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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

L. MULDER, Publisher.
Holland, - - Mich.

Every new subscriber to the HOLLAND CITY NEWS will receive the paper from one until January 1, 1893, for \$1.00, paid in advance.

The Burning of Holland, Twenty Years Ago.

October 9, 1871.

A day of devastation and of woe, ever memorable in the annals of Holland, and never to be forgotten by those who passed through its fiery ordeal. And while the rebuilt city of today has nearly obliterated every reminiscence of that fearful catastrophe twenty years ago, and energy and thrift have doubly replaced what was then swept away, yet, our present growth and prosperity cannot be more appreciatively enjoyed than by those who at the dawn of that fatal day cast their mournful eye over the desolated plain. In recalling to mind this calamitous event, upon this its twentieth anniversary, we will avail ourselves largely of what several years ago the writer was requested to contribute on the occasion of the Semi-Centennial of the settlement of Ottawa county, in a paper on "The Burning of Holland."

The southern tiers of townships in Ottawa county constituting, with a part of Allegan county, the Holland Colony, with the city of Holland as its commercial, social and educational center, were on the eve of celebrating the first quarter-centennial of their settlement.

During that period of nearly twenty-five years they had enjoyed, comparatively, a continuous prosperity, marked not so much by the accumulation of capital or wealth, as by a steady, healthy growth of both the agricultural districts and of Holland City as their natural market. A variety of resources, a diversity of soil, and a growing manufacturing interest, with shipping facilities by both water and rail, had combined in making Holland a prosperous and flourishing little city of about 2,400 inhabitants.

The purport of the paper delivered by us on the occasion above named was, and it is our object now, to make brief historical mention of the fire of October 9, 1871, whereby in a short space of two hours the labors of a generation were destroyed, hundreds of families rendered homeless, and many a worthy settler, upon the evening of a well-spent life, left in straitened circumstances, from which he has never been able to recover.

For weeks preceding this eventful October night we had experienced an uninterrupted drought. In most every direction from the city the woods were on fire and had been for many days. By hard labor the southeastern part of the city was saved from these forest fires during the week prior to the conflagration, the locality immediately south of Hope College and the so-called Orphan House being at that time particularly exposed.

During the afternoon of Sunday, October 8th, the atmosphere was very oppressive and sultry, unusually so for that season of the year. At intervals fine ashes were showered over and into the city. The very skies seemed to be token the advent of the impending calamity. These ashes, as was subsequently explained, were the first messengers of the burning of Chicago on that same Sunday afternoon.

The effect of this long drought and of the atmosphere at this time, seemed, as it were, to prepare all the combustible material in and around the city for the awful fate awaiting it.

The greater part of the South West Addition, only recently platted and sparsely settled, was nothing less than a wooded wilderness, and the ravine along Thirteenth street was filled with logs and timber. What was then called "Post's marsh," south of Sixteenth street, was still a timbered tract, and its mucky soil largely smoldering.

At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon the wind turned south-westerly and began gradually to increase. The fire alarm was rung from the Third church bell, and from this time on the fighting of the fire all along the timbered tracts south and southwest of the city, was kept up uninterruptedly. The nature of the fires and the distance from the few fire wells we had at that time very much that our fire department, as an organization, was of no avail.

As night advanced the wind increased in force, until towards midnight it blew a hurricane, sweeping the fire and the flames from the woods with an alarming velocity toward the

doomed city. The huge bark piles at the Cappon & Bertsch tannery in the western, and the Third Reformed church in the then southern part of the city, were among the first points attacked; and from thence on the devastating fire flared full and unimpeded sway. The burning shingles and sidings of this new and large church edifice and the flaming fragments of bark were blown toward the center of the town, sweeping everything in their northward course. At this fatal moment the wind turned more westerly, thus forcing the fire toward the center and more eastern parts of the city, and—the fate of Holland was sealed.

Within the short space of two hours, between one and three o'clock, of Monday morning, October 9, 1871, this entire devastation was accomplished. No one, unless an eye-witness of such a scene, can conceive of its terror or its awfulness. We shall not attempt to describe it. The entire territory covered by the fire was mowed clean as with a reaper, not a fencepost or a sidewalk, and hardly the stump of a shade tree was left to designate the old lines.

The grounds of Hope College, somewhat isolated as they were, seemed to be the only spot where one could escape with his life. Many took to the waters of Black Lake, escaping in small boats.

The fierceness of the wind and the rapidity with which the fire spread, may be inferred from the fact that over two hundred and fifty dead horses, cattle and swine were found in the burned district, and a cancelled bank check, partly burned, drawn by the firm of DeJong, Van Schelven & Oggel, upon Nathan Kenyon, banker, was picked up the next day on one of the farms in section four of the township of Tallmadge in this county, a distance of twenty-five miles.

The break of day on that Monday morning presented a scene, the memory whereof will outlive all other recollections in the minds of its victims, and a faint idea can only be given in this sketch by furnishing a few statistical incidents.

The loss of human life was limited to one aged widow woman, Mrs. J. Tolk. She lived in a small house on Ninth street, near the present residence of E. Van der Veen.

The number of buildings destroyed is about as follows: Dwellings, 210; stores, shops and offices, 75; manufactories, 15; churches, 5; hotels, 3; miscellaneous buildings, 45; docks and warehouses, 5; one tug and several other boats.

Amount of property destroyed, \$900,000, with an insurance of only about \$50,000, and of this only a part was recovered, inasmuch as many companies had been rendered insolvent by the great Chicago fire.

Neither was the calamity limited to the city. The damage and devastation in the surrounding township of Holland, as well as in the townships of Fillmore and Laketown in Allegan county, was also great. The recollection of the writer is, that in these localities not less than seventy families were burned out, and the relief work performed during the winter that followed includes also that number of families, besides food and shelter for their stock. No mention will be made here of the miles of fencing destroyed all through this locality, nor to the damage to standing timber.

A minute description of the fire district is not expected in this sketch. Suffice it to say that the heart of the city, including the entire business portion thereof was destroyed. A better idea of the general ruin might perhaps be obtained by simply stating what was left—a strip of houses along the extreme western and southern parts of the city; all south of Tenth and east of Market streets; and nearly the entire first ward. In addition to this and in the order of their relative importance, we might also make particular mention of Hope College, Plugger Mill, Heald's planing mill, union school, First Ref. church, H. C. Ref. church on Market street, the railroad depots, and the old townhouse, lately destroyed. Insignificant as this array may appear now, it created at that time a sort of a nucleus around which clustered the faint hopes for the future of Holland. And especially was this so in the case of Hope College, not so much for the money value of its buildings, but for what these buildings represented historically, and for the connecting link it had left between the early Holland Colonists and their true and faithful friend—the Reformed Church of America—which had stood by them from the very hour of their

arrival upon American soil, under whose fostering care they had gradually developed from the emigrant into the American, and to whom this calamity was to furnish again a new field, to demonstrate that same generosity and attachment.

Hunger and the want of shelter drove most of the people into the country, to the extent that the flames and smoke from the surrounding fires permitted them to do so. In their flight they were not handicapped by many cares, for whatever had not been buried in the ground had been consumed by the fire. All day long the roads leading east out of the city were lined with refugees.

But we must hurry on. We feel a longing to quit these scenes of desolation. There is something in store, in connection with this calamity, which alleviates much that is painful in contemplation of so much misery.

The general conflagrations of the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, embraced not only Holland and Chicago, but also Peshtigo, Wis., Manistee and the Port Huron district in this State, and several other localities; and it is a matter of history that co-extensive with this widespread ruin, were also the sympathies and charities of our fellow-men.

It will undoubtedly be remembered by many, when the news of the burning of Chicago reached New York, how James Fisk, in his displayful but effective way, gathered in a train load of provisions and supplies, and how with lightning speed he sent them on to relieve the thousands of Chicago refugees, scattered over the open prairies.

Hardly had the people of Holland on the morning of the following Tuesday awakened from their first slumbers after so much anxiety and despair, and while they were yet casting around for a relic or a landmark to designate the spot which had once been their home, and with no indication of what the succeeding day was to bring—but what the generosity of their neighbors was already being manifested.

The surrounding fires had cut off our railroad communications. The bridge on the line of the then Michigan Lake Shore railroad had been destroyed, so that no trains could enter the city.

Penetrating as far as they could toward the northern banks of Black River the friends from the neighboring city of Grand Haven had unloaded a timely supply of provisions and other stores, the variety of which was not the least striking feature. These stores consisted not only in what the grocery and the bakery could instantly supply, but the kitchen and the pantry had also been emptied—a loaf of bread partly cut, a solitary biscuit, doughnuts, a remnant of a roast, a part of a ham, etc., etc.—creating in the minds of the hungry recipients the indelible impression that this timely contribution was the spontaneous act of sympathizing friends and generous hearted neighbors.

These supplies, as they were dealt out among our hungry people, spoke more eloquently than words, and proved

Continued on 8th page.

HELPER STOVES
A great variety of Stoves and Ranges are made under the name of "HELPER." They have all the latest improvements, and are made of SUPERIOR IRON. Special attention is called to 100 styles of STEEL RANGES. Styles & Sizes of these Ranges are made similar to those used by the Best Hotels, but arranged specially for family use, for roasting, broiling, and for cooking. Many styles and sizes of cast-iron Stoves and Ranges for all kinds of fuel. Rewriting Ranges for hard coal, etc. Ask your dealer for Helper Stoves, Ranges and Ranges, or write to free illustrated circular to CHICAGO & ERIE STOVE CO., CHICAGO, ILL., or ERIE, PA.

Grand Palace Hotel.
81 to 103 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO.
Only four minutes from the Court House; table fare pass the door.
New house with all Modern Improvements; newly finished. On American and European plans. Rooms \$3.00 weekly transients 50 cents and upward. Turkish Baths for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Restaurant by Fred. Compagnon, late chef Chicago and Union League clubs. Table d'Hôte served.
Cut this out for future use. 25 ly

Boots AND Shoes
and
RUBBER GOODS
for
FALL AND WINTER
I keep constantly on hand the elegant
Moore and Shafer Ladies' Shoes,
which are not equalled in the market.
BARGAINS;
J. D. Helder.
Holland, Mich., Dec. 10th, 1890. 45-ly

Abstracts of Titles!

Having purchased of JACOB BAAR

"The Old Reliable" and Only Set of Abstract Books

of Ottawa County. I am now prepared to furnish Abstracts to all

Lands and Platted Tracts in the County, on short notice.

MONEY SAVED

by obtaining Abstracts before loaning money on purchasing Real Estate.

Address all orders to

Geo. D. Turner,
Grand Haven, Mich.

The Leader of them All.



AMERICAN RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Manufactured by The Gormully & Jeffery Mfg Company, Chicago, Ill.

I also have the sale of other bicycles ranging in price from \$25.00 upwards. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN J. CAPPON,
Holland, Mich.

FOR
The Season
of
1891!

Notier & Verschure

A Choice Selection

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Provisions, CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING, ETC.

Creamery Butter constantly on hand.

COUNTRY PRODUCE always acceptable and the highest market prices paid.

Remember the Place:
Eighth St., Holland, Mich.

CUSTOM MILL
OF
H. H. KARSTEN
ZEELAND, MICH.

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, etc.

Custom work solicited. Special attention paid to the grinding of Buckwheat and Rye, and the hulling of Pearl Barley. Feed always on hand. Mill near the R. R. depot, Zeeland, Mich. 30-ly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, dated on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1888, and executed and acknowledged on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1888, by Henry Visser, of the city of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to James Huntley, of the township of Holland, Ottawa County, Mich. and recorded on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1888, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber thirty-seventh of mortgages, on page five hundred and twenty-nine, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice six hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-two cents; and 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 arrears of interest thereon having become due and payable by reason of the default in payment of interest on said mortgage on the day when the same became due and payable, and the failure to pay said interest in default for more than thirty days after the same became due and payable, whereby under the conditions of said mortgage the whole amount of the principal sum of said mortgage is hereby foreclosed by a sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, of the mortgaged premises, or of so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at eight per cent per annum, costs of foreclosure and sale together with an attorney's fee provided for by statute, said sale to take place at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County, Michigan, is held, on the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. To pay said mortgage premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: All that part of Lot one (1), in Block Forty-seven (47), which is bounded on the east, south, a d west sides by the east, south, and west lines of said Lot; and bounded on the north side by a line running from the east to the west lines of said lot parallel with and thirty-two (32) feet north from the south line of said Lot; being the south thirty-two (32) feet of said Lot One, according to the recorded plat of the village (now city) of Holland, of record in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan.
Dated, July 24, 1891.
JAMES HUNTLEY, Mortgagee.
P. H. McBRIDE, Att'y for Mortgagee. 30-112

Drs. Starkey Palen's
TREATMENT BY
INHALATION.
1529 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Drs. Starkey & Palen, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized; and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated and one thousand physicians have used it, and recommended it—a very significant fact.

The great success of our treatment has given rise to a host of imitations, unscrupulous persons; some calling their preparations compound oxygen, often appropriating our testimonials and the names of our patients, to recommend worthless concoctions. But any substance made elsewhere or by others and called Compound Oxygen, is spurious.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode, Action and Result," is the title of a new book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Drs. Starkey & Palen.

1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Please mention this Paper. 12 6m

H. Wykhuyzen

Jeweler,
Zeeland, Mich.

Choice Assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

Special attention is called to the Low Prices at which I offer my Goods to the Public.

