of the City of Holland have caused to be made and deposited with the City Clerk for public examination, profile, diagram, and estimates of the expense for the proposed improving and grading of Cedar street from the center of Twelfth street to the center of Sixteenth street, to-wit: That all that part of Cedar street, as aforesaid, be graded the entire width thereof, pursuant to grade and profile established by the Common Council.

on August 24th, 1886. That all stumps be removed, and the expense and cost of said improvement be defrayed by special assessment upon the land and premises abutting upon that part of Cedar street, as aforesaid, and that the intersections of Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with said part of Cedar street, as aforesaid, be assessed against the City of Holland, and paid from the general fund. That the lots and lands upon which said special assessment shall be levied, shall be the following: lots 8 and 9, block 53; lots 1 and 12, block 54; lots 1 and 12, block 59; lots 8 and 9, block 60; lots 4 and 5, block 63; E½ of lot 1 and lot 6, block 64; lots 1 except west 5 rods and lot 6 except west 10 rods, block 67; lots 4 and 5, block 68 or such subdivisions of said lots, blocks or lands as may be abutting upon said part of Cedar street, as aforesaid, and also the street intersections where said part of Cedar street crosses Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and the said lands and premises shall be designated and are hereby declared to constitute a special street district for the purpose of special assessments, to defray the expense of grading and otherwise improving said part of Cedar street as aforesaid, said district to be known as "South Cedar Street Special Street Assessment District." That said improvement was determined upon by the Common Council August 24, 1886.

That on Tuesday, the 14th day of September, 1886, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. the Common Council will meet at their room to consider any objections to said estimates, plans, diagrams, and profiles, that may be made.

By order of the Common Council.

30-31 Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

SCAN THESE CLOSELY.

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

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

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane's drug store. Large size \$1.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Hackmatack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 35 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

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

Rail Roads.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

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

WEST.		TIME TABLE.		EAST.	
READ DOWN.		Taking Effect June 22, 1886.		READ UP.	
A. M.	P. M.	L'Ve	[Arr.]	A. M.	P. M.
9 00	6 05	...	Detroit....	13 45	9 00
10 30	6 50	L'Ve	[Arr.]	8 30	6 10
11 13	7 16	...	St. Ignace....	8 01	5 12
11 41	7 35	...	Moran....	7 41	4 44
11 58	7 43	...	Palm....	7 34	4 33
1 37	8 52	...	Newberry....	6 21	2 48
1 45	9 14	...	Dollarville....	6 14	2 40
2 15	9 40	...	McMillan....	6 00	2 15
2 26	9 40	...	Sney....	5 49	1 02
3 38	10 06	...	Walsh....	5 15	1 38
4 20	10 42	...	Reedsboro....	4 15	12 13
4 44	11 00	...	Munieling....	3 58	11 50
5 28	11 31	...	Au Train....	3 25	11 06
5 40	11 38	...	Rock River....	3 17	10 54
5 54	11 50	...	Onota....	3 06	10 39
6 15	12 05	...	Sand River....	2 50	10 19
7 00	12 40	...	Marquette....	2 15	9 30
			[L'Ve]		

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:35 p. m.

Connections—(1) Via M. T. Co's boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, south and south west. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday mornings, Thursday and Saturday nights. (2) With boat lines for Saint Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. (3) With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Standard—Central time. "Daily," "Daily," except Sunday. "Daily," except Saturday.

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

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

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, August 8, 1886.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Grand Junction.....	10 20	1 30	12 10	5 00
Bangor.....	11 37	2 18	1 25	5 05
Benton Harbor.....	11 57	2 30	1 40	5 00
New Buffalo.....	12 23	4 03	4 45	3 00
Chicago.....	5 15	6 40	7 45	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Chicago.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
New Buffalo.....	9 00	2 55	9 55	
Benton Harbor.....	11 35	6 10	12 30	7 25
Bangor.....	12 30	6 57	1 50	10 15
Bangor.....	1 43	7 45	2 55	1 45
Grand Junction.....	2 00	8 00	3 17	2 55
Holland.....	3 05	8 50	4 35	5 30
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Zeeland.....	3 05	8 50	10 05	5 45
Grand Rapids.....	3 55	9 30	5 45	11 00
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Grand Rapids.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Zeeland.....	9 00	12 50	11 00	4 45
Holland.....	9 52	1 42	11 42	5 27
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

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

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Muskegon, 3rd street.....	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Ferrysburg.....	1 40	12 25	7 45	8 50

NOT EXAGGERATED.

Previous Reports of the Damage at Charleston Are Fully Confirmed.

The Force of the Great Upheaval Apparent Upon Every Side.

A Description of Some of the Scenes Witnessed in the Stricken City.

Fissures in the Earth's Surface Vomit Forth Mud and Other Substances.

People Driven from Their Homes to Vacant Lots—Millions of Dollars Lost.

Extraordinary Phenomena Produced by the Earthquake at Sea.

Effect of the Unusual Disturbance Upon the Colored Populace of Charleston.

Origin of the Great Shake—Previous Subterranean Disturbances in the United States.

TAKING ACCOUNT.

A Glance at the Ruin Wrought by the Great Upheaval.

