

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1896

Holland City News: 1890-1899

---

9-26-1896

### Holland City News, Volume 25, Number 36: September 26, 1896

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1896](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1896)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 25, Number 36: September 26, 1896" (1896). *Holland City News: 1896*. 39.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1896/39](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1896/39)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1890-1899 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1896 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XXV.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

NO. 36

We realized a splendid trade on those

## 25c Serge

....since our last announcement.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

## PLAIDS

Very Cheap. It will pay you to examine our line of

## UNDERWEAR

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Remember we sell at one Price every day of the week.

## B. Steketee.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING \* \* \*

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

## BOSMAN BROS.

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

## FALL SUITINGS.

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

## G. VAN PUTTEN

Is daily receiving new fall and winter goods. We handle everything in the line of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Our Groceries are always fresh because we buy often. Special attention is called to the following:

**UNDERWEAR** for everybody, at all prices. Ladies, Gents, and Childrens Hosiery; Yarns, German Knitting, Germantown, Spanish, Saxony, Shetland and Ice Wool.

**FASCINATORS**, Black and White @ 25c, 35c and 50c.

**FOR INFANTS**, we have Black Cashmere Ribbed Hose, White Cashmere Ribbed Hose, Silk Tipped Heels and Toes, Knit Jackets 25c, 50c and 75c. Knit Skirts, White and Colored.

**FOR LADIES** we have a fine line of Linen Goods, including Dollies, Splashes, Tray Cloths, Scarfs, Lunch Cloths, Napkins, etc.; Chenille Table Spreads. Dotted Swiss for Curtains with and without Border. Skirts @ 25c and upwards. Dark Percals and Calicoes, latest patterns. Woolen Dress Goods, Plain, Mixed and Plaid. Table Linen and Bed Spreads.

**FOR GENTS:** White Shirts, laundered and unlaundered; Outing Flannel Shirts; Pantaloon Overalls, Jackets and Pants. Come and examine our goods.

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



**W. R. Stevenson,**  
**Optician**

Eyes Tested Free!

Office at Stevenson's Jewelry Store.

### Holland City News.

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

MULDER BROS., Publishers.

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

### CITY AND VICINITY.

A sharp frost visited this section Wednesday morning.

The Ref. church at Graafschap has extended a call to Rev. Jacob Van der Meulen of Luctor, Kansas.

Geo. E. Kollen will speak at the Witteveen school house in this township, this, Friday, evening.

The News office was kindly remembered with a few baskets of choice peaches on Saturday by N. W. Ogden of the Lake Shore.

Bert Slagh and Miss Annie Jonkhof of Grand Rapids will be married at the latter's home next Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

A party of friends surprised Miss Anna De Witt at her home on Thirteenth street Monday evening. A pleasant social evening was spent.

Marshal Dyk, while in Grand Haven last Friday, was summoned by the city marshal for assistance in arresting a man. He promptly responded.

A. J. Ward received a message from Charlotte, N. C., last Saturday, announcing the death of his daughter, Mrs. A. J. Bagley, at the age of thirty years.

Prof. Henry E. Dosker preached for the Fourth Ref. congregation last Sunday. Their new church edifice is progressing nicely and the members will ere long have a home of their own.

Hon. G. J. Diekema addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the opera house last Friday evening. The Hollanders were in their element and the speaker was heartily and frequently applauded. Representative Isaac Marslike presided.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bertsch on the north side of the bay was the scene of a pleasant family reunion last Sunday, it being the anniversary of Mrs. Bertsch's birthday. A sumptuous dinner was served and it was a very enjoyable affair.

An informal meeting of prohibitionists was held in J. H. Thaw's bazaar on Monday evening for the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of organizing a local club. Efforts will be instituted to secure a prominent speaker here during the campaign.

A grand republican rally will be held at the opera house next Monday evening. Hon. James O'Donnell of Jackson will address the people on the issues of the day. Mr. O'Donnell is one of Michigan's prominent orators and our citizens can depend upon hearing the advantages of sound money discussed in an able and eloquent manner.

A singing school was organized in the Market street Chr. Ref. church Monday evening with an enrollment of about fifty members. A temporary board of directors was appointed consisting of Joe Van Vyren, Henry Brink, James Kole, D. Klomprens and Mr. Bras. The meetings will be held every Monday evening and will be chiefly devoted to singing the Dutch psalms.

New York is expected to roll up a majority for McKinley of 250,000.

W. C. Walsh has sold five lots in South Heights addition to John Brinks of this city.

Congressman Smith and Mr. Maynard will speak at Jamestown Center Saturday afternoon.

The steamer Greyhound has returned to Saugatuck and the resort line has been abandoned.

The schooner Addie arrived here, light, Sunday, and is loading with a cargo of fruit en route for Manistique.

The schooner Lena Nelson arrived Tuesday from Manistee with a cargo of lumber for the West Michigan furniture factory.

The Misses De Vries have received a large and fine stock of millinery and ladies should read their announcement in another column.

Supervisor Johannes Dykema has erected a fine flag-pole in his yard, from which a "Bryan and Sewall" banner is floating to the breeze.

William C. Pearl and Miss Alice H. Mast were married Monday evening by Justice Fairbanks. Mr. Pearl has a position at L. A. Stratton's livery.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, one of the greatest orators of our day, will speak at Grand Haven, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, and at Muskegon the day following.

J. P. Gleason has on exhibition in his jewelry store some beautiful specimens of gold, silver, iron, copper and mica quartz from the mines in this state. They were sent to him by his brother from Marquette.

Dr. J. N. Reynolds of Grand Haven has entered upon his duties as member of the board of pension examiners to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. McNett. Since his appointment the doctor is one of our regular visitors.

Paul R. Coster entertained a number of friends at his home last Saturday evening. The party numbering thirteen went to and fro by carryall and were pleased with the teacher's hospitality. They returned home at midnight.

An examination of the prisoners in the penitentiary of Ohio has resulted in the discovery of an interesting fact in criminology. Of the 2,500 prisoners in the institution only three have red hair. No mention is made of white horses.

The fire department was called out Sunday morning, but all efforts to locate it were futile. Some one sent a message to the water works that a telephone pole with the wires attached was causing an obstruction on Eighth street and asked that it be removed. The receiver mistook the contents and an alarm was the result.

A beautiful specimen of a young American Eagle was captured on the lake shore Monday morning. (It measured six feet across the wings from tip to tip. It was probably driven out of its nest by Saturday morning's gale. The bird is on exhibition at the meat market of F. J. Kuite & Co., on River street.

An English paper tells of a real Mrs. Partington. She walked into the office of the judge of probate and asked: "Are you the Judge of Probates?" "I am the Judge of Probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the lady. "You see my husband died detested, and left me several little infidels, and I want to be appointed executioner."

Hendrik Jan Plaggerman, a retired farmer, died Saturday morning at Fillmore, at the age of 74 years. He was one of the early pioneers who emigrated here in 1847, and was for many years a prosperous farmer of Holland township. The funeral took place at Graafschap on Monday afternoon, Rev. J. Van Hoogen officiating. Eight children survive him.

Saturday evening while E. B. Grover, a traveling man was pacing the dock at Central wharf towards the steamer City of Holland, he got too near the edge and precipitated into the waters of Black lake. In an instant all was confusion, but by the timely efforts of some of the crew he was saved from drowning. The unfortunate traveler lost his hat as the result of this reluctant bath.

No doubt our old residents will relish the following biographical reference to one of their number, as we found it in a neighboring exchange: "Before the war this county had a large abolition population and the anti-slavery element was strong. It is said of H. D. Post of Holland, who was a staunch abolitionist, that he refused to use tobacco from the south because slave labor produced it."

Hon. James O'Donnell at Lyceum opera house, Monday evening.

One of the attractions at the Muskegon fair will be a catfish weighing forty pounds.

Rev. C. C. A. L. John will preach for the Fourth Ref. congregation here next Sunday.

The war on Condition Powders has ceased and the article again retails at twenty-five cents.

The steamer I. M. Weston of Saugatuck sought refuge at our harbor from Saturday morning's gale.

G. Van Schelven and A. Visscher will discuss the political question at the Zutphen school house to-morrow evening.

Attorney Geo. E. Kollen and Henry Geerlings will speak on sound money at Ottawa Station next Wednesday evening.

The steamer Soo City carried over two hundred people on the farmers and fruit growers' excursion to Chicago last Friday evening.

The C. & W. M. train from Allegan was delayed a few hours Tuesday afternoon owing to a collision at Allegan between two freight trains.

The millinery opening of Mrs. A. D. Goodrich in the Breyman block on Wednesday was well attended. A fine millinery display was arranged for the occasion.

Geo. Trenck has opened a turning and jobbing job in the basement of the Lakeside furniture factory, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, guaranteeing good work in return. See add.

Another new time card will go into effect on the C. & W. M. Sunday, which will largely change the hours of the arrival and departure of trains at this station, both on the main line and northern division.

Capt. J. A. S. Verdier of Grand Rapids, who served in a Wisconsin regiment during the war, has been commissioned on the staff of the national commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., with the rank of Colonel.

Henry Steketee, aged 24 years, died at the county poor farm Sunday morning. Deceased was subject to fits. The remains were brought here for interment Tuesday morning by J. H. Nibbelink & Son, the undertakers.

Jacob De Pree returned to Pella, Iowa, the first of the week after an extended visit here with his brother Con. While here he received notice that he had been appointed as substitute on the railway mail service of the Iowa division.

It is intimated that at national Popocratic headquarters the hope of electing Bryan has been practically abandoned. Their only hope now in thwarting the success of honest money is in trying to elect free silver members to the next House, and from now on their main efforts will be in that direction. If this is true, there is nothing left for us, but to meet them half way.

The Michigan peach crop this season is by far the largest that has been gathered in the history of the state. Nearly seven hundred carloads have been shipped by the C. & W. M. and G. R. & I. lines. They are now getting ready to handle the apple crop and the C. & W. M. has already contracted for three hundred cars. Grapes are moving on that line at the rate of ten carloads per day.

Miss Clara Seymour, state secretary, led at the gospel meeting in the rooms of the association in the bank block last Sunday afternoon. Miss Seymour was well pleased with the successful work carried on in this city and was greeted by a large attendance. Mrs. G. J. Diekema rendered a solo and Mrs. J. H. Gillespie and Miss Grace Yates rendered a duet. The meetings will hereafter be held on Sunday afternoons.

Monday morning Dep. Sheriff A. C. Keppel went to Grand Rapids to apprehend one Peter Proyen, who was wanted on the charge of complicity in the purloining of letters in July last from the Zealand post office, for which his pal Henry Alderink has already been arrested and is serving a term of two years at Ionia. The letter in question was addressed to John J. Van den Bosch, Zealand, and contained a check for \$10, drawn by Messrs. Kelch & Co., of Chicago, on the First State Bank of this city. The respondent was brought to this city and taken before Justice Van Schelven. He waived examination and was held to the November term of the circuit court for trial. His bail was fixed at \$600 and in default of sureties he was committed to the county jail.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Old Sol crossed the line Monday, without creating an equinoctial storm.

Miss Mattie Dapper will open her dancing school at Lyceum opera house this evening.

Rev. H. Van der Ploeg of New Era occupied Rev. J. Van Houte's pulpit last Sunday afternoon.

The Y. M. C. A. gospel meeting next Sunday afternoon will be led by Mr. Riggs, the machinist.

One hundred sound-money Democrats of Niles have bolted the Bryan ticket. They're bolting everywhere.

R. Ames, in Laketown, has raised a pumpkin this season which measures in circumference 10 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 5 inches.

Ex-Mayor Hummer is reported outside as predicting a majority in Holland of 200 or 300 for the cause of silver. "Steady!"

The Ladies Home Missionary society will meet next Wednesday with Mrs. J. H. Purdy, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

A large crowd attended the dance given by the Daughters of Rebecca at I. O. O. F. hall Tuesday evening. It was a very pleasant affair.

Senator Thurston, accompanied by his wife, passed through this city Tuesday evening en route for Grand Rapids, where he addressed a monstrous gathering at Lockerby Hall the following evening.

M. Tromp, the artist, has just finished two portraits in India ink of Geo. P. Hummer, one of which is on exhibition at J. P. Gleason's jewelry store. It is a fine specimen of workmanship and commends the ability of the artist in that line.

Frederick Vredenberg of Grand Rapids and Miss Jennie Cotts were married at the home of the bride's parents on Eleventh street last night. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. H. Dublink in the presence of relatives. The happy couple took the 9:35 train for Grand Rapids, their future home.

Ex-Alderman Nicholas Schmidt of this city and Miss Dora Ghul of Chicago were married last Friday evening at the latter's home. They arrived here on Wednesday after a wedding trip to the Niagara Falls, and will reside on Ninth street, opposite the Cappon & Bertsch tannery in which Mr. Schmidt is an extensive stockholder.

Charles F. Craig, impersonator and dramatic reader, will appear at the opera house on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, under the auspices of the Holland City Band. Mr. Craig is an artist in his chosen profession, and those who fail to hear him will miss a rare treat. Besides you will hear some of the finest selections ever rendered by the Holland band.

The venerable Rt. Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Gillespie, bishop for the Episcopal church of Western Michigan, widely known and respected for his great learning, and who from his sincere interest in penal matters has long been president of the state board of corrections and charities, will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Stevenson over Sunday, and will officiate at the morning and evening services at Grace church. In the evening he will administer holy confirmation.

After the historian Motley had spent several years collecting materials and sketching the outlines of his history, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," he learned that Prescott was anticipating him with a history of Philip II. This was a sad blow to him. He went to Prescott, who generously encouraged him to keep on with his work. If it had not been for this it is likely that Motley would never have given us his valuable contributions on the history of Holland.

## 'Garry-all'

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

**L. A. Stratton,**

Livery, Sale, Boarding and Feed  
Stables.

Northwest Corner Market and 7th Sts.

Bell Phone 41. Chase Phone 79

### The Ideal Panacea.

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

Rev. John Butkus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now.

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

J. H. Thaw, the River street Bazaar man, is getting in new goods constantly. You will always find them the latest novelties—useful and pretty things for big and little folks—and everything at "hard-times prices." Drop in at any time, whether you want to buy or not. You will always meet a warm welcome.



### On a Silver Platform.

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

**STEVENSON'S Jewelry Store**  
8th St., HOLLAND.

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

### CASTORIA.

The famous  
Signature of  
*Castoria*  
is on every  
bottle.

### School Books.

A complete line of School Books, Tablets, Notes and Composition Books at  
M. KIRKSTVED.  
32—tf



SATURDAY, September 26, 1896.

Holland, Mich.

## "BEWARE OF WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

DANIEL WEBSTER ON DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

If Daniel Webster were alive to-day and should hear the harangues of William J. Bryan and the rest of the free silver coinage advocates—their efforts to make the people of the United States believe that a cheap currency will bring them prosperity, their appeals to the passions of the debtor class, and their attempts to incite the poor against the rich—he could hardly characterize them more aptly or denounce their efforts more vigorously, than he did the originators of a similar effort to debase the currency in his own time. Here is what he said:

"Sir, I pronounce the author of such sentiments 'the natural hatred of the poor to the rich,' to be guilty of attempting a detestable fraud on the community; a double fraud; a fraud which is to cheat men out of their property and out of the earnings of their labor by first cheating them out of their understandings.

"The natural hatred of the poor to the rich!" Sir, it shall only be when I am drawn to the verge of oblivion, when I shall cease to have respect or affection for anything on earth, that I will believe the people of the United States capable of being effectually deluded, cajoled, and driven about in herds by such abominable frauds as this. If they shall sink to that point, if they so far cease to be men as to yield to such pretences and such clamor, they will be slaves already; slaves to their own passions, slaves to the fraud and knavery of pretended friends.

"The natural hatred of the poor against the rich!" "The danger of a moneyed aristocracy!" Sir, I admonish every intelligent laborer in the country to be on his guard against such delusions. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passions against his interests, and to prevail on him in the name of liberty to destroy all the fruits of liberty, in the name of patriotism to injure and afflict his country, in the name of his own independence to destroy that very independence and make him a beggar and a slave.

Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has he hands to labor? Let him rather fold them and sit still than be pushed on by fraud and artifice to support measures which will render his labor useless and hopeless.

"Sir, the very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A depreciated currency, sudden changes of prices, paper money falling between morning and noon, and falling still lower between noon and night—these things constitute the very harvest time of speculators.

Capitalists, too, may outlive such times; they may either prey on the earnings of labor, by their hundred per cent, or they may board.

But the laboring man, what can he board?

Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all.

His property is in his hands.

His reliance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, is his labor.

Whether he work on his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread.

I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the west, I would say to every man in the east who follows his own plough, and to every mechanic, artisan and laborer in every city in the country—I would say to every man, everywhere, who wishes by honest means to gain an honest living, "Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing." Whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency, bring on distress in money matters, and drive the country into the use of depreciated money, steals your interest and your happiness to the heart.

What a nincompoop Daniel Webster must have been, if these modern financiers are correct!

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

## Fruit in the Fruitbelt.

The Fennville Herald gives the following resume of the fruit season, about closed:

"Last year was not considered a very profitable one for fruit growers, but this one will go down in history as one of the poorest in the records of the whole business. Several of the largest growers of peaches in the state have informed the Herald that they will not make a dollar this season even if they clear expenses. The Fennville City Bank, which last season paid out \$105,000 on commission deposits, hardly expects to pay \$60,000 this season, and that sum will not go very far towards settling the labor, basket and carload bills, that have to be paid out of the net returns. Fruit is still a luxury to many people and the financial depression which has been coming upon us for the last few years, has made prices drop to a point dangerously near the cost of production. The claim that there is an 'over-production' of fruit may be true, when judged from the standard of the pocket-books of the people, but there can really never be an over-production until every person in the country has had all the good, wholesome fruit their honest efforts can procure. Poor methods of distributing our fruit is somewhat to blame for our low prices, but the poverty of the people is the chief trouble at present.

"The only favorable thing connected with the peach orchards this summer is the fact that the yellows has done but little damage during the past season. Careful inquiry shows

that only about one fifth as many trees have shown the disease this year as last. The new disease, commonly called 'rosette,' has however done considerable damage in some localities, but it has not become general and by giving prompt attention to all diseased trees it is believed that it can be held in check, the same as the yellows.

"Peach shipments are about over and only the late varieties remain to be harvested. From seven to eight ventilated cars were shipped each evening last week, and the buyers get quite a few more. They pay from eight to ten cents a small basket here and that is as good as what the Chicago market nets. Grapes are doing fairly well, the Niagaras and Delawares bringing good prices for fancy packages. Everyone seems glad that the season, with its many disappointments is nearing its close. It has been a season of hard work and expense, and but very little if any profit."

## Grand Haven.

Grand river is at present lower than it ever has been, despite the late heavy and frequent rains.

The heavy sea the other night carried away part of the pier at Capt. Walker's, and also all the political street banners.

Tribune: Grand Haven ship builders seem to be in demand all over the great lakes. This is explained from the fact that up to a few years ago we had the reputation of being one of the best ship building centers on the lakes. The product of our yards are still noted for their strength, symmetry and general sea-going qualities, and the education the carpenters obtained in our yards will always be valuable to them.

## Spring Lake.

Wm. Alden Smith held forth at a rousing honest money meeting Tuesday evening, at the close of which a McKinley club was organized.

Miss Hattie Zweimer has returned to her school in Sioux City, Iowa.

J. B. Perham's condition is not marked by that improvement his friends would like to see. He has serious stomach trouble and is not gaining in strength very fast.

Miss Margaret Bilz was visiting her old school pupils at New Holland last week.

Mrs. Aloys Bilz has a pet cat, and his feline highness spends many happy hours in her lap. He has also a deadly enemy in a neighbor's cat of the male gender. One day this week he was occupying his accustomed place in Mrs. Bilz's lap, as she sat by the window sewing. Suddenly there darted through the yard and in front of the window the neighbor's cat.

The pet cat raised up with a terrific growl and in his anger bit Mrs. Bilz in the forehead. Nothing was thought of the incident at first until signs of soreness began to manifest themselves. A physician was then sent for and he found a badly swollen face, one eye closed and lumps forming on the neck. The case seems an aggravated one, though it is hoped nothing serious will be the result. The cat never before showed any disposition to harm any of the members of the family.—G. H. News.

## Ottawa County.

A petition is being circulated among the farmers of Peach Plains, near Grand Haven, asking the authorities that a post office be established there.

Geo. A. Farr and Wm. Savidge are booked for Republican addresses at Olive Center, West Olive and Lamont on Sept. 29, Oct. 1, and 2, respectively.

Gardner Avery of Jamestown met with very serious loss last week. His cows broke into his cornfield and nine of them died as a result of eating too much corn.

Georgetown Republicans have raised a McKinley and Hobart liberty pole 150 feet tall.

## Zeeland.

Politics are warming up to the good old standard.

The public schools opened on Monday.

Geo. P. Hummer of Holland and Albert Williams of Ionia proclaimed free silver here Saturday evening.

The farmers claim that the heavy rains of late caused an enormous amount of potatoes to rot in the ground.

Elenbaas & Co. had some of the gearing of their new factory in action for the first time, and it worked to perfection.

## Neighboring Items.

Bangor has a pickle factory with a capacity of 2,000 cucumbers a day, and during the whole summer not a bottle of colic remedy has been sold in the town.

A new industry seems to have developed near Vicksburg, Kalamazoo county. Men have bought the moss on certain marsh lands near the village and are gathering and shipping it. Under the name of spaghnum it is used for packing plants, fruit trees, etc. A number of carloads have already been shipped.

South Haven citizens have an idea that they can prevail upon the old Michigan Central railroad to give them the kind of service they ask for and have held a red hot meeting to protest against the company's action in taking off all but one train from its daily service.

## Allegan County.

Overisel reports several cases of typhoid fever.