Repairing

promptly and satisfactorily attended to at reasonable charges.

Store, next to De Krui's Drug Store.

H. WYKHUYSEN.
Zeeland, Mich., March 16th, 1891. 8-ly

THE BOOK TRUST KNOCKED OUT

A Card To The Public.

Some six months ago we began the publication of our reprint of the famous Encyclopaedia Britannica in 25 Volumes, which we issued at \$1.50 per volume. The price of the English edition always has been and still is \$8.00 per volume, and the Scribner edition \$5.00 per volume in the cheapest binding.

That the public appreciate so great a bargain is shown by the fact that over half a million volumes of this reprint have been sold in less than six months.

This elegant new edition we still offer at the same price, \$1.50 per volume. This is the greatest bargain ever known in books.

Better still, we will deliver the set complete on small easy payments, to suit the convenience of customers.

Remember this is not an abridgement, but the great Edinburgh ninth edition, reproduced page for page, with important articles on American subjects rewritten to date by eminent American authors, and new maps, later and better than in any other edition.

We further announce that we have in preparation three volumes of "American Additions and Revisions," thoroughly supplementing the original work. With these supplemental volumes you will have at small cost an Encyclopaedia unapproachable in completeness; a thorough, reliable record of current progress and events.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We claim that our reprint compares favorably with the high priced editions in every respect, and in respect to maps, and strength and beauty of bindings is superior to them. In order that this claim may be tested by a personal inspection we make the following proposition: We will furnish volume I, at 60 cts.—a fraction of actual cost—if sent by express. Add 40 cts. postage if wanted by mail. Amount paid for Volume I will be credited on price of set when ordered.

R. S. PEALE & CO.,
315-321 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. 8-ly

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in
FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring
Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street
DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.
Holland, Mich., Aug. 5, 1890.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST
For BLACK STOCKINGS.
Made in 40 Colors that neither Smut, Wash Out Nor Fade.
Sold by Druggists. Also
Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors.
Peerless Laundry Bluing.
Peerless Ink Powders—7 colors.
Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing.
Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

A House for Sale!

or
To Rent!

Inquire at the office of
Scott & Schuurman,
Phoenix + Planing + Mill.
Holland, Mich., April 7th, 1891. 11-ly

CITY Beer Bottling Works.

I have this day leased the Beer Bottling Apparatus, Cases, Bottles and Ice Cellar of E. F. Sutton, for the term of one year and will bottle

Holland, Toledo and Export Lager.

Delivered within the city limits free of charge. All orders sent by mail or left at Union Sample rooms and at Bottling Works will be promptly filled.

PRICES:

1 dozen quarts. \$1.00
1 " pints. 50
1 " Exports quarts. .1.20

C. J. RICHARDSON.

Holland, April 17, 1891. 11-ly

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage executed by Dirk de Vries and Janette de Vries, his wife, of the city of Holland, County of Ottawa, Michigan, to James L. Edson trustee for the firm of Edson, Moore and Co., of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, dated December seventeenth A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on December nineteenth A. D. 1887, in Liber 16 of mortgages on page 459, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-two Dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, Notice is, therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and legal costs of foreclosure and sale, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said sale to take place at the front door of the Ottawa County Court house at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock afternoon of said day. The mortgaged premises to be sold being, Lots two (2) and Three (3) in Block Seven (7) in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof.
Dated July 8th, A. D. 1891.
JAMES L. EDSON, Trustee for the firm of Edson, Moore and Co.
J. C. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee. 24-13w

The Old! The Reliable! The Best.

AT J. W. BOSMAN,

Eight Street.

Merchant Tailoring, Ready Made Clothing, Gents Furnishing & Hats & Caps.

Call and see the splendid assortment, the latest styles, the best selections.

Holland, Mich., 22, '91. 17-ly

NEW!

A New Meat Market

AT THE
Old Stand

Having disposed of my Business in the First Ward, I am now located on

River Street.

My Friends will find me at the Market recently vacated by Mr. J. Meuwesen, 1th

CHOICE MEATS,

Carefully selected and suited to each season of the year.

P. Kleis.
Holland, Mich., Feb. 3, 1891.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OLD NEPTUNE RAGES

AND THE BANKS ARE STREWN WITH WRECKS.

Sad Affair at a Nebraska Ford-Fatal Runaways at a Funeral—Singular Death of a Baby—Clever Scheme of a United States Marshal.

In Deadly Fear of a Pretty Woman.
Miss Jennette Beggs, a pretty little brunette of 35 years, who owns and operates a farm of 105 acres three miles from Shelbyville, Ind., was arrested on charges preferred by Councilman R. W. Harris, ex-City Clerk George Oselehn and August Brummer. Each of the stalwart gentlemen named filed his affidavit to the effect that he is afraid Jennette will do him harm with a gun or some other dangerous weapon. The trouble arose over some foreclosure proceedings.

SHE SOLD ILLICIT WHISKY.
Capture of a Notorious Woman Moonshiner Who Has Shot Three Men.

One of the most sensational arrests in the history of West Virginia was made in Lincoln County, after a chase of nearly 300 miles, lasting four days. Lucy McClelland, the notorious moonshiner and law breaker, was captured near Lincoln Court House. For over two years Miss McClelland, who is now 24 years of age, and an amazon in strength and courage, has peddled illicit whiskey to the thousands of workmen engaged in the construction of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The liquor was made in a secret still in the Logan Mountains by her father, brothers and lover. Accompanied by the latter alone the young woman made regular visits to the workmen's camps, disposing of the liquor. Deputy Marshals have made frequent attempts to arrest her but failed.

GALES ON THE OCEAN.
Several Wrecks Already Reported and Many Lives Lost.

The season of storms on the Atlantic has begun early this year, and arriving vessels all report heavy seas, high winds, and great banks of fog, says a New York dispatch. The storms were encountered mostly in mid-ocean, and the fog off the Newfoundland banks. The news of the first disaster came from St. Johns, N. B. It was to the effect that the British barkentine Minnie G. Elkin had been wrecked, and that her crew had undoubtedly been lost. The Elkin was 620 tons burden. She sailed from St. Johns Aug. 19, under command of Captain Bolt, bound for Dundalk. She carried a crew of about twenty, including her officers and the Captain's wife and baby.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN DROWNED.
Three Lives Lost in an Attempt to Ford a Nebraska River.

While attempting to ford the Little Blue River near Fairbury, Neb., Albert Hermann drove his horses into the swift water and the outfit was carried down the stream, the wagon overturning. Mrs. Hermann and two children, who were in the wagon, were swept away and the children were drowned. Hermann with difficulty swam to the shore and after a hard effort succeeded in bringing his wife out of the water, but she died shortly afterward.

WIFE WORTH HAVING.
A Plucky Woman with a Rifle Frustrates a Jail Delivery in Texas.

At Fort Worth, Texas, a daring attempt at jail delivery was frustrated by a brave woman with a loaded rifle. Ten negroes confined in the County Jail made a break for liberty and overpowered the jailer. The jailer's wife grabbed a rifle and threatened to shoot the negroes if they did not return to their cells. The negroes sullenly retired and were locked up.

SEIZED BY A RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR.
An American Schooner Caught Poaching on the Seal Roekeries of the Casr.

Advices just received from Oonalska are that an American schooner had been seized by the Russian authorities while raiding the rookeries, and the crew, consisting of twenty-five men, had been sent to Vladivostok for trial.

Can Ship Oysters at All Seasons.
The Alabama oyster law test case is decided by Judge Semmes in habeas corpus proceedings. The test was made to see whether the new law forbidding shipment of oysters in the shell out of the State at certain seasons and by rail only would stand. The Judge decides that a prohibition of this character is unconstitutional, as violative of the freedom of interstate commerce. The case will be appealed.

Wheat Exports from San Francisco.
The combined wheat and flour exports from San Francisco for the nine months ending Sept. 30 aggregated (four being reduced to wheat cents) 14,770,000 cents, valued at \$22,917,000, as against 12,152,000 cents, valued at \$19,093,000, for the corresponding period of 1900.

Killed at a Funeral.
Edwin Dressell, of Altoona, Iowa, was killed while riding in a funeral procession by a team running away and overturning his carriage, together with several others. Four other persons were fatally injured, and many were more or less hurt.

Just Like a Skunk Farm.
The arrest of two men at Niagara for smuggling in Chinamen has disclosed a conspiracy with a United States marshal to bring Celestials across the line and have them captured, tried, etc., for the sake of the fees.

Two Men Crushed by a Thrashing Machine.
A large thrashing machine which was being taken across a bridge near Bluffton, Ohio, fell through and crushed Frank C. Goss and Emanuel Rink to death.

Why! How Awkward!
John Hostetter, of Lexington, Va., accidentally killed his 2-year-old baby by stepping on it.

Cars and Tramps Went Overboard.
At Memphis, Tenn., two freight cars were run off the transfer steamer Charles Marlan and drowned four men. The train was backed with more than ordinary force into the boat, causing the hind cars to break over the bumpers and pitch headlong into the water.

Court-Martialed for Hazing.
Cadets Arthur C. Kavanagh, of Nebraska, and Claude W. Griffith, of Maryland, on the charge of hazing Cadet Butler, of Ohio, by tying him between two mattresses, are being tried by court-martial at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

NINE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Colored Cotton-Pickers Taken from the Officers and Hanged from a Tree.

Nine negroes were hanged by an armed mob as they were being conveyed by Sheriff from Cat Island to Marianna, Ark. Two of the same gang were shot earlier in the day, one in being captured and the other by an armed posse. A week ago the negroes of Lee County, Arkansas, began a strike for higher wages for cotton picking, and were excited to deeds of lawlessness by worthless negroes of Memphis who have no trade or occupation. The gin-house on the J. F. Frank plantation was burned, and the overseer, Thomas Miller, was laid and killed. The rioters were closely followed, and when called on to surrender they refused to do so, and were fired on by the officers, but not until they had shot at the deputies. Sheriff Riddick and posse left Cat Island with nine of the thirteen rioters, conveying them to Marianna to jail. They were overtaken by an armed band of white regulars, and after a desperate struggle the nine black prisoners were taken from the Sheriff and his men and hanged to a sycamore tree.

HISTORY IN THE RAW.

Rich Treasures in the Archives of the Government at Washington.

It is said that Secretary Blaine, before relinquishing the portfolio of the Department of State, will try to secure the publication of at least a portion of the historical archives of the Government which are at present stored away under his charge, as they have been hitherto in the care of his predecessors. Many attempts have been made to obtain an appropriation for this purpose, but Congress has never responded. The National Legislature is to keenly interested in the present, keeping an eye always on the future, to feel the slightest enthusiasm concerning the past, and those enormously valuable records are permitted to molder away, food only for the bookworm and the patient historical searcher. Here, in fact, is the great repository of American history from which Bancroft, Henry Adams, Hildreth and others drew most of their information.

MANY MILES BURNED OVER.

Houses, Cattle, and Crops Destroyed by Fire in North Dakota.

A dispatch from Fort Yates, N. D., on the Missouri River, brings the news of an immense prairie fire west of the Missouri. It says that a scope of country 300 miles long and 200 miles wide has been burned over, destroying farmhouses, stock ranches, many herds of horses and cattle, and numerous quantities of hay. The fire is said to have been started by a bone-picker who found his calling unremunerative owing to the heavy growth of grass this season. Seeing what an awful calamity he had been the author of he fled at once, realizing how little his life would be worth if captured by the enraged ranchmen. The whole region is described as a place of death and desolation. Many persons are believed to have perished in the flames.

RUSSIA FEARS CHINA.

Why the Casr Refuses to Assist in Coercing the Celestials.

The refusal of Russia to take a hand in coercing China is attributed to the dread with which the Russians regard China's capacity for injuring Russia's interests in the interior of Asia. Russia has always feared a sudden and overwhelming movement of the Chinese that would sweep back the Russian Empire perhaps to the Ural Mountains. This fear seems to be traditional, and is as strong to-day as when Russia was a Tartar province. The Chinese have a very large force stationed near the Manchurian boundary, and could throw an army into Siberia superior to any force that Russia could readily place in that neighborhood.

CRASH ON THE ERIE.

Four Killed and Thirty Injured in a Collision Near Akron, Ohio.

A freight train on the Erie Railroad collided with a passenger train near Kent, Ohio. Four persons were killed, including the engineer and fireman of the passenger train, and thirty persons injured. The train was occupied almost wholly by members of the Olin family, going to their reunion at Bennington, Vt. The identified are: Clayton Glass, fireman; Matwell, engineer; and an unknown elderly lady. The train was running as the sixth section of east-bound train No. 4. The freight crew claim that they saw no flag on the engine of the fifth section to indicate that another train was soon to follow.

BOSTON WINS THE PENNANT.

The Agonizing Struggle in the National League Is Ended.

The season for the National League is finally closed, and, contrary to the expectation which was very general up to the last three days, Chicago did not win the pennant. That emblem will float proudly from the flagstaff on Boston's grounds. There was much the appearance of purposely losing on the part of New York, when it became evident that Chicago would otherwise inevitably win; and that question and several others will doubtless be subjects of investigation. President Hart, of the Chicago club, has started the ball rolling.

CUT OFF HUSBAND AND SONS.

The Will of Jane Griffith Gives All Her Property to Her Daughters.