The people are gradually taking account of the details of the injury wrought by the earthquake, and the list of damage to property is startling, says a Charleston telegram. A limited section in the south of the city is a sample of the whole. Standing at the Postoffice and looking west an almost impassable roadway of debris meets the eye. The building of the Chamber of Commerce is badly damaged, a portion of the south and east walls having been thrown down by the violence of the shock, and the buildings of Walker, Evans & Bogsvelt have also suffered, while the heavy granite slabs which formed the parapet of the News and Courier building lie upon the sidewalk, leaving the slate roof and a portion of the attic floor exposed. Almost the entire front of the building occupied by Myer's cigar store and Smith's stencil establishment is torn out, leaving the upper floors exposed. The Pleng building, at the corner of Church street, was badly damaged. Most of the buildings on the street are more or less damaged, but the violence of the earthquake is most perceptible at the historic intersection of Broad and Meeting streets. The police station is almost a complete wreck. The upper edge of the wall has been torn down, and that of the north wall has fallen on the roof of the porch, carrying it away and leaving only the large fluted pillars standing.

The City Hall apparently escaped serious damage, but is badly cracked on the east wall, and the Court House building is badly damaged, the walls being cracked in several places, and portions of the roof and gables being thrown down. The fire-proof building seems to stand as a rock. The gables of the north and south porches, however, made of solid brown stone, have been thrown to the pavement below. This appears to be the only damage done to the building.

The worst wreck in the locality, however, is St. Michael's Church, which seems to be doomed to destruction. The steeple, the repairs on which had just been completed, seems to be in fact, but it is out of plumb, and is in momentary danger of falling. The massive porch has been wrenched from the body of the church, and the building has been cracked in four places.

The buildings between Meeting and King streets are all more or less damaged, the effects of the earthquake being the same in nearly every instance. What a scene of desolation the fashionable boulevard of Charleston presents. Commencing at Broad street one passes through a block of burned houses. The first, starting at 118, the third building from the corner of Broad street, on the east side, consumed the entire row of buildings as far north as the Quaker graveyard. The few houses left on that side of the street are more or less shattered and gutted. The few houses on the west side of the street, north of Broad street, have not escaped the general fate, although the damage is not so great as in other portions of the street. From Queen street to Horback's alley almost every house is shattered, the tops of the walls near the roof being thrown down.

All over the city the injury is of the same character. Near Shell street there is a cabin, occupied by a colored man, that is completely surrounded by yawning chasms extending through the earth's surface for ten feet and over. All around this there are queer-looking water and masses of mud, with queer-looking soft substances that have never been seen before. It is contended by many that the mud and other substances found around the village are volcanic matter.

Just after the first great shock there was a decided and distinct smell of escaping sulphuric acid gas over the entire village. The smell lasted throughout the night, and was distinct in those localities where the cavities in the earth were most numerous. Some say that portions of the mud were thrown up by the waterpots are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and that small portions of sulphur can be found in the mud.

Not far from Charleston on the road to Summerville extensive mounds of clay were thrown up and hillocks of sand, in most cases in the shape of inverted cones, the hollow part of which had evidently been formed by the action of the water returning into the depths from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from the breaks in the surface of the earth to a distance of from twenty to fifty feet. In other places there were fissures almost invariably extending from north to south. These cracks were not wide and extended downward, always in a slanting direction. The better that was thrown up was of a dull, dark, slaty color, and was mixed with gravel. There was also a little shale, and in general the mud resembled that which is thrown from the bottom of the phosphate pits along the river. The water in some places had the taste of our artesian water, but in many instances it was just as clear and limpid as from a mountain spring. These evidences of the great convulsions are not sporadic; they extend far and near in every direction, from the city limits of Charleston to Summerville, and at the latter place it was found, from trustworthy information, that the cracks and fissures are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough, some of these were in active operation, and the constant shocks that were felt at Summerville sent the water out of the fissures in jets to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet.

This was evidently the result of the cracks being filled with water and then the sides opening and closing by each succeeding shock. These appearances were of course, suggestive of still more violent eruptions, and there was a constant dread everywhere that there would be a general inundation caused by some extraordinary force of the earthquake. Not only was the water emitted in the low places where it might be expected to exist all the time, but on

tops of the highest elevations the mud could be seen. This latter fact indicated that the force was being exerted at rather more than the depth that was at first thought to be the limit of the force.

The horror of the situation in Summerville on Wednesday was much intensified by certain manifestations that were not observed in Charleston to any great extent. All during the day there was a constant series of detonations, now east, now west, and from all possible directions. It resembled the discharge of heavy guns at intervals of about ten minutes, and was like the sounds of a bombardment at a great distance. All of these explosions were not accompanied by tremors of the earth, as it was only occasionally that the earth would quake from subterranean discharges. A remarkable fact was noted in Summerville in respect to the bulging of the water from the interior of the earth. Nearly all of the wells had been at low water. There was a sudden rise in all of these wells, and the additional water was pure. Looking down into one of these wells the observer could, on the eve of any of the loud detonations, see the rivers rise up the walls of the wells, and after the shock again subside.

In St. Andrew's parish, fourteen miles on the other side of the Ashley river bridge, the country is cut up by small fissures and mud-holes of from an inch to two feet in diameter. These holes have emitted blue and gray sand in large quantities, and the whole surface of this area is covered with little mounds. The people living in the parish say that the mud and water boiled up from five to ten feet in height. At the Williams farm, near the three-mile post, which is planted by Mr. John Brannon, the surface of the ground was disturbed by vent-holes, which threw out during the night seven different kinds of sand, varying in color and shade.