Thirty-five men are now employed at the Allegan apple dryer.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian church of Allegan have organized a physical culture club. It is to be known as The Ladies Calisthenic Club.

One of the special features of the Allegan county fair was a joint debate on the political issues of the day. A fine specimen of the results of our return to the saloon system, says the Allegan Gazette, is afforded by the case of a young Watson farmer who one night, very soon after the opening of the saloons, was found in the highway so drunk as to need help in getting home. He was piloted on his

way to a point beyond a place of danger in the road, and was left there under the presumption that he could find the rest of the way alone. Nevertheless, the entire outfit was found in a heap the next morning. One of the horses had its hind foot in the throat-latch of the bridge and the other horse was on top of this one. The wagon and man were found on top of the team. When he became sober, he missed the sum of seven dollars which he supposed he had in his pocket when he left Allegan.

At the county fair held this week the entries were unprecedented in number, especially in the horticultural department. The exhibit of cattle, hogs and sheep was very large.

A lively smash-up occurred on the C. & W. M. railway near the depot Tuesday. Several cars loaded with grain were being switched. There is a slight grade on the side track near the depot and the cars started down this at a lively rate. All efforts to stop them failed and they crashed into another freight train which was standing on the main track at the time. One car was thrown off the track and badly damaged and the engine of one of the trains was damaged slightly.

## Lake Shore.

C. R. Nichols has his new cider mill completed and ready for business. He grinds by steam power.

John Johnson is visiting his brother-in-law, John Cochran.

Mr. Merrill's people will move to Grand Rapids for the winter.

Mrs. Isa Jennings and her mother, Mrs. Anna Gillett, have been sailing with Capt. Jennings for a couple of weeks for pleasure.

Wm. Deplidge has sold his farm to Henry Aussicker.

Henry Aussicker has moved on the Geo. Caswell place.

June Davis has moved on his farm near Port Sheldon.

Mr. Ogden moved back his engine on the saw mill on the 14th, and finished up the Ingersoll job of sawing, near West Olive. They are setting up the mill now on John Names' farm, where they have a large job of sawing again. They must have made good lumber, else they could not have sawed there the second time.

School commenced in District No. 8 here on the 14th, with Miss Stroojans as teacher.

Joe Richter visited his parents in Salem over Sunday.

There is being more wheat sown here this fall than usual, the acreage of rye is smaller than usual, which must be on account of the low price. Farmers say it does not pay to raise more than for feeding purposes.

What's the matter with the Democratic party? Didn't they promise easier times for the working men four years ago, and haven't they fulfilled this promise to the letter? Take it all over the country the working men don't work more than half of the time on an average. If we elect McKinley we shall have to work more, or in other words, will have more work.

## Port Sheldon.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Parks and child of Freeport, Barry Co., paid a visit to C. B. Cook last Wednesday, and returned home on Monday, well pleased with this part of Michigan, they never having been over here or ever seen Lake Michigan.

Dr. Geo. Hibbard and Chas. A. Pateck of Chicago, came round by train to Holland and took a rig from Hadden's livery stable and took Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cook by surprise, arriving on Sunday morning. They intend returning on Thursday.

Messrs. Schunway and George of Grand Rapids, and another gentleman from Lansing, who have been staying at Highland Park this summer and paid our place a visit two or three times during the summer, took a livery rig with tent and camping utensils intending to have a few more days fishing before returning home. They arrived here on Tuesday night. The heavy rain we had that night and Wednesday, put a damper on their sport and they picked up their tent on Wednesday night and got Chris Cook to take them to West Olive. They returned to the Haven on the 8 o'clock train.

Fishing since the cool weather has come has improved. Dr. Hibbard, who has been at Mr. Cook's, caught a nice string of bass on Monday morning. Pickerel are also biting good. The Dr. had quite an adventure hunting frogs along Owens creek when Mr. Cook's young bull took him for a free silver man, but I am happy to say he and his friend are for McKinley and Hobart. The bull did not like the looks of them, seeing they were strangers, but he had to take a look at them. The Dr. flung his gun across the creek and jumped, but could not measure the distance and fell in the creek. The way the Chicago boys made tracks out of that field was a caution.

Mr. J. Anys is all ready and expects to raise his new barn Thursday, the weather permitting.

The people of District No. 7 are anxious to hear from some of our McKinley speakers and do not want to be ignored as they were two years ago. Silver men are a scarce article round these parts. The present price of farm produce makes them think they have had enough of free trade, and they would like to know how our candidate for Representative stands on the good road question.

## Saugatuck.

The "corner" on gold didn't prevent an Uncle Tom's Cabin troupe from taking \$300 out of this town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Konig celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding on Friday evening of last week.

For the second time this season the peach growers of this section have been obliged by the big slump in the market to discharge their picking gangs and let their fruit go on the ground. Last Saturday in Milwaukee bushel baskets of fine peaches sold for ten cents, and for a large portion of the fruit sent to that place there was absolutely no sale whatever. The Chicago market was in about the same shape.

## A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



## AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

**AYER'S**  
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER

News \$1.00 per year.

## School Books.

A complete line of School Books, Tablets, Note and composition Books at M. KIEKINTVELD.

## School Books.

A complete line of School Books, Tablets, Note and Composition Books at M. KIEKINTVELD.

No need to fear the approach of croup if you have Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never was a case that it wouldn't cure if used at the outset.

The secret of happiness. Keep your liver right." Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's remedy for complaints of the liver or bowels.

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

LAST CHANCE!  
SUNDAY EXCURSION  
SEPTEMBER 27.

No more this year after above date. You ought to go somewhere to wind up the season and Grand Rapids is the best place to spend a day. Get ready for the C. & W. M. train, which will leave Holland at 10:45 a. m., arrive at Grand Rapids about noon. Return train will leave at 5:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Round trip rate 50c. Bicycles free. Geo. DeHaven, G. P. A.

"I have nothing in the store that sells so well or gives such general satisfaction as Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberries. I always recommend it in cases of summer complaint or bowel trouble of any kind." C. A. West, Rainsborough, Ohio.

## A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morison of Washington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Snehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a Bottle at

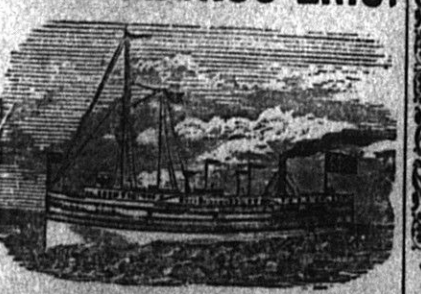
H. Walsh, Holland,  
A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

## Grand Haven &amp; Milwaukee Line.



## GROSBY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Stmr. Nyack and Wisconsin.

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

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

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

**900 DROPS**  
**CASTORIA**  
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of  
**INFANTS CHILDREN**  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**  
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.  
Fac-Simile Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
**NEW YORK.**  
At 6 months old  
**35 Doses—35 CENTS**  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE  
THAT THE  
FAC-SIMILE  
SIGNATURE  
—OF—

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

**CASTORIA**

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

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

## An Honest Man's Story.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Jan. 23, '96.

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

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

All those creeping, crawling, stinging sensations that combine to make up the tortures of any itching disease of the skin are instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Take no substitute. Doan's never fails.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

**GOLD MEDAL!**  
For finest work in Water Color Portraits  
In 1894, was won by  
**MRS. HETTIE HARROUN.**  
Mr. Harroun will be in the city in November. Anyone wishing one of Mrs. Harroun's lovely portraits, so true to likeness and expression, will please drop a card in to the postoffice and Mr. Harroun will call and see you with samples.  
86 Monroe Street,  
Grand Rapids.

## If You Need

The services of a first-class

DENTIST—

Call on—  
**Dr. A. Lambert,**

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

## Attend the Grand Rapids

## Business College

Snorthand, Typewriting and Practical Training School,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

Address: A. S. PARISH,  
72 Pearl Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## White Seal Saloon

JOHN SEREAR, Prop.  
C. BLOM, Sr., Clerk.

Fine Wines,  
Liquors,  
Cigars.

Finley Toledo and Holland Beer always on tap.  
No. 17 River St., HOLLAND.

## Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind, bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching on the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for \$1.00 per box. Williams Mfg. Co., Proprs., Cleveland, O. Sold on a guarantee by J. O. Doesburg, Holland.

## EAT HEARTY!

At the new

Central  
Restaurant.

Good and Substantial meals always. Also lunches at reasonable prices.

Van derlaar Bldg., Eighth Street.

## NOVELTY BARREL

## Spray Pumps.



**T. Van Landegend.**

Holland, Mich.



# It's not.. Necessary

To have the same kind of meat for dinner every other day.

Meats.



Meats.

Drop in and See Us.

We'll give you no end of suggestions, and the prices won't stand in the way either. Best goods, best prices and best service is our motto.

ECONOMY

Jacob Kuite, Jr.

MARKET.

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS**

The only safe, sure & reliable Female PILLS ever offered to Ladies especially recommended to married Ladies.

Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00.

DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

## Glosing Out Sale FOR CASH.

Entire stock of+

## Clothing

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

Jonkman & Dykema.

GO TO

**S. Reidsma, Eighth St.**

Brick Store west of Opera House.

**FOR CHEAP BEDROOM SUITS.**

Handsome patterns, new styles \$10.00 and up. Very heavy carved. 2x30 plate, solid oak for only \$15.00.

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

Bicycles sold cheaper than any other place.

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

**RESTORED MANHOOD** DR. MOTT'S NERVE PILLS

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

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

**Bert Slagh,**

Paper Hanging, Calcining, House Painting, Inside Finishing.

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

Cor. College Avenue and Thirteenth St.

**MICHIGAN COUNTY VALUATION. FULL OF INTEREST.**

Total Reduction from \$1,130,000,000 to \$1,105,100,000.

Lansing, Sept. 21.—The state board of equalization has completed the work of equalizing the valuation of the several counties of the state and submitted a report upon which the state taxes will be apportioned for the next five years. The total deduction is \$50,300,000, and the total addition \$23,400,000, leaving a net decrease of \$26,900,000, and making the total equalized valuation of the state \$1,105,000,000 against \$1,130,000,000 fixed five years ago. The figures on some of the more important counties are as follows:

Wayne, increased from \$190,000,000 to \$250,000,000; Kent, increased from \$50,000,000 to \$52,500,000; Houghton, increased from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000; Oakland, increased from \$29,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Other increases: Antrim, \$250,000; Grand Traverse, \$1,000,000; Huron, \$750,000; Midland, \$250,000; Sanilac, \$500,000; St. Clair, \$1,000,000; Wexford, \$500,000.

The counties which were decreased \$5,000,000 were Marquette and Menominee. Other reductions were: St. Joseph, \$2,500,000; Isosco, \$3,000,000; Alpena, Muskegon and Iron, each \$2,000,000; Bay, \$2,500,000; Ontonagon, \$1,250,000; Berry, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Crawford, Eaton, Genesee, Gogebic, Hillsdale, Keweenaw, Livingston, Roscommon and Saginaw, each \$1,000,000; Kalamazoo, \$500,000; Alcona, \$350,000; Lake, Clare and Presque Isle, each \$750,000; Alger, Allegan, Baraga, Cass, Charlevoix, Gladwin, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Macomb, Missaukee, Monroe, Delta, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Schoolcraft and Van Buren, each \$500,000; Chippewa and Montmorency, each \$400,000; Cheboygan, \$300,000; Benzie, Isabella and Shiawassee, each \$250,000.

The valuation of the remaining counties is unchanged. The reductions have been made largely on the counties where the pine has been stripped and mills reduced. A very large reduction has been made in Ontonagon county on account of the recent destructive fire.

### HER HUSBAND'S MURDER.

Woman of Grand Haven Confesses the Brutal Plot.

Grand Haven, Sept. 17.—At the examination here of Dr. Whetmore, charged with complicity in the murder of Enos Lawrence in Holland on the night of April 4 last, Mrs. Alice Lawrence, widow of the murdered man, testified that she planned the murder with Dr. Whetmore weeks in advance, that Ray Coates struck the blow, and Dr. Whetmore was present at the time and tied the strap around the jaw of Lawrence and helped Coates throw the body in the river.

Grand Haven, Mich., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Alice Lawrence, who was convicted in the Ottawa circuit court a few weeks ago of murder in the second degree for complicity in the murder of her husband, Enos Lawrence, was Saturday morning sentenced to Jackson prison for 20 years. Since her conviction she has made a confession which implicated Dr. Whetmore, of Holland. She will testify against the doctor when he is tried.

### FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, seek to Enjoin the Government.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—D. M. Ferry & Company, the seed dealers of Detroit, have applied to the district courts for an injunction to restrain the secretary of agriculture and his assistants and any other person connected with the free distribution of seeds by the government from executing the law of congress directing free seed distribution. The bill claims that the business of Ferry & Company will be damaged \$20,000 by the execution of the act of congress and the sale of 5,000,000 packages of seed taken from the firm.

### Death of Francis Jordan.

St. Joseph, Sept. 23.—Francis Jordan, for 24 years president of the Union Banking company and prominent in financial circles, died Tuesday, aged 83 years. He was born on the island of Heligoland. In New York he learned the shipbuilders' trade and in 1844 went to Chicago, where he built several boats, among them the wrecking steamer Favorite. He also built the first dry dock in Chicago and was in 1863 government inspector. He came here in 1871 and started the Union Banking company. He had amassed a large fortune. He leaves a wife and three children.

### Lansing Council Defiant.

Lansing, Sept. 23.—The street railway situation here is still of very grave concern to the business interests. No cars have been running for one week and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the city council to make the slightest concession to the company. By a vote of 7 to 4 the council has refused even to treat with the company in any way, although a petition signed by nearly 300 business men asking for a settlement of the difficulties was before the aldermen.

### Michigan Crops.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The government's latest report says of the condition of crops in Michigan that frequent showers have delayed all farm work and spoiled many beans, which are pulled but not secured. Corn is nearly all in shock and considerable buckwheat in southern portions has been cut. Early sown wheat is up and looking finely. Pasturage is excellent.

### For Congress.

Battle Creek, Sept. 23.—The silver democrats, populists, prohibitionists and free silver republicans of the Third congressional district met here Tuesday in union convention and nominated Albert M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, by a unanimous vote. George S. Woolsey, of Marshall, was nominated for senator from the Ninth district.

### Sues Big Four for Damages.

Niles, Sept. 22.—Francis M. Foster, Jr., has brought suit against the Big Four Railroad company for \$10,000 for killing his son, Francis M. Foster, Jr., at Warsaw, Ind., six weeks ago. Foster met his death while making coupling, and it is claimed the engineer was the cause of the fatal accident.

### Drowned Himself.

Traverse City, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Eva Wilhelm, aged 67 years, drowned herself in Silver lake. She was expecting to go to Chicago to undergo an operation for removal of cancer, from which she had long suffered.

### Bits of Information from Many Points in the State.

Grapes are selling at \$7 a ton at St. Joseph, the same as coal.

A post office has been established at Hawks, Presque Isle county.

Prof. E. F. Lohr has accepted the Latin chair in the Kalamazoo Baptist college.

Aaron Waterbury, a pioneer merchant of Kalamazoo, died recently, aged 66 years.

Ex-Gov. Luce addressed the Ingham county Soldiers' and Sailors' association at Mason Wednesday.

Quincy is to have an electric light system in connection with the water-works.

Owing to the frequent rains of this month it is expected that the Michigan bean crop will be badly discolored.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Engineering society will be held at Lansing on the third Tuesday in January.

Apples are being shipped from Howard City in bulk like potatoes, producers receiving but ten cents a bushel for choice selected stock.

One hundred and twenty-two veterans of the Twenty-third Michigan infantry attended the reunion of their regiment at Otisville.

Mrs. James Foster, who died at Battle Creek recently, had resided there a quarter of a century and was widely known and esteemed for her charities and kind deeds. She was 83 years old.

The Ann Arbor Democrat has compiled a list of the value of the new buildings and public and private improvements made in that city during the past year, which totals \$212,500. The new dwellings are worth \$101,100.

J. L. Harlow, a roofer, was struck by an east-bound passenger train near the Peninsular paper mill at Ypsilanti and instantly killed. Harlow had been suffering severe pains in his head, and it is thought he was wandering about unconscious of his surroundings.

R. Irving Latimer, the Jackson matricide, serving a life sentence at the prison, is in excellent health and is now in every respect a model convict. He is employed in the shirt factory and the once popular Jackson druggist has become an adept at making eyelets in shirt bosoms.

### DROWNED HIMSELF.

J. G. Bragg Breaks Jail and Commits Suicide.

Petoskey, Sept. 21.—J. G. Bragg, a wealthy Petoskey business man, who has been in jail at Harbor Springs for six weeks charged with assault, escaped Saturday night and drowned himself in Little Traverse bay. He ran out while the guards were setting up a stove in the main corridor, leaving the door ajar, and by means of a sheet tied himself to the side of a pleasure yacht at anchor, and thus drowned himself head downward in three feet of water. Bragg, who was 40 years old, came here seven years ago with his young wife and had made money in his steam laundry business. This summer his mind was unsettled by work. His remains will be taken to Lebanon, Ind.

### PASTORS GO HUNGRY.

Effect of Hard Times on the Methodist Ministers of Michigan.

Lansing, Sept. 19.—One of the preceding elders reported to the Michigan Methodist conference Thursday that some of his ministers had reported that during the last year they often have left their tables with their hunger unsatisfied in order that their children might have enough to eat. The reports generally show that the ministers have been great sufferers because of the financial depression, scores of salaries being in arrears. All other collections averaged well with those of previous years.

### Train Derailed by Wreckers.

Grayling, Mich., Sept. 22.—South-bound passenger train No. 202 on the Michigan Central railroad was derailed three miles south of here early Monday morning by train wreckers. The engine, mail and baggage and smoking car left the track, but no one was injured. The wreckers had chopped off the ties and pried in the rails. It is believed they intended to wreck the north-bound train. Three men were arrested on suspicion.

### Dying from Effect of Cigarettes.

Niles, Sept. 21.—Charles Carroll, a 17-year-old son of Henry Carroll, living near Breedsville, is slowly dying from cigarette smoking. For nearly two years he has smoked from three to five packages a day, and now, on his death bed, craves for them. The poison of the cigarettes has caused his skin to take on a greenish hue. He suffers intense agony and acts like one afflicted with hydrophobia.

### Undertaker Holds the Body.

Port Huron, Sept. 22.—John Parkins, a laborer of London, Ont., died Sunday afternoon under suspicious circumstances at the home of Mrs. Churchill on Merchant street. A post mortem revealed nothing, and the body was turned over to Undertaker Kelly for burial. Kelly refuses to allow anyone to touch the body until he has received pay for his work.

### Burned to Death Using Kerosene.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Mary Gibson, living at 211 Wabash avenue, attempted to hurry a fire in the kitchen stove Monday morning by pouring in kerosene oil. The oil in the can exploded, enveloping the woman in flames. She was fatally burned. Her husband, who came to her assistance, was seriously burned.

### Death of James M. Ashley.

Toledo, O., Sept. 17.—James M. Ashley, of this city, well known for his energy and enterprise in building the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad, died at Alma, Mich., Wednesday morning, aged 73 years.

### Opened the Campaign.

St. Joseph, Sept. 22.—Senator Burrows delivered the opening speech of the republican campaign in this city Tuesday night.

## "PLUGINE" \$1.00

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

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

FOR SALE BY KANTERS BROS.

A. C. Rinck & Co.,

... Dealers in ...

## FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

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

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

RINCK & CO., HOLLAND.

THE PLOWS

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

Are The Best On Earth.

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

For Right Prices

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

**Evart Takken,**

N. RIVER ST.

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

Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Estimates given.

**SEEDS!**

I have constantly on hand at my store and elevator on 8th Street a full stock of Medium Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsylke Clover, Alfalfa Clover, White Clover, Timothy Seed, at Wholesale and Retail.

Also Flour Feed and Grain of all kinds.

Choice Timothy Hay Mixed Hay. Prairie hay.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

**W. H. Beach**

ESTABLISHED 1865.

**CHASE'S BARLEY MALT WHISKY.**

Absolutely Pure

RECOMMENDED AND ENDORSED BY THE LEADING PHYSICIANS & CHEMISTS AS THE FINEST STIMULANT AND TONIC FOR MEDICINAL & FAMILY USE.

FOR MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA AND WEAK LUNGS IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR SALE BY Blom & Nichols, Holland Mich.

For - - LAMPs and Wedding Goods

—CALL ON—

**Paul A. Steketee.**

**REVIVO**

RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

**FRENCH REMEDY.**

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



## Holland City News.

SATURDAY, September 26.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

### Republican Nominations.

For President  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
of Ohio.  
For Vice President  
GARRET A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.

### State Ticket.

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

### Congressional Ticket.

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

### Legislative Ticket.

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

### County Ticket.

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

Hon. James O'Donnell of  
Jackson will speak in Holland  
on Monday, Sept. 28, 1896.

### POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

Occasionally an over-anxious Repub-  
lican and an over-zealous Popocrat is  
heard to express a doubt as to the re-  
sult in Michigan, because here and  
there a scattering Republican is found  
who claims to believe in free silver.  
At Republican state headquarters,  
however, this delusion is no longer, if  
it ever has been, entertained. The  
number of sound-money Democratic  
voters in this state is placed all the  
way from thirty to fifty thousand. In  
the Northern Peninsula the mine  
workers are aroused to the exigency of  
the situation and they will come to  
the straits with a McKinley majority  
of 15,000. The latest contribution  
from that locality is the following  
from Hon. Peter White, one of the de-  
legates-at-large from this state to the  
Democratic National Convention at  
Chicago:

Marquette, Mich., September 15.  
I learn that during my absence a  
Detroit paper has named me as sup-  
porting Bryan and the Chicago con-  
spiracy. Always a Democrat, I shall  
as usual fulfill my duty to my country  
as I see it, by voting this time for Re-  
publican electors and for the only  
Democratic state ticket, which is  
headed by Sprague. No compromise  
with repudiation, dishonor and threats  
against law and order.