Jane Griffiths, of New York, died, and by her will she disinherited her husband, Thomas Griffiths, and her three sons—Richard A., Thomas W. and Frederick—and left all her estate, consisting mainly of a fine stock farm of 300 acres at Bovesville, in Virginia, and a handsome brown-stone house, to her daughters, Mary Jane and Margaret. Mr. Griffiths and his son Frederick have contested the will. The Bovesville farm adjoins the estate of Amelle Rives Chanler, the novelist.

SOLD FOR \$1,000,000.

An English Syndicate Purchases the Grand Central Mine in New Mexico.

The Grand Central mine at Kingston, N. M., was sold by Thomas O'Neill, its owner, to an English syndicate for \$1,000,000 cash. It is a big low grade property, running fifteen to twenty ounces of silver per ton and 10 per cent lead. O'Neill goes to London to dispose of two mines located in the State of Durango, Mexico—the Avenue, which has produced \$1,000,000 of silver, and another which has \$2,000,000 of ore in sight. He will place each one at \$4,000,000.

LITERALLY SET THE RIVER ON FIRE.

Disastrous Blaze on the Shipping Wharves at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, fire started in the lower end of town and spread north and south with great rapidity. The Cunard docks and immense wharves and great business structures surrounding them were in flames. In one of the warehouses hundreds of casks

of kerosene oil were stored. These burst, and many were thrown into the water, which burst into a sheet of flame for half a mile, menacing the entire shipping of the port.

FROM A FLYING TRAIN.

Awful Plunge Taken by a Young Woman Near Blue Island, Ill.

The body of a young woman, dismembered and mutilated, was taken from the Rock Island tracks about four miles west of Blue Island, Ill. She had been a passenger on train No. 16, from Denver, and bound for Chicago. Although there were no eye-witnesses to her awful death, the circumstances point to suicide while suffering physically. Sickiness or something else may have affected her mind as well and caused her to leap from the flying train in the dark.

SEVEN MEN ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

There Is No Hope of Their Getting Out Alive.

By an explosion in the Richardson (Pa.) colliery John Mag-sky, a Poleander, was killed, and James Grant and Thomas Conville seriously injured. The men entombed in the mine are: Thomas Clancy, married; John Lawler, married; James Lamons, Michael Welch, married; John Tursell, fire boss, married; and John Cusick, a Poleander, single. There is no hope for recovering them alive.

TWO VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Civil War in the New Hebrides Interrupted by a Hurricane.

Advices by the steamship Monowall say that the Island of Tanna, New Hebrides, has been visited by a hurricane and devastated by a civil war. Fierce fighting was going on when by a hurricane two villages were wiped out of existence. The German ship J. W. Gildemersten was wrecked in Dianraua Bay. The cutter Hilda was driven ashore and a canoe containing nineteen natives lost.

A NEW DANGER.

A Parasite-Destroying Compound May Also Destroy Human Life.

The family of A. G. Brown, of Brooklyn, is ill from eating poisoned grapes. All were taken ill in the night with violent pains in the stomach. The family physician declared that they were suffering from poisoned grapes. The poison consists of a copper coating coming from a mixture sprayed upon the grapes in the vineyards to destroy parasites.

CANCELED THE ORDER FOR FUNERAL.

A Girl About to Be Prepared for the Grave Returns to Life.

Adella Fuller, of Mansfield, Mass., was believed to have died, and preparations were made for the funeral. Shortly before the time of the interment the order for the service was canceled, as the appearance of the body indicated a possibility of trance. Miss Fuller's age is 18 years, and she was ill but a few days when she passed into unconsciousness.

TWAS A CHIMNEY SWALLOW.

Mrs. Holston and Two Daughters in Convulsions from a Noise in a Stove.

Mrs. Holston and her two daughters, Mary and Lizzie, aged fifteen and eighteen years respectively, living on a farm two miles north of Hamburg, Conn., are lying at the point of death as the result of a terrible fright. Mrs. Holston and her daughters were the only occupants of the house, and their fright was caused by a chimney swallow fluttering in an unused stove.

KNOCKS OUT THE GRAIN GAMBLERS.

The Minnesota Supreme Court Says Contracts in Futures Are Not Valid.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has handed down a decision of first importance to grain gamblers, which knocks out dealers in futures and the lower courts in one sweeping blow. The decision is far-reaching, as it will enable men who get caught on the Boards of Trade to repudiate their contracts unless they buy and sell real grain.

CAN'T BE PRESIDENT.

But for a Time the Presidency Is Nowhere in Comparison.

At New York, Mrs. Cleveland has become a mother. The newcomer in the ex-President's family is a daughter. The weight of the little stranger immediately after birth was eight pounds, while the father is said to have weighed a ton. Both mother and child are doing well.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

The Schooner Perew Has Certainly Gone to the Bottom at Whitefish Point.

The schooner Frank Perew was lost off Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, with all on board. The Perew carried nine men and was commanded by Captain J. Marquay, of Bay City. She was insured, partially in Chicago companies. She was considered a staunch, seaworthy craft.

HAD FIFTEEN HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Henderson Evidently Does Not Believe Marriage a Failure.

At New York, Mrs. Alicia F. Henderson, aged 45, has been sentenced to the Island for three months for abusing Helen Dennis, aged 6, the daughter of her fourteenth husband. Her matrimonial record is a remarkable one.

BOSTON BANKERS FAIL.

A. B. Turner & Co. Suspend, with Liabilities of Over \$300,000.

The firm of A. B. Turner & Bros., Boston bankers, have failed. It is reported on the street that the liabilities will exceed \$300,000.

Terrible Casualty at Chicago.

The boiler of the tug C. W. Parker exploded with terrific force just north of the bridge which crosses the river on Archer avenue between Paulina street and Ashland avenue, Chicago, killing instantly eight people and injuring ten more, some of them fatally. The steam-barge H. S. Pickands grounded at the Archer avenue bridge, and soon four boats—the Parker, Van Schick, Ferry, and Shields—were at work trying to free her. The tugs puffed away all the afternoon in a vain endeavor to haul the barge from the mud bank, which had a tenacious grip on the vessel's bow. The scene attracted hundreds of people who stood upon each side of the river and watched the proceedings. Full heads of steam were in all the boilers and the engineers were ordered to go ahead at full speed. The huge hawsers tightened and strained and the black smoke that poured from their smoke stacks was whirled around by the fresh breeze and sent flying in the faces of the spectators who lined the banks. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and a moment after the tragedy was complete.

Connecticut Water Famine.

There is danger of a water famine in the larger towns of Western Connecticut. The lakes and ponds are either very low or dry. The Bridgeport reservoirs are very low, and

the water pressure is so reduced that factories which have no injectors or pumps cannot feed their boilers and are obliged to shut down.

Set Eighteen Fires.

The Boston police arrested Louis Schnetzler, a Jew about 60 years old, charged with setting fire to the dwelling of Jacob Levine. Schnetzler, who was detected almost in the act of firing the house, has been under suspicion for some time as an incendiary, and was closely watched. The police believe that no less than eighteen fires have been started by him in the last three or four years.

Lynched by Masked White Men.

White men visited the house of John Brown, a well-to-do negro farmer, near Childersburg, Ala., and carried him off on a pretext that they were officers. The next day Brown's body was found in a creek with a rope round his neck. No cause for the deed is known, excepting that Brown was a witness against two white men charged with burning a barn.

Stanford University Opened.

The Leland Stanford (Jr.) University at Palo Alto was opened with imposing ceremonies. The first class that matriculates will be much larger than is usual with new institutions, students having come from all parts of the State and the Union. All the students and the faculty participated in the opening.

Fined for Roasting a Rat.

At Providence, R. I., Owen McKeon was fined \$25 and costs for roasting a rat. Some children gathered to witness McKeon's attempt to kill a rodent he had captured in a cage. He finally poured kerosene oil over the rat and applied a match. The children were horrified and made the complaint which led to his arrest.

Sued His Daughter.

Francis Riley, aged 84, has begun suit at Detroit against his daughter, Mrs. Anna Sullivan, alleging that she induced him to make a bill of sale of the excursion steamer City of New Baltimore, valued at \$10,000, to her while he was mentally incompetent to transact business.

South Dakota Independents.

W. H. Smith, of Minnehaha County, was nominated at Huron, S. D., for Congress by the Independents. The platform pledges allegiance to the principles of the National People's party and urges the appointment of a non-partisan commission to adjust the details of the tariff.

Domestic Tragedy in Ohio.

Joseph Hobe, a German from Toledo, made an attempt at Fremont, Ohio, to murder his wife, who had left him. He then shot himself through the head with a revolver and died almost instantly. Mrs. Hobe was not seriously injured.

Peace in Guatemala.

At New York, Jacob Balz, Consul General from Guatemala, has received the following cable from Guatemala under date Oct. 1: "Absolute peace reigns in Guatemala. Deny all rumors of revolution, which are false and malicious."

Young Gould Sentenced to Six Years.

William Gould, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., who was found guilty of aiding and abetting Bookkeeper Whitney in falsifying the accounts of the Albany City National Bank, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Albany County Penitentiary.

Gave Up a Throne.

The Vienna Presse says it is rumored that the Archduke Charles has resigned his right of succession to the throne of Austro-Hungary in favor of his son, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in New York.

Pleuro-pneumonia is raging among the cattle in the vicinity of New York. The inspectors are keeping sharp watch to guard against the further spread of the disease.

Too Good to Be True.

Australian papers received in San Francisco report that John L. Sullivan's tour of the colonies has been a failure, and that John L. himself is dead broke.

Boulanger Commits Suicide.

General Boulanger, the French political intriguer, committed suicide at Brussels on the tomb of Madame de Bonnemain, who died recently in that city.

Murder in the First Degree.

The jury in the case of Patrick Fitzpatrick, charged with the murder of Samuel Early, at Pittsburg, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Six Men Drowned in Lake Superior.

The hardest gale of the season recently raged on Lake Superior. The tug Bessie Edmond went down near Inauisale, and the six men on board perished.

Must Eat Bananas.

Owing to the lack of rye, bananas are actually being fed in place of bread to the inmates of many charitable institutions in Germany.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.50 @ \$5.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3.00 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97 @ .97 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.35 @ .37 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.44 @ .45
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.24 @ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.09 1/2 @ .10
EGGS—Fresh.....	.19 @ .20
POTATOES—No. 1.....	.31 @ .32
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50 @ 5.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94 @ .95
CORN—No. 2 White.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.30 @ .31
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 6.00
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97 @ .98
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.31 @ .32
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97 @ .98
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.31 @ .32
TOLEDO.	
CATTLE—New.....	.99 @ 1.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Yellow.....	.55 @ .57
CORN—No. 2 White.....	.52 @ .53
RYE.....	.50 @ .55
BUFFALO.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	5.00 @ 7.00
LIVE HOGS.....	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.01 @ 1.01
CORN—No. 2.....	.99 @ .99
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 6.00
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.95 @ 1.00
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .31
RYE.....	.50 @ .55
PORK—Mess.....	12.25 @ 12.75

CURRENT COMMENT.

Heresy.

When opinions are again challenged, as they were in Dr. Briggs' case, the fact is revealed that scores of the leading teachers in the church have been thinking for years in ways forbidden by the church's law, if the law be rigidly construed. It has been made plain by this controversy and by that over "revision" that a very large proportion of Presbyterians are not Presbyterians at all if their soundness be measured by the test of exact conformity to belief.—New York World.

The issue is squarely joined. The position of the seminary is unmistakable, and it now remains to be seen what the Presbyterians will do in the premises. They are challenged to battle, and they must fight or allow Dr. Briggs to be their leader. The controversy will be long continued, for he will have his appeal to the synod and the general assembly, and he has back of him the richest of the Presbyterian seminaries and many of the most powerful of the clergy. It seems probable that the result will be a split in the Presbyterian ranks, if it does not lead to actual and complete disintegration.—New York Sun.

A minister who does not believe the doctrines of the church with which he is connected ought not to remain in it, and he ought not to be permitted to do so. He is not sincere, and not being sincere, he can do those he undertakes to teach no good. He is forced either to repress his convictions and teach what he does not believe, or cause trouble in the church by condemning the doctrines of church. Having so openly asserted that he believes the doctrines of the church, he is expected to teach them, and if at any time he feels that he has made a mistake, he ought to say so frankly, and ally himself with a church in which his views are acceptable.—Savannah News.

The movement in the Presbyterian Church is of vast interest to the world in general, being as it is one of the most important bodies of the Protestant communion. It is, therefore, certainly to be deplored that a question primarily a matter of scholarship, of historical and critical research, should, by the overzealous acts of individuals, assume the aspect of a bull-baiting spectacle, with Dr. Briggs as the bull and the lower criticism advocates—such as the New York Mail and Express and some few presbyteries—as the bandilleros, pica-dors and chulos, who only irritate the animals, while Princeton Seminary and New York Presbytery, as the rival matadors, stand ready for a conflict to the death.—Philadelphia Press.

Providence and the Rainmakers.

The rainmakers should make sure it is going to rain before entering upon their experiments.—Boston Traveller.

"Can We Make It Rain?" is the title of the leading article in the North American. "Can we raise the wind?" is "the" question.—Louisville Commercial.

Melbourne, the rainmaker, is getting up so cloudy a reputation that, like Crockett's coon, the rain comes down before he has time to load or point his weapon. At any rate, as he approached Topeka to put an end to the drought, the rain fell before he reached the station.—Detroit Journal.