DEMORALIZED NEGROES.

Effect of the Earthquake on the Colored People of Charleston.

It would be simply impossible to exaggerate or to depict in sufficiently descriptive language the effect of the earthquake on the colored people of Charleston, says another correspondent. They fled from their homes, and as they ran hither and thither through blinding clouds of pulverized mortar, which was shaken from houses and arose again from the streets, they filled the air with dismal groans of despair and lamentations of terrified distress. As usual with them in their funeral devotions, the name Jesus was most frequently used, and, as if supplicating God face to face, they shrieked out in the very helplessness and pathos of despair such sentences as "O, my Master Jesus, have mercy on me!" "Oh sweet Jesus, save me, save me!" "Let me live through this night, dear God, my Savior!" "Hold me up once more, thou blessed Christ, my Master!" and other tearful supplications, which intensified the horror of the situation, and went far toward demoralizing the white people, who were also rushing blindly hither and thither, the faces of the white men and women in the night, and the danger was a sight of sudden joy in the gloom to men, a poor wandering colored boy or girl, who endeavored to stop their white friends as they ran by in the confusion to supplicate that they would remain with them until the "judgment was done." In many an instant a trembling lady sank down on her knees and seized with frantic energy the folds of some white lady's dress, and falling to express their terror in words with scarcely moving lips, that they wanted only the moral support of a friend in the hour of distress and agony.

Immediately after the first shock there was an exhibition of joy and the voice of congratulation were heard on every side, and all mingled with words of thanksgiving to the divine Providence. People clung to each other like brothers and sisters. There were no strangers there. They all knew each other as part and parcel of a community that had endured so much. Some with tears of repentance and joy in their eyes embraced each other. Women fell on each other's necks, and with hearts too full to speak, rocked to and fro in the happy embrace, devoutly thanking God in silence for His blessing in the dreadful hour.

Not so with the trembling and demoralized colored people. After the hand of Providence had been apparently removed they began to prophesy and to recall all they knew in a confused way of Bible scenes and Bible history. "It's the night of Sodom and Gomorrah," shouted one, in a frenzy of apparent delight. "The city of St. Michael is down to the ground," yelled another. "I told you so!" cried a third. "Ha! how about my wife's dream now?" said a fourth. "Look for the rock of Horeb to split!" said another. "Pray, my white people, why don't you pray?" cried another. For fully five minutes in the fearful excitement the people never ceased to utter what might be considered a torrent of prophetic interpretations and unintelligible prayers. In the dismal gloom some lady cried out: "Get to the green, get to the green!" and almost in a twinkling the colored people made a rush for that haven of safety. It seemed as if all Charleston was already there. Women hurried along, dragging their little children by their hands, in all kinds of night apparel. It was only, however, when the older class of the colored people arrived that a characteristic scene took place. They ran about in the crowd with cries of: "Down on your face, down on your knees, miserable sinner; pray to God, my sister, my brother; pray, pray, pray; don't I tell you, the night is come!" Prayer meetings were organized, and the singing and screaming were kept up until daylight.

Thursday night, on Marion Square, the sights and scenes baffled description. The colored people were unrestrained and committed all manner of riotous and frenzied excesses. A report of their actions as they took place would perhaps be considered blasphemous. The first object, and one that arrested everybody's attention, was an assemblage of colored boys, about a half dozen in number, who had fallen to the ground in a paroxysm of religious frenzy. They were groveling with their faces to the grass, and were singing a hymn in a loud voice. The hymn was "The Angels' Rappin at the Door," and the refrain sung rapidly was: "Oh, tell ole Noah to bill on de ark, to bill on de ark, to bill on de ark." This song they repeated over and over again until they were worn out, and then ceased from utter exhaustion.

REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED.

Stories Related by Eye-Witnesses of the Terrible Scene at Charleston.

"I was stopping at the Charleston Hotel," said Mr. Thomas H. Tolson, of Baltimore, to an Associated Press agent. "I was in my room, which was on the third floor. When I lit my gas I heard a noise and supposed I had broken something, but could find nothing broken. I went to place my hat on a bureau, and just then the shock came. I would have fallen if I had not thrown my hands out and clung to the window. It seemed as though the hotel was lifted up and swung backward and forward a distance of fifteen or twenty inches at each vibration. I was terrified. At the first shock the lights in the house all went out. Then the plastering began to fall. It flashed on my mind that I should endeavor to get out of the house, and I got into the corridor and groped my way, in utter darkness, amid falling plaster. Other people in the house were likewise groping their way out. The air was filled with plaster dust. All around was a terrible roaring sound, and the din was heightened by the falling of timbers. I found the front door of the house closed, a fortunate thing for me, as it saved my life. It took me a moment to find the knob, and as I was looking for it tons of brick fell down from the upper part of the house, in front of the door. I ran out through the heaps of fallen bricks and fell twice in getting to the middle of the street. There I remained terror-stricken.

