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Holland City News, Volume 25, Number 38: October 10, 1896

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XXV.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.

NO. 38

Opening CLOAK Opening

Saturday, Oct. 17, 1896.

One of the largest Cloak manufactures from the East will display their line of Cloaks at our Store. A line that will represent about 500 different styles. Consisting of Ladies, Misses and Childrens garments. Everyone is cordially welcomed to attend this Opening. Remember the day.

Saturday, Oct. 17th

We also extend our sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which they have given us on the day of our opening. Our stock is increasing daily and we hope to furnish the trade with a complete stock of Dry Goods, Ladies Furnishings, Cloaks, etc.

Your for Bargain,

A. I. KRAMER,

Van der Veen Block.

We Admit ==

We haven't the fancy display in our windows as some of our competitors have, but we have the

STOCK

And the Right Prices.

And that is what people are looking for now-a-days. Call on us and see for yourself.

B. Steketee.

IT COSTS YOU
NOTHING * * *

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

BOSMAN BROS.'

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

FALL SUITINGS.

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

Gloak Sale!

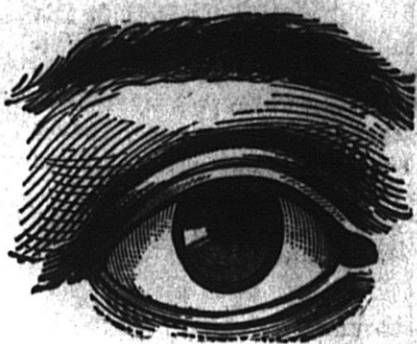
Remember Date.
Tuesday, Oct. 13.

A representative of H. Black & Co., Cloak Manufacturers of Cleveland, O., will be at our store to take your measurements for cloaks. All the ladies of Holland and vicinity are invited to inspect the finest and latest line ever shown in this city.

A. STEKETEE,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND.

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



W. R. Stevenson,
Optician

Eyes Tested Free!

Office at Stevenson's Jewelry Store.

Holland
City News

From now until
January 1st, 1898

Only \$1.00

Three months 25c.
Six months 50c.

Holland City News.

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

MULDER BROS., Publishers.

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

CITY AND VICINITY.

This issue contains a corrected C. & W. M. time card.

Rev. Jacob Graber supplied the pulpit at Watervliet last Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrington, Thursday morning—a daughter.

Mayor Pingree and Col. John Atkinson of Detroit are expected to address our citizens on Thursday evening, Oct. 22nd.

Prof. J. T. Bergen will occupy Rev. H. G. Birchby's pulpit next Sunday, the pastor being absent owing to classical business at Grand Rapids.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Van Antwerp will address the young ladies at the Y. W. C. A. rooms next Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. All ladies are welcome.

Postmaster C. De Keyser and his assistants Ed Westveer and John Kramer are about the busiest men in the city at present owing to the large increase in the volume of mail matter.

Gerrit Van Haften and Miss Christina Kleyn will be married at the former's home next Thursday. Gerrit is one of our popular teamsters, while the bride has for three years been engaged at Van Drezer's restaurant.

The artists' recital given by Profs. Campbell, Force and Post at Winants Chapel on Tuesday evening was a treat for all lovers of music. The program was varied and demonstrated their ability as instructors in voice, violin and piano. The large audience were delightfully entertained.

A prominent railroad conductor here informed us this week that the result of a poll taken throughout this state by the respective brotherhoods of engineers, and switchmen gave 80 per cent for McKinley and 20 per cent for Bryan. Both parties canvassed the roll and the result corroborated the above percentage.

Charley Blom, on returning home from Macatawa Park on Saturday evening, was surprised to see a man suddenly seizing the reins of his horse. The stranger stumbled and Charley applied the whip, passing with his buggy over the would-be robber. No further developments were learned.

The election of officers of the Young People's prayer meeting society of the First Ref. church was held Tuesday evening, resulting in the re-election of the following: President, Henry Geerlings; vice-president, S. Van der Laan; secretary, Miss Rena Winter; treasurer, Gerrit Ter Vree. A committee was appointed to ascertain the advisability of joining the Christian Endeavor movement.

Will Z. Bangs advertises drugs at cost.

A two-months-old child of Jacob Van den Bosch is seriously ill with croup.

The schooner M. Ludwig arrived from Manistee Wednesday with a cargo of lumber for Frank Haven.

Rev. A. Stegeman of New Holland is expected to preach for the Fourth Ref. congregation next Sunday.

H. Wykhuyzen, the jeweler, has not yet found a new location and in order to reduce his stock before moving will sell goods cheap.

Judge Goodrich and Wm. Savidge will entertain the members of the McKinley and Hobart Honest Money club next Wednesday evening.

L. De Witt, ex-janitor of Hope College, expects to celebrate his 33rd birthday anniversary to-morrow. His wife is almost three years his senior.

Miss Charlotte Yale, who has been associated with Y. W. C. A. work in this city recently, is at present engaged in similar work at Toledo, Ohio.

Arie Van der Hill badly lacerated the index finger of his right hand at the West Michigan furniture factory last week. Dr. A. Knoolhuizen dressed the injured member.

A party of about twelve members of Unity Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., visited the Fennville lodge last night to confer the third degree upon one of its candidates. A good time is reported.

Louis Dangremond and Miss Coba Grotenhuis will be married at the home of the bride's father, John Grotenhuis, corner of Seventh street and College ave., next Thursday afternoon.

Charles Markham and Mrs. Ora Moose were married at the latter's home on east Eighth street Tuesday evening by Rev. H. G. Birchby. The groom holds a position as fireman on a C. & W. M. train.

The re-union of the 25th Mich. Infantry was held at Schoolcraft on Wednesday and Thursday. John Kramer, Ben Van Raalte, D. B. K. Van Raalte, J. A. Wilterdink, John Naber and Wm. McFall comprised the delegation from this city and vicinity.

Work on the new residence of Dick Ver Schure has been commenced, D. Strowenians doing the mason and Nicholas Prakken the carpenter work. The foundation is about completed and the construction will involve an outlay of about \$2,000.

Samuel Jones, residing on Fourteenth street, and having a wife and seven children, was complained of for outraging a 13-year-old daughter of J. Dykstra last Tuesday. He effected an escape and officers have not yet apprehended the miscreant.

The Valley City Gun club have challenged the local Blue Rock Gun club for another contest for the state championship, captured by the home team last month. The offer has been accepted and the contest will take place in this city in the near future.

Owing to lack of a quorum on Monday evening the Holland Cycle club adjourned its meeting until this Friday evening. The committee on soliciting subscriptions for the proposed bicycle path between this city and the resorts will submit their report and a full attendance is requested.

Supt. C. M. McLean informs us that the enrollment at the public schools at the close of the first month was 1580, which is 144 more than reported for the corresponding month last year. The number enrolled in the high school, F. D. Haddock principal, is 140, an increase of 46 over last year. All the rooms are crowded.

Sunday was Epworth League rally day and special services were held in the M. E. church at six o'clock in the morning, followed by the regular service during the day. Rev. Adam Clark resumed charge of the pastorate and was greeted by large audiences. The new pastor is an eloquent and forcible speaker and will undoubtedly continue the good work of his predecessor Rev. C. A. Jacobs.

Hon. G. J. Diekema addressed an enthusiastic gathering of farmers and fruit growers at Glenn Pier on Monday evening. Mr. Diekema left Tuesday for Lee, Allegan county, to address its people on the political issue in the evening. Wednesday evening he spoke in Montcalm, Thursday in Osceola, Friday in Muskegon, and tomorrow evening he will entertain a Grand Rapids audience. Mr. Diekema is in great demand and has continuous engagements until the eve of McKinley's election.

Sharp frosts this week.

The cloak sale at M. Notter's Thursday, drew a large crowd.

Geo. E. Kollen will appear before a Grand Haven audience next Monday evening.

C. J. De Roo and J. C. Post are scheduled for political addresses at Zeeland this evening.

Will F. Van Anrooy repaired the damage to the Y. M. C. A. building this week, caused by the recent conflagration.

Edward Vinton of Grand Rapids made a canvass of the city this week, supplying our citizens with his delicious cream waffles.

Monday evening Representative I. Marsilje and J. Eefting will address the people of Olive Center at the Groenewold school house.

Geo. E. Kollen and Luke Lugers addressed a magnificent gathering at Port Sheldon on Monday evening, both speakers being well received.

The Misses S. A. and M. Martin received a message from New York city Sunday, informing them of the death of their brother William.

Prof. P. A. Latta and Geo. A. Farr are scheduled for addresses at Forest Grove this Friday evening. Luke Lugers and others will speak at Olive Center.

The \$40 range of J. A. Van der Veen, which declined in price one dollar per hour at the fair last week, was purchased by S. A. Weller of Fennville for \$24.

The store occupied by W. G. Van Dyke will be moved on the lot back of D. De Vries' grocery and work upon the magnificent three-story brick block will be commenced immediately.

The steamer Bon Ami which plies on the Saugatuck-Chicago line has abandoned the route for the season. Simon Bos, who held the position as clerk on the steamer this summer, has returned to this city.

The Hope College Anchor for October has been issued and is embellished with fine portraits of Hon. N. F. Graves and Rev. Dr. Philip Phelps. The number reflects credit upon its efficient management.

A fine program consisting of readings by Prof. J. T. Bergen will be rendered at Winants chapel on Monday, Oct. 19, at 8 p. m. The college glee club will also render vocal music and it promises to be an evening of great amusement.

A special session of the Holland classis of the Ref. church will convene at Zeeland next Friday for the purpose of confirming the call of Rev. Jacob Van der Meulen of Luctor, Kansas, to the Ref. church at Graafschap. Rev. G. H. Dubbink will preside.

The Third Ref. church will ere long be adorned with Cathedral windows. The amount of \$300 was raised by voluntary contributions, no subscription list being circulated. The windows have been ordered and the change will soon be accomplished.

Capt. Edward Risto of the dredge Gilmore and Miss Laura Welsh of this city were married at Shriver's resort on Saturday evening. Over one hundred guests were present and it was a very elaborate affair. P. D. Ward, assistant yard master on the C. & W. M., was best man and Miss Hattie Fryen of this city, bridesmaid. J. F. Cunningham, O. B. Lewis and the Welsh family attended from this city.

The steam launch Pilot has been neatly repainted and fitted out by Capt. L. C. Bryan and will make a pleasure trip to New Orleans, expecting to reach her destination in about four weeks. She will go by way of Chicago, over the Michigan-Illinois canal and Illinois river. Capt. J. M. Mitchell of the Stmr. Music will accompany Capt. Bryan and they expect to return in the spring. The steam launch Wolverine expects to leave next Monday on a similar expedition, with Capt. Guy Sintz in command.

The well-known and reliable firm of Bosman Bros. has dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Adrian B. taking charge of the ready-made and furnishing goods department, while John retains the merchant tailoring department. The latter will occupy the building in which H. Wykhuyzen the jeweler and W. Z. Bangs the druggist are at present located and will retain his brother Bennie and the large force of tailors, while Adrian B. will occupy the present quarters, retaining Benj. Brower as book-keeper and Henry A. Meengs as salesman. Both are enterprising and prominent young business men and their large patronage during the past is sufficient guarantee of their future success.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

The meat market of Frank Kulte on River street has closed its doors.

The Home Missionary society will meet with Mrs. To Roller next Wednesday.

Prof. J. B. Nykerk will address the young men at Bergen Hall next Sunday afternoon.

City Electrician F. W. Fairfield is getting the poles and wires in shape for the coming winter.

L. A. Stratton, the livery man, is making accommodations in his barn for twenty more horses.

Ex-congressman Geo. F. Richardson is the Silver nominee for state senator from the Grand Rapids district.

Regular services will be held in the German church next Sunday, both morning and evening, Rev. Jacob Graber officiating.

The schooner Abbie arrived Wednesday from Manistee with a cargo of lumber for the J. R. Kleyn estate, which will be sold cheap.

I. Marsilje and Luke Lugers will address a political gathering in the Holland language at the East Holland school house next Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Bay View Reading Circle are requested to meet with Mrs. R. N. De Merell on next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m., to order books, elect officers, and transact all necessary preliminary business. Friends of the circle will be cordially welcomed.

U. De Vries received word this week from his son Leo at Peoria, Ill., stating that the institution at which he is pursuing a course in the jeweler's art, was destroyed by fire and that his books and instruments were consumed. Mr. De Vries expected to graduate next spring.

The Burning of Holland.

TWENTY-FIVE 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 virtually obliterated nearly every reminiscence of that fearful catastrophe twenty-five 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 desolate plain.