General Dymenforth has written an essay on rainmaking with artificial thunder, and Professor Simon Newcomb has written another to show that you can no more make it rain by shooting off the surplus than you can condense the steam from a treetop's spout by clapping your hands over it.—St. Louis Republic.

Rainmaker Melbourne arrived at Goodland, Kan., in a heavy drizzle. It was the first rain in six weeks, but fell before the rainmaker had a chance to display his powers. Somebody must have been monkeying with the weather, or else Jupiter Pluvius was too previous. Rain should fall after, not before, the rainmaker's adjuration of the heavens.—Detroit Tribune.

The Loan for the Fair.

The World's Fair asks for a loan of \$5,000,000. People thought the fair was to be built of wood and iron, but apparently it is to be constructed of steel.—Minneapolis Times.

Chicago wants Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 to help the fair along. It's all right. We don't object; but didn't we hear something about Chicago footing the whole bill?—Br.oklyn Times.

The World's Fair managers are figuring on borrowing \$5,000,000 from the United States Government. It is the only thing in Chicago not mortgaged, and it begins to feel it.—Louisville Commercial.

Of course the Chicago World's Fair managers are ready to ask the Government for a loan or a gift of a few millions. The citizen who did not expect this did not know Chicago. Its hogs are not all four-legged. Most likely the Government will respond liberally. If it be proper for Government to pay for raising sugar, it ought to be equally proper for it to help Chicago to a big show.—Cleveland Press.

Wall Street Wolves.

Pity for the losses that have befallen the Goulds has not yet found popular expression.—New York World.

Continued from fourth page.

begonias, 6 fuchsias, 6 callas, 8 winter flowering, 6 native ferns, collection of 55 cut flowers and 35 dried grasses. Mrs. A. Dupont had on exhibit a beautiful bouquet and design of live flowers, a window garden, hanging basket, 43 begonias, 30 foliage plants, 6 native ferns, 8 winter house plants. Among the leading amateur exhibitors were Mrs. J. J. Cappon, and Miss Hattie Ten Hage.

AGRICULTURAL.—A. Westerhof had over 200 different kinds of vegetables. He always has a fine display. J. A. Kooyers, 60 kinds of roots and a handsomely arranged display of tomatoes; also of peppers. C. Dutton and J. Chapel also had fine displays. Slabbe-koon Bro's excelled in cabbage, and S. Bosman in egg plant.

The "Dutch" potato took the cake. This potato was imported by Roelof Plakmeyer from the Netherlands, six years ago, and is called the "Kralinger." It is large in size, of good flavor, and gives a good yield.

Other exhibitors in agriculture are Mrs. J. Brouwer, Mr. Witvliet, G. J. Sprik, J. Wabeke, P. Berghuis. Geo. H. Souther made a very attractive display of fruit and ornamental trees.

WOMAN'S WORK.—The display was fair. Inasmuch as we will publish the award of premiums in full next week, we will omit further mention at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Art Hall again displayed a general lack of interest on the part of our merchants and manufacturers. We will note the exceptions. Those that exhibited were: Lanters Bros, a general assortment of granite iron ware; also a beautiful nickel-plated cook stove, the "Home Jewel," from the Detroit Stove Works.

W. Hopkins, photography.

B. Steketee, crockery.

Mrs. M. Bertsch, millinery and fancy goods. Her stand was beautifully trimmed.

G. J. A. Possink, laundry.

L. Cotts, brooms.

H. Meyer & Son, sewing machines and musical instruments. This firm are faithful exhibitors, and deserve recognition.

L. P. Husen, jewelry.

Mrs. R. E. Best, fancy goods.

Among our local artists that took sufficient interest in the fair to make an exhibit this year, Dr. J. D. Wetmore, R. Schepers and Miss Eva Bar-gelt are deserving of mention.

Paul Coster's herbarium display, was fine, and so was Mrs. Harrington's collection of shells. T. H. Truscott, & Son of Grand Rapids had a specimen row boat on exhibition, which advertised well.

In the line of skilled amateur work there was a table made by Fred Jonk-man, a youth only two years in this country, in the employ of the Lakeside Furniture Co. On this table the map of the U. S. was inlaid, each state being represented by a different kind of wood.

The speed trials on Thursday were changed somewhat from the program as advertised, leaving the best races for Friday. The judges were Dr. O. E. Yates, starter, Dr. Godfrey, O. A. Rider and D. L. Barber, with Dr. W. Van Putten as time-keeper. The result was as follows:

2:37 Minute race, mile heats, best 3 in 5, purse \$125. Waldo 1st, Hub K 2nd, Guelph 3rd, Ethlerd 4th. Time 2:41.

Farmers' green race, mile heats, best 2 in 3, purse \$20. J. Scott 1st, Kit 2nd, Cassius Allen 3rd, Lady Hamilton 4th. Time 3:15.

Two year old race, 1 mile heats, best 2 in 3, purse \$50. Broomshield 1st, Fernwood 2nd, Georgie R 3rd, Linden-wood 4th. Time 1:36.

In the bicycle race there were 3 entries, Abe Cappon, Ebbey Kickintveld and Ed. Van der Veen. They came in in the order named and the silver cup was awarded to Abe Cappon. Time 4:30, 1 mile heats.

The contest for the most graceful lady bicycle rider was participated in by the Misses Ada Alcott, Blossom Ballard, Nellie Markham, Ethal Clark, Gertrude Marsilje and Suzie Cappon. Judges—Mrs. R. A. Schouten, Miss Re-ka Boone, Miss Kate Steketee, and Messrs. Geo. H. Sipp and J. H. Raven. The prize, a silver vase, was awarded to Miss Suzie Cappon, with Miss Gertrude Marsilje as next best.

The Friday races resulted as follows: 3 minute race, mile heats, best 3 in 5, purse \$125. Sister Wilkes 1st, Topsey C. 2nd, Roy Medium 3rd, Chief B 4th. Time 2:52.

Free for all race, mile heats, best 3 in 5, purse \$125. Crepe McNett 1st, Turk 2nd, Confederate Maid 3rd, Prince L. 4th. Time 2:33.

In the bicycle race, Friday, there five entries—G. Veneklasen, Abe Cappon, Ed. Van der Veen, Fred Con-ley. They came in in the order named and the prizes awarded accordingly.

In Art Hall the event of the day was the contest for the special pre-mium offered by H. Meyer & Son, a \$70 New Home sewing machine, to the young lady under 16 years who played best on the organ. The contestants were Annie Tiesinga, Forest Grove, Henrietta Borst, Vriesland, and Nellie

Jonkman, Jennie Workman, Bertha Strovejans, Jennie Beeuwkes, Lula Boggs, Minnie Schoon, Rika Werk-man, Annie Mulder and Minnie Van Dyk, city. Miss Henrietta Borst of Vriesland carried off the prize, while the judges made favorable mention of the Misses Tiesinga and Mulder.

The exhibition on the race course of our gentlemen bicycle riders, 20 in number, and the drill of the Holland City Martial Band, were very creditable, and enjoyed by the thousands of spectators. The evolutions by the band, under command of Capt. P. Moes, were well executed.

Marshal Hollis was proudly on deck. He has become a recognized figure at our fairs.

S. M. Sage, Jamestown, raised a vol-unteer crop of buckwheat, 81 bushels on 11 acres of ground that yielded 974 bushels of potatoes. The buckwheat kept the bugs away.

The attendance on Wednesday was light, but on Thursday it was very large, exceeding even that of last year by a thousand.

Thomas' Band furnished good music, and the parade of the Holland Martial Band was well received.

The dining hall this year was in charge of J. Johnson and Jacob Moes, and the public were well served.

The outside attractions and amuse-ments were numerous, and the number of licenses for stands was larger than ever before.

A FORTUNE

Inherited by few, is pure blood, free from hereditary taint. Catarrh, con-sumption, rheumatism, Scrofula, and many other maladies born in the blood, can be effectually eradicated only by the use of powerful alteratives. The standard specific for this purpose—the one best known and approved—is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the compound, concentrated extract of Honduras sar-saparilla, and other powerful altera-tives.

"I consider that I have been

SAVED

several hundred dollars' expense, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Platts-burgh, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with Scrofu-ula, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to per-fect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sar-saparilla."—James Pety, Mine Boss, Breck-enridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P. M., Losee, Utah.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you

Dr. W. E. Visscher

Has located at

NEW HOLLAND.

Office hours 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock, p. m.

37 3m

Since the recent discovery of the an-tiseptic properties of Menthol, no more important application of it has been made than in Cashman's Menthol Balm. It relieves pain like magic. For curing cuts, bruises, burns, chapped hands, sores, ulcers, salt rheum and all skin diseases, and as an oint-ment for household use it is the best. Get a 5c box free at H. Walsh's drug store. Large size 25c.

Use a Combination Slicer for slicing bread, tomatoes or potatoes, cabbage for saurkraut, cutting corn off the cob for drying, and for many other pur-poses too numerous to mention. Call and examine it at

KANTERS BRO'S.

Lost.

A large Black and Tan Fox Hound, mostly black, between Point Superior and the Park on the north side of Black Lake.

Please return to, or inform, H. Kick-intveld and receive reward. 37-1w.

"Save who can!" was the frantic cry of Napoleon to his army at Waterloo. Save health and strength while you can, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is advice that applies to all, both young and old. Don't wait until dis-ease fastens on you; begin at once.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys a world-wide reputation for restoring the hair to bald heads and changing gray hair to the original color of youth.

How Can it be Done?

Still We do it.

WHAT?

Sell our large Surplus of Doors we have on hand 20 percent cheaper than regular retail prices. That is to say we retail at wholesale prices until all Doors are sold.

Also close out all our

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Win-dow and Doorframes, Mould-ings, Flooring and Siding

at 10 to 15 percent below the regular price, until all is sold. Decided bargains in small job lots of lumber.

We also offer for sale

Ten City Lots, Two Houses and Lots, the Novelty Wood Works, and one Warehouse up town.

Apply at

J. R. KLEYN'S Novelty Wood Works.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 24, 1891.

FREE STORAGE OF WHEAT.

Our new Elevator will be completed about August 20th and we will then be prepared to accommodate those who have not sufficient storage room of their own, with

Free Storage of Wheat for Three Months.

Other grain will be stored at a moderate charge which will be made known on application. We always pay the highest market prices for grain. Compare them with Grand Rapids and surrounding towns.

The Walsh-DeRoo Milling Co.

Proprietors of Standard Roller Mills.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 6, 1891.

Wm. Van Der Veere

PROPRIETOR OF

CITY MEAT MARKET,

Cor. Eighth and Fish Sts. HOLLAND, MICH.

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Cash Paid for Poultry.

A full and complete line of Choice Meats constantly on hand.

Orders taken at the Houses when requested and Goods delivered free of charge.

Holland, Mich. Feb. 28, 1891.

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FAIR!

BIG BARGAINS

Furniture of all kinds, Carpets in choice patterns, Parlor Sets and a Fine Selection of Rugs.

Lace and Chenille Curtains

just received at

J. A. BROUWER, RIVER ST.

Picture Frames in all sizes and prices, and Window Shades in all colors and sizes at the lowest possible prices at

J. A. BROUWER,

TO CUT THIS OUT AND MAKE USE OF

IT IS WORTH \$2.00 TO YOU

L. HENDERSON

of the

Chicago Clothing Store,

Gives to every Cash purchaser of

TEN DOLLARS' WORTH

An Additional \$2.00 in Goods.

This offer holds good until October 15.

O. Breyman & Son

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

THE PLACE

TO BUY YOUR

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry,

Silverware.

Particular attention is called to the fact that our goods are

FIRST-CLASS.

And are sold at prices that will successfully compete with any one.

All our work is guaranteed and done in a workmanlike manner.

Spectacles,

For All, Old and Young!

9-1v

Something New!

Trinidad Asphaltum and Mineral Fire-Proof Roofing Process.

A new Liquid for Roofs, old and new. Applied while hot.

All Work Guaranteed.

Old Roofs Repaired.

The above Fire-proof Roofing Process is represented in Holland by

Frank G. Swift.

Leave orders at the Ware Store of Kanters Bros.

Holland, Mich., July 30 '91. 27 1f

Ught 2 C

Our

\$10 Wood Heating Stove

and a

Handsome Heater for \$13.

A Large Cook Stove for \$13

Old Stoves taken in Exchange.

At the Pioneer Hardware of

E. VAN DER VEEN.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 2, 1891.

H. J. Cronkright, BARBER,

Shop: North of DE KRAKER'S PLACE.

River Street, - - Holland, Mich.

SEIF'S Bottling Works, Cor. 10th and Maple Sts.

I have opened my new Bottling Works east of the Brewery. Am prepared to furnish

Bottled Beer,

delivered free, at the following rates:

1 doz. 1-4 Bottles \$0.90
2 " 1-8 " \$1.00

A. SEIF.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 10, 1891.

ICE. MEAT. JA'S. MEEUWSEN'S Refrigerator Meat Wagon.

Daily Rounds of the streets of the City of Holland, with the choicest meats of all kinds, same as in a butcher shop, neatly arranged in my new Refrigerator Meat Wagon, where they are kept nice and fresh.

LOOK OUT FOR THE WAGON!

JA'S. MEEUWSEN.

Holland, Mich., June 4, 1891.

\$900. Salary and Commission to Agents, Men and Women, to introduce a New and popular Standard Book.

MARVELS OF THE NEW WEST.