PETER WHITE.

While we are about it let us add  
another solemn protest from a veteran  
soldier and a veteran Democrat, Gen.  
Daniel E. Sickles, of New York:  
"To those who, like myself, have  
adhered to the democratic party, let  
me say that the platform and candi-  
date presented by the Chicago con-  
vention are not democratic. They  
are disowned and denounced by mil-  
lions of the best democrats in the  
land. No man of recognized authori-  
ty in finance indorses the financial  
policies of the Chicago platform. Read  
the platform adopted by democratic  
national conventions in former years  
and you will see that the last Chicago  
convention rejected all the best tra-  
ditions of our history and adopted  
much of the revolutionary creeds of  
the populists and free silverites and  
socialists, dictated by Altgeld, Till-  
man & Co. They have no claim to  
your support. Let us defeat them."

Luckily, in this district we all know  
where we are. . . . William Alden Smith,  
whatever his eccentricities in dealing  
with logic and arguments, is not fool-  
ing any one on the policy which he  
will favor when he shall return to Con-  
gress, if he "gets there" again. The  
fight is a square one. Wherefore it  
behoves every Democrat and every  
silver man to pitch in and put in his  
besticks in the next six weeks for the  
candidate of his party for Congress.

The above is from the G. R. Demo-  
crat of the 19th Inst. Its editor has  
evidently forgiven and forgotten what-  
ever evil it may have said of our ex-  
mayor in the past, and gives him as  
heartily a support as under the circum-  
stances may with reason be expected.  
The Democrat does not plead for the  
election of Wm. Alden Smith, he be-  
lieves a citizen of Grand Rapids, but sup-  
ports Mr. Hummer, because he is the

candidate upon the Tripartite ticket  
which it advocates, and no Republi-  
can so far as we have heard complains  
of the course of the G. R. Democrat in  
this respect. Will some of our local  
Popocrats who threaten to boycott the  
News because it supports the Republi-  
can nominee for congress and advo-  
cates his election, please profit by the  
above, not because the News suggests  
it, but merely for their own ease and  
comfort. As we have stated before  
this is not a local, but a national elec-  
tion, with national issues.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Mc-  
Kinley and Hobart Honest Money  
Club was held in the rooms in the  
Grondwet building on Wednesday  
evening, president G. J. Van Duren  
presiding. The usual routine business  
was disposed of and the finance com-  
mittee directed to ascertain the cost  
of a banner to be stretched across the  
street, with power to act. A resolu-  
tion was offered and carried that the  
club hold weekly sessions for the re-  
mainder of the campaign. The cam-  
paign choir rendered a few selections,  
which were well received. Prof. P. A.  
Latta thereupon addressed the mem-  
bers on the issues of the day, showing  
the fallacies of the free silver forces  
and demonstrating in plain terms that  
ruin and desolation must come to a  
nation having two or more standards  
of value. He further related that  
principle and not theory was essential  
to the prosperity of a nation and if we  
were to be guided by theories as we  
were four years ago, the results of a  
free-silver reign would be more disas-  
trous than they are at the present  
time. Mr. Latta's talk created hearty  
and frequent applause. Judge Good-  
rich of Grand Haven will address the  
meeting next Wednesday evening and  
a pleasant and profitable hour is as-  
sured. The club's membership is near-  
ing the 700 mark.

The Indianapolis ticket—Palmer  
and Buckner—is gathering an impetus  
which its most sanguine promoters  
did not dare dream of. In some of  
the border states it is thought they'll  
poll a much larger vote than either  
Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Wat-  
son. The object of the honest-money  
democrats in placing this ticket in  
the field is in the first place to prevent  
the election of Bryan, because of the  
unpatriotic principles embodied in this  
"new gospel" of the Chicago conven-  
tion and the ruin it would bring to  
the land should he be elected and be  
backed up by a Congress composed of  
statesmen of like calibre. Their next  
aim is to split the old democratic par-  
ty into two, and cause a political rena-  
issance which will eliminate from  
their organization for the future all  
these reactionary and dangerous ten-  
dencies which the Altgeld-Tillman  
combination have fastened upon it.  
It is only by beating Bryan, and by  
beating him badly, that they can pur-  
ify the democracy and bring it back to  
its old moorings. When this is ac-  
complished the demand for the FREE  
and UNLIMITED COINAGE of ALL the  
silver in the world by the United States  
ALONE, will no longer be heard, and  
many a Democratic politician who is  
now enlisted in behalf of the white  
metal, will deny ever having been  
guilty of entertaining the idea.

Says Speaker Reed, in referring to  
the magnificent result in the State of  
Maine last week: "It was a victory  
which belongs to good men in both  
parties, and cannot fail to do good to  
the whole country." This victory,  
following so close upon the heels of  
the one in Vermont, is the more sig-  
nificant because it would be difficult  
to find anywhere in the country a  
more distinctively American popula-  
tion than in the pine tree state. The  
percentage of foreign-born inhabitants  
in that state is very small, comprising  
only 70,000 out of a total of 661,000, or  
12 per cent, as against Illinois 22  
per cent, Iowa 17 per cent, Wisconsin 32  
per cent and Minnesota 35 per cent.  
And what do the people of Maine do  
for a livelihood? The census of 1890  
reports 212,000 persons engaged in  
gainful occupations. Of these more  
than 80,000 are returned as farmers or  
farm laborers. Many others are di-  
rectly or indirectly connected with  
farms, and a careful analysis of the  
census figures shows that fully one  
half of the voters of Maine are near to  
the soil. If free silver is to make  
headway in any part of the country  
one would think it would be among  
such a population as this. The fact is  
however, they are too intelligent.

The true spirit which forced Bry-  
an's nomination is becoming mani-  
fest in his speeches now being deliv-  
ered throughout the country. His  
conspicuous failure at Madison Square  
Garden, New York, to advance the  
cause of silver by close argument has  
induced him to abandon the weapons  
of the logician and statesman and to  
employ the arts of the orator. From  
the rear end of cars he has been fling-  
ing out social and political firebrands  
among the people. He appeals to the  
baser instincts of the ignorant, or to  
the misery of the distressed. He  
strives, like some of his followers  
are imitating, to array class against  
class, to incite employe against em-  
ployer, to stir up debtor against credi-  
tor, to make this a contest of the

people against the rich. Think of a  
statement like the following, made in  
a public speech at Louisville, Ky., by  
a man who aspires to be placed at the  
head of the American nation:  
"I am sure if the Creator had the  
same opinion of the majority of the  
people that the average advocate of  
the gold standard has, he would not  
have wasted so much time giving  
brains to all the people."

No wonder that the Detroit Free  
Press in utter disgust with this pro-  
duct of political chicanery and steal-  
thy manipulation issues forth the fol-  
lowing lamentations:  
"Never before was a Democratic  
nominee rebuked by an attorney gen-  
eral of his own political faith for pro-  
claiming a doctrine more dangerous  
than the doctrine of secession."

"Never before were a Democratic  
president and cabinet impelled to re-  
pudiate the candidate and pronounce  
against the platform presented by a  
convention assembled in the name of  
Democracy."

"Never before were strong leaders  
of the Democratic party forced to as-  
sist in chastening their own political  
organization, to lift up their voices  
against it or keep silence in sorrow and  
humiliation."

"Never before did a million Demo-  
cratic voters, and two hundred influ-  
ential Democratic papers derive satis-  
faction from the report of a great Re-  
publican plurality in Maine."

The danger of the Chicago platform,  
says ex-Gov. Flower of New York,  
who was a delegate to the convention  
and knows whereof he is talking, does  
not alone nor chiefly lie in its declara-  
tion for a financial policy which would  
be ruinous, but in the revolutionary  
influence which controlled the con-  
vention and animated it. Men may  
justly differ as to the best scheme of  
national finance and may debate their  
differences without recrimination or  
without questioning the honesty of  
motives. But when men, led on by  
ambitious politicians, their minds  
fired, not by the example of American  
patriots, but by that of radicals of the  
French revolution, overturn party  
precedents and pack a convention to  
secure an effective majority, then by  
the aid of that majority raise aloft the  
incendiary banner of the people  
against the rich, attack the integrity  
of the supreme court, threaten the  
subversion of national institutions and  
the indirect perversion of constitu-  
tional guarantees, incite disrespect to  
law and authority, suggest and in sub-  
stance recommend the repudiation of  
national and private debts and reject  
by intended implication the funda-  
mental principle of democracy—then  
it is time for democrats to forsake  
that motley and un-American gath-  
ering, to reject that undemocratic and  
un-American enunciation of doctrines  
and to join, in such manner as may  
seem best, with all patriots who cher-  
ish their country's honor and wish to  
protect the welfare of its people. I  
mistake the moral sense of the Ameri-  
can people if the action of the popu-  
lists at Chicago, re-enforced and em-  
phasized by the action of the Populist  
convention held in St. Louis, has not  
rekindled the spirit of American pa-  
triotism and awakened the American  
conscience to the natural danger  
which lurks in the forces and influ-  
ences behind Bryan and Sewall or Bryan  
and Watson. The real issue in this  
campaign is an issue of patriotism.

In many a presidential election has  
the fight waged fiercely between the  
advocates of different political doc-  
trines, but in this election the issues  
around which the battle is waging in-  
volve the integrity of our institutions  
and the sacredness of our political  
honor, and when designing men have  
stirred that deep well of sentiment,  
ordinary party differences disappear,  
the moral issue predominates and all  
good citizens stand shoulder to shoul-  
der against those who would destroy  
the American name and undermine  
the walls of her political structure.

The theory of the Democratic party  
as it is known in the political history  
of the country is not that the govern-  
ment should support the people, but  
that the people should support the  
government. The theory of the Popu-  
list party, so far as it has had any, is  
just the opposite, its constant aim be-  
ing to establish a parental, govern-  
mental socialism. No wonder the  
honest-minded Democrat kicks when  
he is asked to swallow the silver-  
coated pill prepared for him in the  
laboratory of the Chicago convention.

Our esteemed fellow-townsmen John  
C. Post has been unanimously nomi-  
nated by the fusion convention held  
at Grand Haven on Monday as the  
Democratic-Populist Free Silver can-  
didate for state senator. Verily, hon-  
ors of all sorts, congressional and sen-  
atorial, are more than being showered  
upon Holland this year. Well, as they  
used to report from the front in '64,  
"and the colored troops fought nobly,"  
Since the News in the estimation of  
some of its late friends has been re-  
duced to a "family paper," we refrain  
from adding anything derogatory to  
the candidacy of our esteemed neigh-  
bor and assistant contemporary, or of  
any of his associates on the combina-  
tion ticket, only that by reason of the  
mongrel principles they represent  
they must be defeated in a body.

Let every voter attend the meeting  
at Lyceum opera house Monday night.

### Wages in the Argentine Re- public.

The Argentine Republic is one of  
those South American countries that  
enjoys the blessings of a silver stand-  
ard—the people's money, as the modern  
free silverite delights to term it—and  
to the level of which the Bryan  
party and the silver mine owners are  
asking the American voters to reduce  
their own country. Of course, there  
is nothing selfish in this demand; it  
is the adulterated love and compas-  
sion for the farmer and the laboring  
man that prompts these financiers of  
1896 to enter upon this self-imposed  
mission.

A correspondent of the New York  
Evening Post, one who has been much  
in the Argentine Republic, has sup-  
plied some facts about wages in that  
country. In 1885 the Republic passed  
a law called the "curzo furzo," or  
legal tender law, suspending gold pay-  
ment for three years. The time of  
this law's operation has been ex-  
tended repeatedly. Before the pas-  
sage of the law a skilled workman in  
Argentina got \$40 a month. The  
same workman now gets \$30 in depre-  
ciated paper, each dollar of which has  
only about one-third the purchasing  
power which a dollar had before gold  
payments were suspended. Thus the  
laborer whose wages, if they were to  
buy as much in 1896 as they bought  
before 1885, ought to be \$120, is get-  
ting only \$60, which will purchase only  
what \$30 would purchase before sus-  
pension. The departure from the  
gold standard, though it has raised  
the workman's money from \$40 to \$60,  
has lowered his real wages, which are  
measured by their purchasing power,  
one-half.

Thousands of laborers used to come to  
Argentina from Italy and Spain, leav-  
ing their families behind, and make  
enough money to return with a limited  
competency to their native lands at  
the end of a few years. "To-day this  
is impossible; because, when the la-  
borer converts his paper money into  
gold, his fortune decreases 66 2/3  
per cent, and laborers are no longer re-  
turning home with their little sum  
of gold as formerly." In 1885 a pound  
sterling cost \$5.04 in the gold of Ar-  
gentina. A pound sterling is now  
equivalent to about \$17 of Argentina  
paper. "What has killed business in  
the Argentina," says the Post's corres-  
pondent, "and prevented many mer-  
chants, with ample capital, from mak-  
ing any profit during the past few  
years, has been the violent fluctuations  
in the value of the paper dollar. It  
seems to me that not a single mer-  
chant or laboring man in the United  
States would ever think of changing  
to a debased currency if he could be  
shown the suffering that has come up-  
on his fellow men through the unsat-  
isfactory condition of the currency in  
the great Southern Republic."

And yet this is what the Chicago  
platform proposes to do for American  
merchants, farmers, and laboring men;  
this is what every Bryan speaker is ad-  
vocating in the school-houses through-  
out the country, and this is what every  
candidate on the Popocratic ticket  
stands pledged to bring about, if  
elected.

For the HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

### Applied Reciprocity.

Gold is the universally accepted rep-  
resentative of value throughout the  
civilized world, and it would be wiser  
for our politicians to accept the fact,  
than to waste time and energy ques-  
tioning, or finding fault with it.

The European powers all recognise  
this fact, and their energies are di-  
rected to the accumulation of gold, as  
concentrated power, in war, and in  
peace. British gold was more potent  
in the defeat and destruction of the  
first Napoleon, than British guns.  
When the Germans had France by the  
throat in their last war, they sought  
to put the price of peace so high as to  
ruin the French nation beyond the  
possibility of recovery. But the golden  
hoards of the French people saved  
the nation. The enormous sum ex-  
torted from France, is now supposed  
to be hidden in the fortress of Span-  
dau, to be used when needed in the  
defence of Germany. Outsiders have  
no means of knowing the amount of  
hoarded gold in the Russian military  
chest. Great Britain, still more far  
reaching in the struggle for the ac-  
quisition of this element of power,  
seeks by all means to control the sources  
of the production of gold.

Under the financial management of  
free trade doctrinaires, the United  
States at this time presents the pitif-  
ful spectacle of the most powerful  
nation on earth, in natural resources,  
and opportunity, not only taking no  
measures to prevent the outflow of  
gold from the country, but borrowing  
it, in time of peace, to pay the excess  
of expenses over our income, from the  
money changers of Europe!

And a large party, how strong we  
shall not know till after November,  
advocate a financial policy, which will  
practically substitute silver for gold,  
in our monetary system.

It is high time that the people of  
our nation consider the necessity of  
taking measures for protecting Ameri-  
can interests. The feeble promise of  
the Republican platform, to ask the  
European nations to join us in a bi-

metallic convention, to agree to dilute  
the gold of our circulating medium  
with silver, was only intended as a sop  
to free silver.

What we need is wise measures to  
protect and defend ourselves in the  
great struggle to get gold. The emi-  
nently practical measure of relief sug-  
gested by President Cleveland, also  
advocated by Senator Thurston, that  
we should require payment of all du-  
ties on imports in gold coin, would, if  
adopted, enable the United States to  
wait the pleasure of outsiders, in con-  
sidering international bimetalism. Such  
a measure, with the proper execu-  
tion of existing laws, providing for  
payment of our obligations in coin,  
either gold or silver, at the option of  
the government, instead of at the  
choice of its creditors, would make us  
independent of all combinations of  
money changers.

Such a policy would have the merit  
of applying the principle of recipro-  
city, in our dealings with our gold  
standard neighbors; requiring them to  
reciprocate by paying us the same  
kind of money they demand from us.

Henry D. Post.

### TARIFF RATES.

The Duties on Farm Products Under the  
Wilson Bill.

It may be interesting to Michigan  
farmers to know just what changes the  
Wilson act makes in the tariff on farm  
products. Under the McKinley act the  
tariff on these articles was specific and  
the exact amount could always be  
known in advance. Under the Wilson  
bill the duties are in many cases ad  
valorem. Reducing the latter to spe-  
cific taxes, upon prices as they were on  
the first of January, we find the fol-  
lowing differences in rates on the arti-  
cles named:

Article.	McKinley	Wilson
Cattle, per head	\$10.00	\$2.00
Sheep, " "	1.50	1.00
Hay, per ton	4.00	2.00
Broom Corn, per ton	8.00	free
Horses, per doz.	30.00	13.00
Eggs, per doz.	.05	.03
Potatoes, per bu.	.25	.15
Barley, " "	.30	.12
Cabbage, per head	.03	free
Corn, per bu.	.08	.04
Cheese, " "	.06	.04
Corn, per bu.	.15	.10
Wheat, per bu.	.25	.11
Cats, per bu.	.15	.07
Bacon and ham, per lb.	.05	.02
Poultry, per lb.	.05	.03
Honey, per gal.	.20	.10
Onions, per bu.	.40	.20
Apples, per bu.	.25	.15
Hops, per lb.	.15	.04

Not only is the tariff on live sheep  
reduced, but putting wool on the free  
list has further diminished the value  
of every sheep in the state. The re-  
duction of duties upon vegetables and  
dairy products has been especially dis-  
astrous to the farmers and truck gar-  
deners along the borders.

The Republican platform in addition  
to its general pledge of protection to  
American industries has the following:  
"To all our products—to those of the  
mine and the field, as well as to those  
of the shop and factory—to hemp, to  
wool, the product of the great industry  
of sheep husbandry, as well as to the  
finished woolsens of the mill—we promise  
the most ample protection."

Do the farmers of Michigan want  
this pledge carried out or do they want  
four years more of the Wilson tariff?

### How Conditions Have Changed.

There is such a thing as laying too  
much stress upon a fact that existed at  
one time, without reference to the con-  
ditions under which it existed. And  
that is just what the free silver men  
are doing. From 1856 to 1860, for in-  
stance, the silver dollar was admitted  
to free coinage, at the ratio of 16 to 1,  
without causing any derangement of  
our finances, but it does not by any  
means follow that the same thing could  
be done now. From 1856 to 1860 the  
average annual product of gold in the  
world was 6,486,362 ounces and of silver  
29,095,428 ounces, or 4.48 ounces of sil-  
ver to one of gold. In 1892 the gold  
product of the world was 7,102,180  
ounces and the silver product was  
153,151,702 ounces, or 21.47 times as  
many ounces of silver as of gold. And  
the disparity is nearly as great now as  
it was then. Besides that in the  
former period all European countries  
were coining silver as standard money.  
Now they are not.

Arguing from the first and previous  
periods to the present, without taking  
into account these changed conditions  
is the shallowest of foolish reasoning.

### Results Clearly Stated.

A prominent writer on financial top-  
ics sums up as follows a statement of  
the inevitable results of the free coin-  
age of silver at the present ratio:

"The quickest and surest way to di-  
minish the volume of currency in the  
United States, is to adopt the free coin-  
age of silver, for it will drive out gold,  
rob silver dollars of their 74 per cent  
credit value, destroy a part of the con-  
fidence, in our paper money, and  
frighten foreign investors away. It  
will cause financial ruin that will make  
the present hard times seem as child's  
play; it will make money harder to  
buy or to borrow than it is now; it will  
give us fluctuating prices in the mar-  
kets based on gold as a standard unit,  
with confidence, which is now the  
equilibrium gone; wages will not in-  
crease as promised, for upon such an  
uncertain financial basis, money will  
not be lured forth from its hiding  
places and be poured into the channels  
of trade."

"I have nothing in the store that  
sells so well or gives such general sat-  
isfaction as Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild  
Strawberry. I always recommend it  
in cases of summer complaint or bowel  
trouble of any kind." C. A. West,  
Rainsborough, Ohio.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vege-  
table Sicilian Hair Renewer is a re-  
newer of the hair, including its growth,  
health, youthful color and beauty. It  
will please you.

### Notice of Special Assessment.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Holland, Mich.,  
Sept. 16, 1896.

To Ungo Batema, J. W. Bosman,  
Chicago and West Mich. Ry Co.,  
A. P. Scott, T. Keppel, Jacob Lie-  
vense, M. Vork, E. Holkeboer, H.  
Bos, B. De Vries, T. Wendelaar,  
Mrs. C. C. Gilmore, A. Hententhal,  
James Evans, L. Van Huis, B. Hui-  
zenza, John Garvelink, A. Roos, C.  
Roos, H. Stegeda, F. Kamferbeek,  
L. De Kraker, I. De Kraker, City of  
Holland, Miss Jennie McConnell, B.  
Dykema, John Kelle, Hendrikus Kok,  
P. Van Langeveld, R. Daalman,  
Mrs. J. Smits-Louis Vele, Herman  
Beekman, C. Steketee, David Hol-  
keboer, Martin Bontekoe, Beltje O.  
Holkeboer, Martinus Penne, Wm.  
Penne, Wm. Wanrooy, L. Perebol-  
te, J. Mollengraaf, S. Den Uyl, Hen-  
ry De Jongh, C. Traas, Jacob Van  
Putten, Isaac Cappon, Heesje Brum-  
mel, Jac. Van der Weege, John P.  
Welbenga, Thos. E. Souter, Geo. E.  
Kollen, Albert De Vries, Walter C.  
Walsh, John Brinks, E. Van der  
Veen, Martin Loolengood, Mrs. L.  
Reidsma, A. Klaverling, H. Wyk-  
graaf, Joh. Mulder, Jan Karsen,  
Douwe Van Dyk, J. C. Brown, Bert  
Van den Brink, Tiemen Slagh, C.  
Dykema, M. Van der Heide, A. Ver  
Lee, Jacobus Dyk, D. B. K. Van  
Raalte, Fred Dyk, D. Arendse, P.  
H. Wilms, J. Poppema, R. Kamps,  
Mrs. Anna Kleinheksel, Mrs. Mary  
Kollen, Hope College, H. Van Spy-  
ker, Harry Van Spyker, Harm Van  
Spyker, E. Grooters, Ben Lemmen,  
A. H. Brink, Pope-Garrod and Post,  
Ralph Leerman, Albert Leerman,  
E. M. Reize, M. M. Jansen, L. Mul-  
der, Lyste Y. De Vries, A. J. Mey-  
er, and to all other persons inter-  
ested.