In recalling to mind this calamitous event, upon this its twenty-fifth 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 wealth, as by a steady, healthy growth of 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 give a brief

Holland, Mich.

historical outline of the fire of October 9, 1871, whereby in a short space of three hours the labors of a generation were destroyed, hundreds of families rendered homeless, and many a worthy old settler, upon the evening of a well-spent life, was left in straitened circumstances, from which he has never been able to recover.

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

During the afternoon of Sunday, October 8th, the atmosphere was 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 taken the advent of the impending calamity. These ashes, as was subsequently explained, were the first messengers of the burning of Chicago on that very Sunday afternoon.

The effects of this long drouth and of the atmosphere at the 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, then recently platted and sparsely settled, was nothing less than a wooded wilderness, and the ravine along Thirteenth street was filled with dead timber. What we then called "Post's marsh," south of Sixteenth street, was still a timbered tract, and its mucky soil a smoldering peat.

At two o'clock Sunday afternoon the wind turned south-westerly and began gradually to increase. The fire alarm was rung from the Third Ref. 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 were such 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 Ref. church in the then southern part of the city, were among the first points attacked, and from thence on the devastating fire spread had full and unobstructed way. The burning shingles and slabs of this large church edifice and the flaming fragments of bark were blown toward the centre of the town, sweeping everything in their northward course. At this fatal moment the wind turned more westerly, thus forcing the fire toward the central and more eastern parts of the city, and the fate of Holland was sealed.

Within the short space of three hours, between one and four 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 fence-post or a sidewalk, and hardly the stump of a green shade tree was left to designate the old lines.

The grounds of Hope College, somewhat isolated as they were then, 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 De Jong, Van Schelven & Ogden, 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 the 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, Mrs. J. Tolk. She lived in a small house on Ninth street, west of the present residence of E. Van der Veen.

The number of buildings destroyed is about as follows: Dwellings, 210; stores, shops and offices, 75; manufacturing, 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 but 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 destruction in the surrounding township of Holland, as well as in the townships of Fillmore and Laketown in Allegan county, was also great. The recollections of the writer are that in these localities not less than seventy families were burned out, and the relief work performed during the winter that followed included also the care of that number of families, besides food and shelter for their stock. Miles of fencing were also destroyed all through this locality, and the damage to standing timber was incalculable.

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 the greater portion of the First ward. In addition to this and in the order of their relative importance, we might also make particular mention of Hope College, the Plugger saw and flour mills, Heald's planing mill, the union school, Old First church, H. C. Ref. church on Market street, the railroad depots, and the old townhouse, since 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 faithful friends of the Ref. Church east—who had stood by them from the 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 a new occasion, to again 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 personal effects, 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 once had 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.

These 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 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 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 nor delay to act.

And it should be stated here, that few of the many instances, 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 our 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 townhouse, to review the general situation. Among those present, of course, was 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 his people. One of the closing sentiments was expressed in the following language: "With our Dutch tenacity and our American experience Holland will be rebuilt." And mark the co-incidence, how a similar sentiment was expressed on that same day by Joseph McGill, 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 recollect them: Dr. B. Ledebor, chairman; H. D. Post, secretary; K. Schadelee, treasurer; Rev. Drs. A. C. Van Raalte, Philip Phelps, C. Scott, and A. T. Stewart, R. K. Heald, Dr. S. L. Morris, H. Meengs, J. O. Doesburg, G. Wakker, E. Herold, and G. Van Schelven.

The township of Holland appointed as their relief committee Messrs. W. Diekema, J. H. Boone and D. Miede, 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. Frailek 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 the late Rev. John L. See, 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 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 their retirement of active business life. 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.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

Physicians recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup because of its prompt, positive action in all cases of lung trouble. It is a positively reliable cure for coughs and colds.

Pure blood is the secret of health. Burdock Blood Bitters insures pure blood.

Week Day
Low Rate
Excursion
To
Grand Rapids
Via
G & W M R'y
Tuesday,
October 13.
Don't Miss It!

Over Thirty Years
Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of



AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.
To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have never had a day's sickness in my life," said a middle-aged man the other day.

"What a comfort it would be," sighs some poor invalid, "to be in his place for a year or two." Yet half of the invalids we see might be just as healthy as he, if they only take proper care of themselves, eat proper food—and digest it.

It's so strange that such simple things are overlooked by those who want health.

Food makes health. It makes strength—and strength wards off sickness. The man who had never been sick was strong because he always digested his food, and you could become the same by helping your stomach to work as well as his. Shaker Digestive Cordial will help your stomach and will make you strong and healthy by making the food you eat make you fat.

Druggists sell it. Trial bottle 10c.

Even catarrh, that dread breeder of consumption, succumbs to the healing influences of Thomas' Electric Oil.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

School Books.

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

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

A Valuable Prescription.

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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Rare Business
Opportunities

Wishing to enter other business, I will dispose of my well established Bakery, Confectionary, Ice Cream and Soda Water business.

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

Everything in first class order.

Steam power in ice cream department.

The Boston Bakery and Confectionery Store.

C. Blom, Jr.
Confectioner.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Prepared by *Charles H. Fletcher*
Pumpkin Seed -
Licorice -
Sulphur -
Aloe -
Senna -
Cinnamon -
Mentha -
Peppermint -
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Charles H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

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

USE
Little Wonder Flour
ONLY
It is the best. Ask your grocer for it.
H. H. KARSTEN, Prop.
"Little Wonder" Mills,
ZEELAND, MICH.

Grand Haven & Milwaukee Line.

GROSBY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Stms. Nyack and Wisconsin.

Leave Grand Haven every night, except Sunday, at 11:15 p. m., and arrive every morning, except Sunday at 5:00 a. m.
Leave Milwaukee every night, except Saturday, at 9:00 p. m., and arrive every morning except Monday at 6:00 a. m.
Connections from Holland via the C. & W. M., at Grand Haven.

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

If You Need
The services of a first-class
—DENTIST—
Call on—
Dr. A. Lambert,
Cor. 8th and River Sts., above Holland City State Bank.

Attend the Grand Rapids
Business College
Sorthand, Typewriting and Practical Training School,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
And prepare yourself to fill more responsible and better paying positions. Send for Catalogue.
Address: A. S. PARISH,
72 Pearl Str., Grand Rapids, Mich.

White Seal Saloon
JOHN SERREAR, Prop.
C. BLOM, SR., Clerk.
Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars.
Finley Toledo and Holland Beer always on tap.
No. 17 River St., HOLLAND.

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

EAT HEARTY!
At the new
Central Restaurant.
Good and Substantial meals always. Also lunches at reasonable prices.
Van derlaar Bldg., Eighth Street.

NOVELTY BARREL
Spray Pumps.



T. Van Landegend.
Holland, Mich.

G. VAN PUTTEN

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

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

FASCINTORS, Black and White @ 25c, 35c and 50c.

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

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

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

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.**

The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILL ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies.

Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.50. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Glosing Out Sale

FOR CASH.

Entire stock of—

Clothing

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

Jonkman & Dykema.

GO TO

S. Reidsma, Eighth St.

Brick Store west of Opera House.

FOR CHEAP BEDROOM SUITS.

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

THE FINEST SELECTIONS OF

Ingrain, Tapestry, Brussels and Moquettes

EVER EXHIBITED IN THE CITY.

Bicycles sold cheaper than any other place.

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

**RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S PILL**

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5.00 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.50. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Bert Slagh,

Paper Hanging, Calcining, House Painting, Inside Finishing.

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

Cor. College Avenue and Thirteenth St.

'Garry-all'

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

L. A. Stratton,

Livery, Sale, Boarding and Feed Stables.

Northwest Corner Market and 7th Sts.

Call Phone 41. Chase Phone 79

GRAND RAPIDS WEEK DAY EXCURSION OCT. 13.

Annual low rate Autumn Excursion via C. & W. M. R'y to enable everybody to enjoy an afternoon in the city, shopping, visiting friends, theaters, etc. Special train will leave Holland, at 10:55 a. m. and arrive at Grand Rapids at noon. Return trains will leave at 6:00 and 11:00 p. m. Round trip rate \$7.50. Bicycles and baby cabs free.

GEO. DEHAVEN, G. P. A.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

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 Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

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

In the matter of the estate of Berend L. Van Lente, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Wilhelmina Van Lente, widow and sole legatee named in the will of said deceased, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing, filed in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and for the appointment of herself as executrix thereof.

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

(A true copy, Attest.)

JOHN V. B. GOODRICH, Judge of Probate.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Ottawa County.

The following have been drawn as jurors for the November term of court: Albert Starks, Lester A. Titus—Wright. R. De Bruyn, Peter Elenbaas—Zeeland. Wm. H. Scott, Gilbert P. Haan—Allendale. John C. Hulzena—Blendon. Wm. Snowden—Chester. E. S. Mason—Crockery. Ouis Lowing—Georgetown. Fred A. Huffy, Charles Pfaff, Cornelius Bos, Wm. Blehs—Grand Haven.

Asa Rork—Grand Haven Town. Rokus Kok, Peter H. Wilms—Holland. Geert Vredevelde—Holland Town. Nicholas Kreuze—Jamestown. Ellisha S. Barlow—Olive. Chas. F. Schaffer—Polkton. F. A. Kammerer—Robinson. Klass Boelens—Spring Lake. John G. Turner—Tallmadge.

Mrs. Aloys Bilz who was so severely bitten by a pet cat last week, is now out of danger. Blood poisoning having set in, it was feared at one time that the injury to Mrs. Bilz might prove serious.

After the Silver meeting at Spring Lake Friday night Messrs. Hummer and Post, designed to catch the late train at Ferrysburg, for their homes in Holland. It was a dark night and Aloys Bilz volunteered to direct them to Ferrysburg. He accompanied them to within about fifty feet of the Ferrysburg swing bridge and as the distant rumble of the train was then heard he informed them that a bridge spanned the lake ahead of them and the depot was near by on the other side; and that they would probably reach the train in time if they would run. They ran, when lo, the deep dark waters of Spring Lake suddenly confronted them. In the darkness of the night, and with the run they narrowly escaped going in. They did not reach the train nor their families that night but are thanking their stars that they are still on earth.—News.

The Republicans of Georgetown have given ample proof that they are fully alive to the important issues of this campaign. On Saturday afternoon 54 poles, each bearing a McKinley, Hobart and Wm. Alden Smith streamer, were placed in front of the houses of as many farmers on two roads that lead into Jenison from the west, amid great enthusiasm. In the evening a great meeting was held in Jenison's Hall, but the crowd was so large that the hall could not furnish accommodations for the people who were anxious to hear the speaker. The meeting was presided over by Robert A. Alward, candidate for the legislature from the Second District, and Hon. George A. Farr made a telling speech in behalf of the Republican party, its principles and its candidates. He was followed by Wm. Savidge, Republican candidate for State Senator, who made a short speech. In addition to the people of Jenison, there were present a large party from Hudsonville, and the McKinley and Hobart club of Grandville, headed by a drum corps, and carrying numerous transparencies and flags, marched with a hundred torches to help swell the crowd. During the meeting the Grandville Glee club rendered campaign songs which were received with much applause. There is a great movement among the young men of Jenison in behalf of the Republican party this fall and the interest they have taken in the meeting and pole raising, shows that the young men are alert in this campaign and are battling hard for Republican principles. One solitary Bryan banner is to be seen in Jenison, and the display of bunting shows that in this vicinity the ratio is not 16, but about 54 to 1. Such meetings and such enthusiasm as are seen in Jenison, presage a tremendous majority for the Republican party in Ottawa county.—Tribune.

At a Free Silver meeting in Robinson the other evening one of the speakers called McKinley a liar, when a sturdy farmer stepped up and threatened to stop the gentleman if he continued to use such expressions.

Allegan County.

Hamilton boasts of a flourishing McKinley club.

Henry Timmerman of Fillmore and L. E. Ireland of Plainwell are the Free Silver candidates for the legislature from this county.

Circuit court convenes Monday. The calendar includes the cases against John Barron, E. E. Weed and Wm. LaDick, for failure to mark fruit packages. It is understood that but one of the cases will be tried, in order to make a test case, and if the law is sustained by the supreme court the others will then be brought to trial. C. L. King & Co., of Holland are also interested in these cases.

Geo. Oliver, Jr., of Allegan has declined the nomination of county clerk on the Popocratic ticket, and the committee has not yet found a substitute.