A new Agent sold 70 in one week. Agent's profits \$136.50. Over 350 original engravings. 10,400 copies sold in one week. Exclusive territory. Endorsed by the greatest men of our country. Agents thoroughly instructed. Apply to the

Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn.

28 2m

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tues-day, the Twenty second day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Pro-bate.

In the matter of the estate of Johannes G. Van Hees, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly ver-ified, of Albertus G. Van Hees, only son and heir of Neeltje Van Hees sole legatee in said will named and who died before the death of the testator, praying for the probate of an instru-ment in writing filed in said Court purporting to be the last will and testament of Johannes G. Van Hees, late of Zeeland in said county, de-ceased, and for the appointment of J. George Van Hees administrator with the will annexed of said estate:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the Twentieth day of October, next

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons inter-ested in said estate, are required to appear at the session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said 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)

CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

28 3w

River Street, Holland, Michigan.

OVER THE RANGE.

Over the range—
The rifted range, where the purple and gold
Of the high hills lift like a picture unrolled—
We pitch our tents.
By the groves of the gnomes, by far-voiced
streams,
That cry like lost Pan in our lotus-dreams;
Where our dream-dulled ears catch the sor-
rowful sigh,
The piteous plaint of the pines as we lie
In their shadows dense.

Over the range—
Bohemia blest; while the sun's sandaled
feet
Still circle a'ar in their fiery heat
Through dust and beat
By the marts of men. Here the toll and
blue;
A d the star-strown ways are our ways, and
you
And I will forget toil's pitiless rods;
Aye, forget, while we drink the wine of the
gods,
For the grapes are sweet.

Over the range
In peak-sent neled parks, by dim-aisled
groves,
We lay down our lives and lift up lost
loves,
O dear heartsease!
We kiss them swift, for these dreams are
brief
As the breeze that fondles the falling leaf.
They vanish away as the red rivers run
Thro' tangled hills to the fugitive sun
By the sunset seas.

Over the range—
The purpling peaks—when our drole is done;
Our larks grown gray 'neath an olden sun—
Life's love grown strange.
We will close the book that is read, and
I leave,
With holy hands, we will pitch white tents
By shimmering stream on a shadowy shore
And wake from idyllic dreams no more
Over the range.

—[Tom H. Cannon, in Chicago Times.

A PARDONABLE DECEPTION.

BY D. J. FINLAY.

Moonlake cottage had been untenanted for two years, and as a matter of course the subject was a theme of gossip. Everybody wondered why the heir to the property did not make his appearance. Of course there was no particular reason why a man could not leave his house shut up while he amused himself elsewhere, but that did not satisfy Mrs. Forrester, for this estimable lady tried in various ways to solve the mystery.

"My dear," she said to her husband, one evening after she had returned from a call upon the Septon family, "I have news for you. I have just heard that an old housekeeper has arrived at Moonlake and has taken charge of the house."

"Well, there is nothing wonderful about that. It is quite a common thing for a man to send his servants to clean his house before he comes to take up his abode in it," said Mr. Forrester to his better half.

"How stupid men are! To my mind it is a very unusual occurrence, and I am sure there is some mystery attached to it. Why should Mr. Walpole remain in Florida for two years after the death of his aunt, who left him heir to her property? I am going over to see the old housekeeper in the morning, and if I don't find out something from her then my name is not Amanda Forrester."

Faithful to her promise she walked over to the cottage after breakfast next morning, but failed to elicit the desired information from Mrs. Jones.

"Indade, ma'am, I can tell no more about it than myself. The gentleman that hired me is the agent, and he told me to clean up the place and kape it in good order. He said the master might cum soon, but that he didn't know for sure."

This was the substance of what Mrs. Forrester gathered from Mrs. Jones, who, it will be seen, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and had tact enough to keep a secret.

For some time after this affair went on in the usual quiet way, and Moonlake was allowed to rest in peace.

The neighboring houses were soon filled with gay summer boarders, and as Mrs. Forrester had all she could accommodate she refrained from instituting any further inquiries concerning the missing heir.

It was nothing unusual for the Forresters to have boarders during the summer months, but Mr. Forrester never liked to have strangers in the house, as he always found that his home comforts grew gradually less in proportion to the number of guests. He did not usually complain, however, but on this occasion he had a long and rather spirited conversation with his wife on the subject.

"Now, my dear Amanda," said he one morning after he had come down a little later than usual, and consequently had to be content with a cold breakfast, "I tell you plainly that this is the last year we will be annoyed in this way. It is perfectly preposterous, and I will not stand it another season."

If it happened that Mrs. Forrester was in ill humor on this particular morning of course there would have been a slight family quarrel; but, fortunately, on this occasion she knew just what to say in order to soothe her husband's temper.

"Now, my dear," said she, "I know, as well as you do, the number of discomforts to which we have to submit, but I think, for Ella's sake, we ought to bear it gracefully. She is our only child, and we have no right to keep her shut up in the house without ever seeing company."

"Oh, no, of course we ought to consider our daughter's prospects," said Mr. Forrester, "and I think she is considering her own, too, if I am any judge of human nature. She seems to be very fond of entertaining Gerald Mansfield and Reuben Faircliff."

"Well, I dare say Ella likes to have compliments from young gentlemen, and I did, too, when I was her age," said she, with a smile which made the old gentleman wince, for he had not quite lost his memory regarding her young days.

"But," she added, "I have no idea of letting her become attached to any gen-

tleman yet awhile, as I have other views of a husband for her. I think that if Mr. Walpole would come and take up his abode at Moonlake cottage he would make a very good husband for Ella; that is, if she liked him, and it is very probable she would, judging from all I have heard of his fine appearance and prepossessing manner."

Mr. Forrester laughed good-naturedly at his wife's imaginative turn of mind, and having lighted a cigar he went out to take his usual walk after breakfast, perfectly satisfied to leave the care of the house to his wife.

The suspicions Mr. Forrester entertained in respect to Gerald Mansfield's attentions to Ella were, indeed, well founded, as a close observer might imagine, seeing them together on this particular morning.

They had gone out for a row on the lake, and seemed to be enjoying the society of each other very much.

Looking at them now, as they are under the shade of the large trees which skirted the lake, it would be hard to find a more perfect type of physical beauty than each possessed.

Mr. Mansfield was a man of fine personal appearance, and had all the culture and refinement of a true gentleman.

Miss Forrester was decidedly good looking; a blonde in every sense of the term, but not what is vulgarly called "a washed-out blonde," for she had all the bloom and freshness of a country girl accustomed to plenty of fresh air and exercise.

"That is a decidedly old-fashioned cottage," said Mr. Mansfield, as they came in sight of Mr. Walpole's place; "do you know the history of it, Miss Forrester?"

"Oh, yes," said she, "but I don't suppose it would be of much interest to you. I believe the man who built it was an old English gentleman who took a fancy to the situation and bought the place. It was said that he lived a rather reckless life and killed himself by high living. The property then descended from one to another, and now it belongs to a young gentleman whose name is Walpole. It has been vacant for some time, and nobody seems to know anything about the present owner."

"That is rather a strange history," said he, "and it has aroused my curiosity. I would like to have a look at the old place some day if you will act as companion and guide."

"I think I would make a poor guide," said Ella, "but I will go, nevertheless, if it is any pleasure to you."

"Thank you," he replied; "anything in which you are concerned cannot fail to have an interest and pleasure for me; therefore if it is convenient for you we will go to-morrow afternoon."

This arrangement, and a few others of a similar nature being amicably settled, they returned to the house, and were surprised to find the family waiting supper for them, as it was long past their tea hour.

That evening was rather an unpleasant one for Mr. Mansfield, as there was no opportunity for him to spend it with Ella. Company had arrived, and she was obliged to entertain them, although if the truth must be told she would much rather have been otherwise employed.

Mr. Mansfield being thus thrown upon his own resources went out for a quiet stroll. The night was fine and bright, and as he walked along his thoughts were of the beautiful girl who had been the bright star of his life since he came to Moonlake.

"Ah!" he thought, "what if it be but a pleasant dream after all! Perhaps she entertains nothing for me more than mere friendship, and then all my bright visions of future happiness will be gone. The air castle which fancy has built for me may be dashed to the ground by cruel reality."

After walking some distance in quiet thoughtfulness he came to some definite understanding with himself, and being tolerably well satisfied with his plans for the future returned to the house and soon retired for the night.

Next day Mr. Mansfield reminded Ella of her promise to visit Moonlake cottage, and shortly after lunch they set out to storm "Mrs. Jones' castle," as it was called since the old housekeeper had taken up her abode there.

"I think we shall have some difficulty to convince Mrs. Jones that we are not going to carry off the house," said Ella, as they came in sight of Moonlake.

"If so," he replied, "we must soften her anxiety by rewarding the old lady for her trouble. It is quite possible that Mrs. Jones has a little of the weakness which most housekeepers have under similar circumstances."

In answer to a loud knock at the door Mrs. Jones made her appearance, and greeted the strangers very cordially.

"Mrs. Jones," said Mr. Mansfield, "have you any objection to allowing us the privilege of spending an hour in your cottage? We have quite a curiosity to see the place."

"Oh, surely we are heartily welcome, sir, and the young lady, too. Indade I am only sorry that the house is not cleaner than it is, but such as it is, ye are thruly welcome to it from top to bottom, and don't be at all uneasy about the trouble. Sure it's glad I am to be able to give ye liberty to go wherever ye please, sir."

"Thank you, Mrs. Jones; I am sure your kindness is all we could wish."

Mrs. Jones was as good as her word, and they had ample opportunity to see the house under her supervision. The droll manner in which she entertained them while opening the several rooms for their inspection was, indeed, a treat in itself, and they left the house perfectly satisfied with Mrs. Jones and the rest of the curiosities of Moonlake cottage.

After leaving the cottage they wandered through the grounds, chatting gaily about the scenery.

But Mr. Mansfield had not suggested this excursion merely for the purpose of seeing the old cottage. He conducted Ella to a quiet little summer-house which was close to the lake and commanded a beautiful view of the water, then seating himself close beside her, he revealed the secret of the visit to this romantic old place.

It is needless to say by what process of argument he won Ella's trust in his sincerity; but in a very short time she was folded in the arms of her gallant and truthful lover.

"And now, my darling Ella," said he, "I have a surprise in store for you. My name is not Mansfield, as I have led you to believe, and I trust you will forgive the deception when I have time to explain. I purposely concealed the fact of my wealth, that I might win a woman who could love me for myself alone. This property belongs to me, and I am Alfred Walpole, at your service."

The surprise did not affect Ella enough to cause a reaction in her feelings toward her lover, and they returned to her father's house as happy as mortals can be in this wicked world.

When Mr. and Mrs. Forrester were apprised of the state of affairs they gave their consent with good grace. It is to be supposed that the property question had something to do with their part of the programme, but then I dare say the reader will not blame them much for that, as it is a part of the depravity of human nature.—[New York Weekly.

A CITY OF PALACES.

A Glance at London in the Middle Ages.

You have now to learn, what I believe no one has yet pointed out, that if London could be called a city of churches, it was much more a city of palaces. There were, in fact, in London itself more palaces than in Verona and Florence and Venice and Genoa all together. There was not, it is true, a line of marble palazzi along the banks of a Grand Canal; there was no Piazza della Signoria, no Piazza dell' Erbe, to show these buildings. They were scattered about all over the city; they were built without regard to general effect, and with no idea of decoration or picturesqueness; they lay hidden in the labyrinthine streets; the warehouses stood beside and between them; the common people dwelt in narrow courts around them; they faced each other on opposite sides of the lanes.

These palaces belonged to the great nobles and were their town houses; they were capacious enough to accommodate the whole of a Baron's retinue, consisting sometimes of four, six, or even eight hundred men. Let us remark that the continual presence of these lords and those following did much more for the city than merely to add to its splendor by the erecting of great houses. By their presence they kept the place from becoming merely a trading centre or an aggregate of merchants; they kept the citizens in touch with the rest of the kingdom; they made the people of London understand that they belonged to the realm of England. When Warwick, the Kingmaker, rode through the streets to his town house, followed by five hundred retainers in his livery; when King Edward IV. brought wife and children to the city and rode out to fight for his crown; when a royal tournament was held in Chepe—the Queen and her ladies looking on—even the boys understood that there was more in the world than mere buying and selling, importing and exporting; that everything must not be measured by profit; that they were traders, indeed, and yet subjects of an ancient crown; that their own prosperity stood or fell with the well-doing of the country. This it was which made the Londoners ardent politicians from very early times; they knew the party leaders; they felt bound to take a side; and they quickly perceived that their own side always won, which gratified their pride. In a word, the presence in their midst of king and nobles made them look beyond their walls. London was never a Ghent; nor was it a Venice. It was never London for itself against the world, but always London for England first, and for its own interests next.—[Harper's Magazine.

Island Customs.

Natives of the Maldiv Islands hold to certain ways of domestic life that to us seem decidedly unsocial. To eat alone incurs their highest idea of happiness; to retire into the most secluded corner of their homes, to draw down the cloths serving as blinds, that there be no loophole through which an outsider might peer in, is essential to their pleasure while refreshing the inner man. One writer suggests that such caution may arise from fear of enemies prowling about; possibly, says another, lest incantations, rudely traced in hieroglyphic touch, be cast upon their food, or, by some wild-wood tramp, rites of hospitality be demanded at their hands. In the latter case the interloper would probably be an inferior, and to break bread or eat salt with any one beneath the host in rank, riches, or dignity is among these peculiar people an utter impossibility.