TAKE NOTICE: That the roll of the  
special assessment heretofore made  
by the board of assessors for the pur-  
pose of defraying that part of the cost  
which the council decided should be  
paid and borne by special assessment  
for the grading, graveling and other-  
wise improving of Fifteenth street is  
now on file in the office of the City  
Clerk for public inspection.

Notice is also hereby given, that the  
council and board of assessors of the  
city of Holland will meet at the coun-  
cil room in said city on Tuesday, Sept.  
23, A. D. 1896, at 7:30 p. m., to review  
said assessment, at which time and  
place opportunity will be given all  
persons interested, to be heard.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

We aim to dispense the finest Soda  
in the city. Bangs sells Drugs. Next  
door to Bosman Bros. 26-1f

### THE MARKETS.

Wheat	per bushel	61
Barley	per bushel	54
Eye	per bushel	55
Buckwheat	per bushel	55
Barley	per cwt.	50
Corn	per bushel	25-26
Oats	per bushel	20-21
Clover seed	per bushel	16-18
Potatoes	per bushel	30
Flour	per barrel	4 00
Ground, bolted, per cwt.		1 20
Ground, unbolted, per cwt.		70
Ground feed	per cwt.	60
Midlings	per cwt.	60
Straw	per cwt.	12
Hay	per ton	10 00 to 15 00
Honey	per gallon	15 00
Butter	per lb.	12
Eggs	per dozen	12
Corn	per bushel	4
Wood, hard, dry	per cord	1 75
Chickens, dressed, 12 lbs or 13		1 00
Beans	per bushel	90
Ground Oil Cake	per ton	90 per ton
Dressed Beef	per lb.	4 00
Veal	per lb.	5 00
Mutton	per lb.	6 00
Lard	per lb.	6 00
Hams	per lb.	7 00
Shoulders	per lb.	6 1/2
Tallow	per lb.	2 1/2

Ladies are welcome  
at any time to in-  
spect our stock of

## Millinery!

The finest and lat-  
est trimmed and  
untrimmed goods  
made up in styles to  
please the purchaser

### A larger Stock Than Ever Before.

We have no special day for open-  
ing and you can come when it is  
most convenient for you. Mrs. P.  
Bradford, our trimmer, is again with  
us this season, and her work in the  
past commends itself. We can please  
you both in quality and price.

## Miss De Vries & Co.

EIGHTH STREET.

86-2w

## Rare Business Opportunities

Wishing to enter other busi-  
ness, I will dispose of my  
well established Bakery, Con-  
fectionary, Ice Cream and  
Soda Water business.

The business is the best of  
its kind in the city.



## BRYAN'S INDIA FAKE.

His Repeated Assertions Concerning India Wheat Proven False.

HON. JAMES BRYCE SPEAKS.

Denials by Members of the English Parliament and a Prominent London Merchant.

In the speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan to the farmers of New York assembled at Chautauqua, the India wheat fake was revamped by the silver candidate for president. The assertion made by Mr. Bryan, in his Omaha debate last May that the English speculators could drive great bargains in buying silver and trading it for India wheat to the detriment of the American farmer was reiterated and embellished by his fervid imagination so as to create the impression that the decline of silver has made India the most formidable competitor of the American wheat and cotton growers. As usual, Mr. Bryan talked at random without taking the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts.

The Bee now has the facts and the figures that effectually explode Mr. Bryan's India fake. Over two months ago the editor of the Bee directed a personal inquiry on this subject to Hon. James Bryce, who is now and has for many years been a member of Parliament and was a member of the British board of trade. Responding to this letter, under date of August 1, Mr. Bryce says:

"You are quite right in thinking that British merchants gain nothing at all from the closing of the Indian mints. The sharp competition, especially of the Hindoo native merchants, cuts down their profits and they lose heavily on the exchange between India and England in turning into English gold the silver prices they receive for the goods they export to India. The export of food stuffs from India has not, I gather, increased during the last few years and the closing of the mints has not increased it. Manchester and our manufacturers generally complain that business with India is unprofitable. Our cotton industry is at present greatly depressed. So Britain at least gains nothing. You will, therefore, be safe in denying that there has been, or is, any bonus or benefit to British merchants or manufacturers."

This letter has been supplemented by Prof. Bryce with an article prepared by his brother, J. Annan Bryce, a very prominent London merchant, who was for many years a resident of India. Mr. J. Annan Bryce says:

"For Mr. Rosewater's guidance I have made up the annexed statement, which shows in parallel columns the exports of wheat from the United States, Argentina, Russia and India up to 1873 before the fall in silver and rupee exchange became pronounced. You will observe that while the exports from the United States, Russia and Argentina are on the whole increasing, those from India are falling off, and that in the year 1895 the exports from India were the same as in the year 1877. Of course it does not do to reason on individual years, as there may be special circumstances, such as famines, to account for very short years. For instance, 1878 and 1879 were the years of the great famine in India and 1882 was the year of the famine in Russia."

Dividing the last twenty years into periods of five years each, you will see that during the last three five-year periods the exports from India have been falling off, while those from the United States, Argentina and Russia have been increasing, although all the while rupee exchange has been steadily falling with silver. The figures prove conclusively as regards Indian wheat, which has always been the great bogey with the American silver man, that the India export has had nothing to do with the fall of silver or rupee exchange. The silver man would be more sensible if he were to take alarm at the growing exports from Argentina and from Russia. But he could make nothing of the silver argument here, for neither Russian nor Argentine exchange depends on silver. Both countries, during the whole of the period embraced in my statement, had for the basis of their currency and of course foreign exchange an inconvertible paper currency and not either silver or gold.

"Altogether the facts illustrate the soundness of Mr. Rosewater's conclusion that the fall in prices of commodities is due to more economical production and transport. In India, in Russia and in Argentina wheat exports became possible not because the exchange value of rupees, the rouble or the dollar fell, but because railways were built into districts previously inaccessible. In India the providing of railway facilities stimulated the extension of irrigation. In the Punjab, for instance, many millions of acres were brought into cultivation and irrigation as soon as the opening of the railway to Karachi made the export possible. But in India there no longer remains any large new field to be opened up, and in most of the wheat-producing districts which depend on irrigation I believe as much water is now taken out of the rivers as they can give. America therefore need not fear India much in the future, even if silver and rupee were likely to go lower, which they are not."

The statistical exhibit accompanying this statement is exhaustive and convincing in support of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Bryce. In 1873 the export of wheat from the United States to England was 45,791,000 bushels; from Russia, 47,040,000 bushels; Argentina made no exports and India exported a fraction over 1,250,000 bushels. In 1877 wheat exports from the United States had reached 107,424,000 bushels; from Russia, 57,120,000 bushels; from India 15,633,333 bushels; Argentina still had no wheat to export. In 1893 wheat exports from the United States had reached 223,813,333 bushels; from Russia, 109,375,000 bushels; from India, 27,096,666 bushels, and from Argentina, 42,000,000 bushels. In 1894 Argentina exported 65,000,000 bushels of wheat to England, while India did not increase its export over the preceding year. In 1895 the wheat export from the United States was 170,333,333 bushels; from Russia, 154,333,333 bushels; from Argentina, 42,000,000 bushels; from India, 15,120,000 bushels.

The average price of wheat in Bombay from 1890 to 1875 was \$1.20 per

## PUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGS.



I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. [Laughter.] An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was riding along I noticed these hogs rooting in a field, and they were tearing up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property. And that carried me back to the time when as a boy I lived upon a farm, and I remembered that when we had hogs we used to put rings in the noses of the hogs, and then the thought came to me, "Why did we do it?" Not to keep the hogs from getting fat. We were more interested in their getting fat than they were. [Laughter.] The sooner they got fat the sooner we killed them; the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were the rings put in the noses of those hogs? So that, while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more property than they were worth. [Laughter and great applause.] And as I thought of that this thought came to me, that one of the duties of the government, one of the important duties of government, is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs. [Applause.]

[From W. J. Bryan's Labor Day Speech.]

## MAJ. MCKINLEY'S HOME

A Household Truly Homelike and Entirely Free from All Ostentations.

### NOTES OF A VISIT TO CANTON.

The House Where the McKinleys Have Made Their Home for Twenty-five Years.

Sojourning a few days recently near Canton gave opportunity for a charming visit to that new center of attraction.

Canton is alive with enthusiasm, the courthouse, business places and private houses are decorated with flags, portraits of Maj. McKinley, national colors and various national and patriotic devices.

It is easy to recognize the McKinley residence by the lawn, which is worn brown and bare by the delegations that continue to come from all parts to pay their respects to the future occupant of the white house.

Never before have women taken such an active interest in the presidential campaign, and never before since the nomination of President Lincoln have women's hearts been so stirred over the condition of the country, and while many are interested because of the main issues of the campaign, all are interested in the Republican nominee for president, because of his standing as a man and a citizen, and his social and family life.

The residence of Gov. and Mrs. McKinley is homelike, and free from ostentation. A porch extends along the entire front of the house, some fine old trees cast a grateful shade upon the lawn, and beds of flowers attract the sight. We step into the softly carpeted hall, furnished with easy chairs and colors restful to the eye; a moment more, and we are received by Mr. McKinley.

The reception room, on the right of the hall as one enters, is used as an office, and here at all times of the day Mr. McKinley receives news and telegrams that are communicated directly to his residence, of such matters as pertain to and are of interest to the campaign.

While he talks his secretary occasionally hands him a telegram which he reads without interruption to the conversation. Mr. McKinley will remain in Canton most of the time until after the election in November. It has been his intention to take a short trip to some point on the sea coast, but he has decided to remain in Canton. "I have no wish," he said, "to shut myself away from the people."

Speaking of the activity of the women in the campaign, he said: "I am glad the ladies have such confidence in me." I was glad to respond: "We do have great confidence in you, Mr. McKinley, more than it has ever before been our opportunity to express."

"Would you like to meet Mrs. McKinley? Mother is one of our family, but at present she is away on a visit; and although she has reached the age of 81, she is in excellent health."

Any antipathy pleasure we may have had in meeting Mrs. McKinley is more than realized. Seated in the handsome parlor, where all lights and colors harmonize—prevailing harmony impresses the first and last in the McKinley home—with some dainty crochets in blue zephyr in her lap talking with a lady visitor who will be the first lady in the land, now that she is approaching her zenith, that she is one of the loveliest women we have ever met, but such is the oft-repeated verdict of the many.

At first glance we recognize Mrs. McKinley, from her pictures recently taken, the shining hair parted in the center of the forehead, rippling softly over the

beautiful brow, a sweet, almost girlish face—not a line or wrinkle marring its smoothness—the incarnation of womanly sweetness.

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

We are looking at and discussing pictures of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, when one of the family, taking up one of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

## FARMERS AND TARIFF

Home Demand Supplies the Chief Market for Agricultural Products.

### WHERE THEIR INTEREST LIES.

Effect of Curtailing the Purchasing Power of the Men Employed in Factories.

We export about one-third of the wheat grown in the United States either in the form of flour or of wheat. We export only about 5 per cent. of our corn crop. The exportation of other grain is as a rule trifling in quantity, although the very low price of oats for the past two years, owing to heavy production and a falling off in the home demand for consumption by street railway horses and driving horses, has led to a considerable foreign movement in this grain. Of our meats we probably export about 10 per cent., although exact statistics are not available on this point.

These figures are sufficient to make it plain to the intelligent farmer that the home market is his great market, and that any causes which reduce the home demand for provisions directly injure the farming interest.

Besides the staple articles of grain and meat, there are a multitude of farm products for which there is no market at all except the home market. This includes the whole range of perishable fruits and vegetables, and also includes a very great extent the dairy products.

Other important items are poultry and eggs. All thrifty farmers know the value of home markets for such articles as these, and know, too, that much of the profit of farming comes from the minor productions of the farm.

If we are to have increased home consumption of farm products we must have labor generally employed, and at fair wages, in the towns and cities. To keep labor well employed it is absolutely essential under the present conditions that we should have protective duties upon a large range of foreign-made articles. This is no longer a matter of theory, about which intelligent men dispute. It was held for a time by the advocates of free trade that the superior intelligence of the average American workman and the superior quality of the machinery he used would be a sufficient protection to insure our own markets for our own manufactured products. This is a delusion which no intelligent man now advocates. The extension of commerce by steamship lines all over the world, the laying of submarine telegraph cables, the world-wide habit of travel, the cheapness and convenience of transportation, and the general spread of intelligence by newspapers has put the entire civilized and semi-civilized globe in close business relations. Our ingenious labor-saving machines are being introduced into China and Japan, and no important improvement is made in inventions in this country that is not immediately known in all parts of Europe. The skill and producing capacity of the mechanics and operatives of other countries are and have been increased by the sharpness of competition and by the introduction of new methods and machinery. Labor all over the world is tending to a common level.

Now the thoughtful farmer will readily see that if we were to keep up the ability of our own shop and factory population to consume his product in exceptional quantities we must maintain an exceptional rate of wages.

If through such free-trade legislation as Mr. Bryan and his followers advocate we are to lower our American wage-earning population to the standards of living prevailing in the manufacturing countries which compete with us, then there would be a great surplus of farm products in this country for which there would be no home market. We must put up a tariff wall to keep out a flood of such articles as manufactures in our own country, or we will soon be deluged with cheap wares and fabrics from Japan and China as

well as from the low-paid labor countries of Europe.

The farming industry is unquestionably in a depressed condition today, and the cause is not far to seek. Look at the hundreds of silent factories with their smokeless chimneys, all over the country, from Nebraska to Maine, and form, if you can, an estimate of the immense multitude of people formerly employed in these establishments, who are now eking out a poor living as best they can in other vocations, many of them, no doubt, in farming and gardening, where they have become competitors with the men who formerly supplied them with food. If the free-trade movement led by Mr. Bryan goes on to its natural conclusion, whole lines of industry which have survived the Wilson bill will be ruined and hundreds of thousands of employees will be thrown out of work.

The conclusion ought to be plain to every thoughtful man engaged in agricultural pursuits. We cannot afford to reduce our wage rates to those of foreign countries. We must make for ourselves all articles needed for our ordinary, every-day uses, importing only such luxuries as foreign countries have special facilities for producing. Tariff for revenue only means the ruin of the farmer, and tariff for protection means a well-employed town and city population, and good home markets for everything the farmer has to sell.

### CAMPAIGN NOTES.

"I would willingly defend free trade with my life," said Mr. Bryan in his first speech in Congress, and as he is now defending free silver with his tongue only it is easy to see to which policy he is most devoted.

Democratic orators and organs may evade the tariff, but the workmen of the country cannot, for to them it presents the unavoidable issue of work and prosperity or idleness and poverty.

While the Popocrat demagogues are shouting "Down with the rich," the Republican party advances with the cry "Up with the poor," and proposes the enactment of measures that will provide work for the workers and prosperity for all.

Sam Jones is nothing if not expressive. He declares that he would rather climb a ladder with an armful of celestian to undertake to fuse with the middle-of-the-road-Populists.

The workman does not want a cheaper dollar. He wants steady employment paid for in dollars as good as gold.

The simplest way to elect McKinley is to vote for him, Mr. Bourke Cockran observes to his fellow Democrats, and that remark contains all the wisdom of all the ages.

The one question Bryan never answers is the simple one, "How about free trade?"

The Bryan party is made up of all kinds of factions, led by all sorts of cranks, and if it should get into office it couldn't work together.

In denouncing wealth the Democratic organs are consistent with their party, for it has done everything it could to make the people poor and keep them so.

The Republican pledge to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement offers the only solution of the money problem which good business men can accept, and for that reason even the Democrats among them are working with the Republican party this year and will vote for McKinley.

Any Popocrat who believes that Bryan can carry Kentucky when Palmer is a native and Buckner a native and a resident of the Blue Grass state, doesn't know the Kentucky nature.

It is easy to see from Thomas B. Reed's speeches down in Maine that he is perfectly serene and happy. But then he usually feels that way. He was born so.

Mr. Bryan errs in saying that it is idle curiosity that draws people to his meetings. It is both interesting and profitable to study a man who, in this civilized country in this age of the world, apparently thinks that wealth can be created by legislation.

"What gain would we make for the circulating medium," asked the late James G. Blaine eighteen years ago, "in opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out?" The question is still unanswered and still timely.



## FROM BRYAN'S HOME.

Political Notes and Observations  
from the Popocrat Candidate's Own City.

### HIS PLATFORM ANALYZED.

A Constant Appeal to Class Prejudice in the Interest of Silver Mine Owners.

Business men are studying the money question. Mr. Bryan has seen fit to tell his audiences over and over again that the business men of the country are against free silver partly because they don't know anything about the question and partly because they are dishonest. In this Mr. Bryan misleads his followers and misrepresents the business men. It may be true that what is called free silver agitation started first among the farmers rather than among the business men, but later the business men have read the free-silver literature, have read both sides of the question, until at the present time the business men of the nation are thoroughly informed from a business standpoint and from a nonpartisan standpoint on the money question. It is probably true that the politicians that oppose silver are moved by prejudice and self-interest to a certain degree just as the politicians who favor free silver are moved by self-interest to a certain degree; but the business men, the men who are managing the business concerns of the country, the bankers, and the financiers have made it the money question, to become thoroughly informed, and they have passed upon the question from a business and not from a political standpoint. Mr. Bryan, recognizing the moral force of the business judgment of the country and knowing that this business judgment condemns free coinage as a dangerous thing, seeks to discredit the business mind of the country by denouncing it as ignorant and dishonest on the money question. Mr. Bryan professes to desire a restoration of the industries of this country. At the same time he denounces the business men of the country and proposes a plan which he knows they are afraid of.

The threat of free trade in the campaign of '92 and in the election of '92, frightened the business mind of the country, first into distrust and doubt and then into a panic, the effect of which is still on. The question above all others at this time is how to remove this business depression from the business mind. Mr. Bryan says that free coinage will revive the industries, but at the same time he admits that the business mind is against it and is afraid of it. The effect of this threat of free coinage is to make every capitalist hide his money, to make every banker afraid of investments, to make every dollar creep into the darkest corner of the safety vault, and by this process of money hiding and money hoarding which is now going on all over the United States, the circulating money of the country is disappearing from active use faster than all the government mints could coin new money if they were now under a free coinage law.

Laboring men are crowding around Mr. Bryan to hear his speeches and many of them appear to be pleased with what he says. He talks kindly to the laboring man and his words are as sweet as honey. But the thinking laboring man knows that so long as industry, that is, the mind force which is managing industry, is afraid of free coinage, that all plans for the enlargement of industry or the employment of labor are suspended, pending the discussion of the money question, and that these plans will be taken up and carried into execution only when the business mind of the country is assured by the election of McKinley that there is to be a sound business policy in the government of this nation.

George Groot, chairman of the National Silver party, speaking at Lincoln, Neb., on September 8, from the steps of the state capitol building, with Mr. Bryan sitting near him, denounced the bankers as the enemies of society, and declared that the financiers of Wall street should be hung to the telegraph poles. On the evening of September 7, in front of the Hotel Lincoln, in Lincoln, Neb., Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota denounced the bankers and the financiers of the country as the enemies of the people, enemies of prosperity, and declared that their influence upon this country ought to be set aside. Now, what do the followers of Mr. Bryan expect to happen to the laboring men and to the farmers of this country, when they, by reason of their superior number, have voted out the banker and the business man and have voted in this new system of finance? What force will take the place of this business mind force when it has been displaced? When the country has struck down its present bankers, its present financiers, its present business men, its present managers of industries and commerce, when the common people by a majority vote have paralyzed this business power, what other force will take its place and form plans for the employment of labor, for the carrying on of commerce and for the management of all industrial forces which give vitality to the material body of the nation?

On the afternoon of September 8 in front of the state capitol building at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan, after denouncing the business element of the country because it is against him in this contest, congratulated himself that the laboring men of the country believed in him and that enough of the farmers believed in him that these two elements united in this election would enable him to sweep the country in November. This he characterizes as a victory of the people, because it will bring them better times. It may be very pleasing to Mr. Bryan when he looks out into the faces of laboring men and farmers who applaud such speeches as this, but what reason have these laboring men and farmers to expect better times through the election of Mr. Bryan, when he himself admits that the business men of this nation regard his election as a menace to business and prosperity? Can you revive business by doing that which paralyzes the hope and courage of business men? When the industries of the nation revive, there must be some mind force in the country to bring it about. There must also be capitalists who believe in the future and who are ready to invest money. There must be banks and these banks must not only have funds, but they must be willing to invest these funds, and they must believe and have confidence before they can consent. Mr. Bryan admits that they are not consenting now; will they consent after election?