A rather poor unfortunate was bound hand and foot over in Oversel last Monday and brought to this station to be conveyed to Kalamazoo. The person we speak of went insane on religion and the man Edward Goeling was lifted into the baggage car by four stalwart gentlemen who seemed very kind to him. On account of Mr. Goeling's ravings it became imperative to use stringent measures to keep him from doing harm.—Hamilton News.

A young man named Everets, an employee of M. P. Johnson, was severely bitten and bruised by a stallion, while working in the livery barn. The animal seized his left arm and was shaking him as a cat would a rat when the other employees of the barn came to his assistance, beating the horse off with pitchforks. Had it not been for their timely assistance the lad would undoubtedly have been killed.—Allegan Journal.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Allegan creamery, decision was made to keep the creamery in operation all winter.

There seems to be an almost complete absence of wild ducks on the Kalamazoo river and marshes this fall. The number of ducks shot has steadily diminished year by year until now very few are killed annually. It is

time that some measures were taken to protect this magnificent game bird. A closed season of two or three years would do much to replenish the supply. Unless something is done at once the bird will become extinct.

An early-closing movement has been begun in Allegan with a view to giving the clerks in the various stores at least four evenings of each week to themselves during the winter.

Neighboring Items.

The chances are that South Haven will soon have an additional industry in the shape of a nail factory, which will move to the village from its present location in ILLINOIS.

It is probable that work will be resumed on the test well at Bangor to see if there is oil, coal or gas under the village. The tools in use at the well have been tied up by reason of some litigation, but have now been sold for court costs and bid in by those in charge of the drilling.

The population of Muskegon was 23,000, last census. The estimate based on the last school census only gives the city 22,000 now.

Fennville.

Over one million baskets of peaches have been shipped so far this season from this station and the exact figures, when obtainable, will show that Fennville is this year again on top of the heap as a primary shipping point of peaches. Since July 6, over 525 carloads have been loaded and shipped from here and, had the market not gone so low, there would have been shipped a great deal more fruit, which was allowed to go to waste in the orchards. As near as can be estimated there have been shipped this season from the four western townships of Allegan county about 4,000,000 baskets of peaches. The crop was not as large as that of last year.—Herald.

Saugatuck.

The store of H. A. McDonald of Douglas was burglarized and about \$50 worth of jewelry stolen.

Owing to the continued rain the Kalamazoo river is at a high stage.

The steamer Bon Voyage is at her dock here, where she will remain until navigation opens in the spring.

John Schumacher has applied for a patent on a climax peach basket in the construction of which heavy varnished strawboard is used in place of the usual thin wood veneers. They can be manufactured considerably cheaper than the all-wood variety and are a more uniform package.

A strange thing happened in the post office at Douglas last Tuesday while Mr. Powers was putting up the mail. Thos. Bennett was about to leave town and went behind the case of boxes to shake hands with Mr. Powers. Willie Powers, a boy nine or ten years old, stole two ten-dollar bills and went across to the drug store and had them changed, and Mr. Powers accused young Bennett, who was on his way to Grand Rapids, of the theft. A message was soon sent after him and he was arrested and placed in jail, but has been released. It was clearly shown that he was not guilty. Mr. Powers was told by more than one that his boy was seen to have the money. How hard it is for some of us to believe our own children would be guilty of such actions.

Commercial: The various bids for the construction of the new school house were as follows:

T. A. Walker, St. Joseph	\$7,750
Campbell McNabb, Grand Rapids	7,650
Houser, Hayden & Owen, Grand Rapids	6,967
Jas. Curtis & Co., Grand Rapids, white brick	\$7,777; local brick 7,577
Henry Schleiss & Co., Grand Rapids	7,690
P. J. Connell, Muskegon, local brick	\$6,109; faced white brick \$6,232; all white brick 6,471
Russell & Co., Holland, local brick	\$6,170; faced with Zeeland brick 6,302
John Hendricksma, Gr. Rapids	7,221
E. Takken, Holland	7,445
Jonkman & Bos, Holland	7,919
Rotsmaeffer & Bros., Holland, local brick	\$7,489; faced Zeeland brick 7,790

The above bids were exclusive of the steam heating plant which will cost about \$900, making the building complete cost slightly above \$7,000.

Grand Haven.

Ten car loads of plate glass arrived from Amsterdam one day last week, the largest consignment ever received at one time.

County clerk Turner is again at his desk, having partially recovered from his severe cold.

The local Y. M. C. A. has closed its rooms for the present.

About the only citizens left here, who were prominent in the early days of Ottawa county, are Dwight Cutler, T. W. Ferry, and Wm. N. Angel.

Geo. P. Hummer of Holland attended the funeral of Capt. T. W. Kirby.

The stmr. A. B. Taylor, which plied between Michigan City and Chicago this season, is here to lay up.

For Pin Worms, Eczema, Hives, itchy, any of the various torturing, itchy diseases of the skin, Doan's Ointment is an instant and positive remedy. Get it from your dealer.

Teachers Examination.

An examination, for the teachers in the public schools of Ottawa County, for third and second grade certificates will be held at Grand Haven in the court house Thursday and Friday, October 15 and 16, 1896, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. Cora M. Goodenow, Comm'r Schools.

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

School Books.

A complete line of School Books, Tablets, Notes and Composition Books at M. KIRKINTVELD.

We aim to dispense the finest Soda in the city. Bangs sells Drugs. Next door to Bosman Bros. 26-17

"PLUGINE" \$1.00

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

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

FOR SALE BY
KANTERS BROS.

A. C. Rinck & Co.,

.... Dealers in

FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

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

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

RINCK & CO., HOLLAND.

THE PLOWS

made by the

Oliver Chilled Plow Works,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Are The Best On Earth.



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



For Right Prices

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

Evart Takken,

N. RIVER ST.

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

Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Estimates given.

SEEDS!

I have constantly on hand at my store and elevator on 8th Street a full stock of

Medium Clover,
Mammoth Clover,
Alsake Clover,
Alfalfa Clover,
White Clover,
Timothy Seed, at Wholesale and Retail.

Also Flour Feed and Grain of all kinds.

Choice Timothy Hay
Mixed Hay.
Prairie hay.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

W. H. Beach

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

CHASE'S BARLEY MALT WHISKY.

Absolutely Pure

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

FOR MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA AND WEAK LUNGS IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR SALE BY


Blom & Nichols, Holland Mich

For - - LAMPs and Wedding Goods

—CALL ON—

Paul A. Steketee.

REVIVO



RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

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

FRENCH REMEDY.

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO. It can be carried in vest pocket. Price, 50c per package, in plain wrapper, or \$1.00 per package, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by Martain & Hulsing.

Holland City News.
SATURDAY, October 10.
G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

Republican Nominations.

For President
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.

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

State Ticket.

For Governor—HAZEN S. PINGREE
of Wayne.

For Lieutenant Governor—THOMAS
B. DUNSTAN, of Marquette.

For Secretary of State—WASHINGTON
GARDNER, of Calhoun.

For State Treasurer—GEORGE A.
STEEL, of Clinton.

For Auditor General—ROSCOE D.
DIX, of Berrien.

For Attorney General—FRED A.
MAYNARD, of Kent.

For Commissioner of State Land Of-
fice—WILLIAM A. FRENCH,
of Presque Isle.

For Supt. of Public Instruction—J.
E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.

For Member State Board of Education
—J. W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.

Congressional Ticket.

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

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, Twenty-third District—
WILLIAM SAVIDGE.

For Representative, First District—
ISAAC MARSILJE.

For Representative, Second District—
ROBERT ALWARD.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate—J. V. B. GOODRICH.

For Sheriff—F. VAN RY.

For Clerk—C. K. HOYT.

For Register—P. BRUSSE.

For Treasurer—E. LYNN.

For Prosecuting Attorney—A. VISSCHER.

For Cl. of Coms.—G. E. KOLLEN, L. P. BERNST.

For Coroners—J. MASTENBROEK, O. E.
YATES.

For Surveyor—R. H. PECK.

POLITICAL CLEANINGS.

The republicans held a grand rally at the opera house Wednesday evening, the hall being filled to overflowing. Prof. P. A. Latta presided and introduced Prof. Chas. B. Collingwood, late instructor in chemistry at the Arizona University, who gave a brief historical synopsis of silver, demonstrating the disadvantageous results of its free coinage to this country and verifying his assertions from the pages of history. Attorney General Fred A. Maynard advocated that the tariff question was the main and vital question, but owing to the disastrous results of the past the opposition was compelled to present a new issue or be hopelessly defeated and free silver was the result. Both speakers were well received and the enthusiasm at times knew no bounds. The glee club as usual was vociferously encored.

According to Mr. Bryan there is somewhere implied in the constitution, for it is nowhere expressed, a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons, who, within the limits of a state, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent. This is contrary to the settled principle that, while the federal government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has, as to those subjects, all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of these is always and everywhere within the territory of the states which compose it to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. By the express terms of the constitution, a state has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the state. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with interstate commerce, and with the administration of justice in the federal courts, are committed to the general government, and to it alone. Such offenses in no wise menace the government of the state with in which they are committed. The state has no duties to discharge in these matters. Therefore, it can require no federal assistance with respect to them. And yet the Chicago platform censures President Cleveland for using force in maintaining the dignity and authority of the federal government, just as Southern rebels did in 1861.

The monetary system of the United States embraces gold, silver and paper money. The amount of gold at this time is about \$600,000,000. The amount of silver dollars, that is, silver coin in the form of dollars, amounts to about \$430,000,000. The subsidiary coin, silver coin now outstanding, is estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000. The United States notes, technically so-called,

popularly called legal tender or greenbacks, amount to \$346,000,000. The national bank currency now amounts to about \$225,000,000. To this gold, silver, paper, legal tender and national bank currency must be added the amount of nickel and fractional currency, and this makes up the total currency of the United States, which is over \$21 per capita, and more than that of any other nation in the world, with the exception of perhaps France.

Fifty years ago, according to the best authorities, the amount of gold in the world was less than \$2,500,000,000. To-day it is over \$7,000,000,000, or nearly three times as much. The coinage of gold has increased in still greater proportion. Half a century ago only 33 per cent of the gold was coined into money. Now the proportion is 66 per cent. Meanwhile the demand for the use of money in the transaction of business has greatly lessened. It is estimated that 94 per cent of the business of the country—and of the world—is performed without the passing of any money at all, by the use of checks, clearing house exchanges and other devices of the sort. The change which has been made in this regard during the last half century is equal alone to an enormous multiplication of the amount of gold and other money. All these facts tend to contradict the assumption of the free silver advocates that there is not money enough in the country to do the business. The trouble to-day is not so much a lack of money as a lack of confidence. Until a few years ago we enjoyed both. How this confidence has been destroyed is known to every business man, laboring man and farmer. Will they restore it on November 3rd?

"You ask my opinion as to which plank of the Chicago platform is the worst. I answer unhesitatingly that it is the plank which pledges that the federal laws, when resisted by domestic violence, shall not be enforced without the consent of the governor of the state. It is the worst, because it is the most dangerous and most easily accomplished. You cannot change the character of the supreme court, nor can you repudiate the debt of the nation without the concurrent action of congress, but it is within the power of the President, in case of armed resistance to the laws, to destroy the government by inaction. The people read the Chicago platform with a feeling of horror akin to that which swept over the country at the firing upon Fort Sumter. Then party differences were forgotten and the patriotic people of the union resolved that, whatever else might die, the nation should live. Then the appeal was to arms to preserve the union. To-day the appeal is to reason, to patriotism and to the ballot, to prevent the disintegration of the nation and to save it from the dishonor of repudiation."—The above are the sentiments of Gen. Benj. F. Tracy, secretary of the navy during President Cleveland's first term.

For the first time in the history of this country has a candidate for the presidency declared that if the federal laws are resisted by riot and bloodshed in any state he will not interfere without the consent of the governor. Such is Mr. Bryan's individual and logical interpretation of the Chicago platform. Truly, it is a "new gospel."

The ignoble but deliberate attempt made by Bryan, Altgeld, and the rest of the free silver advocates, to array the west against the east, the farmers and workmen against the bankers and capitalists, the unprosperous against the prosperous, the poor against the rich, or to use their own phrase, "the masses against the classes," is the last resort of a desperate case. It is also a menace to the good order of society and should receive the severest condemnation at the polls.

Says the wage-earner to himself: Because I prefer to have what few dollars I earn worth 100 cents a piece, not 53 cents; because I do not see why I should be any better off if the price of everything I had to buy was doubled; and because I have no idea that it would profit me if the whole country went bankrupt, therefore I find it for my personal interest to vote against the unlimited coinage of the mine owner's bullion.