"Two shocks came after I reached the middle of the street—a faint one seven minutes after the first, and another, more violent, nine minutes later. The three shocks occurred within sixteen minutes. I remained in front of the hotel until 1 o'clock. I did not know what to do. I was so unnerved that I could scarcely stand. As it became quieter, no more shocks occurred. I went up the street to an open space and remained there until 3 o'clock. There was another slight shock. At 3 o'clock I went to the Battery Park and found it crowded, several thousands of terrified people having assembled there. I remained during the remainder of the night. At 5 o'clock another faint shock was felt. At daylight I, like the others, felt more encouraged, and I moved around to see what destruction had been done. I found at the battery front some of the most costly houses in the city cracked from the ground to the top, and some portions of the buildings were destroyed completely. All of the Charleston residences are built with porches in front, many having substantial pillars, and these porches were all thrown down. There was not a house in Charleston that had its chimneys standing.

"The terror among the people during the night was intense. They rushed through the streets frantically calling on God to have mercy on them. People who, perhaps never prayed before, then prayed aloud. Then to this were added the shrieks of the wounded and the lamentations of those who had lost friends. Here and there parties with lights were looking through the ruins for missing people. The greatest terror and confusion reigned everywhere. The people, when the shock came, ran, men, women, and children, out into the streets in their nightclothing, remaining in that way during the night huddled together in the street. None would venture back into the houses."

Mr. P. L. Bonnett, of Washington, left Charleston on the first outward train, after the disaster. There were five cars packed with refugees. For the first two miles the train moved very slowly. The rails were twisted. At the station most of the three hundred people who went along the people in the car noticed another shock. This further twisted the rails. It was, however, possible to proceed slowly.

"Have the reports of the disaster been exaggerated?" "Not a bit of it. It would be impossible to put into words any description of the disaster and its effects. My wife and I spent two days on the commons, as did thousands of other people. To depict the dreadful scene would be beyond any man's powers. There is not one house in ten that will not have to be rebuilt. There was a peculiar difference in the manner in which brick and frame buildings went under. The walls of the brick buildings swayed and fell over, while those built of wood simply collapsed."

"Were there any peculiar conditions preceding the shock?" "Yes. It became terribly hot about twenty minutes before the shock. It was a peculiar, scorching heat that never felt before. I saw people on the streets taking off their coats and vests as they walked along. Then there was a rumbling noise. It was like a train of cars passing under a tunnel on the top of which one was standing. The rumbling and roar were followed by the shocks and the terrible swaying movements and then the falling of walls."

STRANGE FREAKS.

Singular Results of the Shocks In and Around Charleston.

Pedestrians in their wanderings through the ruins discover many interesting freaks of the earthquake. Some of them were found at the residence of Major J. H. Robinson, a well-known citizen. The building was badly wrecked in some places, while in others it seemed to have escaped injury. In one bedroom of the house the strangest freaks imaginable took place. On one side of the chamber oil paintings were thrown from the walls with such force as to destroy the canvas and crush the frames, while on the mantelpiece a few feet away in the same room stood a slender, tall vase which retained its perpendicular. On another wall in the room two or three small photographs in frames were left undisturbed, while within three feet of them the plastering was, as it were, wrenched off and ground into dust, and the scantling upon which the lathing was nailed was torn out of its place. A lounge was hurled across the room and broken to pieces, while chairs a few feet away were not even overturned. In some places a gate-post on one side of an entrance was twisted off, while the other post, but four feet distant, was neither loosened nor cracked. The old magazine in Cumberland street, a building constructed of brick, stone, and concrete, in the eighteenth century, which stood as a monument among the landmarks of the city, having withstood three wars and the many earthquakes and cyclones of the country in its time, and which carried in its wall a shell from a British gun fired during the revolution—a building which the oldest inhabitant believed could not be destroyed by any earthquake which did not engulf the city—is in ruins.

Some curious freaks of the earthquake were taken and photographed at Summerville, a suburb of Charleston. Most of the three hundred houses there are wooden buildings, and as a consequence, the damage is largely confined to their interior. Of one building the foundation had been affected on one side to an extent that the structure had toppled over in a half-reclining position, while the remainder of the foundation was unimpaired. The foundation of both sides of another house, it was found, had been shot outward, permitting the structure to drop in the ground. On many houses one chimney had been destroyed and the other left intact. A large number of geysers were found, some ten feet in diameter, and nothing has been found long enough to probe their depth.

PECULIAR PHENOMENA.

Effect of the Earthquake Shock at Sea—Captain Voegel's Observations.

The hydrographic office in Washington has received a letter from Captain Leo Voegel, of the steamer City of Palatka, briefly describing their little cruise at sea. He had just left Charleston, and was about twelve miles off the harbor of Port Royal, in eight and a half fathoms, when he experienced a terrible rumbling sensation which lasted one and a half minutes. There had been quite a heavy sea from the southeast, but when the rumbling began the wave motion ceased and the waters remained a perfect calm until the rumbling came to an end, when the swell was again manifest. The wind was southeast and light; weather cloudy; barometer, 30.1; thermometer, 80 degrees. A sensation, Capt. Voegel says, resembled that upon a ship scraping a pebbly bottom. The ship's vibrations were very great.

Singular Sights Witnessed in Chesapeake Bay.