Philippine Islanders are quite the reverse; sociability is their very life, and hearty companionship at meal-times the height of pleasure; if no person is near, search will be made in haste, for, however hungry the savage may be, he will not eat alone.

D'Israeli says that the Otaheiteans are naturally social in feeling, and even gentle in their intercourse with one another. At the hour of repast the members of a family place themselves at a distance of two or three yards from each other, turn their backs, and in such modest fashion eat, each from his own basket, in profound silence.—[Harper's Bazar.

Earthquake Prophets.

It is said that in the volcanic regions of South America, especially in Chili and Peru, every community has an "adivino," or earthquake prophet, whose business it is to foretell earthquakes, and some of them succeed remarkably well, even setting the hour when the disturbance will occur. The great earthquake of 1730 was thus foretold by a bed-ridden invalid, and there is a tradition of an old lady who left her lodgings and wandered about in the open fields during the night before the destruction of Caracas, in 1812. The earthquake of Lima is said to have been anticipated by a watch-dog, who suddenly set up an unearthly howl, increasing in emphasis till his owner stepped out in the yard, just in time to dodge an avalanche of tumbling bricks. Like our mediums, professional adivinos are generally persons of a nervous organization, suffering permanently from that abnormal sensitiveness.

HOW YOU WILL VOTE.

DETAILS OF THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Some Radical Changes from the Old Method—Great Care Necessary to Prevent Error—Explicit Instructions for Correct Preparation of the Ballot.

It's a Great Novelty.

When the citizens of Michigan again go to the polls, they will have their first struggle with the new election law. It is an intricate piece of legislative enactment, and herewith is given an exhaustive review of its provisions, a sample ballot, and complete instructions for its correct preparation. The new law is but a slight modification of what is generally known as the Australian system.

In every county there is what will hereafter be known as a board of county election commissioners. This board is composed of the judge of probate, the county clerk and the county treasurer. For townships, the township boards act as election commissioners for local election, and in the cities the board is composed of "such persons as shall be elected therefore by the common councils of the various cities and villages in the State." The duty of these boards is to prepare and distribute the ballots and stamps for the election of all officers that are voted for in State and county elections. They must print on one ticket the names of all candidates nominated by any convention and received not less than twenty days before election. When the names are sent in the convention must also supply a vignette to be printed at the top of the column of the list of names; to imitate such vignette is made unlawful. The list of candidates of each party is placed in separate columns.

A proof ballot must be filed with the Secretary of State twenty days, and with the county clerk ten days, before each election. Should a candidate die or resign between the time of printing the ballots and election day, the county clerk must provide the election boards of the precincts affected with pasters containing the names of the new candidate, or candidates, and these the inspectors of elections are authorized to put on the official ballots.

Should there be a constitutional amendment to be voted for, it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to notify each board of county election commissioners thirty days before the day of election.

With these instructions followed, the elector will, on election day, be handed a ballot for State and county elections that will look about as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS.—First mark or stamp a cross [x] in the square under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket nothing further need be done. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, erase the name of the candidate of your own ticket you do not wish to vote for, and make a cross in the square before the name of the candidate you desire to vote for, or write his name in the space under the name erased. A ticket marked with a cross under the party name will be deemed a vote for each of the candidates named in such party column whose name is not erased. Before leaving booth fold ballot so the initials may be seen on outside.

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

NAME OF OFFICE VOTED FOR.	VIGNETTE.		
	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	INDUSTRIAL.
State.			
Governor.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Edwin B. Winans.	<input type="checkbox"/> James M. Turner.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lyman A. Brant.
Lieutenant Governor.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Frederick Braasted.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lemuel G. Dufos.	<input type="checkbox"/> William A. Johnson.
Secretary of State.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Daniel E. Soper.	<input type="checkbox"/> Washington Gardner.	<input type="checkbox"/> William M. McKinstry.
Congressional.			
Representative in Congress—Fifth Congressional District.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Edwin F. Uhl.	<input type="checkbox"/> Charles W. Watkins.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dudley O. Watson.
Presidential.			
Electors of President and Vice President—Fifth Congressional District.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Arthur S. White.	<input type="checkbox"/> Frederick W. Maynard.	<input type="checkbox"/> John W. Hayward.
Electors of President and Vice President—Eastern District.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Isaac M. Weston.	<input type="checkbox"/> Jakey Ernsteinn.	<input type="checkbox"/> John Miner.
Legislative.			
State Senator—Twenty-first District.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Albert K. Roof.	<input type="checkbox"/> Selig Solomon.	<input type="checkbox"/> John M. Herz.
Representative—First District.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Vincent P. Cash.	<input type="checkbox"/> Devere Hall.	<input type="checkbox"/> William B. Jackson.
County.			
Sheriff.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Charles R. Pratt.	<input type="checkbox"/> William Hahn.	<input type="checkbox"/> James Hanley.
Judge of Probate.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Jay L. Newberry.	<input type="checkbox"/> Grant M. Morse.	<input type="checkbox"/> Frank Porter.
Treasurer.....	<input type="checkbox"/> J. Warren Peake.	<input type="checkbox"/> John V. N. Gregory.	<input type="checkbox"/> Frank W. Cook.
Amendments to Constitution.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
To give Judges a life tenure of office—and making them appointive.	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

Printed by authority.

When an elector comes to the polls one of the inspectors of election will hand him one ballot, after having put his (the inspectors') initials on the upper left-hand corner of the ballot. The elector will then step into one of the booths provided, which screens him from the public, and there proceed to mark his ballot. He "may mark or stamp a cross in the space below the party name printed at the head of the ballot. If marked thus such ballot so marked shall be counted for all the nominees of such party whose names appear on the ballot in that column unless the voter shall have erased some name in the column, or marked against the name of a candidate in some other column for the same office, or written in a name under the name of any candidate, in which case the name of such candidate shall not be counted as voted for by such ballot, but if the name of the candidate shall have been erased such vote shall be counted for the candidate whose name in another column shall have been marked, or whose name shall be written in under the name erased."

He may indicate his preference in regard to the constitutional amendment by making a cross mark opposite the "yes" or "no." Then, before leaving the booth, he must fold up his ballot so that only the initials of the inspector can be seen. After which the ballot must be handed to the proper inspector, who will deposit it in the ballot box. Before the ballot is deposited in the box, the poll clerk must enter the elector's name on the poll book and properly number it.

If any elector shows his ballot, or any part thereof, to any person other than one lawfully assisting him in the preparation thereof, after the

same shall have been marked, so as to disclose any of the candidates voted for, such ballot will not be received or deposited in the ballot box. His name will be entered on the poll lists with a minute of such occurrence, and such elector will not be allowed to vote at that election. No elector to whom a ballot has been delivered will be permitted to leave the room without voting the ballot or returning it to the inspector from whom he received it. Any elector who will attempt to leave the room with the ballot or stamp in his possession will be arrested on demand of any member of the board of inspectors if he refuse to deliver the same upon request.

When any English-speaking voter swears that he cannot read, or that because of physical disability he cannot mark his ballot, or when such disability is made manifest to inspectors, "his ballot shall be marked for him in the presence of at least two of the inspectors by an inspector designated by the board for that purpose, who is not a candidate on said ticket. When any naturalized elector shall make oath that he cannot read English, or that because of physical disability he cannot mark his ballot, he shall have the right to call to his aid a qualified elector, who may read the ballot to and mark the ballot of such naturalized elector in the presence of two inspectors of election."

It is made unlawful for the board, or any of them, or any person in the polling-room or any compartment therewith connected, to persuade or to endeavor to persuade any person to vote for or against any particular candidate or party ticket.

Challenges from each particular party are allowed inside the polling place, and they have the right and privilege of remaining during the canvass.

If an elector spoil his official ballot he can get another by returning the spoiled one. If he mark more than one candidate for any office, then all marks for those particular candidates are null and void.

Immediately on closing the polls, the board must proceed to canvass the votes, first selecting and counting the straight tickets, and giving the number to each candidate voted for on the straight ticket. In the canvass of the votes, any ballot which is not indorsed with the initials of the inspector as provided in this act, and any ballot which bears any distinguishing mark or mutilation will be void and will not be counted, and any ballot, or part of a ballot, from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice of candidates will be void as to the candidate or candidates thereby affected. However, all such ballots will be preserved,

previous to, or during the election at which he shall be a candidate; or,
2. To pay for, procure, or engage to pay for, any such entertainment; or,
3. To furnish any money or other property to any person, for the purpose of being expended in procuring the attendance of voters at the polls; or,
4. To engage to pay any money, or deliver any property, or otherwise compensate any person for procuring the attendance of voters at the polls; or,
5. To contribute money for any other purpose intended to promote an election of any particular person or ticket, except for defraying the expenses of printing, and the circulation of votes, handbills, and other papers previous to any such election, or for conveying sick, poor, or infirm electors to the polls.

For municipal elections the names of candidates must be given by the committees of the various political organizations to the board of election commissioners of such municipality not less than seven days before each election, and the proof copy of the ballot must be open to the inspection of the chairman of each committee at the office of the township clerk, and city or village clerk or recorder, not less than two clear secular days before such election.

Elections where both state and municipal or local officers are elected, the voter will have two tickets to mark—one containing all the names of all the candidates to be voted for throughout the entire county, and the other containing all the names of all the candidates for local officers. Thus, when the elector enters the booth, he is compelled to make a choice. He cannot just fold up his ballot. He must make his cross-mark somewhere on the ticket.

Madame Mapleson's Parrot.

Why are lyric and dramatic artists so fond of animals and birds? The question has been repeatedly asked, but never, as far as we know, satisfactorily answered. Adelina Patti always travels with her canaries and several dogs. Sarah Bernhardt drags about a small menagerie with her, and nearly every singer and actress has a canine pet of some sort.

Laura Schirmer-Mapleson has a weakness for talking parrots, and possesses some remarkable specimens of these ornithological bipeds. While recently in Paris, the hotel concierge informed the American diva that she knew of an extraordinary parrot, which not only spoke complete sentences, but which whistled several operatic airs. Journeying into the bird-fanciers' quarter, Laura Schirmer and her husband with difficulty found out the indicated address, and after some delay were ushered into the parrot's presence. The bird then went through its performance, which was certainly wonderful. It not only rattled off the most impertinent remarks, but whistled various tunes with absolute correctness. The prima donna was in ecstasy and did not disguise

it. After a considerable amount of gesticulating and argument, the proprietor, in consideration of Madame's continued patronage, reluctantly agreed to accept 500 francs for his prodigy, although he had previously refused twice the amount from a German countess, which, as a loyal Frenchman, he could not accept.

Purchasing a large cage at twice its value, Mme. Schirmer-Mapleson had the bird carefully deposited in a cab; but before driving away the bird-fancier told her not to be astonished if the parrot did not go through his performance for several days, as it was a fact that birds often cease singing for some time after having their quarters changed. The following morning Madame left for London. From that day the parrot has never repeated its programme, and the only conclusion that can reasonably be arrived at is that the bird-fancier was a ventriloquist, and did the singing and whistling himself.—Gallian Messenger.

THE regions most favorable for the occurrence of tornadoes are the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Valleys, and the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Tornadoes are confined almost entirely to the summer season, the months of greatest frequency being April, May, June and July. The month of greatest frequency is May. It may be generally stated that tornadoes do not occur in the United States west of the one-hundredth meridian. This storm is practically unknown in California. The tornado invariably assumes the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, the smaller end drawing near to or resting upon the earth.

SEA water is heavier than fresh water because of the salt dissolved in it.



Always open—the offer made by the proprietors of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy. It's a reward of \$500 cash for an incurable case of catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing. They'll carry it out, too. It's one thing to make the offer. It's a very different thing to make it good. It couldn't be done, except with an extraordinary medicine. But that's what they have. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sago's Remedy cures the worst cases. It doesn't simply palliate for a time, or drive the disease to the lungs. It produces a perfect and permanent cure. Try it and see.

If you can't be cured, you'll be paid.

The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk?

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist fifty cents and the trial begins.

If you're wanting the \$500 you'll get something better—a cure!

The Soap for Hard Water is Lenox.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insanity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address. It contains a full and complete description of all the diseases of the nervous system, and how to cure them. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874, and is now prepared under his direct supervision by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Gray hair or whiskers changed to glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE—You can here get more life insurance, of a better quality, at less cost than elsewhere. Address 921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County, to act as the Bureau Bureau under investigation from Capt. Grant, ex-Chief of Detectives of Cincinnati. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Address Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 41 Arden, Cincinnati, O.



A SAVOR OF HER SEX.

When a woman becomes a constant companion; when there is no repose for the sufferer, by day or night; when life itself seems to be a calamity; and when all this is reversed by a woman, has she not won the above title?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women, all organic diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and Ovarian Troubles, Bearing-down Sensations, Debility, Nervous Prostration, etc. Every Druggist sells it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.

Write for a free copy of "Guide to Health and Happiness," beautifully illustrated, sent on receipt of two 10c stamps. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

WESTERN INNOVATION.

PLANKINTON'S HAPPY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE COUNTY FAIR.

A South Dakota Town Sets an Original Example—A Beautiful Temple to Ceres—Art and Plenty Combined to Create a Novel Festival.