When Ignatius Donnelly was denouncing the bankers and the financiers as the enemies of the country, in his speech in front of the Hotel Lincoln, someone asked, "What about Mr. Sewall?" Donnelly replied, "I know nothing of Mr. Sewall and I don't want anything to do with him. If I had my way I would come off that ticket in twenty-four hours." Mr. Donnelly then went into a bitter tirade against all bankers and business men in general, and the laboring men who heard him applauded his utterances. Now it must have occurred to the more thoughtful of these laboring men that every day's work and every dollar paid to labor must first be thought out and planned by some business mind. Before labor can begin in any industry there must be some thought force and some business judgment which passes upon the plans of that industry and believes that it will succeed. There must be financiers, bankers and capitalists to consent and their consent must be based upon the faith that the industry will succeed. If Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were capitalists and business men, then they themselves might promise employment to labor. Or, if the plans proposed by Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Bryan were receiving the endorsement of the business judgment of others who have capital, then it might seem reasonable that free coinage might revive industry and bring better times.

Mr. Bryan and his corps of free silver orators constantly denounce idle capital. Mr. Bryan knows that idle capital is always the result of lack of confidence. He also knows that idle capital makes idle men. If one set of men have the capital and another set of men who are workers stand ready to be employed by this capital, then there must be a condition of harmony between the people who own the capital and the men who stand ready to go to work or there will be no work. If a plan is proposed which makes capital afraid, and if the workers stand ready by their votes and their energies to carry out this plan, then it is but natural that the men who control the capital, being afraid of his new plan, will hoard their capital and keep it idle rather than risk it under conditions which they believe will be disastrous. Does it then avail anything to the laboring man that this capital is denounced as the enemy of the country? Edison was once a laboring man, but is now a capitalist. When he was a laboring man his opinions and his plans were in a certain degree dependent upon the plans and the opinions of some one else. When Edison was a laborer, employed in constructing machines, whether he was employed or not depended upon his employer. If the employer found by experience that the work in which he was engaged was unprofitable to him, then Mr. Edison lost his job. Now, Mr. Edison, having evolved by his own exertions out of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition where he has become a great mind force which controls industry, is vastly more important to labor than he was before. Then he could consent to the employment of only one man, himself. Now he can consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than upon the wish of the laboring man.

Edison lost his job. Now, Mr. Edison, having evolved by his own exertions out of a condition where he was a worker with his hands only, into a condition where he has become a great mind force which controls industry, is vastly more important to labor than he was before. Then he could consent to the employment of only one man, himself. Now he can consent to the employment of thousands of men, and whether they are employed or not depends more upon his judgment than upon the wish of the laboring man. The industries of the world, no matter who is employed in them, have always been and always will be under the control and direction of mind. Majorities have nothing to do with it except as the majorities are in harmony with this mind force and have the approval of its judgment.

Whether 500 or 5000 men are employed at the Burlington machine shops at Lincoln, Nebraska, during the next four years, depends not upon the political judgment of the men who are employed in these machine shops, but upon the business judgment of those who must furnish money to pay for this labor. And this business judgment, looking always to the financial policy of the government for signs of business safety or of business danger, is inspired with confidence or is inspired with fear as it interprets the business prosperity of the future by the political conditions of the future. If this business mind sees in the election of Bryan and cheap money signs of future stagnation and depression, then it is but natural that it should keep the number of men employed to the very least possible limit. People who ride in the Burlington trains along by the town of Havelock near Lincoln where these machine shops are located, can see the signs of business depression and can interpret the doubt that is in the mind of the directors of the road, when they see the side tracks lined with broken engines which the small force of men employed are not able to repair. If the laboring people of the East were at work today there would be a market in these great centers of industry for the East for Nebraska's food products, and then these great railroad systems would require every engine and every car which they own to be in repair and all the wheels would be kept rolling night and day carrying the great crops of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa to the food-consuming East. This condition would employ labor and give value to farm products. The whole theory of Western success depends upon the activity of Eastern industry and the activity of Eastern industry depends upon the faith and confidence of the Eastern business mind.

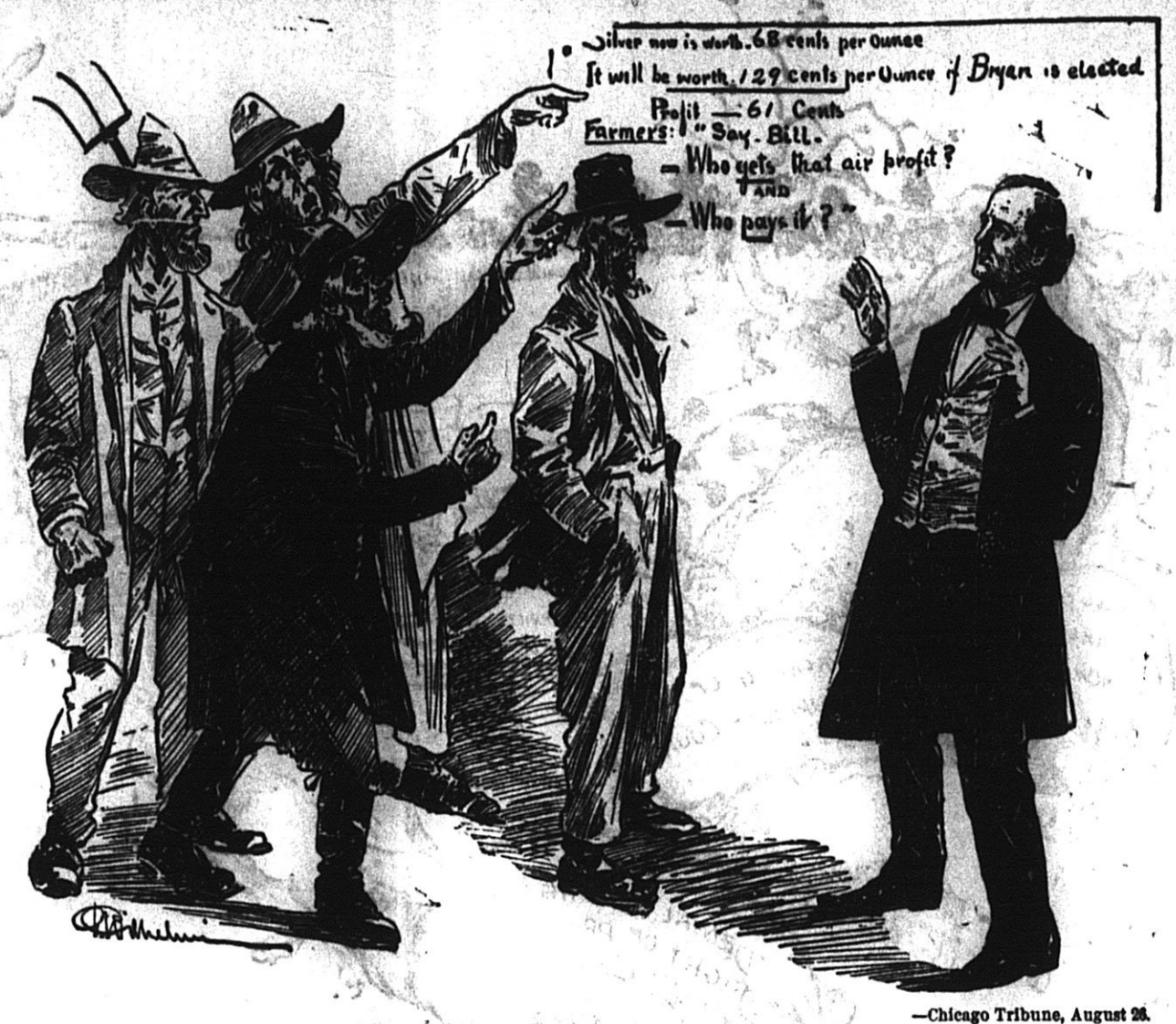
A hired man cannot be employed upon a farm without the consent of the owner of the farm. A carpenter cannot get employment without the consent of the builder who is engaged in building houses, and the builder cannot get the house to build without the consent of the men who have the money to build houses. In all lines of industry the man who works with his hands is dependent upon the man who works with his mind and in all countries the mind workers are the controllers of industry. When the mind workers and those who have the making of the plans for industry have confidence that industry will be profitable then there is employment.

William Jennings Bryan and his platform is a menace to industry and Mr. Bryan knows it. The conviction is fastened deep upon him and the leaders of his cause, that the thing which they are trying to accomplish is against the business judgment of the American people. They are condemned by the mind workers of the nation, and because they realize this, they constantly appeal to class prejudice, hoping that there are laborers and farmers who hate the business men and the employers of labor, that when all these haters are organized into one great army there will be enough force to carry this election for Mr. Bryan and for the mine owners of Colorado, in whose interest his candidacy exists.

**Silver Dollars Are Legal Tender.**  
Many of the "plain people" of the United States have wondered what it meant, when it is said that Congress in 1873 struck down one-half the money in the country. The figure is forcible but somewhat obscure. The Denver News comes to the rescue. It says: "By the legislation of 1873 the mints were not only closed to silver but the silver money of the country was demonetized. It was deprived of its legal tender quality. Thus the silver money of the country was struck down."

The News is in error. Section 67 of the act of 1873 contained a proviso that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is saved." This language preserved the legal tender quality of the silver dollar, since the right to pay one's debts in silver dollars was one of the rights accrued under former acts, which nothing contained in the act was permitted to destroy.

## SOME PERTINENT BUT RATHER EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.



### A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

As he comes upon the stage and as the applause breaks forth he smiles. It is a pleased smile—properly speaking, a grin. The grin of one to whom the yells of "Hurrah for Bill" and the applause of a gallery is food and drink and raiment. Applause, of what kind it does not matter, is what the nature of the man thrives upon. The recognition of him as a great man, a hero, a deliverer cannot but make him smile. He appreciates the joke.

He composes his features as he remembers what is expected of him. His attitude at once suggests the hero of the melodrama—the "tough" who looks this way, then that, and then to ward the part of his audience from which comes the most hilarious demonstration. He grins again, as he thinks of his side of it. If the noise continues, he turns to those about him and smiles naively. But he is not afraid of it. The eyes glow and gratification shows in every movement, glance and action. He is introduced and stands erect and again grins. It is not the pleasing, dignified acknowledgment in keeping with the honor to which the man aspires, but the smile of the magician to the audience that cheers because it is mystified. He raises a restraining hand to hush the demonstration. The movement is graceful, nothing more. Like every gesture he makes, it lacks strength. The hands are weak, hopelessly so. If the applause continues, he waits, posing as if for the camera. He is patient. A dignified stammer, his presence would command silence after the first burst of applause. It would not be necessary for the great man to wait until every uncouth wit had made his joke, but this man lacks the dignity of the position. He plays for the gallery, and the gallery whistles, stamps and claims him for its very own.

He begins his address with a well-turned sentence, which he knows will please his audience. In fact, from first to last, it is his effort by skillful restraint never to offend. He is capable of fair fight in words, but at no time is he an orator. At no time does he bring a known fact to the notice of his hearers; then an argument, then one condition, and still another, and then, as a climax, as one indisputable, unanswerable declaration, rounded and full, guarded and protected by logic, launch it forth at his listeners. His flight of words—alleged to be oratory—are made to divert the mind from questioning his assertions. He soars in an outburst, the ground work of which is as old as the human voice, to please the ear of his listeners and keep their thoughts on the wing. These flights appeal to all that wing. They are seldom original; they express no new thoughts, and they bear his trade mark. He makes assertions which the audience is under the influence of his heroics. He pours forth what he thinks, and declares it to be true, but when the time arrives in the course of his remarks when the facts to back his assertions should be heard, behold another flight in Fourth of July fireworks.

Labor applauds itself, and this man knows it. He recognizes that "sacrifice," "crucified," "down-trodden," "the people," "sweat of the face," and similar words and phrases uttered in the ordinary words and phrases of the day, appeal to a sense of imperious desire to applaud. For logic he uses heroics, for argument words used by truly great men, but which no more apply to his subject than to the crucifixion.

He compares himself to the Man of Galilee without a blush. He defies facts as Ajax did the lightning. He declares that something can be got out of nothing; that a miner will be able to get 53 cents' worth of metal coined into \$1 and in the same breath insists that the miner will sell that metal to anyone who will buy it for 53 cents and give the buyer the chance to make that profit instead of himself. Why the miner will sell at 53 cents and lose the coined profit, he explains by a highly colored account of a "crime" which has nailed "labor to a cross of gold."

He refuses to believe that capital is of any use except to starve and grind down mankind. Insinuations, that every man should have more than enough in spite of his habits, his drunkenness or his improvidence, he lavishes upon his hearers.

Declarations, that a country is all wrong which gives every man who will work with head and hands a chance to be above those who will not, he belches forth in torrents. "My friends," he says, and advises those to whom he applies the term as a sane man would hesitate to advise his worst enemy.

He distributes chaff, coolly predicts a panic, quotes the words of Christ as gibberish as the rowdy uses his name, and having directed the eyes of his hearers upon bubble which floats pleasantly about, he says: "I thank you."

Paul Armstrong.  
In all parts of the country women have organized campaign committees, working under the direction of the Woman's bureau of the national Republican committee. They distribute literature and use their personal influence with husbands, brothers and other relatives to secure their votes for the good cause, paying special attention to first voters.

### A CREAMERY LESSON.

Effects of Industrial Depression in Cities Brought Home in a Practical Way.

#### STORY OF A KANSAS FARMER.

Decrease in the Consumption of Food by Laborers Affects the Sale of Farm Products.

A stock-feeder of Kansas, recently in Kansas City, tells a story that is worth repeating for the excellent lesson which it teaches. In a certain town was a creamery. It gathered the cream from the farms within a radius of ten miles and manufactured about 400 pounds of butter per day. Beyond the limits of this circle from which cream was gathered there were a number of farmers who desired to sell cream, but were not able to do so because the wagons from the creamery did not reach their farms. One day a delegation of these farmers called at the office of the creamery to consult the manager with reference to the enlargement of its business so as to include them and their neighbors. They explained to the manager that by sending his teams a few miles farther in all directions he would double the quantity of cream gathered, double the amount of butter produced and consequently double the profits of the creamery. The farmers were disappointed when they saw by the look on the manager's face that their proposition was not favorably received. There had been a great deal of gossip among the farmer patrons of the creamery that the price paid for cream was too low and that the profits of the concern were larger than the farmers could not understand why a business which was making exorbitant profits should not be willing to enlarge itself, to double its output and consequently to double its profits.

The manager explained that to enlarge the circle of their farmer patrons would require an additional number of men and teams to gather the cream, would require additional machinery and an enlarged plant with more buttermakers and other operatives, all of which meant an additional investment of money in which he did not feel justified at this time. He explained that the price of butter was low; that thousands of laboring men in the cities being out of employment were not eating butter, but were buying oleomargarine and other cheap imitations of butter, and because of all these discouraging circumstances he was unable to consider a proposition to enlarge the business of the creamery. The manager went on to explain that a creamery in Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa depended upon the big cities for its customers. In small towns many of the people keep cows of their own, but in the big cities such as Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, where thousands of laboring men are gathered, the farmers find their best customers not only for dairy products but all the other food products of the farm. The families of these laboring men are extravagant eaters and extravagant buyers of farm products when they have the money to buy with.

When the laboring men in these cities are employed they consume vast quantities of butter, eggs, flour, meat, beef and poultry. The thousands of creameries in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska had more orders for their product than they could supply before the Democratic party threw the laboring men out of work. In the last two years the demand for food products have been less and less, showing that the families of the laboring men in the cities are growing more and more economical in their consumption of food. In a long conversation with the manager of the creamery, these farmers gathered the idea, as they had never understood it before, that the food-producing farm is dependent upon the food-consuming city for its market and that the price of food and the demand for it depends upon the employment at good wages of the laboring people of the cities. This much the farmers had already understood in a general way, but they had never stopped to realize the far more important truth, that the management of these great-laboring employing industries devolves entirely upon the trained business minds of the heads of these industries whom the Popocratic orators now denounce as plutocrats and enemies of the common people. It is very fine sport for eloquent eloquent politicians to denounce the men who manage the labor industries, to call them "plutocrats," "goldbugs," "robbers," "oppressors" and other offensive names, but after all these eloquent speeches have been delivered and after all this mischievous talk has had its effect

upon the farmer mind, the truth, the great truth, still remains that the mind of the business man must originate all the plans for the employment of labor, and whether these industries are little by little enlarged each year, employing more and more men, or whether they are little by little narrowed each year, employing less and less men, depends not upon the judgment or the political views of the men employed, but upon the judgment of the men who employ. When the farmers in the country and the laborers in the city suffer themselves to be led into some great national movement which the business mind believes is dangerous, then this business mind, in order to protect the interests over which it presides, begins the process of narrowing its operations to suit the new conditions.

A farmer may believe in free coinage and a laboring man may believe in free coinage, but if the business mind of the country on which both the farmer and the laboring man is dependent is afraid of free coinage, instead of breathing new life into industry, strikes it with the paralysis of death.

Every earnest thinking man in this country at this time, whether he be a farmer or a laborer, above all things, above all party or personal preferences, desires to see the industries of the nation revived, because labor can find employment and farm produce find a market in no other way.

When all the arguments have been exhausted on both sides, the whole question narrows into this proposition, that activity in industry is dependent upon the confidence the business men have in the financial and tariff policy of the national government. Farmers may have confidence in some untried and catchy proposition, and the laboring man may have confidence and even be enthusiastic, but if the mind of the business man hesitates, then industry languishes. A thousand laboring men may stand ready to go to work in a factory. And the farmers may stand ready to provide these laboring men with food, but if the managers of the factory are afraid to start it, then it will not start. It may appear to these thousands of laborers and to these farmers that the managers of the factory are unreasonable, and that they have more power in the nation than they ought to have, but the truth will remain forever, that mind, and not majorities, is the controlling force upon which the industry of the nation depends and that the judgment of one trained business mind is worth more to a community than the judgment of many men who work with their muscles on the farm and in the factory.

#### JONES' SILVER MINE.

The present interest in anything relating to silver recalls James Russell Lowell's witty rhymes of twenty years ago:

"JONES' SILVER MINE."  
"Jones owns a silver mine"—"Pray who owns it?"  
"Jones owns it with horrors like Jones owns it."  
"Why, Jones is Senator, and so he strives to make us buy his ingots all our lives at a stiff premium on the market price. A silver currency would be so nice."  
"What is Jones' plan?"—"A coinage, to be sure."  
To rise and fall with Wall street's temperature.  
You wish to treat the crowd; your dollar shrinks.  
Undreamed percentums while they mix the "Jones' mine's" quicksilver, then?"—"Your wit won't pass."  
His coin's mercurial, but his mine is brass.  
"Jones' owns it."—"Again! your iteration's worse."  
Than the slow torture of an echo-verse.  
"I'll tell you one thing Jones won't own—that is."  
That the cat hid beneath the meal is his."  
—Cleveland World.

#### He is Mistaken.

In his speech at Springfield, O., on Wednesday, Candidate Bryan spoke of "the nation's peasantry." There are no peasants in this country, and the man who attempts to make such a classification is unworthy the support of the free American sovereigns. Every man is a prince and no man is a peasant. With the ballot in his hand, the man of today may be the poor man tomorrow, and he who is not endowed with wealth at this moment may be a millionaire before the close of a decade. This arraying of the people of the United States into classes is the most pernicious thing that has ever been attempted in this country, and the demagogues who are engaged in the unrighteous attempt deserve the contempt into which they are sure to fall.

#### Remember This.

When Bourke Cockran, in his recent great speech in New York, uttered the following sentence, he uttered a sentence which should be posted over the door of every honest laboring man, whether Republican or Democrat, in this country: "I can take a \$10 gold piece and defy all the power of all the governments of this earth to take 5 cents' value from it. I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it, its value will be unquestioned, unchallenged. That gold dollar the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid the laborer when he earns it, and no power on earth shall cheat him out of the sweat of his brow."—Galesburg Evening Mail.

## WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Never was there before a presidential campaign in which the women of the country have taken such an active part as in the present struggle.

In three states of the Union, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, women have the same voting privileges as men; but feminine interests in the campaign are by no means limited to those states. Intelligent women all over the country seem to feel that the contest has an important bearing upon the welfare of their households. They think that the cause of protection and sound money is bound up with the prosperity of the family, and they feel a great interest in the Republican presidential candidate because of the nobility of his character and his devotion to his home life.

The Woman's bureau is under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the well-known orator and political writer of Des Moines, Ia., for several years president of the Woman's National Republican association. The bureau is established in commodious quarters in the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, quite away from the noise and activities of the national committee, where Mrs. Foster is provided with every convenience, and assisted by capable aids.

The Woman's Republican association is composed of thinking active women, women intensely alive to the best interests of their country and homes. The Woman's association is not a suffrage association. Many of its members do not believe in suffrage at all. It is not a moral reform association, although many of its members are engaged in the philanthropies and reforms which illumine this decade of our national history. They do not seek to utilize the Republican association to advance any of these reforms. Its members are simply, and all the time, Republicans, laboring for the support of the principles of that party and for the election of its candidates.

Mrs. Foster's immediate associates and assistants in the work are women of capabilities in various lines. Mrs. Thomas W. Chace, the general secretary, resides in East Greenwich, R. I., and from there exercises a watchful care for the work in the New England states. Mrs. Chace has an extensive acquaintance and is identified with many great charities, philanthropies and societies, aside from her political duties. The national treasurer, Miss Helen Varwick Boswell of New York city, has supervision over the headquarters of her state, located at 1473 Broadway. Miss Boswell has inaugurated the plan of personal visits among the women in the tenement districts of New York, for the purpose of showing the women the meaning of the free coinage of silver and how it will affect the purchasing power of their dollars. She finds these women with well-defined views on the currency question and ready to defend them, as they do in insisting that the voters in their families shall maintain them at the polls. Miss Boswell has enlisted a large number of young business women to help spread the doctrines of sound money and protection and to help secure votes for the Republican candidates.