Republicans now report that the work at national headquarters has settled down to what is little more than a question of bookkeeping. State after state has been heard from, and unless a miracle changes the opinion of the people there is claimed to be no doubt of what will happen Nov. 3. If a vote should be taken to-day it is the confident belief of those who have been doing the work of the campaign that McKinley would win with a big majority. The work of organization may now be said to be complete, but there will be no slackening of effort. A majority for McKinley is assured, but the desire of the country is to make it so immense that the free silver agitation will be killed for all time.

We are in receipt of the following communication from Fulton, Ill., in which the writers desire formally to express their appreciation of our townsman for the good accomplished by his recent visit there and the address he delivered in that city:

For the HOLLAND CITY NEWS.
FULTON ILL., Sept. 29, 1896.

The undersigned, Republicans of Fulton Ill., desire to express our hearty appreciation of the eloquent republican address by the Hon. G. J. Diekema of Holland, Mich., before our Holland citizens in this city and county, on the evening of Sept. 24, also his address in English on the same occasion, to which we listened with much pleasure, and great satisfaction with the good results following his visit here, among those of his own nationality.

An eloquent and fluent speaker; an ardent republican and sound money advocate, he is an honor to the party and the nationality he represents. The Republicans of Fulton would again gladly welcome him to our midst, and congratulate the national committee upon securing his services in the present important campaign.

C. A. GRISWOLD,
J. C. MARTINDALE,
R. E. MOON,
N. C. SNYDER.

Enclosed was also a clipping from the Fulton Register. It says: "After the parade the people assembled in the opera house where Hon. G. J. Diekema, ex speaker of the house of representatives of Michigan, spoke for nearly two hours. One half of the time he addressed the people in the Holland language and the balance of the time he spoke in English. The Hollanders are nearly all Republicans and there are none more loyal than they."

The present congressional delegation from this state consists of twelve men, all of whom are Republicans. The Times in a communication last week intimated with a good deal of flourish that at the next election we, the Republicans, were going to lose one-half of that number. If this should prove to be true, which is very doubtful, it can only be accomplished by Republican votes. The News may have occasion to again refer to this later on.

Don M. Dickinson in a public address at Detroit the other day made a telling point in holding up the blighting effects of Populism in the state of Kansas, how it had decreased the population and killed business. He protested against the Democratic party being swallowed up and annihilated by the horde of "new gospel" popocrats, and thus produce a like result all over the land.

Our friends G. H. Albers and Gerner Kuyper at Grand Rapids are rendering the honest money cause valiant service. Their addresses in the Holland language in condemnation of free silver and Popocratic principles are being highly spoken of, and will no doubt help to swell Kent county's majority.

Wednesday afternoon the republicans displayed the finest banner which ever waited to the breeze. It is a beauty, containing the portraits of McKinley, Smith and Hobart in flashy colors, the trio being grouped under the wings of the American eagle with the stars and stripes on either side, and underneath the term "Our Candidates." The words "Protection, Reciprocity and Sound Money" form the motto. The banner was prepared by G. F. Merrill & Son and is a fair sample of their ability as artists.

Candidate Wm. J. Bryan will make a three-days' tour of Michigan next week, beginning Tuesday. Speeches will be made in every congressional district and fifty-five talks are scheduled by the boy orator. He will speak at Grand Rapids on Thursday evening, arriving at Holland on the 7:40 train Friday morning, and will address our citizens on free silver for twenty minutes. He will then proceed southward, stopping at the principal stations and making his last address in Detroit on Friday. This will be a final and mighty effort to convert the voters of this state to the heresy of free silver.

Hon. Bourke Cockran will speak at Grand Rapids to-morrow, Saturday, evening. Reduced rates are offered on the C. & W. M. train leaving Holland at 12:25 and returning leave Grand Rapids at 11 p. m. Round trip rate 75 cents.

One of our prominent grocers was the victim of a huge joke Tuesday morning. Being a staunch free silverite he naturally decorated his window with a lithograph of a silver candidate. While absent on an errand someone exchanged the portrait and put a lithograph of a gold standard candidate in place. On returning to his post and espousing the silver cause with a customer, he was asked the reason for changing his views so suddenly, at the same time pointing to the picture in the window. The grocer thereupon was filled with wrath, tore the lithograph in flatters, and the smiling countenances from across the street indicated that the joke was appreciated.

Under the auspices of Hope College, at Winants chapel, last Tuesday evening, Messrs. Post, Campbell and Force, three of the best artists and teachers in the West, who, in affiliation with Hope, maintain large classes in piano, voice and violin, respectively, entertained a large and appreciative audience in their rendering of a highly artistic program of music. The rapt attention and hearty applause were evidence of artistic skill, on the one hand and thorough pleasure and appreciation on the other. The college and city are justly proud of these musicians, and hope to have an opportunity again to attend one of their complimentary concerts. The following numbers constituted the program:

Tric—"For All Eternity," Mascherov
Piano Solo—Gondellied Lists
Violin Solo—Romance Scendens
Vocal Solos—"Serenata" Tosti
"The Woeing" Sieve-King
Duet for Violin and Piano DeBeriot
Piano Solo— a. Waltz Chapin
b. Tremolo Etude, Rubenstein
Vocal Solo—Toreador Song, From "Carmen."
Duet—Hungarian Rhapsody Liszt

Considerable excitement prevailed Saturday afternoon, caused by a runaway which resulted in serious damage. A. Mulder of Fillmore came to the city with a load of straw and after unloading it, the team became frightened, and three collisions were the result. The first was with the delivery wagon of M. Notler, both the driver Peter K. Prins and Miss Nellie Notler being slightly injured and a broken axletree being the damage. James A. Brouwer's vehicle was the second and a wheel was torn from the carriage. Finally A. Westerhof's dairy wagon was the third collision, which resulted in a smash-up and the horse was injured so badly that it will not recover. Three children occupied seats in the Mulder wagon, who fortunately escaped with slight injuries. The damage sustained by Mr. Westerhof is considerable, but will no doubt be amicably settled.

The regular October meeting of the Missionary Society of Hope church, was held at the home of Mrs. C. H. Howell, three and one-half miles south-east of the city, Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Howell kindly furnished a "straw ride" to and from their pleasant home, which the ladies greatly enjoyed, as well as the generous hospitality of their kind hostess.

Chicago Sept 27, 1896.
AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Lv. Grand Rapids	8:30	1:25	6:55	11:00
Ar. Waverly	9:20	2:01	7:20	11:45
Holland	9:30	2:09	7:25	12:00
Chicago	9:30	2:09	7:25	12:00
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Chicago	7:20	5:00	9:30	
Holland	12:25	9:40	5:00	
Waverly	9:30	12:30	9:50	5:05
Ar. Grand Rapids	10:25	1:30	10:30	5:00
Lv. "			7:30	
Potoskey			3:45	
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Allegan and Muskegon Division.

	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Lv. Pentwater	5:20	1:35		
Muskegon	10:00	7:57	12:30	3:55
Grand Haven	10:34	8:26	1:02	2:50
Ar. Waverly	11:30	9:15	1:50	3:30
Holland	1:25	9:05	1:55	3:40
Allegan		10:40		4:35
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Allegan	8:10	6:00		
Holland	5:00	9:05	1:55	7:10
Waverly	5:35	9:20	2:10	7:15
Grand Haven	6:10	10:05	2:50	8:10
Lv. Muskegon	6:55	10:40	3:25	8:45
Ar. Pentwater			11:05	11:20
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.

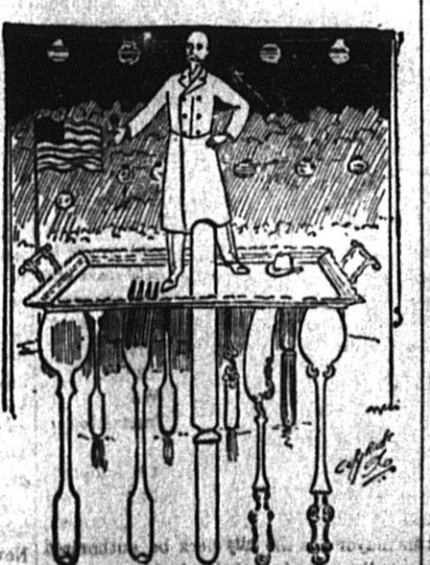
*Daily
Trains leaving Holland 5.00 a. m. and 12.25 p. m. connect at Grand Rapids with G. & I. arriving at Potoskey 7.45 p. m. and 9.30 p. m. and Muskegon City 10.10 p. m. and 10.30 p. m.

Detroit, June 28, 1896.

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.				
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Lv. Grand Rapids.....	7 00	1 30	3 25	
Ar. Lansing.....	8 54	3 18	7 28	
Detroit.....	11 40	5 40	10 10	
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Lv. Detroit.....	7 40	1 10	6 00	
Lansing.....	10 24	3 35	8 37	
Ar. Grand Rapids.....	12 30	5 35	10 45	

Parlor Cars on all trains, seats 25 cents for any distance.
GEO. DEHAVEN,
G. P. A. Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. C. HOLCOMB, Holland Agent



On a Silver Platform.

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

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

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
Lansing, September 19, 1896.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, That the valuation of the several counties in the State of Michigan, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, at its regular session in the year 1896, as provided in Act 106 of 1851, is as follows:

Counties.	Valuation as equalized by Board of Supervisors.	Added by State Board of Equalization.	Deducted by State Board of Equalization	Valuation as equalized by State Board of Equalization.
Alcona	\$ 527,979 00	\$ 322,021 00		\$ 850,000 00
Alger	1,484,553 00	515,447 00		2,000,000 00
Allegan	13,000,000 00	2,500,000 00		15,500,000 00
Alpena	3,200,000 00	800,000 00		4,000,000 00
Antrim	2,891,381 00	358,619 00		3,250,000 00
Arenac	1,045,355 00	204,645 00		1,250,000 00
Baraga	1,051,000 00	449,000 00		1,500,000 00
Barry	10,679,291 00	3,320,709 00		14,000,000 00
Bay	20,384,341 00	4,165,659 00		24,500,000 00
Benzie	1,471,171 00	278,829 00		1,750,000 00
Berrien	15,632,274 00	2,367,726 00		18,000,000 00
Branch	14,018,048 00	4,981,952 00		19,000,000 00
Calhoun	21,526,807 00	7,478,193 00		29,000,000 00
Cass	11,978,000 00	3,022,000 00		15,000,000 00
Charlevoix	2,178,386 00	826,614 00		3,000,000 00
Cheboygan	2,963,136 00	736,864 00		3,700,000 00
Chippewa	3,475,998 00	1,124,002 00		4,600,000 00
Clare	944,215 00	805,785 00		1,750,000 00
Clinton	11,900,000 00	6,100,000 00		18,000,000 00
Crawford	80,000 00	200,000 00		1,000,000 00
Delta	2,392,044 00	1,107,956 00		3,500,000 00
Dickinson	2,610,220 00	2,889,780 00		5,500,000 00
Eaton	15,000,000 00	4,000,000 00		19,000,000 00
Emmet	2,445,777 00	554,223 00		3,000,000 00
Genesee	19,715,495 00	4,284,505 00		24,000,000 00
Gladwin	1,004,815 00	495,185 00		1,500,000 00
Gogebic	8,300,000 00	5,700,000 00		14,000,000 00
Grand Traverse	4,646,000 00	854,000 00		5,500,000 00
Gratiot	8,000,000 00	2,000,000 00		10,000,000 00
Hillsdale	14,947,687 00	6,032,313 00		21,000,000 00
Houghton	21,948,169 00	20,551,831 00		42,500,000 00
Huron	7,460,000 00	1,200,000 00		8,750,000 00
Ingham	18,000,000 00	3,000,000 00		21,000,000 00
Ionia	14,481,721 00	4,018,279 00		18,500,000 00
Iosco	1,830,000 00	170,000 00		2,000,000 00
Iron	2,150,000 00	1,850,000 00		4,000,000 00
Isabella	4,640,700 00	1,109,300 00		5,750,000 00
Isle Royal		100,000 00		100,000 00
Jackson	25,000,000 00	5,500,000 00		30,500,000 00
Kalamazoo	20,235,353 00	6,264,647 00		26,500,000 00
Kalkaska	2,341,193 00	408,807 00		2,750,000 00
Kent	35,000,000 00	17,500,000 00		52,500,000 00
Keewenaw	1,414,755 00	85,245 00		1,500,000 00
Lake	870,360 00		\$120,360 00	750,000 00
Lapeer	9,340,000 00	4,660,000 00		14,000,000 00
Leelanau	1,125,177 00	124,823 00		1,250,000 00
Lenawee	25,927,334 00	4,072,666 00		30,000,000 00
Livingston	11,400,000 00	3,600,000 00		15,000,000 00
Luce	1,394,000 00	106,000 00		1,500,000 00
Mackinac	824,028 00	1,175,972 00		2,000,000 00
Macomb	15,750,000 00	2,750,000 00		18,500,000 00
Manistee	4,692,042 00	4,307,958 00		9,000,000 00
Marquette	9,155,000 00	8,845,000 00		18,000,000 00
Mason	3,125,618 00	1,374,382 00		4,500,000 00
Mecosta	3,295,547 00	1,204,453 00		4,500,000 00
Menominee	4,961,698 00	2,038,302 00		7,000,000 00
Midland	2,384,393 00	115,607 00		2,500,000 00
Missaukee	2,177,999 00	322,001 00		2,500,000 00
Monroe	15,160,225 00	839,775 00		16,000,000 00
Montcalm	7,000,000 00	2,500,000 00		9,500,000 00
Montmorency	547,712 00	52,288 00		600,000 00
Muskegon	6,089,591 00	4,910,409 00		11,000,000 00
Newaygo	3,989,688 00	260,312 00		4,250,000 00
Oakland	22,229,110 00	7,770,890 00		30,000,000 00
Oceana	3,372,835 00	1,627,165 00		5,000,000 00
Ogemaw	1,217,000 00	283,000 00		1,500,000 00
Ontonagon	1,487,255 00		737,255 00	750,000 00
Oscoda	3,164,550 00	835,450 00		4,000,000 00
Oscoda	445,000 00	55,000 00		500,000 00
Otsego	1,698,394 00	301,606 00		2,000,000 00
Ottawa	9,610,000 00	4,890,000 00		14,500,000 00
Presque Isle	878,002 00		128,002 00	750,000 00
Roscommon	799,902 00		299,902 00	500,000 00
Saginaw	23,849,778 00	12,150,222 00		36,000,000 00
Sanilac	7,589,675 00	960,325 00		8,500,000 00
Schoolcraft	2,351,100 00	648,900 00		3,000,000 00
Shiawassee	11,325,000 00	5,425,000 00		16,750,000 00
St. Clair	17,845,000 00	3,155,000 00		21,000,000 00
St. Joseph	12,092,040 00	5,407,960 00		17,500,000 00
Tascola	8,070,145 00	2,429,855 00		10,500,000 00
Van Buren	12,000,000 00	2,500,000 00		14,500,000 00
Washtenaw	25,000,000 00	6,000,000 00		31,000,000 00
Wayne	146,242,398 00	58,757,602 00		205,000,000 00
Wexford	3,000,000 00	1,500,000 00		4,500,000 00
Totals	\$818,088,460 00	\$288,207,059 00	\$1,285,519 00	\$1,105,100,000 00