The officers of the revenue cutter Ewing, which was cruising in the Chesapeake Bay, during the shock, had a peculiar experience. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the earthquake a strong gale came from the north, catching the Ewing in the vicinity of Smith's Point. All at once there was a strange and weird appearance about everything. Nothing looked natural, the heavens the stars were shooting in all directions, and the breaking seas were charged with phosphorus to such a pronounced degree that no one on board recollected ever seeing such a display. The fixed stars seemed to move and balls of fire first appeared on one bow, then on the other, which the pilot thought were vessels' lights, and he kept an anxious watch as he progressed. It was only when they became general that the pilot found they were due to an atmospheric disturbance. A haze peculiar to earthquake countries was visible along the horizon, and it excited the interest of Lieutenant Brann, who had had a thrilling experience under the same circumstances at Arica, Peru, when, as an officer of the United States steamer Wateree, he was carried ashore on that vessel by the great tidal wave and earthquake of 1868. During the process proceeding the Ewing was brought to anchor in Cornfield harbor, inside the Potomac.

Met a Heavy Sea Off Hatteras.

The ship Agenor, of Boston, was off Cape Hatteras at the time of the first great quake in Charleston, and although the weather was fair, she met a heavy sea, apparently coming without cause and directly in the face of the wind. No shock was felt. The captain of the Agenor was shooting in all directions, and the breaking seas were charged with phosphorus to such a pronounced degree that no one on board recollected ever seeing such a display. The fixed stars seemed to move and balls of fire first appeared on one bow, then on the other, which the pilot thought were vessels' lights, and he kept an anxious watch as he progressed. It was only when they became general that the pilot found they were due to an atmospheric disturbance. A haze peculiar to earthquake countries was visible along the horizon, and it excited the interest of Lieutenant Brann, who had had a thrilling experience under the same circumstances at Arica, Peru, when, as an officer of the United States steamer Wateree, he was carried ashore on that vessel by the great tidal wave and earthquake of 1868. During the process proceeding the Ewing was brought to anchor in Cornfield harbor, inside the Potomac.

ORIGIN OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Professor McGee's Investigations—Why Charleston Was Not Obliterated by a Tidal Wave.

Professor W. J. McGee, of the United States Geological Survey, who went to Charleston to investigate the origin of the earthquake, gives it as his opinion that the disturbances were the result of subterranean land slides; that is, that they had no connection with volcanic action, and extended from forty to one hundred miles under the bed of the sea. Professor McGee is likely to come to the conclusion by the fact that the movement was from west to east, thus carrying its wave out to sea. Had the movement been in the opposite direction there would have doubtless been an enormous tidal wave to land, in which event the city of Charleston would have been swept from the face of the earth and probably its entire population drowned. "Tidal waves," says the Professor, "are likely to come at any time in this region because of the settling of the earth, and there is danger of submergence. In New Jersey whole forests have been sunk beneath the water along the coast, and small trees are still growing beneath it at this time." Professor McGee visited Summerville, around which the earthquake was particularly violent, and paid particular attention to the matter

which was thrown up from the craters, which are numerous thereabout. One cavity created by the shocks was found to be sixteen feet in diameter and sixteen feet in depth. The Charleston News and Courier says there can be no doubt that the earthquake shocks had their origin in the islands of the Mediterranean and in Greece and Italy.

An Elaborate Series of Questions Prepared by Government Savants.

The Geographical Survey at Washington, in pursuance of the purpose of the Director to make a thorough study of the phenomena of the earthquake of Aug. 31, has prepared a circular to be sent to all parts of its affected area and the adjacent country, calling for detailed information upon the subject from whomsoever they have information, even of an apparently trivial character, to impart. The observer is requested first to state his own position, whether in doors or out, up stairs or down, whether standing, walking, or sitting, and to describe the ground of his locality, whether rocky, earthy, or sandy. Following this it is desired that a series of questions shall be answered categorically. Hardly any fact, however apparently insignificant, regarding this great earthquake will not come amiss, and it is probable, from the mass of information to be gathered, data of great scientific value will be deduced. The study of phenomena of this kind is claimed to be of great value to science as a guide to knowledge of the nature of the earth's interior, and for its bearing upon almost every branch of physics and geology.

THE "GREAT SHAKE."

A History of the Subterranean Disturbances of 1811-12.