In the Chicago headquarters Mrs. Foster's chief assistant and secretary is Mrs. Alice Rosseter Willard, who has wide experience in general business and newspaper work in this country and in England. Next to her comes Miss Anna Brophy of Dubuque, Ia. Miss Brophy is not only valuable for her education and wide general knowledge, but because every piece of work which passes through her hands receives her critical attention as to its correctness. Its accuracy. Miss Brophy is chief stenographer.

Almost the first thing done by Mrs. Foster after opening her headquarters, was to issue an appeal to the patriotic women of the country, urging them to organize committees or clubs for study of the issues of the campaign, and to help promote the cause of national unity and protection. The responses have been most gratifying, coming as they have from Oregon to New Jersey. These women are directed in their work of organizing and advised how to make their efforts effective. The weapons of the women are personal appeal and literature. These they used to convince the women that their own personal welfare, including the interests of children and of the home, are on the side of the Republican party. This conviction assured little doubt remains as to how the vote influenced by these women will be cast.

#### Free Wool and Free Silver.

During the many weary months after the Wilson-Gorman tariff had given the death blow to the wool industry free trade journals assured their readers that the blow would not be fatal. In time the industry would revive. Considerable prudence was manifested as to dates, but the prediction was confident that in the course of time the industry would recover from its paralysis. The Philadelphia Record was one of the most sanguine of these free traders. That journal simply knew that its theories could not be wrong. Free wool must and would enable our manufacturers to recover the home market for woollen goods and gradually get a good hold on the markets of the world. In a recent issue the Record threw up the sponge. It admits that free wool is not strong enough to carry free silver. The confidence with which it attributed the failure of its free wool theory to some other person's free silver theory, if transferred to the money market, revive business even in these free trade times. Says the Record:

"The distrust engendered by the silver craze has checked sales of manufactured goods, increased the percentage of idle mills and so narrowed the outlet and crippled the financial resources of Eastern distributors of wool that the latter have practically ceased purchases of the staple in the country markets, and in many cases have refused to make even reduced cash advances on consignments."

The silver craze did not materialize until free wool had had nearly three years in which to show what it could do. During all that time the wool industry went from bad to worse. Now the people are asked to believe that free silver did the mischief.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

#### Give it to the Indians.

"Let us restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873," says Mr. Teller. Very well; let us tear up all the railroads that have been built since then; let us reduce the acreage of wheat and corn and cotton to what it was then; let us send back to barbarism those parts of the world that have since been reclaimed to civilization; let us plug up the Russian oil wells and destroy the wheat fields of India and the Argentine; let us smother over the hills of Leadville and Cripple Creek, and fill up the mines, and reduce the production of silver from \$170,000,000 a year to \$60,000,000; let us kill off about 30,000,000 of our people, so as to make the population what it was in 1873; let us have a paper basis for our money, as we had then, and gold at a premium of 15 cents or more on the dollar—in short, let us try to turn back the hand on time's dial, and make everybody as happy as a pig in manure, as all the people are now alleged to have been before 1873.—Colorado Springs Gazette.



## THE CHANCE OF THE SEASON.

During fair week we will have on consignment the finest line of up to date watches, chains and rings to be found in the city. They will be sold at the lowest price you ever heard of. We don't have to invest a cent and can do it. Buy your Xmas present now, it will pay you.

## Hardie THE JEWELER

WILLIAM SAVIDGE

Republican Candidate for the State Senate, 23d District of Michigan.



Was born at Spring Lake, Mich., Sept. 30th, 1863. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native place. He prepared for college at the Grand Rapids High School and was graduated from the Literary Department of Michigan University in the class of 1884. He studied law at the Harvard Law School in 1886 and 1887. After a year of foreign travel, he became connected with the lumbering firm of Cutler & Savidge, of which his father, the late Hunter Savidge, was one of the founders, and since that time has given himself entirely to the business of that company, together with that of other manufacturing establishments with which he is connected. He has never held elective office, but served two years on the Republican State Central Committee, as member of the 6th district. He has always been a Republican and believes strongly in the principles and policies of the Republican party.

### ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A free-silver rally will be held at the opera house next Thursday evening.

Mrs. John De Weerd of Fremont is visiting Joh. De Weerd and family.

It is claimed by some that they detected snow flakes in the cold rain on Saturday morning.

"John the Beloved" will be the subject of Rev. H. G. Birchby's discourse next Sunday evening.

A Chase phone has been put into the office of Supt. C. M. McLean in the Central school building.

Rottschaefer Bros. expect to complete the job of putting a new roof on the Allegan High school building this week.

A night blooming cere was the source of attraction at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Mabbs on Tuesday evening.

The fruit social at the home of John Elferdink, Jr., on Wednesday evening was a pleasant affair, about sixty being present. A program consisting of singing and select readings was rendered, concluded by a few parting words by Rev. C. A. Jacques. Peaches, melons, and grapes constituted the refreshments.

Jacob Brat, employed at C. L. King & Co's basket factory, met with an accident Monday, which will serve as a reminder that cannon fire crackers are dangerous articles. While in his room he lit it and in trying to extinguish it the cracker exploded and Mr. Brat lost the greater part of his right hand. Dr. Kremers furnished surgical aid.

Last Tuesday it was thirty-four years ago that Co. I, 25th Mich. Infy was mustered into the U. S. service. In qualifying for the position Uncle Sam exacted from the boys the following obligation: "I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States."

The ladies of Holland and surrounding country are to have another treat on next Tuesday morning until Saturday evening, when our dry goods merchant John Vandersluis will have complete stock of ladies and children's winter cloaks and capes at his store from one of the largest retail cloak houses in the country. No same line, but you pick out the garment you want and take it right along. If you are not prepared to pay for it at once, pick out your garment, make a payment on it and Mr. Vandersluis will hold it for you till paid for. By 1 means go in the forenoon to avoid the rush of the afternoon. Sale positively closes Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Whatever is not sold then is turned.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Simon Werkman, on Wednesday morning—a son.

It is estimated that there are one million horses less in use than there were eight or nine years ago.

Prof. Henry E. Dosker will occupy the pulpit of the Second Ref. church at Grand Rapids next Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Gillespie commemorated their seventh wedding anniversary last week Thursday.

A. Visscher and Luke Lugers will address the farmers at B. Van Raalte's school house next Tuesday evening.

The Prohibitionists will have another meeting at the bazaar store of J. H. Thaw on next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph pays our city the following tribute: "Holland is the banner Republican city in the state and for enthusiasm she will discount any community in this part of the country."

"There is no bigger fool than the man who thinks he can get rich by robbing some one else." Apply the above maxim to the demands of the Chicago platform, and the issue of this campaign is settled.

List of advertised letters for the week ending Sept. 25, at the Holland, Mich., post office: Gerrit Dykema, Mrs. Sarah Eddy, Geo. E. Messenger, Clifton St. John, Charlie Van Hoff, Miss Amy Wells. C. DeKeyser, P.M.

The state board of equalization has submitted its report. As is known this board meets every five years to equalize the assessed valuation of all the real and personal estate in the several counties with a view of fixing the basis upon which the state tax is apportioned among the counties for the ensuing five years. In 1891 the total valuation of the state was fixed at 1,130 million. This amount has been reduced in round numbers by 25 millions, and is now placed at 1,105 millions. In 1891 Ottawa county was equalized at 15 million, and now at 14 million; so that practically it leaves us where we were before. To be precise our pro rata as compared with the equalization of 1891 would be \$14,590,000.

Hon. G. J. Diekema, who left here Monday for a campaign tour through Wisconsin and Iowa, writes under date of the 24th inst: "On Tuesday evening we had a very enthusiastic meeting in Waupun. The opera house was filled and a large number could not find standing room. Farmers drove in for a distance of ten and twelve miles. The meeting was in English, but all of the Hollanders in and about Waupun were out. The McKinley and Hobart club was swelled to 704, the largest club ever known there. Many life-long Democrats signed the evening of the speech, and Republican enthusiasm ran high. The opposition have a club of only 52, although the Popocratic candidate for lieutenant-governor lives in Waupun. Wednesday evening I spoke at Alto, in the Holland language. The hall was so full that I hardly had standing room left to speak, and then about one-third of the audience stood outside. It looked like an old-time market-day in Holland, to see the horse-teams hitched all along the fences. The address was well received, and I spoke for nearly two hours. Bryanism will be absolutely repudiated by the Democratic Hollanders of this locality. The drift in Wisconsin is all one way, and McKinley will sweep the state. I speak in Fulton, Ill., Friday and then in Iowa for a week."

The marriage of Miss Florence D. Stern and Isaac Goldman was solemnized at the Jewish synagogue at Kalamazoo on Wednesday evening, Rev. E. K. Fisher performing the ring ceremony. The temple was elaborately decorated in white and green; palms, ferns, smilax, roses and carnations being used in the display. The bride couple took their places before the altar, beneath a large horseshoe of smilax and carnations, while potted plants were in front and behind the altar. The rail and altar were entwined with smilax and white greenhouse flowers were arranged upon the altar, which, with the illuminations by candles, presented a magnificent appearance. The bride was attired in a white Duchess satin, en train, wore a white veil, and carried diamonds and bride's roses. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests were driven to the American house, where a reception, banquet and dance ensued. After congratulations, the company partook of an elaborate wedding supper, served in a very handsomely decorated dining room. Cable and telegrams were received bearing congratulations. The presents were costly and beautiful, including checks amounting to about \$1,000. The happy couple left for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon, and will visit Trenton, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other points, returning in about three weeks. They will make their future home in this city, where the groom is one of our popular and enterprising clothiers. The best wishes of a host of friends accompany them in their wedded career.

Rev. A. H. McComb of Charlevoix will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

G. J. Van Duren is building a cement walk alongside of his premises on College avenue.

Rev. Jacob Graber will open a course of instruction in the German language on Thursday, Oct. 1. Those desiring to attend will leave word at the drug store of Martin & Huizinga.

A. J. Ward, member of the board of public works, has this to say in refutation of the sensational article that appeared in one of the Grand Rapids papers the other day, intimating that a municipal fraud of gigantic proportions had been unearthed in Holland: "The writer of the article claims that the water pipe laid by A. L. Holmes ran up into hundreds and hundreds of dollars, when in fact his entire bill was \$225; and of the whole amount of pipe laid it was found that about 100 feet was only down three feet when his contract called for four feet. He was paid 18 cents per foot for laying, so you see this sensational writer has made a tremendous mountain out of about \$16. The writer further states that all the money thus far spent on the Nineteenth street system is practically thrown away. There is not a word of truth in that statement as the board of public works has nearly, if not fully, doubled their supply of water from the new plant, and the only deficiency in the new plant is the lowering of about 100 feet of pipe one foot. When the bill was presented for the second time to the common council for payment, and the board found that Mr. Holmes had failed to put his pipes down according to contract, the president of the board withdrew the recommendation for payment until Mr. Holmes had made good his contract. These are the facts and all there is in that tremendous 'sensation' in Holland."

Saturday morning Alice M. Lawrence was sentenced by Judge Padgugam to twenty years imprisonment in Jackson, from where, in the usual course of events, she will soon be transferred to the Detroit House of Correction, where the facilities for female convicts are much better. In reply as to whether she had anything to say she acknowledged having had a fair trial, and that there was nothing she could say that would benefit her. The Judge in his remarks intimated that but for the request of clemency on the part of the jury the sentence might have been more severe; also that had the jury been possessed of all the facts which connect her with the murder of

her husband, as they are known now, their verdict as to the degree of guilt would have been different, no doubt. Mrs. Lawrence took her sentence with that same stolidity that marked her conduct all through her trial. After leaving the court room she told the officer that twenty years was a long time, but that it was better than life. The following day, Sunday, Rev. P. De Bruyn, the clergyman who solemnized the marriage between her and her brother, called upon the woman and had a long conversation with her. She appeared quite resigned, admitted that the sentence was a deserved one, and said that if she lives to get out of prison she would lead a different life. Monday Sheriff Keppel took her to Jackson. In November she will likely be brought back as a witness in the trial of Dr. Wetmore.

Considerable excitement was created shortly after noon on Wednesday when it was learned that fire had broken out in the Y. M. C. A. reading room and a large crowd soon appeared upon the scene. The Benjamin Sisters who were busily engaged in trimming hats in the rear of the block on the ground floor, heard a quantity of plaster fall down the stairway leading to the room and upon investigation found that the flames were already forcing their way out overhead. An alarm was given, the fire companies promptly responded and the flames were soon extinguished. In the meantime several citizens volunteered and assisted the milliners in packing their goods into boxes in case it should become necessary to remove them. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney flue and may have possibly been smouldering for some time before it was discovered as no fire had been kindled in the stove during the day. The damage is slight, a hole having been burned through the floor, and the carpet in the reading room being partly consumed. Had the fire occurred at night, it might have caused a heavy loss. The Benjamin Sisters suffered no loss, but were obliged to spend several hours in re-arranging their millinery stock. The damage on the building is covered by insurance.

Rev. C. A. Jacques will leave next week for his new field of labor at Fremont, assigned to him by the M. E. conference in session at Lansing during the past week. Mr. Jacques has served the M. E. church in this city for three years and was a valuable figure in the prosperity of the work. The statistics for the past year as furnished by him are as follows: The amount of

# IMMENSE Cloak = = Sale!

From Tuesday morning, Sept. 29,  
till Saturday evening, Oct. 3.

The people of Holland and Surrounding Country  
to have another treat.

On next Tuesday to last the balance of the week we shall have at our store a mammoth line of

Ladies and Children's Cloaks and Capes.

These garments are from one of the largest RETAIL CLOAK HOUSES in the country. Remember this is no wholesale sample line but we have the garments right in stock and you take them right home with you, no waiting. Read the dates once more.

Ladies Jackets from \$3.75 and upward in Brown Boucle, Blue Cheviot and Black Beaver.

Ladies Capes in Short or Long from \$3.75 to \$15.00 each.

Children's Elderdown Cloaks from \$1.00 and upward.

Children's Jackets from 4 to 18 years at \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

Children's Ulsters or long cloaks from 4 to 14 years at \$2.25 to \$10.00 each.

Whether you want to buy or not come and look and bring your friends, you will not see another line like this in Holland this year. As we are to no expense in bringing these garments here you can readily see we can save you big money, every Cloak not sold by Saturday night is returned.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

If you are not prepared to pay for a garment all down, you can pick it out, make a payment on it and we will hold it for you till paid for.

Sale positively closes Saturday eve.

# John Vandersluis.

N. B. Special line of New Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings during Fair week.



### Real Estate Transfers.

John Brinks to Walter C. Walsh, part lot 7 bk 65, Holland, \$1,000.  
Dirk Rodolfs et al to D. Hunderman ne cor Sec 27, Zeeland, \$500.  
D. E. W. Craig to A. G. Craig, ne 1/4 Sec 21, Tallmadge, \$999.

### Marriage Licenses

Frank A. Vollmer, Spring Lake, Lydia Dennis, Casco.  
Scott H. Lawton, Polkton, Doris V. Payne, Fruitport.  
Baldwin Hery, Grand Haven Twp., Laura Seal.  
Henry Grafema, Chester, Applonia Lebeschutz, Wright.  
Frank Bohn, Chester.  
Gertie Van Oeffelen, Chester.  
Abba Israel, Holland Twp., Maggie Zuidweg.  
Louis Law, Grand Haven, Lena Reimer.  
William C. Pearl, Holland, Alice H. Mast, Oakland.  
Michael Zill, Grand Haven, Sophia M. Barber.  
John N. Haan, Grand Haven, Viola Myers, Jackson.  
Benjamin A. Van Duine, Holland Twp., Mary Van Loo.  
Edgort M. Sheffield, Allendale, Nancy J. Cummings.  
Ira H. Scott, Allendale, Henry Root, Tallmadge.  
Will Valkema, Holland.  
Delta Zuidweg, Holland Twp.

### Geo. Trenck

Has rented the basement of the Lake-side furniture for a Turning and Jobbing shop. All work in the line of expert turning promptly done, and a large supply of turned stock constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

GEO. TRENCK.

Holland, Sept. 23, 1896.

### Speer's Wines and Brandy.

The excellence of Speer's wine and Brandy is attested by Physicians throughout America and Europe who have used them. They received the endorsement of various Boards of Health.

### Proposals for Boiler Repairs.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works for the repair of Boilers No. 1 and 2 of the Water and Light Stations. Bids to be handed in not later than Saturday, September 26, 1896, at 5:00 o'clock p. m. Specifications of repairs can be found at the office of the clerk of the board. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated Holland, Sept. 23, 1896.  
By order of the Board of Public Works, G. VAN SCHIEVEN, Clerk.

Remember the great cloak sale at M. Notier on Oct. 8th.

Special cloak sale at M. Notier's on Oct. 8.

Sick stomach means sick man (or woman). Why not be well?

Sick stomach comes from poor food, poor nourishment; means poor health, poor comfort. Shaker Digestive Cordial makes health and a well stomach.

If we could examine our stomach we would understand why it is that so little will put it out of order.

But, unless we are doctors, we never see our stomach. We only feel it. We would feel it less if we took Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Shaker Digestive Cordial makes your stomach digest all the nourishing food you eat, relieves all the symptoms of indigestion, acts as a tonic and soon makes you well and strong again.

The more you take, the less you will feel of your stomach.

At druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

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

Buy your School Books and School Supplies of 32-11

M. KIEKINTVELD.

### Get on to the Prices.

4lbs Beefsteak	25c
4lbs Porksteak	25c
Roasts, per pound	3 and 5 cts
Boiling Meat, per pound	.3 and 5 cts
Steaks	8c
Lard	6c
Ham	6c
Salt Pork	4c
Boneless Ham	4c
Dried Beef	10c

We are the people that will save you money.

F. J. KUTTE, River street.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

Children Cry for  
Pitcher's Castoria.

Girl Wanted.

At Ed. Van Drezers's restaurant. Apply at once.



## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### DOMESTIC.

During the last eight months the exports of merchandise from the United States amounted to \$567,259,457, against \$489,360,551 during the same period in 1895. The imports amounted to \$471,222,434, against \$535,737,819 in the first eight months of 1895.

The Midland state bank at Omaha, Neb., closed its doors with liabilities of over \$100,000.

Ben S. Morris, one of the two negroes who murdered S. O. Buckman, a prominent cattle dealer of Watonga, O. T., was lynched by a mob.

F. W. Humphrey & Co., the largest retail clothing firm in St. Louis, failed for \$125,000.

In a fight in Ozark county, Mo., between lumber thieves and officers four of the thieves were killed and one deputy marshal fatally wounded.

Frank Ward and Scott Jackson, miners at Onorega, Mo., fell 150 feet down a shaft and were killed.

The Army of West Virginia met at Gallipolis, O., for a three days' reunion.

The annual report of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions shows that the total receipts for the year were \$743,104.59, and the total expenditures \$627,969.58, leaving a balance of \$115,135.01.

The National Colored Baptist association of the United States met in sixteenth annual convention at St. Louis.

Carrie Jennings (colored) in a fit of jealousy stabbed Monroe Bell (colored), aged 32 years, to death at Louisville, Ky., and then fatally shot herself.

At the annual reunion in Burlington, Vt., of the Society of the Army of the Potomac Gen. William M. Henry, of Burlington, was elected president.

In San Francisco the box factory of Hobbs, Wall & Co. was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000, and Night Watchman Ross, 85 years old, was burned to death.

A statement prepared at the mint bureau in Washington shows that the silver coinage during the month of August aggregated \$2,650,000.

The filibustering steamer Three Friends was seized at Fernandina, Fla., by the government authorities.

The little town of Poplar Grove, Ill., was nearly swept away by fire.

Rev. T. W. Russell, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Ottumwa, Ia., died as the result of swallowing a set of false teeth while at breakfast.

Hasley Pettit and Charles Waters, children at Bonner Springs, Kan., were suffocated by gasoline.

Daniel McLeod and Frank Ledbetter were killed by an explosion in the Independence mine at Victor, Col.

Two small children of John Edwards, of Shannon, O. T., were burned to death while locked alone in the house.

George Rohrer and Alvin Steffey, boys living near New Roe, Ky., fell from a tree into a sink hole and had their necks broken.

The Shellsburg bank at Shellsburg, Wis., closed its doors.

Orrin W. Skinner died in Auburn (N. Y.) prison, where he was serving a sentence for grand larceny. He was one of the most astute swindlers in the United States.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 18th aggregated \$906,208,528, against \$759,029,234 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 16.5.

The private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., the oldest bank in central Pennsylvania, closed its doors at Hollidaysburg.

There were 317 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 315 the week previous and 213 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Among the arrivals in New York from Europe on the steamer St. Louis were Postmaster-General William M. Wilson and Henry Watterson.

A storm of wind, hail and rain which swept over the western part of Pennsylvania wrecked scores of buildings and did damage estimated at \$200,000.

The banking house of S. H. Watson & Sons at Vinton, Ia., established for 40 years, made a general assignment with liabilities of \$250,000; assets, \$350,000.

F. J. Fowler, of Stillwell, O. T., who was in search of his runaway wife, found her in St. Joseph, Mo., and shot her dead and then shot himself fatally.

September 19, 1796, just 100 years ago, President George Washington issued his farewell address to the people of the United States.

Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, wholesale milliners in St. Louis, failed for \$150,000.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons were indicted by the grand jury in New York city for instigating a fight contrary to the laws of the state.

Four men were killed and a number of others badly injured in a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad near Connersville, Ind.

All the turnpike toll gates in Washington county, Ky., were blown up with dynamite because a vote to remove them was not heeded by the officials.

James Swimmer, a full-blood Cherokee Indian, and Henry Williams, a colored youth of 18, were hanged at Tablequah, L. T., for murder.

During a terrific windstorm in Ogden, Utah, a fire started that caused a loss of \$100,000.

Star Pointer at Mystic park in Medford, Mass., not only beat two accredited faster horses, Robert J., 2:01 1/4, and Frank Agan, 2:03 1/4, but paced the three fastest heats ever made in competition, the time being 2:02 1/4, 2:03 1/4, and 2:03 1/4.