PATRIOTIC FARMERS.

Whenever Danger Threatened the
Country They Have Rallied
to Its Support.

HARD TIMES AND THE CAUSE.

Employment of Labor in Mechanical
Industries and Not Debased
Money is Needed.

Whenever danger threatened our institution the farmer has always rallied to the support of his country. There is good reason in this, in the fact that he owns the broad acres of our territory and is so identified with our institutions that protect him in this ownership that his interest is necessarily of a character to make him the safe conservator of our government's perpetuity, prosperity and honor.

In the present campaign we are confronted by an issue that affects every class of our citizens, hence, there is an interest in the outcome more intense than in any campaign since 1860. One reason for the manifestation for so much interest is the fact that the country has been suffering from an unprecedented period of depression and is earnest in its intent to secure relief. Among those who labor none have more reason for complaint than the farmer. Prices of his products have been low, values of land and stock have continued to decline, until discouraged and disheartened, demagogues seem to believe him ready to accept any promise that they make, but the fact is, and better still, he is ready to review and discuss fully the merits of the propositions offered. The proposition that has been urged paramount to all others, is the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

There never was a more deceptive proposition, one more startling in its effects and results and one that would be more disappointing should it become a practical fact. It is advocated by men having a pecuniary interest at stake, backed by a combination of capital unequalled by any that has ever attempted to control our government since the day of the slave power. The silver mine owners of the United States, skilled in political maneuvering, have organized themselves into a syndicate for the purpose of forcing upon the country, without regard to consequences, the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The magnificent scheme was outlined by Mr. Bryan in his Madison square speech when he said: "At the present time and under the present law, a silver dollar when melted loses nearly one-half its value, but that will not be true when we can establish a mint price of silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of silver bullion," and then to show the possibility of cornering silver and forcing it to a price satisfactory to mine owners, "we cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico and other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual need from the annual product; the rest will require a large amount and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage; we will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be ready to buy at the price we fix."

This is the silver miners' scheme as outlined by Mr. Bryan. The people are invited to loan the resources of this government to a silver syndicate in order that it may be able by taking all the silver that is offered to the world to fix the price and compel other nations to pay that price. This is worse than free and unlimited coinage, yet it is the only way Mr. Bryan says whereby the price of silver can be maintained at parity with gold. The magnitude of the scheme and their challenges admiration, but the American people are accustomed to investigate the claims of parties and men. They want to know for themselves the why and wherefore, if some great radical change is proposed. That they will thus investigate and judge for themselves is evidence that they are qualified for self-government.

That present conditions are hard, especially among the farming class, every one admits. There is undoubtedly a cause for this abnormal condition. The silver advocates attribute the existing depression to the demonetization of silver, "the crime of 1873," as they designate the suspension of coinage of silver dollars in 1873.

They fail to show how that legislation reduced prices; they simply assert that it did. They fail also to show why prices continued to decline after coinage of silver was resumed in 1878. They ignore all the facts of development, the large and unprecedented production of farm products and especially the unprofitable division of labor. The building of new railroads and the opening of vast territories for cultivation are entirely ignored. During the years 1878-79 and 80 it is known that over 900,000 mechanics left the factories and shops of New England and the middle and older Western states to locate on the lands in Kansas and Nebraska and the Dakotas. These all became active producers instead of consumers of farm products.

What we now need is to reverse this condition of affairs and secure less producers and more consumers of farm products. If by any way we can do this, we will have accomplished something practical in correcting the ills our farmers have to bear. There is a method by which this may be accomplished, a remedy that is not only practical, but permanent and far reaching in its effects.

There is a well established principle in political economy often referred to by writers that "the greatest creator of wealth is the greatest possible division of labor." Previous to the election of 1892 under the operation of the Republican policy of protection, we were struggling to realize our benefits of this principle and we were rapidly overcoming our adverse conditions by increasing the demand for farm products. The interest which the movement of labor has in protective duties lies in the effect which the movement of labor has upon the supply and demand of agricultural products. It is impossible to maintain a proper division of labor, except we produce the largest amount of manufactured goods possible within our own territory. Open our ports free and allow our markets to be supplied by the manufacturers of Europe and the effect would be to compel our wage earning

class to become farmers or producers of farm products.

The year 1892 shows a record of marvelous activity in the direction of securing a larger division of labor by employing more in our mechanical industries. Our shops were filling up, new enterprises were started, labor was in demand at good prices in mechanical industries, reciprocity was enlarging and extending our markets and we seemed in every way to be realizing for the American farmer and artisan the full value of that law of political economy and creating wealth by "division of labor."

In 1892 the policy of protection was reversed and thus the laborers from the shops and factories were forced from sheer necessity to go out upon the lands and become producers instead of consumers. It has been estimated that over a million laborers have since the election of 1892 when compelled to seek employment in farming in order to obtain subsistence for themselves and families; many of these have converted parcels of ground near and around their homes into corn and potato patches thereby enormously decreasing the demand for the products of the regular farm. It is easy to understand when the full effect of this shifting of labor from the mechanical industries to the farm is considered, what the effect must be upon prices of farm products.

In view of these facts, all of which can be verified in the past history of our country, it is plain that our farmers are directly interested in the employment of labor and that their prosperity depends largely upon whether that labor is employed as competitors in the production of farm products, or as consumers employed in the mechanical industries of the country. We are certainly learning from a severe practical experience the truth and value of the economic principle already referred to that "the greatest creator of wealth is the greatest possible division of labor." We are also learning that this division of labor may be brought about by a wise policy of protection.

The effect of production upon the products of the farm can be summed up in a few words. First, will it increase or diminish the number engaged in producing the products of the farm? Second, will it increase or diminish the number of consumers of farm products? When you have answered these two plain propositions you will be master of the entire argument of protection and free trade, so far as the farmer is concerned. You need be concerned in no way about the free coinage of silver as this cannot in any way possible increase or diminish the consumption of your products. Its adoption, however, would have the effect, as Mr. Bryan admits, of producing a panic and continued depression in our mechanical industries, forcing more labor to the farm and thus add to the number already producing farm products.

The employment of labor in our mechanical industries and not the free coinage of silver is the thing that interests the farmer and is to secure for him the prosperity he so much desires.—H. A. Willard, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NO MONEY IS TOO GOOD.

Maj. McKinley Recalls the Days of
State Banks and Wildcat
Currency.

Maj. McKinley said to a delegation from Indiana which visited his home on September 23:

I believe in America for Americans—native-born and naturalized. (Applause.) I believe in the American pay roll. (Laughter and applause.) And I do not believe in diminishing that pay roll by giving work to anybody else under another flag while we have an idle man under our flag. (Tremendous applause.) Four years ago the laborer was agitating the question of shorter hours. We then had so much to do. I have heard no discussion of that kind for four years. (Laughter and applause.) But I have never heard of the laborer man discussing the desirability of having shorter hours. The complaint—the chief cause of complaint of our opponents is first, that we have not enough money; and second, that our money is too good. (Laughter.) To the first complaint I answer that the per capita of circulating medium in this country has been greater since the so-called crime of 1873 than it ever was before (applause), and that it has been greater in the last five years than it ever was in all our history. (Cries of "That's right.") We have not only the best money in the world, but we have more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.) We have more money per capita than the United Kingdom per capita; than Germany, than Italy, than Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Serbia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Mexico and the Central and South American states, and more than Japan or China. (Great applause.) So that some reason rather than the lack of volume of money must be found to account for the present condition of the country.

To the second complaint that our money is too good, it would seem to be enough to say that the money of any country cannot be too good; and that no nation ever suffers from having its medium of exchange of the highest and best quality. (Great applause.) It has been poor money—not good money—that has been the cause of so much loss and ruin in the past, both to individuals and to nations. (Applause.) The older men of this audience will remember that before the war we did business with an uncertain and fluctuating currency known as state bank money. Many of these banks and their notes were absolutely sound; but for the most part they were subject to a discount. The total number of banks in 1860, exclusive of state bank branches, was 1570. Of this number, the "counterfeit detector," then in constant use, reported 832 as "broken, closed, failed, fraudulent and worthless." The notes of these banks were in circulation among the people and had been received by them for their good labor and their good products. They were absolutely worthless and of no more value than the paper upon which they were printed. Upon whom did this loss fall, my citizens? There is scarcely an old gentleman in this audience who will not recall that it fell upon the laboring man and the farmers of the United States. (Cries of "That's right.") I allude to this only to show that those who suffer most from poor money are the least able to bear the loss. It is the history of mankind that the least valuable money which will pass current is the money that at last finds its resting place among the poor people and when the crash comes, the loss must be borne by them. And I doubt if there is a man in this audience who has not among the belongings of his family or the family of his father some of the old bank paper as a reminder of what they lost. (A voice: "I have \$10 at home myself.") I cannot imagine any interest that can be permanently subserved by having poor money. The bare suggestion of such a proposition to a man of reason meets its instant rejection.

If the New York World wants to bring either of the current Democratic parties into a tariff fight the Republican party is ready. The Democrats will be defeated all the more emphatically. A tariff for revenue only, which both Democratic parties demand, this country will not have.—Minneapolis Journal.



Socialist—The reason I'm a Bryan man is because I want to cut down the wealth of these plutocrats.
Workingman—Yes, I've thought a bit about that, but it strikes me a good deal like biting off one's nose to spite one's face.
Socialist—How's that?
Workingman—Well, I'll tell you. Just suppose, for instance, that a man whose income is \$10,000 a year has its purchasing power cut down to \$5000 by free silver; he can worry along very nicely, can't he? But how about the fellows whose incomes amount to only \$900, or even \$300? If free silver cuts the purchasing power down to \$300, or \$150, it will squeeze them pretty hard, won't it?
—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

WOULD AFFECT WOMEN

Free Silver Issue of Vital Import
to Wives and Mothers of
Wage-Earners.