During the year 1811 occurred what is known as the "Great Shake," which destroyed New Madrid, in Missouri, and affected the whole Mississippi valley. The center of its violence was thought to be near Little Prairie, twenty miles below New Madrid, the vibrations from which were felt over the valley of the Ohio as high up as Pittsburgh. New Madrid, having suffered more than any other town in the Mississippi from its effects, was considered as situated near the focus from whence the undulation proceeded. At this period there was danger apprehended from the Southern Indians, and for safety persons engaged in carrying their produce to boats at New Orleans kept in company for mutual defense. In the middle of the night of the 16th of December there was a terrible shock and jarring of the boats, so that the crews were all awakened, and hurried on deck with weapons of defense in their hands, thinking the Indians were rushing on board. The ducks, geese and other aquatic birds on the river were thrown into the greatest tumult, and with loud screams expressed their alarm. The noise and commotion soon became hushed, and nothing could be discovered to explain the phenomenon, so that the boatmen concluded that the shock was occasioned by the falling in of a large mass of the bank near them. In the morning loud roaring and hissing was heard, like the escape of steam from a boiler, and a tremendous boiling up of the waters of the Mississippi in huge waves, tossing the boats about so violently that the men with difficulty kept on their feet. The water of the river, which they before had tolerably clear, changed to a reddish hue and became thick with mud thrown up from the bottom, while the surface, lashed by the agitation of the earth beneath, was covered with foam, which, gathering into masses the size of a barrel, floated along on the trembling surface. The earth opened in wide fissures, and closing again threw the water sand and mud in huge jets higher than the tops of the trees. The atmosphere was filled with a thick vapor or gas, to which the light imparted a purple tinge. At New Madrid several boats were carried by the reflux of the current into a small stream that puts into the river just above the town, and were left on the ground by the returning water, a considerable distance from the shore. Numerous boats were wrecked on the snags, while others were sunk or stranded on the sand-bars or islands. A man who belonged to one of the company boats was left for several hours on the upright trunk of an old snag in the middle of the river, against which his boat had been wrecked and sunk. It stood with the roof a few feet above the water, and to these he contrived to attach himself; while every fresh shock gradually settled the tree nearer and nearer to the water, which seemed desirous of swallowing him up. While hanging there several boats passed by without being able to relieve him, until a skiff, well manned, was rowed a short distance above him, and dropped close to the snag, from which he tumbled into the boat as it passed by. The scenes which occurred for several days during the repeated shocks were horrible. The sulphureted gases discharged during the shocks tainted the air with their noxious effluvia, and so strongly impregnated the water of the river for 150 miles below that it could hardly be used for any purpose for a number of days. New Madrid, which stood on a bluff bank fifteen or twenty feet above the summer floods, sunk so low that the next rise covered it to a depth of five feet. The bottoms of several lakes in the vicinity were elevated so as to become dry, and the vines began to plant with corn. The walls of several buildings in Cape Girardeau were cracked, in some instances from the ground to the top, and wide fissures left. The shock was so severe that fowls fell from the trees as if dead; crockery fell from the shelves and was broken, and many families left their cabins from fear of being crushed beneath their ruins.

Historical Earthquakes in the United States.

One of the most remarkable earthquakes recorded in modern history occurred at New Madrid, in the State of Missouri, some miles below St. Louis, in 1811. The quaking of the earth and in the vicinity of the town continued at intervals for several months, during some of the most violent of which fissures were opened in the earth, from which spurting masses of mud, sand, smoke, and steam, like geysers, the ejected mud ascending as high as the tree-tops. At some localities the earth sank out of sight, and small lakes of water formed. Buildings fell into ruins, and the entire valley was in a terrible state of excitement and terror for a year or two. The fissures and the little lakes formed by that earthquake are still to be seen in the vicinity of New Madrid. The convulsion ceased as suddenly as it began, and it was subsequently ascertained that the cessation was simultaneous with the occurrence of the great earthquake which in 1812 destroyed the city of Caracas, in the South American Republic of Venezuela, where 12,000 people were swallowed up.

The great earthquake was in New England, in 1857, when the waters were violent convulsions, and fissures opened in the earth at several localities, out of which arose steam and sulphurous fumes. This was the first of a series of earthquake shocks that were felt in that region at intervals until 1847.

There have been frequent earthquake shocks in various parts of this country, east of the Rocky Mountains, during the past century, but these were the only disastrous ones until the recent one at Charleston, which was the most appalling and destructive visitation of the kind ever known in this portion of the world.

THE SITUATION.

People Deserting the City—Liberal Cash Contributions Pouring In.

Advices from Charleston report the excitement abating. Business has been resumed, and, as a means to aid the city, the special trade of the surrounding section is invoked. It is believed that 40,000 to 60,000 persons are sheltered by tents. The assistance of a corps of Government engineers has been requested for the purpose of making examinations and dismantling ruined structures. Aid is being liberally subscribed throughout the country for the sufferers. The proceeds of a day's racing at Brighton Beach, N. Y. (\$1,000), were contributed. Savannah sent \$5,000, Baltimore \$10,000, Philadelphia \$15,000. The New York York Cotton Exchange has subscribed nearly \$10,000, the Stock Exchange a similar amount, the Produce Exchange \$5,000. The Relief Committee are hard at work. Additional tents have been placed in the public squares, and for the colored people comfortable wooden shelters have been erected on Marion Square. There is accommodation already for 1,500 colored refugees, and 625 slept in shelter last night. The Subsistence Committee will meet regularly and supply provisions to all who are needy and unable to support themselves. There is still a strong disposition to remove the women and children from the city to spare them further danger and anxiety. The railroads are issuing free passes, and many are availing themselves of this chance to get away from what they look upon as a doomed city.

MECHANICAL.

Mix a handful of quicklime in four ounces of linseed oil, boil to a good thickness, then spread it on tin plates in the shade, and it will become very hard, but may be easily dissolved over the fire as glue. A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of common glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

To BLAZE iron pipes, first clean the split-edges covering with borax that has first been ground on a stone with water, and bind a piece of brass wire along the seam, with small iron wire wound around the pipe. Place the pipe in a charcoal fire, commencing at one end of the split, drawing the pipe through the fire as the brass melts.

For making a rust joint that will bear heat, cold, and rough usage, the following formula has been highly recommended: Ten parts iron filings, three parts chloride of lime, and enough water to make into paste. Put the mixture in between the pieces to be jointed and bolt them together, leaving until dry. After twelve hours the cement has been known to break off the solid iron.