The Swedish Baptist Young People's Union of the United States held its annual session in Omaha.

The percentage of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 20th were as follows: Baltimore, 702; Cleveland, 631; Cincinnati, 608; Boston, 556; Chicago, 555; Pittsburgh, 516; New York, 483; Philadelphia, 484; Brooklyn, 448; Washington, 440; St. Louis, 399; Louisville, 282.

Nine 100-pound sacks of gold ore, valued at \$30,000, were stolen from the powder magazine of the Tom Boy mine at Telluride, Col.

The National Bank of Troy, N. Y., closed its doors with liabilities of \$449,000.

A furious storm swept over New England and the Atlantic coast, causing great damage to property and the loss of several lives.

The monthly statement of collections of internal revenue shows the total receipts for August to have been \$11,537,074, against \$12,162,855 during August, 1895.

Walter Brown, a young negro, was shot to death by a mob and then burned at Slayden's Crossing, Miss., for murderous assault upon Mrs. Slayden, postmistress, aged 73 years.

Driven to desperation by starvation, the locked-out miners at Leadville, Col., attacked the Colorado mine. Troops were called out to stop the disturbance.

The annual report of R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster-general, for the year ended June 30, 1896, shows the total number of post offices in operation in the United States to be 70,360. Of these 66,725 are fourth-class offices and 3,635 presidential, being an increase over the last fiscal year of 296. During the year 2,046 post offices were established and 1,750 discontinued. The total number of appointments for the year was 12,090.

Ed N. Crame, famous in sporting circles as a great ball player and holder of the throwing record, committed suicide in Rochester, N. Y.

Dispatches from points in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin report heavy frosts which have caused great damage to the fruit and grain crops.

A. A. Ball & Co., bankers at West Liberty, Ia., made an assignment with assets of \$290,000 and liabilities of \$230,000.

The seventy-second annual session of the sovereign grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows convened at Dallas, Tex.

The Michigan Methodist conference in session at Lansing placed itself on record in favor of the election of women delegates to the general conference of the church.

The battle ship Indiana, through Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, was presented in New York harbor with a silver service by the state. Ex-President Harrison was among the guests and made a short speech.

Four dead bodies and half a dozen wounded, with damage to property to the amount of \$25,000, are the visible effects of lawlessness at the Coronado mine in Leadville, Col., and the city is under the protection of the state militia.

The cat boat Hebe, of Dorchester, Mass., with six men, was lost in a storm.

The Hodgman Rubber company in New York failed for \$300,000.

The world's team record of 2:15 1/4 for a mile was lowered to 2:12 1/4 at Cammack, L. I., by Marietta and Miss Lida, owned by Henry C. Havemeyer, of New York.

Commissioner of Pensions Murphy in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, says that the whole number of pensioners on the roll on that date was 970,078. The expense estimate for the coming year is \$140,000,000. During the year there were 29,393 deaths of veterans reported.

At Portland, Me., Jupe lowered the world's two-year-old racing record from 2:15 to 2:14 1/4.

Antonio Cauze, a young Swiss living near Aspen, Colo., shot and killed his wife and her mother, Mrs. Mary Quinn. He says that the taunts of the women made him mad.

Bob Fitzsimmons was arrested in New York for trying to arrange a fight with Corbett and held for trial in \$1,000 bail.

The free turnpike mob destroyed eight more toll-gates in Washington county, Ky., making 43 thus far torn down.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 21st was: Wheat, 49,656,000 bushels; corn, 13,621,000 bushels; oats, 8,460,000 bushels; rye, 1,963,000 bushels; barley, 1,338,000 bushels.

The Lithicum Carriage company, of Defiance, O., failed for \$100,000.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The republicans of Pennsylvania made the following nominations for congress: First district, H. H. Bingham; Second, Robert Adams, Jr.; Third, J. F. Hatterman; Fourth, J. R. Young; Fifth, A. C. Harmer. In the Ninth Illinois district the democrats nominated Charles Knudson and in the Sixth Wisconsin district the populists named W. F. Gruenewald.

James M. Ashley, of Toledo, O., died at the age of 74 years. He was in congress continually from 1858 to 1868 and was governor of Montana from 1868 to 1872.

Fusion of the democrats and populists on presidential electors, state ticket and congressmen was completed in Chicago at a meeting of the democratic state central committee of Illinois.

The Connecticut democrats met at New Haven and nominated Joseph B. Sargent for governor and endorsed the Chicago platform.

The Indiana democratic state committee refused the demand of the populists for seven national electors and the withdrawal of Sewall. The populist committee then named a full electoral ticket.

The New York democrats in convention at Buffalo nominated John Boyd Thacher for governor and the platform approves the nominations and the platform of the Chicago convention.

Enoch Pratt, the millionaire banker and philanthropist, died at his home near Baltimore, Md., aged 83 years. With one exception he was the oldest active bank president in the United States.

Complete returns from the Maine election show that the total vote for governor was: Powers (rep.), 83,573; Frank (dem.), 34,341. Republican plurality, 48,732.

The following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Seventeenth district, E. G. King (dem.); Michigan, Ninth district, A. F. Tibbitts (dem.); Minnesota, Seventh district, E. E. Lommen (dem.); Alabama, Second district, J. C. Fonville (pop.); Virginia, Second district, W. A. Young (dem.).

Complete official returns from the election in Arkansas show the following vote for governor: Jones (dem.), 91,124; Remmell (rep.), 38,836; Files (pop.), 13,989; Miller (pro.), 742. Jones' majority, 40,587.

At the formal opening of the republican campaign in Canton, O., over 100,000 persons were present. Maj. McKinley, Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, were the principal speakers.

Mrs. Delpha Phillips (colored) died at Sedalia, Mo., aged 101 years. She was the mother of 20 children, 15 of whom are living.

John Boyd Thatcher, democratic nominee for governor by the silver democrats of New York, in a letter accepting the nomination says he is for the gold standard.

Mrs. Sallie Alberson, aged 115 years, died near Colbert, Tex.

The republicans nominated T. J. Campbell for congress in the Ninth New York district and Rev. S. F. Barrows in the Tenth Massachusetts district. In the Twenty-fifth district of Pennsylvania, J. G. McConaghy was nominated by the democrats.

The executive committee of the national democracy has issued an address to the people asking for funds to carry on the fight against free coinage and to conduct the campaign of Palmer and Buckner.

### FOREIGN.

Two hundred persons were killed during the darning of the Albanian guards at the Yildiz palace in Constantinople. The guards were charged with treachery by the sultan.

Delegates met at amapla to ratify the treaty uniting the three republics of San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua into one, to be called Republica Mayor de Central America.

A train on the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway was wrecked near Hamilton, Ont., and James Facer and his fireman, George Johnson, were killed.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Baie St. Paul, Que.

Seven men have been killed during the last few days while attempting to reach the sultan's apartments in Constantinople with the object of assassinating him.

President-Elect Federico Errazuriz was inaugurated president of Chili.

Dongola has fallen, and the nominal objective point of the British Egyptian expedition has been reached.

Fire in the sugar refinery at Moncton, N. B., caused a loss of \$300,000.

The sultan of Turkey vows that no Christian shall live in his empire if an English or any other fleet of war ships attempts to force its way through the Dardanelles.

An official report states that 600 persons were killed in the recent disturbance at Eguin, in the Diabekir district of Armenia.

It is said that Russia and Japan have agreed to a joint protectorate in Corea, Russia virtually taking the position there that China held before the war.

Thomas R. Gibson, consul at Beyroot, Syria, died there of smallpox. His home was in Augusta, Ga.

### LATER.

The city of Kobe, Japan, was wiped out by fire and floods and storms and earthquakes caused the loss of 2,500 lives and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property in northern Japan.

A dangerous counterfeit made its appearance at Toledo, O. It is a \$2 Windom silver certificate raised to \$10.

Ninety-three political prisoners were ordered deported from Havana to the Island of Pines and on the way they were all shot by the guards.

Archibald Beal, one of the oldest newspaper publishers in northern Indiana, died at his home in La Porte.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in annual session at Peoria, Ill., reelected Frank P. Sargent, of that city, grand master.

The democratic, populist and silver parties agreed to fuse on a Bryan electoral ticket in North Carolina.

The Arizona republicans in convention at Phoenix endorsed the national republican platform, advocated statehood, and nominated A. J. Doran, of Phoenix, for congress.

Delegates from 18 states were in attendance when the twenty-seventh annual national convention of insurance commissioners began in Philadelphia.

The national democracy opened their campaign for "sound money" in New York with speeches in Madison Square garden by candidates Palmer and Buckner.

Charles Pfeiffer killed his wife and child at Brightwood, Ind., while insane, and then hanged himself.

The sovereign lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in session at Dallas, Tex., elected Fred Carlton, of Austin, Tex., grand sire.

The Canadian government has passed an order providing for the opening of canals on Sundays for the purpose of facilitating traffic.

The Pawnee bank at Pawnee, Ill., closed its doors with liabilities of \$51,000; assets, \$75,000.

Queen Victoria now holds the record for long-distance reigning, she having been on England's throne 59 years and 111 days.

The twenty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' association commenced at St. Louis.

Edson Keith, aged 63 years, the millionaire banker and merchant prince of Chicago and head of the firm of Edson Keith & Co., committed suicide while temporarily insane by drowning himself in Lake Michigan.

## Almost ? Distracted



Did you ever suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Mrs. Eugene Searles, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Sold by all druggists.

## D. G. COOK, M.D.,

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

## Toledo Beer.

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

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

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

SALOON IN FRONT.

BLOM & NICHOLS

Holland, Mich. 7 1/2

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

## Banks.

FIRST STATE BANK. Commercial and Savings Dept. I. Cappon, President. Gen. W. McKim, Cashier. Capital Stock \$50,000.

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

## Boots and Shoes.

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

## Clothing.

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

## Dry Goods and Groceries.

BOOT & KRAMER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth Street.

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

## Drugs and Medicines.

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

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist, a full stock of goods appertaining to the business. City Drug Store, Eighth Street.

## Hardware.

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

## Manufactories, Shops, Etc.

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

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

## Meat Markets.

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

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

## Painters.

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

## Physicians.

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

## M.I.S.T. No. 2

### GREATEST NERVE TONIC.

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

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

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOX.

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

FRANK HAVEN, Lumber Dealer, Sole Agent.

## MEATS

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

## De Kraker and De Koster.

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

## Central Dental Parlors.

56 Eighth Street.

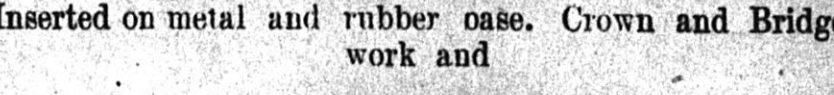
We aim to keep up with the times in all modern improvements in

## DENTISTRY

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

## TEETH

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



Largest and best equipped dental office in western Michigan

## Gillespie the Dentist.

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

Telephone No. 33.

## HOLLAND & CHICAGO LINE.



ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH.

Leave Holland Daily (except Saturday)..... 8 P. M.

Leave Chicago Daily (except Sunday)..... 7 P. M.

—RATES OF FARE—

Between Holland and Chicago. Single \$2.25. Round \$3.50. (Berth included).

W. R. OWEN, Manager. D. F. WEBSTER, G. P. A.

Office and Dock No. 1 State St., Chicago.

## LOOK MOTHERS A RARE TREAT FOR YOU ALL.

A \$5.00 Boys Sampson Suit, with Extra Pair of Pants, for \$2.76

AND WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DOOR.

REMEMBER, you buy direct from one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers in America, and by so doing you save three Profits.

In Jet Black, Dark Blue, Oxford Grey and Olive Brown, in sizes from 3 to 9 years of age. They are made up as per cut below in double breasted with Sailor Collar, braided with wide mousie Brand, lined with a fast Black Albert Towel Sateen Lining, Trimming and Workmanship throughout the best money can procure. Coat has a Side Pocket, a Top and Cash Pocket. Patent Waist Bands used on all Pants, also Pistol Pockets on all Pants.

In Sizes from 10 to 15 years of age made up as per opposite cut, Double Breasted with extra Pants at same Price \$2.76.

Expressage paid to your door.

In remitting send either Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter and for measure send age of boy at last Birthday and if large or small for his age.

This Style with Extra Pants

Ages from 3 to 9 years

OUR FACTORIES.

## FREE TO EVERYBODY

our Illustrated Priced Catalogue in which you will find Boys Suits from 98c. up.

Youths' Long Pants Suits from \$2.00 up and Mens Suits from \$2.50 up.

Our Price \$2.76 Retail Price \$5.00



## Geo. Baker, M. D.

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

## Cleaning and Repairing

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

## Lumber Lath and Shingles.

Scott & Lugers.  
Lowest Prices.

## Look Here!

Dr. De Vries Dentist.  
above Central Drug Store.

Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.  
Any on wishing to see me after or before office hours can call me up by phone No. 9. Residence East 12th St.

## Dr. H. Kremers

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

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

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

## Phoenix Planing Mill

Prices the Lowest.

## Sidewalk Plank

Scott & Lugers.  
Lowest Prices.

## SOCIETIES.

K. O. T. M.  
Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All life knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Fall particulars given on application.  
J. A. MARSH, Commander.  
B. W. BRETHER, R. K.

## Holland Company

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

EIGHTH STREET

## Dr. L. N. Tuttle,

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

## Kellogg Bros.,

House Finishing, Painting and Caled mining.  
Estimates given on work.  
Address, Box 50, Oliv.

## A. B. LEE'S

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

## Life Made Easy

For Another Holland Citizen—Many People Talking About It.

A typical Hollander is Mr. Jacob Molen-graaf, who resides on E. Fourteenth Street. Our representative found him still unable to speak English, but his son interpreted for him, and the following is an account of his experience, which he gives for publication. No better proof for the citizens of Holland can be found than the utterances and endorsement of our neighbors. He says:

"I was a great sufferer during all last winter with my kidneys. The pain was on each side of my back over the hips, it was right where you put your hands when you stand with them placed on your hips. It was worse in the morning, and I was sometimes in such pain I could not get out of bed in the ordinary manner, but would have to sort of roll out, keeping my body as straight as possible, and I would be compelled to walk stooped over until I got gradually straightened out, when I would feel a little easier. This continued in this way until I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I had seen them advertised, so I procured a box at the drug store of J. O. Doesburg, and on taking them they gave me almost instant relief. I continued using them and I haven't been a sufferer since. I have every confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills. They have proved to be just as represented. If ever I should have any return of the trouble I shall know what to use. It pleases me to be able to speak a good word for them."

Doan's Kidney Pills are not a cure-all, but a Kidney Cure, and that they do cure all forms of kidney disorder it is not hard to prove to the people of Holland, for we can give them the endorsement of their neighbors, and this must satisfy the most skeptical.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers—price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

Forsale by J. O. Doesburg.

BUY YOUR REAL ESTATE OF--  
**J. W. Bosman.**  
GET A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN ON EASY PAYMENT.

## BOOKBINDING

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

## A COMPLETE LINE OF

## DRUGS

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

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

## A FULL LINE OF CHOICE CIGARS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

## Martin & Huizinga

## THE METHODISTS.

Conference Votes to Admit Women as Delegates—Other Proceedings.

Lansing, Sept. 17.—The Michigan Methodist conference on Wednesday elected P. J. Mavery, of Jackson, secretary; Charles Nease, of Lake Odessa, statistical secretary, and John C. Newcomer, of Ewart, treasurer. A check for \$2,759 was delivered as the conference's share of last year's earnings of the Methodist Book Concern. Rev. C. L. Barnhart, of Ballard, was elected chairman of the conference trustees, to succeed Rev. A. M. Gould, resigned.

Lansing, Sept. 20.—The Michigan conference on Saturday voted to admit women as delegates to the general conference by the overwhelming majority of 220 to 4, settling this much mooted question. The victory was made all the more complete by giving the laymen equal representation with the clergy, by a vote of 180 to 34.

Lansing, Sept. 21.—Death has been unusually busy among the wives of members of the Michigan Methodist conference during the past year, ten—the largest number in the history of the conference—having died. Sunday memorial services were held for three members who have died since the last meeting. Twelve young men elected by the conference to elders' orders and 19 elected to deacons' orders were ordained by Bishop Walden Sunday afternoon.

## CONVICTED.

Appleyard Found Guilty of the Murder of Gahan at Cheboygan.

Cheboygan, Sept. 20.—James Appleyard, the man who shot Daniel Gahan, a prominent druggist of this place, on July 16, was convicted of murder in the second degree, with recommendation for clemency to the judge. The jury was out about five hours. When Appleyard was brought into court and heard the verdict he was completely prostrated, bowed his head on his attorney's lap, and sobbed. His wife, the woman in the case, was with him through most of the trial, which lasted four days. Judge Willis, of Minneapolis, defended him, and to him is due the credit for such a verdict, as the prosecution was looking for and confident of conviction in the first degree. The convicted man has not received any sentence yet. For the past two days he has gone from one convulsion into another, and little hope is held for his recovery. Judge Adams suspended sentence for the present.

## MET AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Session of the "Sound Money" Democratic State Committee.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 20.—The executive committee of the national democratic state central committee met here Saturday to discuss campaign arrangements. Organization is being pushed in every county, and reports of progress were encouraging. Clubs have been organized at Bay City, Lansing and other points, and clubs will hold meetings and distribute literature. The national committee has been asked to send Gen. Palmer, John G. Carlisle and other speakers into the state, and the committee is hopeful that they will come as soon as the campaign opens. The railroad employees of the roads centering here have organized a "sound money" club, with a membership of 180. John Hayes is president. The club includes clerks, heads of departments and employees in the mechanical department. Frequent meetings will be held to hear financial questions expounded.

## MINES SHUT DOWN.

Stringency in the Money Market Given as the Cause.

Marquette, Sept. 18.—Superintendent Waters has received instructions from Cleveland to close the Lake Angeline mine September 26 for an indefinite period. Five hundred men will be thrown out of employment. The Lake Angeline has been operated with less interruption than any mine in this district. The reason now given for the shutdown is stringency in the money market. All the other big mines will follow suit.

Ishpeming, Sept. 21.—The Champion mine will close on October 1, because its owners cannot collect payment for ore sold. It employs 300 men. The pumps at both the Lake Angeline and Champion mines will be kept going. More than 6,000 men have been laid off on the ranges since September 1.

## HEAVY FROST.

Grain and Fruit Crops Suffer Considerable Injury.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—Reports from all sections of the state are to the effect that a heavy frost fell between Saturday midnight and Sunday morning, doing considerable injury to late fruits and vegetables. Grapes appear to be unharmed to any extent, but late peaches and pears were badly frosted. Vegetables of all kinds suffered, the greatest injury being to tomatoes. Corn was also affected, although there was little of it left uncut.

## Child Burned to Death.

Cass City, Mich., Sept. 22.—The farmhouse of Joseph Pettinger, living near here, was destroyed by fire Saturday night and a two-year-old child was burned to death. The mother had gone to a neighbor's. Mr. Pettinger discovered the fire, and supposing the child was with her mother made no effort to save it until too late.

## Shot Himself.

Detroit, Sept. 18.—Walter Young, the 18-year-old stepson of Dr. Arthur Bennett, shot himself in the head and died a few minutes later. The doctor said the only known reason for the act was that the boy collected \$400 for him and probably spent it, and that he was remorseful about it and dared not face his mother.

## Death of Walter D. Smith.

Kalamazoo, Sept. 22.—Walter D. Smith, instructor in the law department of the Michigan university, died at his home in Galesburg Sunday night, aged 26 years. He was the author of several law books and established the Detroit College of Law.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Juts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Heber Walsh "The Drug-gist."

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER

**CASTORIA.**  
The family signature of *Castoria* is on every wrapper.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

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

In the matter of the estate of Jacoba C. S. Labots, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of September next,

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

(A true copy. Attest.)

JOHN V. B. GOODRICH,  
Judge of Probate.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 22.  
LIVE STOCK—Steers..... \$3 15 @ 4 70  
Sheep..... 2 00 @ 3 50  
Hogs..... 3 50 @ 3 80  
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents 3 50 @ 3 75  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Dec. 67 1/2 @ 68 1/2  
No. 1 Hard..... 70 1/2 @ 70 3/4  
CORN—No. 2..... 25 1/2 @ 27  
OATS—Western..... 17 1/2 @ 18  
LARD..... 3 50 @ 3 55  
PORK—Mess..... 5 95 @ 6 00  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 @ 15  
EGGS..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2  
CHICAGO.  
CATTLE—Beeves..... \$3 25 @ 4 70  
Stocks and Feeders..... 2 50 @ 2 90  
Cows and Bulls..... 1 25 @ 3 50  
HOGS—Light..... 2 50 @ 3 00  
HOGS—Light..... 2 50 @ 3 00  
Rough Packing..... 2 00 @ 2 75  
SHEEP..... 1 50 @ 3 00  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 9 @ 14 1/2  
EGGS—Fresh..... 12 @ 14  
POTATOES (per bu.)..... 17 @ 24  
PORK—Mess..... 5 95 @ 6 00  
LARD—Steam..... 3 50 @ 3 55  
FLOUR—Winter..... 1 50 @ 3 75  
GRAIN—Wheat, September..... 62 @ 63 1/2  
Corn, No. 2 Cash..... 21 1/2 @ 21 3/4  
Oats, No. 2 Cash..... 18 @ 19  
Rye, No. 2..... 32 @ 32 1/2  
Barley, Good to Choice..... 29 @ 31  
MILWAUKEE.  
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring..... 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2  
Corn, No. 2..... 21 @ 21 1/2  
Oats, No. 2 White..... 20 @ 20 1/2  
Rye, No. 1..... 33 1/2 @ 34  
Barley, No. 2..... 31 1/2 @ 32  
PORK—Mess..... 5 85 @ 5 90  
LARD..... 3 45 @ 3 50  
DETOIT.  
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red..... 66 1/2 @ 67 1/2  
Corn, No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 24  
Oats, No. 2 White..... 20 1/2 @ 20 3/4  
Rye..... 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4  
ST. LOUIS.  
CATTLE—Native Steers..... \$3 70 @ 4 75  
Texas..... 2 50 @ 3 50  
HOGS..... 2 50 @ 3 35  
SHEEP..... 2 25 @ 4 00  
OMAHA.  
CATTLE—Steers..... \$3 00 @ 4 00  
Cows..... 1 25 @ 2 30  
Feeders..... 2 50 @ 3 40  
HOGS..... 2 70 @ 3 05  
SHEEP..... 2 50 @ 3 00

## Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. WILKINSON & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

GO to your doctor for advice; he is the best man to tell you what medicine you need. Go to your druggist for your medicines; he knows more about drugs than a dry-goods man. Stick to your doctor and to your druggist if you're a sick man, but don't go to your druggist for advice, especially if your doctor has told you what to get. If your doctor tells you to get

## Scott's Emulsion

It is because he knows of scores of cases which have been benefited by its use; because he knows that it has a record of more than twenty years' results back of it.