HIGH PRICES AND LOW WAGES.

Working Women will Also be Far
Worse Off Than the
Men.

While the value of the wages earned by everyone who works for a living will be greatly reduced by the free coinage of silver, the working women will be far worse off in this respect than the men. Their wages will not probably be reduced in a greater ratio than the wages of the men, but they will stand a poorer chance of securing an advance to meet the increased cost of living. They will have to submit to the hardship of high prices and low wages with less hope of remedying their condition.

One principal cause of this disadvantage is that the women employed in productive industries have not the organized unions with which to sustain their interests. The great advance in the wages of labor, especially of skilled labor, which has been made during the past twenty years, is due in large measure to the intelligent organization of the workmen. It is an error to regard the labor unions as the machinery for producing strikes and boycotts. Properly and sagaciously conducted, these organizations are preventive of labor controversies, for they provide the means of conference and adjustment of questions on which there is disagreement between employers and workmen; and especially where the question is that of increase of wages they have been effective in securing a proper recognition of what is due to labor as its share in the compensation of production.

The wages of women workers have, indeed, advanced along with those of men, though not to a corresponding figure, and the labor unions have regard in some degree for the wages of female operatives as well; but the lack of organizations of their own will leave them at a disadvantage if their wages should be cut down in value by the free coinage of silver and the consequent depreciation of the money in which they are paid.

In this respect, as always, it is the weaker that must bear the greater share of the burden; and the struggle to bring wages up to a living rate after free coinage has reduced them by perhaps one-half of their purchasing value would be long and weary for the working women. It is not a pleasant prospect for the thousands of women who today work for wages in our mercantile and manufacturing establishments. They are an industrious, self-supporting class, many of them contributing to the family fund from their weekly earnings and having a just pride in their own independence and their ability to aid others. Any public policy which cuts off their resources is a cruel wrong by which the whole community must suffer.

Every mother of a family has ever before her the dread possibility of the death of the one whose labor provides the means of living before the day comes when the sons will be able to take up the burden of support and the daughters comfortably settled in homes of their own. Even if the children are grown up and taking care of themselves, and even if they are doing so well as to be able to give her a home after the death of the husband and father, she looks forward to the time when she will be left alone with a dread of the loss of independence in case the accumulations of her husband's working years have not been great enough to provide her means of subsistence after he is gone. So it is that the prudent man insures his life for the benefit of his wife and his children, paying from year to year during his active life the cost of assurance that at his death his family will receive a sum of money sufficient to avert the sufferings of destitution.

In many cases, the insurance policy is the only thing of value the husband and father can leave to the wife and children. He may have been able to lay by no money in the savings bank, he may die suddenly in a period of hard times and business reverse, which have stripped him of the savings of better days,

and the insurance money may thus become the sole resource of the widow and orphans. Surely, a fund such as this ought to be saved against robbery through depreciation of the value of the money in which it is paid. Free silver, on the basis of the present value of the two metals, would rob every widow of half the money value coming to her from the insurance carried by her husband.

And this would be a stupendous robbery indeed. The five Massachusetts life insurance companies of which statistics are given in the commissioner's report, paid \$4,637,388 in death claims last year. The grand total reported of all life insurance companies doing business in this state was \$90,851,477. Can the women, for whose benefit most of this insurance money was paid, regard with equanimity the loss of \$35,000,000 in one year? There are millions of women dependent upon the payment of such policies. The Massachusetts companies had 122,600 policies in force last year, calling for \$322,574,622 in case of death. The grand total, including all companies, was 1,743,350 policies, amounting to the enormous sum of \$4,795,083,864. Right here in Massachusetts there is \$287,910,469 at stake in this way.

In addition to all these there are the assessment life insurance companies, with 39,329 certificates in force, representing \$83,522,457; the fraternal beneficiary associations, with a membership of 854,650, which paid out \$10,063,676 for 10,069 death claims last year; the casualty companies, which paid out \$300,301. All these, which are primarily for the relief of widows and orphans, would have to pay in depreciated money under free silver.

But the money in which the premiums on these policies have been paid is money as good as gold, worth 100 cents on the dollar. In Massachusetts alone last year \$10,740,867 was thus paid. Do not the women want, and is it not their right, to receive from the insurance companies as good money as their husbands paid for the insurance?—Boston Post.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

There is not so much fanaticism and foolishness in the country as was supposed when Bryan captured the Chicago convention with his "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" harangue. The level-headedness of the masses is still to be counted upon as a safeguard against Socialism and anarchy.

Powderly hits the nail squarely on the head when he tells the workingman that his motto with regard to money should be: "The best is none too good for me."

A man is said to have injured his ankle in a silver debate. That's what comes of letting people with comparatively little strength juggle with these heavy arguments.

Mr. Powderly, who says the Bryan free silver panic would be worse for labor than all the strikes ever known, will come in for the abuse of the Debitists, who want strikes galore, free silver, free rum and a general break-up.

A government, like an individual, must have a reputation for honesty and have good backing if it does business with the great world outside of its own limits.

Mark Hanna is firmly of the belief that the only effective confidence restorative is put up at Canton.

Bryan says that "the present dollar has too great purchasing power." Ask someone who sweats through eight hours to earn one whether this is true.

Spain wants more money. She should send for Bryan.

An honest dollar is the noblest work of politics.

Even the Democrats of Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio are flocking to the standard of McKinley. The same thing afflicts Mr. Bryan, it seems, that led the parrot of story into serious trouble. He talks too much.

Neither free silver nor any other cheap-money device can bring prosperity to a nation burdened with a tariff which operates adversely to the interests of its own people.

Bryan appears to be one of those men who think they know it all, and an intelligent and observing public does not need to be informed what usually happens to them.

To put money into circulation is the need of the time, and that can be done only by a protective tariff that will revive industry.

Bryan's campaign speeches are like a minstrel show. You hear one, you hear them all.

Scared capital runs faster than lightning.

It is had enough to give away our markets to other countries, without giving them our mints also.

ADVISES FIRST VOTERS

Maj. McKinley's Felicitous Remarks to a Delegation of
Young Buckeyes.

TRUE WORTH OF SUFFRAGE.

Priceless Privilege of Being Able to
Vote for Protection and National Honor.

The first visitors to Maj. McKinley's home on September 25 were members of a big delegation of voters from Wood county, O. They were headed by Attorney R. S. Parker of Bowling Green, who made the speech of presentation. In responding Maj. McKinley said in part:

"Mr. Parker, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to meet at my home this representative delegation from Wood county. I cannot imagine a body of citizens more representative than that which I see before me here today—men and women, old and young, workmen and farmers, men of every profession and calling in your county; and it indicates to me that no matter what may be asserted in other quarters of the country there is no such thing known as 'classes' in Wood county. (Great applause and cries of 'That's right.') I am especially glad to make suitable recognition of the women who have honored me with their presence today. (Cheers.) They are a mighty factor in our progress and civilization, and they have been most potential in every crisis of American history. (Renewed cheering.) I am glad to know that they are interested in the party of good morals, good politics, good government and public and private honesty. (Great applause.)"

"The presence of this body of young men who are to vote for the first time next November is to me an inspiring sight, and that you are so soon to enjoy the priceless privilege of citizenship must be to all of you an inspiring thought. For twenty-one years you have been enjoying our free institutions, the protection and opportunity of our laws, without any political power or responsibility."

True Worth of Suffrage.

"I fear sometimes that few of us estimate suffrage at its true worth. It clothes us with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our liberties and institutions and is our surest safety. It is the constitutional mode of expressing the popular will. Through it public policies are determined and public laws enacted. Through it administrations are changed and administrations are made. Through it our whole governmental machinery is conducted. It is indeed a priceless inheritance, and should be valued as such by every young man."

"With the privilege comes grave responsibilities in its use. It should express the intelligence and judgment and conscience of the voter. It should never be exercised with courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should never, no never, be thrown against the country, and should never represent public dishonor. (Great applause.) I recall, young men, my first vote. With what a thrill of pride I exercised for the first time the full prerogative of citizenship. I have not realized greater pride since. I felt that I had some part in the government. The period and circumstances when I cast my first vote may have made a deeper impression upon me than it otherwise would, but I recall it now after thirty-two years with sensations of joy and satisfaction. (Applause.) In the crisis of war, in the very field of conflict, my first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. (Great cheering.) It is to me a priceless memory. What a glorious privilege to have been permitted to vote for a candidate for President whose services to his country in the greatest period of its life rank with the services of Washington, the father of his country. (Applause.) Priceless memory to me that I could vote for the martyr to liberty, the emancipator of a race, and the savior of the only free government among men. (Great cheering.)"

"You, gentlemen, did not have that privilege, but it having been denied you there will be some satisfaction to you to vote for the party of Lincoln, which rallied the young men of the country

around the banner of liberty, union and national honor, between 1860 and 1864 (applause), and now summons you to the same glorious banner. (Renewed applause.)"

Appropriate Quotation from Lincoln.
"I cannot omit here to make a quotation from Mr. Lincoln, written to the young men of Illinois on June 22, 1858. Mr. Lincoln said: 'Now as to the young men. You must not wait to be brought forward by the older men. You young men get together, form a "rough and ready club," and have regular meetings and speeches. Take in everybody you can get. As you go along gather up the shrewd, wild boys about town, whether just of age or a little under age. Let everyone play the part he can play best. Some speak, some sing, all holler. (Great laughter.) Your meetings will be of evenings. The older men and women will go to hear you and see you. It will not only contribute to the election of Old Zach, but it will be interesting pastime and improvement to the intellectual faculties of all gaged. Do not fail to do this.' (Great applause.)"

"I commend these homely words of Mr. Lincoln to the young men of this country. Such organizations as his vision will have powerful influence in political contest which is now upon them. They will not only inspire the young men, but will cheer the hearts of the old guards of the Republican party. (Applause.) It is seldom given to first voters of this country to start in important a national contest, where much is involved, and where so many interests are at stake. It is a year, when old party divisions count for little; when men of all parties are united in the common object to save the country from dishonor and its current from degradation."

"It is always safe, young gentlemen, to arrange yourself on the side of your country. (Applause.) It is always safe to stand against lawlessness and corruption. (Renewed applause and cheering.) "That's right." It is always patriotic to stand against those who are opposed to law and order, and who would erect artificial barriers between classes of citizens in the United States. (Great applause.) I congratulate you upon glorious opportunities you have, and in precluding those opportunities, I am sure you will use them for the welfare of the people and the glory of the country. (Cheers.)"

Further Reference to Mints and Mills.

"My fellow citizens, I ventured a few weeks ago to suggest in a public speech that I made that it would be better to open the mints than to open the mills. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.") I see that some of our political adversaries criticize the statement, saying that it is "putting the cart before the horse." They seem to think that to open the woolen mills, for example, to start a yardstick factory. (Laughter and applause.) They say that you must make cloth before you can measure it. (Renewed laughter.) But they say the yardstick is too long. I answer if you make a yardstick sixteen inches long instead of thirty-six inches, its present length, you will increase the output of cloth or its value or give an additional day's labor to American weaver. (Great applause.) Nor will a 52-cent dollar increase our industrial enterprises, add to the earnings of anybody, or enhance the value of anything. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") It will be labor and wreck values, and has done wherever it has been used. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") Cloth might require more yardsticks (laughter), but more yardsticks or shorter ones, would not demand more cloth. (Renewed laughter and cries of "Good, good.") Nor will short laws with wide open mints free to the world increase our factories. (Laughter and cries of "You are right.") More factories at work will find work for the good dollars now in their pockets, and find employment for the good men now idle at their homes. (Tremendous cheering.)"

"Industry must come first. Labor precedes all else. It is the foundation of wealth. (Applause.) It is the creator of wealth. (Applause.) It is the engine that puts money in circulation and keeps it coursing through every artery of the land. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") The mints do not distribute in that way. (Cries of "You bet it don't.") Start the factories in a blast and the money will flow from the vault. The lender will seek borrower, not as now, the borrower lender. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.")"

"Start the factories and put American machinery in operation, and there will not be an idle man in the country; there will be an American home where labor and want will not disappear at once. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") And there will not be a farmer who will not be cheered and benefited by his improved home markets and by better and steadier prices for his products. (Renewed applause and cries of "That's right.") Credits will take place of debts. The wasted earnings of the poor will be restored. A surplus will take the place of a deficiency in public treasury. (Cries of "That's right.") Plenty and prosperity will return to all; and do not forget, men and women of Wood county, that you cannot have prosperity (great cheering), and you cannot revive industries through the mints. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") They come through labor, confidence, skill and enterprise, and honesty, and they will come no other way. (Great applause.)"