The trial of a fifteen hundred-weight breech-loading gun manufactured at Binspong, in Sweden, recently took place at the artillery grounds of the Danish army near Copenhagen, for which it has been manufactured, the result being, it is stated, that the gun was found to be in every respect equal to those made by Krupp. Several more guns have been ordered in Sweden, and this commission is likely to be followed by further orders. The Swedish guns are said to be considerably cheaper than the German.

EXPERIMENTS, made under the direction of the administration of the Dutch state railroads, with various paints on iron plates are reported to have proved that the red-lead paints resist atmospheric influences much better than those of brown-red and iron oxides. The red-lead paints adhered closer to the metal, and possessed greater elasticity than the others. It was also found that better results were attained if, before the paints were applied, the plates were pickled, instead of being merely scraped and brushed. The test-plates were pickled in muriatic acid washed with water, thoroughly dried, and, while warm, carefully oiled.

Dr. KOSMANN, of Breslau, has introduced a new safety cartridge for use in coal mines. The idea is a novel one. Finely divided metallic zinc is placed in a glass tube divided into two parts, one to contain the zinc, the other sulphuric acid. This cartridge is placed in the hole, bored to receive it, and, being clayed, the miner drives an iron rod into the tube, which breaks the contracted part of it. The sulphuric acid is thus brought into contact with the zinc, and a rapid evolution of hydrogen gas takes place. Engineering informs us that a "pressure is exerted by the gas on the sides of the hole equal to 37,000 atmospheres," which rends the rock.

PAPER is about to revolutionize another branch of industry, which is no less a one than the making of gentlemen's headgear. By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now on the market, are made of wood pulp. They are impervious to water and not wanting in flexibility. It is believed that felt hats will have to take a back seat as soon as these new hats can be placed in the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. They are certain to revolutionize the hatter's trade, as they can be moulded into any shape or style desired, and colored to meet the taste of the public. They can be made to represent a glossy or nappy appearance.

Sunny Rooms Make Sunny Lives.

Let us take the airiest, choicest, and sunniest room in the house for our living-room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and rewarded; and there let us have a bay-window, no matter how plain in structure, through which the good twin-angels—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter. This window shall be the poem of the house. It shall give freedom and scope to sunsets, the tender green and changing tints of spring, the glow of summer, the pomp of autumn, the white of winter, storm and sunshine, glimmer and gloom—all these we can enjoy as we sit in our sheltered room, as the changing years roll on. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor, but in light is good cheer. Even in a gloomy house, where the wall and furniture are dingy brown, you have but to take down the dingy curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower-pots on the brackets, and ivy in the pots, and let the warm air stream in.

The Practical Joke Declined.

Power, the famous Irish duelist, was unmistakably Irish. Once when traveling, a waiter at the inn was sent to him with a plate of potatoes, which he ate with apparent relish. Then ascertaining from the attendant to whom he was indebted for the repast, he caused his servant to bring in two covered dishes, one of which was placed before the gentleman in question and the other on the table at which he sat. The covers were removed and under each a loaded pistol was seen. Power, taking up his weapon, cocked it and invited his volunteer entertainer to do likewise, assuring that gentleman that if he killed him he was perfectly ready to give satisfaction to the friend who sat beside him. Needless to say the practical joker declined the invitation.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Our Fair.

EDITORS HERALD:—We wish to call the attention of your many readers to the South Ottawa & West Allegan Fair to be held at Holland the last week of this present month. There is everything being done that can be by its officers to make this fair a grand success, and we earnestly urge all mechanics, tradesmen, farmers and fruit growers of this and surrounding localities, to come out and bring their manufactured goods, and products of the soil, and let us make this fair what it deserves to be, the pride of this lake shore.

We wish to say that the West Mich. Fruit Growers' Society have taken the entire control of the Pomological department; and we wish to say in behalf of the Society, that we purpose to make the display of fruit on exhibition, second to none made in the state this present fall. There will be five hundred dollars paid out for premiums on fruit. In class 1, division A, for the most judiciously selected, best grown and carefully handled general collection of fruit the first premium will be \$50; second, \$30; third, \$20; and so on all through the different divisions. The premiums offered are very liberal. Surely, brother fruit growers, we ought to turn out and compete for these liberal premiums and also show to Western Michigan, and to the world at large what noble specimens of native fruits may be gathered in along this lake shore. Thereby establishing more firmly the fact that in no place in the northern states of this Union, can a fairer or better quality of native fruits be raised than on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.—W. Phillips in Grand Haven Herald.

"I am engaged here in the manufacture of bluing, Captain Gavett, and wish to go over to Chicago and buy up a car load or two of empty bottles," and the commercial man pulled a black bottle out of his grip.

"But I am to young to drink," the Captain replied.

"Drink? Why this is bluing!"

"Oh! I thought you said brewing."—

Telegram-Herald.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago

Is now open for its Fourteenth Consecutive Annual Exhibition. Like every other good thing in the growing West, it is larger better and more important in its main features than any which have preceded it.

The display of process of manufacture, including two exhibits of silk looms in operation, and many other things of attractive novelty in mechanism, has never been surpassed.

The Art Halls are filled with choice examples fresh from the studios of one hundred and twenty-five prominent American artists. Almost every painting is a gem, and all were selected by the celebrated artist, Mr. Wm. H. Beard, of New York.