The county fair, subdivision of the genus fair which has been a feature of agricultural life since remote ages, has finally been supplanted in the enterprising commonwealth of South Dakota, and its place has been supplied by something, so entirely new and attractive that it is likely to be widely, successfully and profitably copied. This substitute is nothing more nor less than the erection of a grain palace. Plankinton, S. D., is the energetic place to first attempt the new order of fair, and from all appearances it is evident she has made a "ten strike."

Plankinton does not claim to have originated the idea of a palace, for of late years palaces have multiplied, town after town choosing that method of attracting attention to itself and its enterprise; but Plankinton is probably the first community to experiment upon a distinctly agricultural palace as a substitute for the annual agricultural fair, and her effort has been a marked success.

The recent opening of the Plankinton grain palace was auspicious for more reasons than one. Plankinton has never suffered such crop shortage as to become subject for outside aid, but she is located in a region which has for a year or two before this suffered more or less from insufficient rainfall. The splendid crops of 1891, however, loaded her granaries to overflowing, and from this abundance came the beautifully decorated grain palace as a thank-offering for nature's lavish bounty.

Sioux City, the nearest commercial centre, responded to an invitation to assist in the inaugural ceremonies of the palace, and sent a special train load of representative business men to "rejoice with those who did rejoice." A well-arranged program was carried out, which included glowing tributes to the beauties of the palace, the splendid fertility of the soil whose products had been so artistically drawn upon, and to the hopeful promise of future prosperity which the exhibit voiced. A paragraph from the opening address of President Andrews indicates the confident hopefulness of the new state. He said: "From hillside and plain and valley, where the silence of ages has lingered, the white incense of steam, the curling smoke of industry's fires, and the musical hum of a busy, prosperous and contented people ascends like a grand thank-offering to heaven for the good time coming, come at last, thank God."

The palace itself, measured by the rule of proportions, is remarkably creditable to its builders. It is, in its exterior decoration, distinctly symbolic of grain, corn occupying no conspicuous place, but ranking in its order. The tasteful building, adorned with gable, tower and minaret, made an attractive heading for the principle street. Within every township in the county was represented by an exhibit of agricultural products, similar to, though more artistically arranged than the usual fair exhibits. The wheat, flax and other small grain specimens won the admiration of all. Wheat sheaves from fields that yielded over forty-six bushels per acre, and other grain in proportion, attracted conspicuous attention. The Plankinton schools occupied a handsomely arrayed corner, including art pieces worthy the best efforts of older hands and heads. Three specimens of genuine art in decoration challenged particular attention. One was an elk, with head upraised as if suddenly startled. The blending of color was produced with different shades of corn-silk, while the spreading antlers were composed of wheat and flax grains. The whole effect was beautiful and the general design thoroughly artistic. Opposite this picture was one representing sheep in the field. The wool on the animals, perfect in appearance, was composed of clematis. The third piece was a South Dakota farm house, field and buildings, taken from nature and done in cornstalks.

The conduct of the grain palace festival is not particularly different from that of the county fair. There is art instead of horse racing, that is about all. Bands of music, decorated buildings, agricultural addresses, stock pens—all these there is ample time and space for, but for years to come a new interest may be given and new ideas be developed by the novelty of artistically embodying a suitable building in the gorgeous and easily blending colors of the harvest time. The painter's brush long ago detected the voiceless melody of color in wood and field and rick; it remained to the present generation to use the colors as mixed by nature itself, in all their strangely fascinating combinations of tint and tone, and to produce with them living pictures which are in fact living realities, eloquent alike of the art and boundless generosity of harvest time and time.

How far east the "fad" for palace building may extend remains to be seen. It seems as yet to be confined to the west and south. Texas built a spring palace of grain, grasses and cotton, and won wide notoriety by it. Sioux City has its annual Corn Palace festival, with increasing interest from year to year. Other Iowa towns build palaces—a flax palace at Forest City, a hay palace at Algona, a blue grass palace at Creston and a coal palace at Ottumwa. But now that a notion of a general grain palace, created by and for a county population, has been successfully experimented upon it is not improbable that the idea may be expanded and enlarged until the palace idea obtains a footing in hundreds of communities. It is a peculiarly apt and happy expression of an appreciation of nature's bounty. The community that has material for a lavish grain palace has the inherent qualities of soil and climate which assure prosperity.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Emma Guenel, of Newport, Ky., a graduate of a Cincinnati college, and who completed her studies in Germany, has become one of the most successful physicians in her state. She is the daughter of a noted homoeopathist.

JAY GOULD says he devotes more of his time to Missouri Pacific than to any other of his properties. That is what troubles Missouri Pacific. Mr. Gould possesses the railroad jetsetta, or "evil eye," and when once he casts its baleful gleam on any road that road's afflictions begin forthwith.

DIED ON HER GRAVE.

GEN. BOULANGER TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

The Notorious French Impostor Ends His Stormy Career Beside the Grave of His Late Mistress—He Had Reached the End of His Financial Toward.

He Was Once Great.

The "brav" General, Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger, ex-Minister of War of France, shot himself through the head at Brunels while standing by the grave of Mme. Bonnemain, the woman who had been known as his mistress since the stirring days of 1893. He fell forward on the grave, and was found by an attendant, who rushed instantly to the spot, quite dead. The ball had been fired into the suicide's left ear, and the revolver was still clinched in his right hand.

Mme. Bonnemain was the mistress of the house in the Rue de Berri, Paris, whither Boulanger resorted so frequently when he was at the top of his power. Though the place was constantly watched by spies it was from this house that Boulanger fled to England and with him went Mme. Bonnemain. She was his constant companion in London, in Brussels and in Jersey, following his bound fortunes with the same fatuous devotion which she paid to him in the days of his apparent prosperity. Her fortune of 1,500,000 francs was freely his.

Mme. Bonnemain died July 17 last of consumption, and since then Boulanger has been in a state of unbroken melancholy. He frequently visited her grave, over which he caused to be erected an elaborate tomb. On the morning of



GENERAL BOULANGER.

his death the General went as usual to the grave, accompanied at a respectful distance by one of the attendants still attached to his person. The attendant from his retreat heard the General giving way as usual to lamentations, but suddenly these were interrupted by the report of a revolver, and when he rushed forward he discovered his master's body bathed in blood.

The suicide was evidently premeditated upon a truly theatrical scale. The dead man was in full military dress, and on his heart were pinned all the medals he had received from France for bravery in the field. There was a letter also, but this was seized by the authorities, who declared it was of too serious political import to be made public except with the permission of the French Republic.

Brussels is in a state of excitement, and dispatches received from that city indicate that the same feeling prevails in Paris as well. In the absence of any interference (which is most unlikely), Boulanger will be buried where he fell—by the side of the woman who devoted her life and her fortunes to him.

Since the third Napoleon took possession of Paris upon that December night in 1851 no such attempt has been made, even in the South American republics, to establish the rule of the adventurer as that which was put forth by Boulanger in 1888.

His efforts to overthrow the French Republic by means of a coalition of the Orleanist pretenders and the army seemed at one time upon the very threshold of success. By marvelous intrigues with all parties except the representatives of Napoleon he managed to obtain money and influence enough to establish himself not only with the Paris rabble but with the clerical and peasants throughout the provinces. At the elections of 1888 he seemed to be fully justified in issuing the famous manifesto in which he declared that France could now "congratulate herself upon having reached the hour of her deliverance." And indeed there were hosts of intelligent people throughout the world who had come to believe that parliamentary government was impossible for France.

Boulanger was born at Rennes in 1837. His descent on the maternal side is Welsh. In 1855 he entered the military college of St. Cyr and was made sub-lieutenant in 1857. He served under Marshal Randon in the Kabyle campaign. He also took part in the Franco-Italian war, and was wounded at the battle of Turbigo. In 1860 he obtained his full lieutenantcy and two years later was promoted to a captaincy, having in the interim seen service in Cochinchina. Just before the war of 1870 he became major. He was with Bazaine at Metz, but by some means escaped the fate of Marshal Bazaine's army, and made his way back to Paris. He was then promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy by the government of national defense and fought at Champigny (Nov. 30 to Dec. 2). After the suppression of the commune Boulanger's newly attained promotion was quashed by the grade revision committee, but was restored to him in 1874. In 1880 he became brigadier general. Being appointed to the command of the army of occupation of Tunis, Gen. Boulanger had a disagreement with M. Camille, the resident general, and was recalled. He then held the War Office appointment of director of the infantry division and became Minister of War in 1886.

When M. de Freycinet resigned and was succeeded by M. Goblet (December, 1886), Boulanger retained his portfolio; but on the fall of M. Goblet his name did not appear in the cabinet of M. Rouvier. Soon after this the General was dispatched to Clermont-Ferrand to take command of an army corps, receiving a great ovation at Paris on his departure. When the Limousin scandal broke upon Paris like a thunder clap General Boulanger commented very freely upon the war minister's conduct, and was immediately ordered under close arrest for thirty days at his own headquarters.

Recent Discoveries in Egypt.

The recent recovery of a lost work of Aristotle in a papyrus of the British Museum, which has created such a sensation in the world of letters, lends additional interest to the discovery of a tomb of the high priests of Ammon in the limestone mountain west of Thebes. The tomb is twenty-five meters below the surface and consists of two stories, in the lower of which 240 sarcophagi have already been discovered, also 100 papyri and a number of statues of Osiris, Isis and Nephthys. The oldest of the mummies dates back to the eleventh dynasty, 2800 B. C.

What these papyri may disclose to the world is a matter of profound interest to scholars and students of history. And in view of the history of the recovery of manuscripts much may be expected from this grand discovery. Aristotle's works were found in a cellar after having been unknown for more than two centuries. Quintillian's works were rescued from a dungeon in the fifteenth century; a copy of Propertius was found under the eaves of a wine cellar, and Magna Charta was taken from a tailor about to cut it into patterns.

Other instances equally remarkable occur in the history of literary discovery. Three hundred lines of Homer's Odyssey were found in the hands of a mummy; a work of Cicero was restored from a papyrus, and by means of chemical appliances a manuscript of the greater part of the New Testament, dating back to the fifth century, gave up its characters to nineteenth century scholars.

In view of these and many similar instances, it seems by no means improbable that we may recover other treasures of learning, especially from the tombs of Egypt. It is a satisfaction to know that these explorations are in competent hands, and that these relics of antiquity will be carefully preserved. It is impossible to replace all the valuable works of learning destroyed by the Saracens at Alexandria, but much may be recovered. From the relics of the earlier sarcophagi we may yet learn the answer to the questions propounded to the mummy in Belzoni's exhibition, from messages in hands that may have

Hob-nobbed with Pharaoh, glass to glass, or dropped a half-penny in Homer's hat. —Chicago Herald.

Delight Followed by Torment.

What man or woman will deny that a good dinner is a present delight. Equally undeniable is it that when a well-cooked meal is succeeded by a fit of indigestion, rapture is converted into torture. Don't charge your dyspepsia to your dinner. No, my dear sir, your gastric department was out of order, to begin with. Had you regulated it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the cargo that you took on board would have been comfortably stowed away without the slightest inconvenience. This incomparable stomachic entirely reforms faulty digestion, and regulates, besides, the liver and the bowels, which must act harmoniously with the digestive organ, or all three fall out of gear. Take the Bitters for kidney and rheumatic complaints, and in all cases of malaria. As a tonic, appetizer and promoter of convalescence it has no peer.

Money in Writing Plays.

The only branch of literary work offering good remuneration is writing plays, and it is no wonder the talented men of literary bent seek to try their hands at it. Bronson Howard has received in royalties on the play "Shenandoah" \$75,000, and it has been running less than eighteen months. Mr. Howard's royalties for his other plays in that time must have increased his income some \$20,000. William Gillette has been paid \$72,000 on "Held by the Enemy" in royalties in four years, and his royalties for other plays aggregate some \$30,000 a year. De Mille and Belasco have divided between them for the last three years about \$50,000 annually. These are but a few of many instances of enormous sums made out of play-writing.

Four Hundred Miles as the Crow Flies is the distance covered in a single night by the Limited Express trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway between Chicago and the Twin Cities of the North-west—St. Paul and Minneapolis.

These trains are vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated, with the finest Dining and Sleeping Car Service in the world. The Electric reading light in each berth is the successful novelty of this progressive age, and is highly appreciated by all regular patrons of this line. We wish others to know its merits, as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only line in the West enjoying the exclusive use of this patent.

For further information apply to nearest coupon ticket agent, or address F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 209 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Automatic Pay Station for Telephones.

A novel application of "the coin-in-the-slot machine" is found in a device which enables any individual desiring to use a public telephone to introduce a coin varying from a nickel to a dollar with the slot of the machine, thereby causing the machine to transmit intelligence to the central office as to the value of the coin deposited, thus enabling the operator at the central office to limit the time during which the telephone may be used by the customer.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, or SAMPLES FREE.

Luminous Plants.

Upward of sixty species of East Indian plants, mostly of the fern family, with a sprinkling of grasses and creeping vines, are luminous and it is said that the sides of the mountains in the vicinity of Syree are nightly illuminated by the pale, white light which they emit.

SOME military maneuvers to be tried in Bohemia are thought to be so important as involving a new problem of tactics that a cordon will be drawn around the whole district, and people living in it will not be allowed to leave their houses for two days.

Excursion South, Oct. 14.

Oct. 14 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad will sell excursion tickets to points South at one fare for the round trip, good for thirty days. This will be the last one-fare excursion to Southern territory this year. For rates and time tables address C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A. C. & E. L. R. R. Chicago.