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

What McKinley Did for Destitute Miners Less than Two Years Ago.

While Candidate Bryan is going about the country telling fairy tales of what he and his policy will do for the poor, the question arises: "What has he ever done for the working poor?" It is his habit or nature to feel free to relieve the suffering of those less fortunate in life than himself."

His most loyal supporters make claims that he has ever shown this feeling for his fellowman until now. In fact, he has no record of ever having gone out of his way to do anything for what he calls the "masses." On the other hand, Maj. McKinley, while posing as one who "weeps for the masses," has a record. He says nothing about the occurrence which gave a world an insight into the heart of a man, an occurrence which demonstrated that he was the friend of those who are poor and hungry, but a great multitude remember it. Such an act is in the memory of those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their face."

In speaking of Maj. McKinley, Grand Rapids Herald says:

"No account of McKinley's connection with labor problems would be complete without some mention of the less energy which he displayed in seeking relief for the 2000 miners in Hocking valley mining district who were in 1895 were reported out of work and destitute. The news first came to governor at midnight, but before 6 o'clock in the morning he had upon own responsibility dispatched to the afflicted district a car containing \$100,000 worth of provisions. Later he made a special train to the district, and distributed among the 2723 families in destitute clothing and provisions to the amount of \$32,706.95."

IN A SILVER COUNTRY

Condition of the Laborer and Business in a Land Where Free Coinage Exists.

WHAT THE MEXICANS SAY.

A Representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Tells What He Saw.

Since the free-silver people began to point to Mexico as an ideal country where the free coinage of silver had made everyone happy, contented and prosperous, there has been much written by men who had lived there and others. The reports, which were not flattering to the country, were denied by the silver advocates and branded as lies. The silverites stoutly maintained that if labor was as well employed here as in Mexico the great question of what to do with the poor would be solved as there would be no poor. They claimed that in that country there was no Wall Street, that food, clothing and the necessities of life were cheaper; that the nation was prospering as it never had before, and all on account of the free coinage of silver.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, wishing to be just in the matter, decided to send a representative there who would report what he saw and learned, without regard as to how the reports would affect the political situation. The man was one on whom the paper could depend to tell the truth.

Extracts from some of the letters which throw some light on the subject of free silver and its effects are printed below:

Prices Depend on Foreign Exchange.

Pirates on the high seas could hardly be a more dangerous menace to commerce between nations than this fluctuation of exchange between countries on different standards. Outside of a few money-changers, at coast ports, business men of the states hardly notice from week to week the variations in exchange between their country and Europe. But in the business relations between the United States and Mexico the changing difference between the standards is a matter of hourly concern.

"What's exchange today?" goes with every morning's salutation between merchants in Monterey.

"Silver's up" or "silver's down" is the commercial news of first importance.

The silver standard is a native of San Antonio (Tex.) jobbing house on his way back to the states from his midsummer round of the cities of Mexico said:

"Here's a variation of 9c between the gold standard of the states and the silver standard of Mexico within two weeks. How is a man going to sell goods or do any business between the countries when he has got to make allowances for such fluctuations. When I sell a bill of goods to a Mexican merchant on six months' time I've got to figure the prices high enough to save my house in the event the silver goes up one of those violent fluctuations before the date of settlement comes. The merchant has got to mark the retail prices on a margin sufficient to protect him against possible change. And so American goods must be sold in Mexico at two margins above legitimate prices in order to protect the American jobber and the Mexican storekeeper against these rapid up and down movements of the standards. The condition is simply ruinous to trade. People will not buy when prices are raised on them. My house may make a tremendous profit or barely save itself in a sale of goods on six months' time. That isn't the way to do business. You might as well have a Chinese wall between two countries as these fluctuations. And this is what we will have on a vastly greater scale if the United States goes to a silver standard and Great Britain and the European nations continue the gold standard. I know what this thing of two standards means between Mexico and the States, and I don't want to see it in our trade with Great Britain and Europe."

A Dollar's Worth of Labor.

A dollar worth 50 cents commands the same labor in Mexico now that a dollar worth a dollar did ten or twenty years ago. Right there is the cornerstone on which prosperity in this silver country is building. That is why it makes it now profitable to work mines with ore worth 37 and 38 Mexican money, a ton. That condition of labor brings the cost of mining and carrying out the ore down to \$1 a ton. That kind of labor built and operates the cables, which take the place of thousands of burro trains, at a fraction of the cost for like construction and operation in the States. Cables have reduced the cost of conveying ore from the mine to the railroad, two miles down the mountain, to 20 cents and 30 cents a ton. This labor enables railroads to haul ores at 50 cents to \$1 a ton. It figures in the cost of the transportation of the coke from the gulf and the coal from the border. And, finally, it enables the smelters to make an unprecedentedly low rate of \$4 a ton for treatment of ore. At every step, from the first blow of the pick in the mine to the landing of the base bullion into molds at the furnace, this fixity of wages on the basis of a dollar depreciated to one-half its value is the chief factor which insures the profit. What matters it if silver goes down if it commands just as much labor as ever, and if the lead in the bullion can still be sold for gold? The smelter of Mexico buys ore from the mine owner and pays a Mexican dollar an ounce for the silver they get out of it. They paid this several years ago, when silver was worth more than it is now. They still pay it. Recently, under the importation of competition, while silver was dropping so rapidly in the United States, some of the smelters of Mexico advanced the price they allowed the mine owners for silver. They are now paying under some contracts \$1.08 in Mexican money for every ounce of silver found in the ore.

Today the brick-making plant a few miles out of Monterey, on the Mineral railroad, is shipping 160,000 paving bricks to San Antonio, in Texas. It does this and pays the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, which the Wilson tariff levies on brick importations. The contract for this brick shipment was obtained at San Antonio because this company put in the lowest and best of twenty-eight bids. The Monterey company enjoys the possession of excellent clay, but that isn't what enables it to send brick to the United States at a profit. It is the twenty-seven American brick-making companies because it sells brick for American money, worth 100 cents in gold, and hires good labor for Mexican money, worth 50 cents in gold. This company is paying three miles of Monterey streets with brick, displacing the cobblestones of time immemorial. It is not down a block of the brick paving as an object lesson, and the governor, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, with a keen perception of a good thing, ordered three miles of the same to begin with. The brick manufactured on the basis of unchanging wages and labor by the same will cost in Mexican money a little less than the

same paving commands in American money in the States. American cities pay about \$2.50 a square yard for brick-paved streets. Monterey will get her streets paved for a little less than \$2.50 a square yard, and that price will be in money worth one-half the American price.

Other Occupations.

As in mining and in brickmaking, so it is in all industries. Monterey is booming. Wages remain fixed at the old rates, and can be paid in the depreciated silver. That gives the margin of profit. The most striking of the object lessons, perhaps, are those which the railroads furnish. These roads in Mexico are well managed. The depots and surroundings are marvelously clean and neat. The roadbeds will compare most favorably with those in the states. The train service is excellent. Mexican money does it. East from Laredo to Corpus Christi, on the Gulf, wholly on American soil, the Mexican National has a division 160 miles long. Southward from Laredo the first division of the same road, within Mexican territory, extends to Monterey, 168 miles, about the same distance. On one side of the Rio Grande, the Mexican National pays wages in Mexican silver. On the other side the pay roll is met with American money.

Conductors between Laredo and Corpus get \$105 a month in gold. Conductors between Laredo and Monterey get \$130 a month in Mexican silver, which is worth \$67.60, for the same kind of service.

Engineers on the Texas side are paid \$3.50 in gold for 100 miles. Engineers on the Mexican side receive \$3.50 in Mexican silver, worth \$2.98, for 100 miles.

Brakemen running to Corpus get \$50 a month in gold; to Monterey, \$40 a month in Mexican silver, worth \$30.50.

Firemen on the Texas division are paid at the rate of \$1.80 in gold for 100 miles traveled; on the Mexican division, \$2.25, worth \$1.17.

A general officer of the Mexican National, too modest to have his name in print, gave these wages from his books. When he had read them off to this point, an interested looker-on interrupted with:

"I should think all of the fellows on the Monterey division would want to get on the Texas division."

"Probably they would," said the officer, "but we have combined the runs so that on all mixed trains the crews go through from Corpus to Monterey. That gives them 160 miles on a gold basis in Texas and 168 miles on a silver basis in Mexico. They have the gold and the silver divided equally. We do that to give them all the same chance."

"When did the company adopt this plan of evening things?"

"About two years ago."

"How about wages of section hands?"

"The official turned to the books again."

"On the Texas division," he said, "foremen get \$40 a month in American money. The laborers get 75 cents a day. On the Mexican side foremen get \$40 a month in Mexican silver, and laborers 62½ cents, both in Mexican silver."

"The prevailing rate of exchange this gives section foremen on the Mexican side \$20 a month and section hands about 31 cents a day in American money."

"But you must remember," said the railroad official, "these figures for foremen and labor hold good only as far below the border as Saltillo. That is 240 miles south of the frontier. As you go toward the interior wages decrease. From Saltillo southward to San Luis Potosi, 268 miles, section foremen are paid \$1.50 a day and laborers 50c a day, both in Mexican silver. Still further south, below San Luis Potosi, the pay is \$1.25 a day for foremen and for laborer 37½c a day, Mexican silver."

"Have railroad wages undergone any change with the decline of Mexican silver?"

"No. These are the rates today, and they were the same in 1888, when silver dollars were worth a half more than they are now."

Concerning Lead.

"The silver mine owners of Monterey would be greatly gratified to see Mr. Bryan restore silver to \$1.29 an ounce," was suggested to Mr. Joaquin Maiz.

"On the contrary," replied the owner of San Pedro quickly and with decided emphasis, "the less silver is worth, the better for us."

This seeming paradox Mr. Maiz proceeded to explain. In so doing he threw much light upon the operation of the silver basis in a silver country. What he said of wages and living will be particularly interesting in the United States.

"If we got \$1.29 an ounce," he began, "it would be \$1.29 in Mexican money. Mexican money would be the same as American money, and both the same as gold. Under present conditions, suppose we got only 65 cents an ounce in American money for our silver. That American money is worth 100 per cent. more than Mexican money. In other words, the 65 cents an ounce in American money or gold for our silver is worth double that in Mexican money. So you see we would get no more per ounce in Mexican money if silver was worth \$1.29. Now the main value of our Monterey ores does not come from the silver, but from the lead. I have lead in my silver ore running 25 per cent. that will be 500 pounds of lead to the ton of ore. At 3 cents that lead is worth \$15 in the United States. That is \$15 in gold, which is \$30 in Mexican money."

"Silver, you must remember," Mr. Maiz continued, "doesn't govern the price of lead. If silver should go up to \$1.29 an ounce, or, which is the same thing, to par with gold, my lead would keep about even, regardless of the fluctuation of silver. It would still be worth 3 cents in gold. My 500 pounds of lead per ton would be worth \$15 in gold, but it wouldn't be worth any more in silver. It would be \$15 in gold in American silver and in Mexican silver."

Having shown that he would get very little if any more in Mexican money for his silver if it commanded \$1.29, or par with gold, and having demonstrated that the advance of silver to \$1.29 would knock him out of half of his return for the lead, measured by the Mexican money, Mr. Maiz proceeded to that phase of the silver question which is most interesting to Americans.

"Now, there is another thing," he said, "and it is this: When gold was about even with Mexican money, or when there was very little difference, we paid our labor at the mines 75 cents a day. The amount was equivalent to about 70 cents a day in American money. Today we buy it the same miners 75 cents a day in Mexican money, which is not equivalent to about 37½ cents a day in gold. This 37½ cents a day in gold yields the mine-owner the same amount of labor which was produced for him when the 75 cents in Mexican money was worth 70 cents in gold. The Mexican miner does not consume for his nourishment and his clothing any but Mexican products, such as corn, beans, coffee, sugar, cotton goods, etc. Nearly all of these articles are today sold at the same prices as when silver was at par with gold in this country. Consequently the living expenses of the miners haven't increased at all. They can perfectly well work now at the same wages as they received when silver was the same as gold."

The Silver Basis.