The Natural History Department includes the entire collections of the "Chicago Academy of Sciences" and those collections include some of the most remarkable specimens in the world. The specimen of the *elephas primigenius* or "hairy elephant" just added and mounted, was discovered in Spokane Co., Washington Territory, and has no rival in any of the great museums of Europe unless it may be one in St. Petersburg procured many years ago in Siberia.

The department of furniture, household decoration, personal ornaments and textile fabrics are completed and filled with all the novelties known to the several industries they represent.

It has never been the purpose of this organization to simply amuse the public or to enrich its stockholders, but rather to educate and inform those who desire to keep abreast of the progress of the world in all the great lines of human activity.

In 1885 the average daily paid attendance for forty days was 8,463. This year it promises to be even larger and the exhibition will certainly well repay all who visit it. All transportation lines make reduced rates.

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

Brace Up.

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

Piles! Piles! Piles!

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

WILLIAMS MED. CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-12

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANCHER, M. D., 131 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 13, 1886.

G. Van Putten & Sons

Have on hand their Spring Stock of

Dry Goods,

Dress Goods,

Woolens & Cottons,

Table Linens,

and Towels.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Buttons, Embroideries, Laces and White Goods.

New Spring Styles of Hats

A Full Stock of Groceries.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., April 10, 1886.

\$1000 FORFEIT

IF NOT HAVANA FILLER.



A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE

FOR 5 CENTS.

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

Address BANGHART BROS., Sole Agents,

130 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

RETAIL AT

H. WALSH'S.

NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo,

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

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

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Linseed, Lard and Machine OILS.

We will make prices on Oils that will astonish you.

BUY THE

Sherwin-Williams Paints

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

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

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

While we are at present

CROWDING THE PAINT TRADE,

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

DRUGS and MEDICINES

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

KREMERS & BANGS.

(Central Drug Store. Holland, Mich., May 7th, 1886.

THE LIGHT RUNNING



SEWING MACHINE HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co. —ORANGE, MASS.—

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

FOR SALE BY

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Wall Paper,

CARPETS, ETC.

Holland, Michigan. 50-6m

R. N. DeMERELL,

—dealer in—

GRANITE AND MARBLE

MONUMENTS,

Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

All kinds of Building Work made to order.

Cemetery Work.

of all kinds neatly executed.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

R. N. DeMERELL,

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, 1885. 30-12

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Good News to Ladies. Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Mass Rose China Tea Set, or Handmade Decorated Dinner Set, or Gold Band Mass Decorated Coffee Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 21 and 23 New St., New York.

We Have Moved

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

Boots, Shoes,

ETC. ETC.

an especially large and stylish line of

Ladies' & Gents' Shoes.

Call and See Us and Learn Our Prices.

VAN DUREN BROS.,

The Popular Boot and Shoe Dealers.

Holland, Mich., June 9, 1886. 19-17.

Mortgage Sale.

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

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

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

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

P. H. McBRIDE. MICHAEL J. CLAPPER, Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee. 22-131.

Trade With Us!

—AT—

E. HEROLD'S

Honest Goods

—AT—

Honest Prices!

BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 20, 1886.

J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

BEST WAGONS

AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of

Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

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

I have on hand a large assortment of

BUGGIES

Which I will dispose of at the lowest possible figures.

I am making

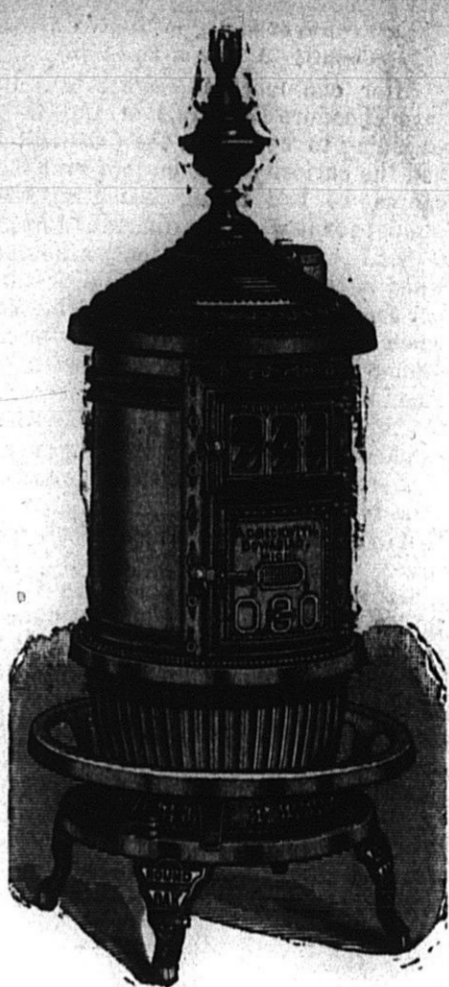
ALL KINDS OF OARS

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

Carriage and Wagon Painting

Call and See Me before Purchasing Elsewhere.

J. FLIEMAN, HOLLAND, Mich. March 18, 1886.



A Large Lot of

-STOVES-

Has just been received at

A. B. Bosman's

Including that popular and fast selling stove the

Round Oak

The Best in the Market.

I have the "Round Oak" in all sizes and am the sole agent for them in this section. If you want a good economical wood, or coal heating stove buy one of the

"ROUND OAK."

A. B. BOSMAN.