The old German Lutheran Church at Waldoboro, Maine, has stood 130 years, "and there never has been a collection taken within its walls."

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HAIR/ CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The library of the British Museum increases at the rate of about a hundred volumes a day.

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

The Arctic raspberry is the smallest known fruit plant.

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If sluggish and painful, invigorate it to healthy action by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

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If you have Dyspepsia, you have heartburn with pain in the stomach after eating, you have headache, are bilious at times, your bowels are constipated, your skin is yellow, your tongue is coated, you have dark circles around your eyes, you can not eat what you like, you do not sleep well, you are

USED UP GENERALLY.

Get a bottle of

DR. WHITE'S DANDELION ALTERNATIVE.

It will cure you. You can eat what you like, you will sleep like a child, your skin will get clear, your eyes will get bright, you will get FLESH ON YOUR BONES and will feel vigorous enough to take anything you can lay your hands on. Very large bottle for \$1, and every bottle warranted.

PILES

ANAKESIS gives instant relief, and is an INFALLIBLE CURE FOR PILES. Price, 50c. at all druggists, or by mail, Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 316, New York City.

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Dr. Harter's Kidney and Bladder Cure. Enlarged for regular and medicinal use, with stamps Dr. O. W. F. SYDNER, Medical Director, Chicago, Ill.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

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CATARRH

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"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

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Each Disease treated by a Physician, who makes it a specialty: five of our staff receiving their education and experience in Europe, where a Doctor must study seven years instead of three here. If afflicted with Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma or any Lung Trouble, consult our specialist. Our treatment of Stomach, Liver, Heart and Kidney Troubles has no equal.

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If afflicted with any disease address in any language

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The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably

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This water is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, 209 & 211, Third St., Established 1874.

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Continued from 2nd page.

more forcible than the oral message which accompanied them, that our neighbors felt for us and appreciated our condition, and, so feeling and appreciating, did not hesitate or delay to act.

And it should be stated here, that few of the many incidents, following in the trail of this catastrophe, affected the burned-out people of Holland more deeply than the receipt of these first supplies. The writer was one of those delegated to formally receive them. It was a relief, mingled with so much that was painful; and in order to fully understand this, we should imagine these people, regardless of their prior conditions or home comforts, and clad in the garments of destitution and of misery, standing in line, each awaiting their turn to receive their first allowance of food according to the number in his or her family. It was this which brought home to them a realizing sense of their true condition, and how, for the present, they were absolutely thrown upon the charities of their fellow-men.

On the afternoon of the next day a meeting of the citizens was called in the old townhouse, to review the general situation. Among those present was also Dr. Van Raalte, who had returned the day before from Muskegon, where he had preached on Sunday. Those of us who have known this man as a leader, may still form an idea of what was said by him on that occasion, and of the inspiring effect it had upon the people. One of his closing sentiments was expressed in the following language: "With our Dutch tenacity and our American experience, Holland will be rebuilt." And mark the coincidence, how a similar sentiment was expressed on that same day by Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, in the first issue of his paper after the fire, when he wrote: "With Christian faith and western grit, Chicago shall be rebuilt."

As the news of our destruction became generally known among our immediate neighbors and the surrounding places, aid and relief was liberally forwarded. The Board of Supervisors of Ottawa county, just then in session, visited us and made ample provision for a destitution which was to be feared during the approaching winter, but which aid, thanks to a generous public, was never needed. A new assessment roll of Holland City was ordered by the Board to make the valuations correspond with the new order of things.

A local relief committee was appointed by the citizens, consisting of the following persons as near as we can recollect them: Dr. B. Ledebor, chairman; H. D. Post, secretary; K. Schaddeler, treasurer; Rev. Drs. A. C. Van Raalte, Phillip Phelps, C. Scott and A. T. Stewart, R. K. Heald, Dr. S. L. Morris, J. L. Meengs, J. O. Doeburg, G. Wakker, E. Heald and G. Van Schelven.

The township of Holland appointed as their relief committee Messrs. W. Diekema, J. H. Boone and D. Miedema, and a similar committee was also appointed for the burned district in Allegan county.

At Grand Rapids a general relief committee was appointed by Gov. Baldwin to distribute aid through the western part of the State. This committee consisted of Messrs. T. D. Gilbert, Wm. A. Howard, N. L. Avery, H. Fraick and R. M. Collins.

Gov. Baldwin made a tour of inspection of the several burned districts in this state, including Holland, to satisfy himself as to the necessity of furnishing state aid. The abundance of voluntary relief, however, rendered this also unnecessary.

The labors connected with the receiving and distributing of supplies were kept up during the greater part of the winter, with the townhouse as headquarters. Lumber and building material, hardware, provisions, clothing, household goods and furniture were being sent in large quantities. The liberality of the railroad companies in furnishing free transportation was a very important item. Through the instrumentality of Rev. John L. Sec. D. D., of New York, treasurer of the board of education of the Reformed Church, a cash fund of about \$40,000 was collected, mainly from among the friends of the Holland Colony in the east. The sister colony at Pella, Iowa, was not among the least to contribute. The kin across the sea also responded. But it would be manifestly unjust to the others to further single out individuals or localities in this general outburst of good will and charity.

The distribution of this bounty developed upon the local committee at Holland. To do this in the spirit of its donors and with fairness and equity was a task requiring all the ability and discrimination it could muster, and more too. It was a noble though thankless labor.

The work of rebuilding Holland, once begun, was kept up uninterruptedly. The rebuilding of Chicago, however, created a large demand for all kinds of building material and a corresponding increase in prices. The effect of this upon Holland proved very disastrous.

It added materially to the cost of every new building and enterprise, thereby creating, in nearly every instance, an indebtedness beyond the extent of the first estimate. Close upon this period came the general shrinkage in values, caused by the panic of 1873, reducing the assets and valuation of the rebuilt city fully fifty per cent, without lessening in the least the liabilities and incumbrances incurred, all drawing interest at the then prevailing rate of ten per cent.

The result of this was—and it is among the most painful reminiscences in the history of the "Burning of Holland"—that the men of push and of enterprise, who had been instrumental in making Holland City what it was up to October 9, 1871, and who had again placed their shoulders to the wheel, and who, in doing so, had assumed large financial responsibilities, were unable to face the distressing period that soon followed. The tide of events crippled them seriously, and caused a general depression to the newly rebuilt but poverty-stricken town, which depression lasted for years. It was a cruel but unavoidable fate that awaited these men, and it seemed that the new growth and prosperity of the town were made to hinge upon the completion of their downfall. Finally, after many years of hard struggle, Holland again resumed her old-time position; though many of the men who in the past had contributed to her fair name and prestige, were not permitted to share in the new prosperity. Brave as they were, they could not outweather the storm, but were ultimately wrecked along the shores of an honest and honorable ambition.

Grand Haven.

Not for many months did the streets of the city present such a lively appearance as they did on Monday. Two conventions were in full blast, and all the statesmen of Ottawa county were out.

The fire department was called out Sunday to extinguish a fire on Bailey's dock, that was endangering the houses near there.

The steamers City of Milwaukee and Wisconsin have retired from the Muskegon-Milwaukee route after a successful season, and will, during the remainder of the season, run only between this port and Milwaukee.

The steamer Joe is all ready for fishing, and will go into service in a few days.

The match factory company will meet in about a week for regular organization and election of officers. In the meantime the balance of the machinery is being completed.

The heaviest real estate transaction of the season has just been closed by William and Edward Bell to John W. Calkins, of Chicago. It consists of what is known as the Bell Point, on Spring Lake, contains 172 acres, and sold for \$10,372.20. Mr. Calkins represented a Chicago syndicate who intended to survey and plat this tract out into lots and sell it to Chicago residents and others. They expect to have twenty cottages erected by the opening of next season.

German Day will be duly observed here next Monday.

Highland Park had a very narrow escape from fire last Friday.

Gillett's MAGIC YEAST

Quickest Best

The ONLY YEAST making Bread which Prevents and Cures Dyspepsia

Farmer's Produce.

Highest cash price for all Country Produce. Potatoes and Apples a specialty.

Store, corner of River and Seventh streets, where I have built a new wagon scale, for the convenience of those that bring hay to market.

AUSTIN HARRINGTON.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 1, '91. 32-3m

Working suits for \$5.00 at Wm. Brusse & Co.

13-1f

It Should be in Every House. J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay st., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooks-port, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at P. W. Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruit, Zeeland.

Trade at Wm. Brusse & Co., and get a Parachute for the children.

Look Here!

Leave all your repair work with me; promptly filled your orders will be. Handsome goods at my store you'll find. Useful and pleasing each of its kind; Satisfaction guaranteed to ore and all. Everything in price has taken a fall. Now is the time at my new store to call.

River St. Jeweler.

Have a suit made to order at Brusse & Co. Pants from \$4.00 and Suits from \$16.00 and higher. 13-1f

School Books

at **M. KIEKINTVELD.**

We are always to the front with a full line of School Books and School Supplies for both city and district schools. Our stock of stationery, such as Slates, Tablets, Pencils, Pens etc., etc., is the largest and most complete ever yet shown in this city.

Remember that with every purchase you receive free of charge of the above stationery whatever you may desire, according to the quantity you buy. Having bought over

Two Thousand Slates

at an exceptionally low price we will give you the benefit of the same, selling them at a reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent from former prices.

Call and be Convinced.
H. Kiekintveld,
Manager.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 28, '91. 31f

CITY WATER.

T. Van Landegend
LICENSED PLUMBER.

Store and Shop—Opposite Post Office.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Call on us for prices.

T. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 28, 1891.

REMEMBER!

Baxter's Steam Laundry

Has a Branch Office at

WM. BRUSSE & CO'S.

Work received until Wednesday morning and finished at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, promptly.

And by the way.

BRUSSE & CO.

Are showing a fine line of

Gent's Furnishing Goods and Hats

in connection with their

Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Business!

We want a share of your trade and have no claim to offer except the merits of our goods; of which a steady growing trade is sufficient proof.

Give Us a Call.

Wm. Brusse & Co.

Holland, Mich., June 18, 1891.

7 1y

Given Away!

A Parachute given away with every \$3.00 purchase, at

WM. BRUSSE & CO.

Vitalized Air administered for the painless extraction of teeth, at the Central Dental Parlors.



HARDWARE

Full Line!

The attention of the Public is specially invited to the line of Cook Stoves, manufactured by the OHIO VALLEY STOVE CO., and of which the

"PRIDE ECLIPSE"
is a leading favorite.

PAINTS.

The celebrated Paints of Heath & Mil-ligan are kept on hand, in all shades and colors.

CREOLITE,

A new substance for floor painting. Dries bone-hard in one night, is free from tack, and durable.

J. B. VAN OORT.

Holland, Mich., April 17, 1891.

NOTICE.

MICHIGAN FRUIT LINE.

The Steamer

KALAMAZOO,

has withdrawn from the Holland route. Arrangements have been made by which

Freight For Holland will continue to be received at O'Connor's Dock, Chicago and delivered at its destination by the Saugatuck-Boats, thus giving a

Daily Freight Service to Holland.

A Boat will take Passengers and Freight for Chicago from Pfanstiehl's dock, Holland, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and make connections with the Saugatuck Boats.

Fare to Saugatuck 50 cts.
Round Trip 75 cents.
From Saugatuck to Chicago \$1.50,
Round Trip \$2.50.

We take this occasion to thank the citizens of Holland for the liberal patronage accorded to the "Kalamazoo," and by giving good service we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

WALLACE B. GRIFFIN, Manager.

The Season.

We have received our new

FALL MILLINERY

Goods, and respectfully invite the Ladies of Holland and vicinity to give us a call.

Our Prices will be as Reasonable as Possible.

New Goods Constantly Received.

MISS DE VRIES & CO.

Holland, Mich., Sept., 17, 1891.

We're waiting for You.

And when you have examined our goods and the prices at which they are offered you will be our friend ever afterwards.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.

Larger Stock than ever before. Full line of Overcoats, Underwear, and Shirts. Plush Caps, latest styles.

The Goods are beautiful and marked at irresistible prices.

Call before purchasing elsewhere and you will be satisfied. We mean business.

Jonkman & Dykema,

Holland, Mich., Sept. 10, 1891.

H. Meyer & Son,

River Street, Holland, Mich.,

—DEALERS IN—

Pianos, Organs,

AND SEWING MACHINES.

Pianos: A. B. CHASE, STERLING and BRAUMER.
Organs: UNITED STATES, LAKE SIDE, and FARRAND & VOLTEY.
Sewing Machines: STANDARD, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & WILSON, and all the Leading Machines in the market.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:
Banjos, Guitars, Violins
Music Boxes.

New Sewing Machines from \$20 and upwards.

Do You Want

Furniture, Carpets, Wallpaper etc.?

We Invite You to the Store of

RINCK & CO.,

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

You will save money by buying your Goods there!

IN FURNITURE we can supply you with every article in that line.

IN CARPETS and WALL PAPER we carry the largest assortment in the city!

CHILDREN CARRIAGES we have in larger variety than ever before!

CHENILLE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS.

DECORATED SHADES of all the latest patterns.

WINDOW SHADES made in all sizes.

We carry a large assortment of **PICTURE MOULDINGS** just received, and are ready to make **FRAMES**, to order of every size, and at prices that will suit all.

REPAIRING neatly done and at reasonable charges