You have no right to let your druggist advise you against this preparation and induce you to try an obscure medicine, the value of which is doubtful, for the sake of the few cents more he may make. Let your tailor, or your butcher, or your grocer, fool you if you will, but when it comes to a matter of health, get what you ask for.

All druggists sell Scott's Emulsion. Two sizes—50 cents and \$1.00.

## Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. WILKINSON & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.50 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

## Mortgage Sale.

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

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars, said sale to take place at the north outer door of the Ottawa County Court House, at the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Ottawa is held) on Monday, the Twelfth day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The said mortgaged premises to be sold being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: The south half of the north half of the southwest quarter of section numbered ten (10), in township numbered five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, containing according to United States survey, forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Dated Holland, July 15th, A. D. 1896.

JACOB VAN DER VAEN, Mortgagee.  
G. J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate Court for County of OTTAWA, ss.

Estate of Dork Anlijs, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the first day of July, A. D. 1896, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment:

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Wednesday, the Seventh day of October, A. D. 1896, and on Saturday, the Second day of January, A. D. 1897 at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Isaac Marsille in the city of Holland in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Holland, Sept. 2nd, A. D. 1896.

ISAAC MARSHALL, GERRIT J. VAN DUKEN, Commissioners.

33-37.

Buy your School Books and School Supplies of

M. KIEKINTVELD.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Gerrit J. Van Wieren and Hendrikje Van Wieren his wife of the township of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Evert Van Kampen of the city of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, party of the second part, dated on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1891 and recorded in the office of the register of Deeds, of Ottawa county, Michigan, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1891 in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 32, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice the sum of Three Hundred Thirty-Six Dollars and Fifty-Eight Cents, besides an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for by law and in said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage together with all arrearages of interest thereon, having become due and payable by reason of default in the payment of interest on said mortgage on the day when the same became due and payable, and the non-payment of said interest in default for more than sixty days after the same became due and payable, wherefore under the conditions of said mortgage the whole amount of the principal sum of said mortgage with all arrearages of interest thereon, at the option of the said Evert Van Kampen his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, became due and payable immediately thereafter, and Lubbertus Van Kampen executor of the last will and testament of said Evert Van Kampen, deceased, and sole residuary Legatee in his will named, hereby declares her election and option to consider the whole amount of the said principal sum of said mortgage due and payable: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale, at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars; said sale to take place at the north outer door of the Ottawa county court house, at the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Ottawa is held) on

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

Dated Holland, July 23, A. D. 1896.

LUBBERTUS VAN KAMPEN, Executor of the last will and testament of Evert Van Kampen, deceased, and sole residuary legatee therein named.

G. J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Executor.

32-13 w.

## CASTORIA.

The family signature of *Castoria* is on every wrapper.

Subscribe for the News.

## H. Meyer & Son's Music House

DEALERS IN

## Pianos

A. B. Chase, Crown, Russell, Smith and Barnes.

## Organs

Story and Clark, United States, Farrand and Votey, Lawrence Seven-Oct.

## Sewing Machines

New Home, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, House hold, and Standard.

Sheet music, Folios and all Kinds of Musical Instruments

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines Rented.

RIVER STREET. - HOLLAND, MICH

WHERE TO BUY

Staple and Fancy Groceries

AT

NEW STORE.

Small favors gratefully received.

EVERYTHING FRESH AND CLEAN. THEIR TEAS AND COFFEES CANNOT BE EXCELLED WHILE THERE TAKE A LOOK AT THEIR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.

Small favors gratefully received.



There is no use disguising  
the fact that the

## Bee Hive

Does the largest Dry Goods business in the city. The reason is we don't resort to clap-trap advertising, and the public appreciate honesty. It is to your benefit to call at the Bee Hive and find how goods are sold cheap.

J. WISE.

### The Coming Fair.

The twelfth annual fair of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society will open next Tuesday and continue four days. As in years past the management has spared no efforts to make this coming fair a success and indications point to the fact that it will eclipse all previous ones, especially with respect to the exhibits. Additional attractions have been secured and if the weather is favorable, the attendance will undoubtedly be swelled by large numbers over previous records. Our fair is not a stock company, as many are inclined to believe, but is an institution belonging to the people. Whatever benefit can be derived therefrom is solely for its patronizers and its success depends largely upon their interest and hearty co-operation in assisting every movement which may tend towards its advancement. Exhibitors should make their entries the first day in order that no time may be lost in classifying them in their respective departments. The officers who are simply the representatives in transacting the business pertaining to its success have been constantly on the alert and nothing has escaped their notice which would be of any material benefit they are deserving of praise for their efficient efforts and valuable time, as can be seen from the annual premium list completed. The agricultural department will have one of the finest displays ever exhibited in western Michigan. Spaces have already been secured by John A. Kooyers, A. Westerhof, and many others and as fine a display of vegetables will be made as has ever been witnessed in Michigan, the state fair not excepted. The same will be true of the pomological department, where Thomas S. Purdy, Geo. H. Souter, G. Vredevel and others have secured spaces and the exhibit there will excel both in quantity and variety any heretofore shown. The exhibit of stock will not be inferior to previous years. In fact, each and every department will be well provided for and spectators will not be disappointed in their anticipations of witnessing creditable displays.

Base ball games are scheduled for the morning hours and the Fennville, Zeeland and Allegan clubs will cross bats with the local team. A foot-ball game between two college teams will also be played. On Wednesday morning the Ottawa Station and Zeeland clubs will cross bats and an exciting contest is anticipated.

Prof. Snyder's famous dog circus will give exhibitions every day and a merry-go-round will furnish amusement for the younger element.

On Friday morning Kenyon L. Butterfield, superintendent of farmers' institutes, will be on the grounds for the purpose of organizing an institute for Ottawa county.

The races this year will be a special feature and the program prepared will furnish special attractions for all lovers of the race course. The program is as follows:

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Farmers' double team trotting race, 2 in 3, purse, \$25.00.  
2:25 trot, 2:30 pace, \$150.00.  
Delivery wagon race, trot and pace, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3, purse, \$10.00. Divided, \$5, \$3, \$2.

#### THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

3:00 minute class, trot or pace, purse \$125.00.  
Farmers' single horse, trot or pace, purse, \$25.00.  
2:40 trot, 2:45 pace, purse, \$150.00.

#### FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Free-for-all trot and pace, purse, \$200.00.  
Directors' race, purse, \$20.00.  
Double team running race, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3, purse \$25.00.  
Free-for-all running race, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3, purse, \$20.00.

Aside from the regular premiums as recorded in the list, the following have offered special premiums:

C. A. Stevenson, the jeweler, offers a handsome silver vase to the winner of a Ladies' Bicycle Race, 1 mile. All

wishing to compete must notify the Secretary before the first day of the fair.

M. Kleintveld, Books, Stationery, etc., offers a League Ball and Bat to the winner of a game of base ball of boys under 17 years of age. The first two teams entering will be allowed to compete.

Will Breyman, the jeweler, offers an elegant silver cup to the most graceful bicycle rider. All those desiring to compete must enter with the Secretary before Sept. 29, 1896.

John Vandersluis, Dry Goods and Notions, offers a choice of a dress pattern from his 29 cent goods to the best looking young lady on the grounds, and a choice of a dress pattern from his 25 cent goods to the second best. Three or more to compete. Entries must be made with the Secretary by Sept. 29, 1896. The same premium will be given to the best preserved old maid. Conditions same as above.

G. J. Van Duren, Boots and Shoes, offers a \$3.00 pair of shoes to the winner and a \$2.00 pair of shoes to the second, Fat Men's foot race. Each man competing must weigh over 200 pounds. Distance 100 yards. Race to be on Thursday, at 1:30 p. m. Enter with the Secretary before Sept. 29, 1896.

Arthur Van Duren, Attorney-at-Law, will give \$2.00 as a first premium and \$1.00 as a second premium for a sack race for boys under 17 years of age. Three or more to compete. Distance 50 yards. Enter with the Secretary before Sept. 29, 1896. Race to take place on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1896.

[OFFICIAL.]

### Common Council.

HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1896.

The common council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the mayor.

Present: Mayor De Young, Alds. Lokker, Dalman, Takken, Kulte, Habermann, and Visser, and the clerk.

Reading of minutes and regular order of business was suspended.

Ald. Schoon here appeared and took his seat. The clerk presented the following communication from the board of public works:

HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 22, 1896.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the board of public works held this evening, a written proposition was received from the Furniture City Electric Co., of Grand Rapids, in which they agreed to accept \$22.05 to balance account against the city for repairs on are armature and field. The board after due consideration resolved to accept the offer, and to recommend their action to the common council, asking that the amount be paid.

Respectfully submitted,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Clerk.

Recommendation was adopted and amount ordered paid.

The clerk also presented the following:

HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 22, 1896.

To the Honorable the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the board of public works held this evening the following was adopted:

WHEREAS the board deem it advisable to make certain repairs on boilers No. 1 and 2, at the water and light station; and whereas the amount involved in said repairs is likely to exceed the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that the propositions to make such repairs be submitted to the common council for their approval.

Respectfully submitted,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Clerk.

The report was adopted, the proposition of the board approved and the board authorized to make repairs as contemplated, and advertise same in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS for one week.

Ald. Schouten here appeared and took his seat.

The following bids were opened, for the grading and graveling of Fifteenth street:

P. Koning, grading, 67-8 cents per yard; graveling, 40-7-8 cents per yard, and 50 cents for all other work.

H. J. and A. J. De Vries, grading, 64 cents per yard; graveling, 54 cents per yard, and 50 cents per yard if gravel is furnished by city.

B. Riksen, grading, 6 cents per cubic yard; graveling, 44 cents per cubic yard, and for all other work \$10.

The contract was awarded B. Riksen as per his proposal.

Bids were opened for building of culverts, as follows:

A. J. Ward, furnish all material and build culvert for \$1,350; 10 oak stringers, \$1,104.

Wm. Wanrooy, construct both the culverts for \$810.

P. Oosting, constructing both culverts, \$830.

P. Van Langevelde and M. Poppe, building culverts, \$1,019.

The contract was awarded Wm. Wanrooy as per his bid.

By Ald. Visser—  
Resolved, That the city attorney is hereby directed to draw up the necessary contracts and bonds between the city of Holland, and the contractors above named; also the bonds to the people as required by law, the penalty in said bonds to be as follows:

B. Riksen to the city, \$2,000; B. Riksen to the people, \$3,000; Wm. Wanrooy to the city \$1,000; Wm. Wanrooy to the people \$1,000.—Carried.

By Ald. Lokker—

Resolved, That the surveyor be instructed to proceed at once in staking out the work connected with the grading and graveling and the construction of culverts on Fifteenth street.—Carried.

By Ald. Habermann—

Resolved, That the supervision of the improvement of Fifteenth street be left with the committee on streets and bridges, until the next regular meeting of the council.—Carried.

Adjourned.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

### Personal Mention.

Rufus Boer of Grand Rapids spent Saturday with the family of Dr. B. J. De Vries.

Editor Chas. E. Bassett and H. Kingsley of Fennville made us a pleasant call Monday.

Ed Vaupell took a drive to Grand Haven the first of the week.

P. Bradford of Grand Rapids is the guest of the Misses De Vries for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Post were in Grand Rapids Monday.

Mrs. Rhoades and son returned to Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday, after a month's visit with friends here.

Miss Josie Barth of Grand Rapids spent a week with Miss Jennie Borgman. She returned home on Tuesday.

John A. Roost of Grand Haven spent Sunday with friends here.

Geo. E. Kollen was in Allegan on business Monday.

A. Van Osveren left yesterday for Evanston, Ill., where he will take a three-year course at the Garret Biblical Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Marsen left Tuesday for Ann Arbor, where they will equip themselves as medical missionaries.

Sheriff Keppel was here Tuesday on his way home from Jackson, where he brought Mrs. Alice Lawrence.

James Koning and family attended the fifteenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Koning at Saugatuck last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Kinnan of La Porte, Ind., were guests of the family of C. A. Stevenson last Sunday.

Attorney A. Van Duren has returned from a political tour through southern Michigan.

Dick Roost of Chicago visited friends here this week. Mr. Roost occupies the responsible position of foreman in a machine shop with one hundred men under his command.

Messrs. and Mesdames G. P. Hammer and B. B. Godfrey drove to Holland Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening Mr. Hammer addressed the citizens there on the political question.

Will Kremers and James Van Zwamberg went to Kalamazoo on their bicycles Wednesday. They will return to-morrow.

Edward Stratton, Elward Sprick, John Van de Bunte, Hessel Yutema, and A. D. Kline represent Forest Grove at Hope College.

Frank Van Ry attended the Coopersville fair Wednesday.

John Vandersluis was in Grand Rapids on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nies are visiting their daughter at Kalamazoo.

Mrs. J. N. McKay took the steamer Soo City for Chicago on Monday evening to care for her daughter Jessie who was injured some time ago by the electric cars.

G. J. Van Duren and H. Boone were in Allegan yesterday and incidentally took in the fair.

Mrs. E. F. Jackson has returned from her summer sojourn at Jenison Park.

James A. Latta of Detroit is visiting Prof. and Mrs. P. A. Latta.

Editor J. C. Holmes of the Hamilton News called on friends here yesterday.

W. H. Beach, Benj. A. Mulder, H. W. Kleintveld, Simon Kleyn, and George Kleyn were among those who heard Senator Thurston speak at Grand Rapids, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. G. Van Schelven is on a two weeks' visit to her sister at Waupun, Wis. Her daughter Tillie will return with her.

Thomas A. Van Schelven is spending the week with his uncles at Cedar Springs.

Mrs. Seth Nibbelink is gradually improving from a serious illness.

Henry Van Ark has again resumed his duties at the Holland furniture factory, after a short absence owing to sickness.

M. H. A. Vandervalk, theological candidate from the Kampen school, Netherlands, was the guest of Rev. K. Van Goor on Saturday. He is the official representative of the Independent Order of Good Templars and will remain in this country till November.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Post are on a visit in New York.

Hoyt C. Post of Grand Rapids is in the city today.

No need to fear the approach of crop if you have Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never was a case that it would not cure if used at the outset.

### TRUE BIMETALISM.

A Distinction Which It is Well to Keep in Mind.

One occasionally hears sneers at certain candidates who announce themselves as bimetalists, and at the same time give their assent to the terms of the St. Louis platform; yet the St. Louis platform is practically much nearer true bimetalism than the Chicago platform. In the conception of true bimetalism three distinct notions are involved. They are as follows:

1. In order that a monetary system shall be truly bimetallic, silver and gold coin must both circulate as money.

2. They must circulate at par with each other.

3. The parity between them must be real and not artificial. It must be due to an equality in commercial value between the silver contained in a silver dollar and the gold contained in a gold dollar.

The free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would fulfill none of these conditions. The pretense, even, that gold and silver would circulate together at that ratio has been abandoned by nearly all the candid and intelligent advocates of such coinage. They defend the course on different grounds. They concede, as every well-informed political economist must do, that under the policy advocated gold would cease to circulate, silver would be the only redemption money, and prices would adjust themselves accordingly. We should have silver monometalism.

The Republican party proposes to continue the present modified bimetalism, by fulfilling the first two conditions mentioned above. It proposes that silver and gold shall both circulate as money, and that silver shall be, as it is now, a full legal tender for all debts, and that it shall be maintained at par with gold.

It does not believe that a commercial equality can be maintained between the two, at a ratio of 16 to 1, by this country alone, but it proposes by international agreement, to establish a coinage ratio which will make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar in commercial value, the world over.

If we are to change our system at all the choice is confined to just two alternatives:

1. Silver monometalism, which the triumph of the free coinage plan would bring.

2. A change from the present limited and modified bimetalism to bimetalism true and complete as the Republicans ultimately propose.

### MASSSES AND CLASSES.

Some of the Classes that Free Silver Coinage Would Injure.

One of the demagogic appeals which candidate Bryan makes in his speeches is a play upon the catch words, "the masses and the classes," trying to array the latter against the former. By the classes he means the bankers, stock speculators and the like, and the impression he seeks to convey is that these are the only ones who profit by maintaining the present standard. But let us see who some of the "classes" are that are interested in the same direction.

1. The pensioners. These number nearly 950,000, and the amounts paid them reach \$140,000,000 a year. One of the arguments used in the advocacy of the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, is that it would raise prices. But what advantage would it be to the pensioner, who barely makes a living by the aid of a pension of \$6, \$10 or \$12 a month, to have the price of everything he buys doubled, while his pension remains the same?

2. Savings bank depositors. In 1894-5 these numbered 4,875,000 with deposits aggregating about \$1,800,000,000. A large proportion of them are working people, and many others are widows and maiden ladies who depend upon the income from their deposits for an appreciable portion of their living. They receive from 3 to 4 per cent per annum interest on their deposits. Under free silver coinage the prices of what they buy might be doubled, but the interest they receive would remain the same.

3. Shareholders in building and loan associations. These number 2,000,000 with holdings of \$700,000,000.

4. Insurance beneficiaries. The last census shows that the people of this country had insured their lives to the amount of \$3,500,000,000. None of these classes would receive any more dollars under free coinage of silver than they do now, and the dollars would only purchase half as much.

5. Mechanics and common laborers. All past experience shows that wages, under a raised currency, do not increase as rapidly as prices. From 1860 to 1895 a 50 per cent paper dollar raised prices 110 per cent, and wages only 43 per cent.

These are a few of the "classes" that would be hit hard by the scheme to raise prices, while incomes remain the same or only slightly advanced.

Shoddy and the Wilson Tariff.

It was claimed among other defenses of a reduced tariff on woolen goods, that woolens would be so much cheaper than they had been as to bring in a better class of goods, and discourage the use of shoddy and other cheap products. Now what does the record show? The imports of manufactures of wool in shoddy, waste, rugs, etc., for the years named was as follows:

Year.	Pounds.
1891	215,714
1892	221,588
1893	229,583
1894	4,170,241
1895	23,718,110

The latter, being scoured wool weight, is equal to 62,154,324 pounds of raw wool, and displaced that amount of the American product.

Great is the Wilson bill and shoddy.

If the government, by putting its fiat on 33 cents' worth of silver, gives it a purchasing power of 100 cents, why should not the government, instead of the mine owner, make whatever profit there is on the transaction?

## A Well Shaped Shoe Always has the Lead!

On the form our fall shoes are easy winners, because they not only have the shape that's bound to please, but they keep it till worn out. And what's equally to the point we couple a fine shape with durability. The way our shoes wear makes it a pleasure to wear them. Shoe qualities can't be too fine, and finer shoes than ours can't be found. Give your feet a vacation by wearing some of our these guarantees of comfort.

## HAGY & BOGE.

Tower Block Shoe Store.

## May's Bazaar

Next door to Kleintveld's Bookstore.  
17 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

Playing Cards, 10c to 25c.  
Checker Boards with checkers 10c to 50c.  
Dominoes, 5c to 25c.  
Checkers, 5c to 25c.  
Tablets, 1c to 5c.  
Lead Pencils, 1c to 5c.  
Stationery in boxes, 10c to 25c.  
18 Sheets good paper, 5c.  
25 Envelopes, 5c.  
Whisk Brooms, 5c to 25c.  
Shawl Straps, 5c to 25c.  
Clothes Brushes, 10c to 25c.  
Celluloid Hair Brushes, 25c to \$1.00.  
Celluloid Hand Mirror, 50c to \$1.00.  
All styles dressing combs, 5c to 25c.  
Shaving Brushes, 5c to 25c.  
Purse and pocket books, 5c to 25c.  
School Bags, 10c to 25c.  
DOLLS, all sizes, all kinds, lowest prices.  
Doll carriages, 25c to \$3.50.  
Wheel-borrows, 10c to 25c.

Just received another lot of those nice hats and bonnets for children, also a new lot of velling. Call and see our new goods.

## MAY'S BAZAAR

## Silver or Gold

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

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

Walsh-De Roo Milling Co.

## Great Cloak Sale

Special Opening  
Sale, Thursday, Oct. 8

—AT—

## M. NOTIER

A representative of one of the largest Cloak Houses in the land will be here on that date with an immense assortment of all descriptions.

### To Rent.

A house on Columbia ave, opposite Lincoln Park. Inquire of Mrs. G. W. Hopkins.

Bangs sells Drugs 26-11

Children Cry for  
Pitcher's Castoria.

Have you tried Bangs' Soda? 26-11

Buy your School Books and School Supplies of  
M. KLEINTVELD.

### USE

L e WonderFlour ONLY

It is the best. Ask your grocer for it.

H. H. KARSTEN, Prop.

"Little Wonder" Mills,  
ZEELAND, MICH.