In wages on a silver basis, the mine owner of Monterey finds his margin. In wages on a silver basis, the smelters of Mexico figure out a great advantage over those of the United States. The Omaha smelter is one which offers a fair comparison with this Guzman plant of Monterey. They are, probably, the larg-

est silver smelters in the two countries. Each gives employment to about 400 men. No one will traverse the great plant at Monterey and doubt that the Mexican workman in the industry renders equal labor, man for man, with the American employed in the Omaha smelter. At Omaha there is little labor given at \$1.50 a day. The wages in the various grades of the smelter range as high as \$3 a day. It will not place the average too high to make it \$2 per day. That is American money—gold. Here the common labor unloads the cars and heaps the ore by the thousands of tons in the yards. This same labor loads the ore into the little iron tramcars and wheels it under the sheds, where the more skilled workmen do the mixing of the ores in great beds. This common labor shovels and lifts and pushes as hard as the \$1.50 gold labor at Omaha and does it for 62½ cents a day Mexican silver, or 31½ cents gold. This labor works ten hours a day for that price. Then there are the twelve hours labor, so divided to keep the smelter running night and day. Here something more skilled, the ters in the iron barrows must be wheeled upon the scales, and one kind of ore follows another in, as beam after beam tips, until the barrow is full of just the right proportions of lead and iron and lime and various ores to take out all of the silver in the smelting. The Mexicans who do this are paid 75 cents a day, worth 37½ cents American money. Then come the feeders and the furnace men, who know just when to dump in the barrow loads at the top and just when to tap at the bottom to draw off the bullion. This is labor that receives \$1 a day in Mexican silver, or 50 cents a day in gold. The slag pullers get 75 cents a day in silver. The foremen of the yards who move about overseeing and directing are paid from \$3 to \$5 a day. They are few in number. Still fewer are the furnace foremen of that ripe experience which is responsible for the results. These get \$200 a month, the equivalent of \$100 in gold.

The pay at the Omaha smelter averages \$2 a day, or \$800 for the 400 laborers, the equivalent of \$1600 in Mexican money. The pay at the Monterey smelter averages \$1 a day in Mexican money, or \$400 for the 400 employees.

Here is a difference of \$1200 Mexican money or \$600 gold in the daily pay rolls. The Mexican silver smelters are said to be making \$10 in Mexican money where the American smelters are profiting \$1 in American money. Whether free silver in the United States would raise the Mexican money to the American money or lower the American to the Mexican it would require the American smelters to pay only twice as much for labor where now they pay four times as much as the Mexican smelters do. The wages paid at the smelters here compare with the best of Mexican labor. The lowest rate, 62½c, is nearly double that paid for ordinary common labor. It brings to the workers brown bread with muscles like steel, who trot along with 500 pounds of ore in a barrow. These Mexicans shed all clothing but sandals, straw hat and cotton drawers as they push and pull the ore down the incline of the long roasting ovens. They have only one bad habit. They will come to work before breakfast. You can teach Mexican labor to smelt ores to perfection but you can't teach the Mexican woman to get up and prepare breakfast, simple as it is, before the whistle blows for the change of shifts from night to day. And so, an hour or two after the brown men have begun work, the little brown women come striding in with the beans and the corn cakes and the bit of meat.

At Cerralvo, in the state of Nueva Leon, is located the state of Nueva Leon. From this smelter there has been shipped since the 1st of January, by ox carts, 1,800,000 pounds of bullion. This Cerralvo district was a great mining center 300 years ago. It had a government mint, and turned out quantities of coin during two centuries under Spanish domination. When the revolutionary period set in mining ceased. Titles lapsed. With the establishment of stable government and the coming of railroads mining in Mexico took on new activity. The Cerralvo district was one of the last to feel the spirit of revival. The railroads passed by and left this ancient town in the interior. Three years ago American enterprise found this long neglected district. A smelter was built. The highly successful operation of this plant for the past three years, ninety miles from a railroad, affords one of the best possible illustrations of the cheapening of silver production in Mexico. The manager of the smelter is Mr. H. C. Harrison, who has had a good deal of experience in mining and smelting. He furnishes the actual cost of operation from his books and makes a comparison with the cost of a like smelter in the States. These are his figures:

Per day in Mexican money.

Superintendent	\$15.00
Two foremen, at \$4	8.00
Two ore weighers, at \$1	2.00
Assayer	4.00
Two engineers, at \$1	2.00
Two furnacemen, at \$1	2.00
Two feeders, at \$1	2.00
Four slag men, at 62½c	2.50
Two ore men, at 62½c	1.25
Two charcoal men, at 62½c	1.25
Two patio men, at 62½c	1.25
Two outside men, at 62½c	1.25
Two bullion men, at 62½c	1.25
Two cords of wood, at \$2.25	4.50
Oil for engine and lights	1.50

Total in Mexican money.....\$33.00

Smelter operation in United States money.

Superintendent	\$10.00
Two foremen, at \$4	8.00
Two ore weighers, at \$2.50	5.00
Assayer	5.00
Two engineers, at \$3	6.00
Two furnacemen, at \$3	6.00
Two feeders, at \$3	6.00
Two slag men, at \$2.50	6.00
Two charcoal men, at \$2.50	5.00
Two patio men, at \$2	4.00
Five yard men, at \$2	10.00
Two outside men, at \$3	6.00
Two cords of wood, at \$3	6.00
Oil for engines and light	1.50

Total in United States money.....\$81.50

Exchange, 90.....73.35

Total in Mexican money.....\$154.85

The cost of running the same smelter would be in Mexican money \$154.85 for labor on the American side of the Rio Grande. It is \$33 in Mexico ninety miles from a railroad.

"The present cost of smelting in Mexico," said Mr. Harrison, "is only about one-third of what it is in the United States. This shows that a very low grade of silver ore which would be smelted at a loss in the United States can be treated here at a profit. Our furnace smelts twenty tons of ore a day at a cost of \$2.54 a ton for labor. The price and reliability of labor is an important factor in smelting. Here in Mexico we have cheap and steady workers. The average income of an adult in the state of Nuevo Leon is 10 cents a day. There is scarcely a day I do not have to turn applicants away. The entire population is offering service in a fearfully overstocked labor market. The cost of mining in the Cerralvo district, as compared with the western part of the United States, is about one-sixth what it is in Colorado and one-eighth what it is in Arizona."

Ore Mine and Its Output.

If you ask who is the richest man in Durango, the reply will be:

Maximiliano Damm.

The case of Maximiliano Damm is one of the answers to the question how cheaply can silver be produced at a profit in Mexico. Mr. Damm is a merchant. A few years ago he owed \$400,000 to European creditors. The story of Maximiliano

Damm's rapid rise to the distinction of the Croesus of Durango is the story of the Promontorio mine. That is a property of which the mining market never heard. It is known to Durango people because they see the ox carts and mule wagons come creaking in with 600 tons of ore monthly. The mine is 100 miles north of the city, and the ore must be hauled that distance in carts and wagons. The ore is quartz, and all that is thus transported is of a grade which yields 150 ounces to the ton. The monthly shipment from the Promontorio is 90,000 ounces of silver. In a year this amounts to 1,080,000 ounces. It is worth in Mexican money \$1,290,000, and in American money \$650,000. But this shipment of ore at the rate of 600 tons is not all of Mr. Damm's product. From his own works at the mine he makes every day a bar of silver weighing 1000 ounces. A bar of silver worth \$1290 in Mexican money and half of that in American money is not very formidable in appearance. It is only 16 inches long by 4 inches in breadth and thickness. Every day one of these bars is turned out at the mine, brought down to Durango and added to the stack of treasure in Maximiliano Damm's warehouse. The mint officials of the United States will have an opportunity to handle a collection of these bars if free coinage becomes the law.

The present product of the Promontorio is 1,360,000 ounces a year, worth \$1,749,400 in Mexican money, and to be worth that in American money it is 10 to 1 prebials. This is one man's mine. That is, perhaps, the reason so little has been heard of it.

About ten years ago, when silver began to go down, the Promontorio began to uncover its richness. With his reputation established as the richest man in Durango, Mr. Damm does not admit that he has done any mining. He has simply been developing what there is in the Promontorio, blocking out the masses of ore to be removed when he gets down to the real business of mining. But while doing development work Mr. Damm is taking out incidentally ore which yields him 1,360,000 ounces of silver yearly. A fissure vein which gives him this ore carrying 150 ounces of silver to the ton is from 18 inches to 5 feet wide. While developing his property, Mr. Damm has taken out a third-class ore which has not been shipped to the smelter or treated at the mine. He now has a dump containing 50,000 tons of such ore which, he says, will average 60 ounces to the ton. That means 3,000,000 ounces more, to be worth \$3,820,000 when the United States declares for unlimited silver.

Maximiliano Damm can furnish all of the silver the mints of the United States will be able to coin into dollars during five weeks of operation at their present full capacity.

Open Mints Cheapen Silver.

"Why is it that in a silver country, with unlimited coinage, bullion does not go to the Mexican mints to be coined into dollars, but is shipped out to be sold in another country where its value fluctuates and where so much of it as would make a dollar in your mints is worth now only half a dollar?"

This was submitted, during the rest in the saddle of Las Mitras, to the owner of the mines below, from which the Mexicans were trotting forth in never-ending file with their sacks of ore. The mine owner chuckled a pebble over the precipice, and shook his head, as if the question was too much for him.

"Well, why do you send your own bullion to the United States to be sold at bullion value under the gold standard instead of having it minted in dollars which are worth 100 cents on the silver basis?"

The mine owner got out his pencil and figured. He took the exchange, the cost of transportation, the 377 grains of fine silver in the Mexican dollar, the 371 grains in the American dollar, the ounce value, and made elaborate calculations. At length his face brightened.

"Silver," he said, "yields today 4 cents an ounce when sold in the states as bullion, after paying freight charges and brokerage commissions, than it would if taken to the Mexican mints and coined into dollars."

THE FARMER AND THE SILVERITE.

He was settin' on a shoe box at th' corner uv th' street.

Chawin' plug terbacker an' waitin' fer a treat.

While he squinted his terbacker juice at an' the other feller.

He saw an honest farmer come a-walkin' slowly by.

So he histed up his britches, an' he took an' other chew.

An' he bowed inter him, an' this is what he blew:

"Can you tell me, my friend, why the chinch bug is eatin' up your grain?"

Have yer ciphered on the problem why we have to do th' grain with th' chinch bug?"

Can yer tell me, plodding farmer, why the army worms are around?"

Why th' tarsal yellor sunlight is burnin' up th' ground?"

Can yer tell me why th' weavil, th' rust an' th' Hessian fly.

Are eatin' up yer substance? Do yer know th' reason why?"

Why th' price uv eggs an' butter, oats an' th' price uv wheat an' rye?"

Are a-fallin' in the market as th' years are passin' by?"

"The reason why these dismal clouds cast their shadders 'cross th' sun?"

Why reasonse go and kum?"

"Th' seasons for this trouble is plain enough ter see."

"Tis that orful, fearful, nasty thing; th' famine uv '73."

Tew be sure, yer didn't know it fer thirty years or so.

But it worked tins orful havoc, it dealt this deadly blow.

Th' Gold Bugs down in Wall street under yer feet."

Hay' gobbled up yer earnings in their thirly, hungry maw."

"Sixteen to one" will cure you—"tis th' allo-pathic plan."

The farmer stopped and listened, tho' it almost made him laf.

At the stupid, senseless logic uv this whit-tin' talkin' calf.

An' he hunderd 'gan arisin' at this everlastin' bore.

An' he cracked his heels together an' he shuk his fists an' swore:

"You must think us farmers hav' nuthin' ter say."

But stan' aroun' an' argify with such tarsal fools as you.

You'll legislate the weavil, chinch bug an' Hessian fly.

You'll resolute the raindrop er know th' reason why."

You'll upst th' laws uv natur, you'll change th' seasons 'round.

You'll stop th' golden sunlight from shinin' on th' ground.

Th' 'texas prices, you'll change it jest fer fun.

With coinin' uv th' silver 'sixteen twen one.' Half a dollar's worth uv metal will be worth less twen twen much.

When melted by th' government an' giv'n its single touch.

You'll bust up all th' railroads, shops, an' savings banks.

With th' drivin' silly nonsense uv you crazy silver cranks.

"It seems ter me that I remember when things were all askew.

Some time about November in th' year uv '92.

That the same gang uv fellers promised another treat.

That yer told th' grubbin' farmer that 'you'd gim him dollar' wheat.

That he'd sure be then be happy, an' his feller would be mad.

Et he'd jest upset th' tariff, vote fer Cleveland an' free trade.

Now, we don't pertain to know much, fer we never had much show.

But the case is quite the grist o' things that even farmers know.

They know when they're been lied to, an' taken for a dunce.

An' they're goin' to be d-d fearful that they don't get fooled but once more."

—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

HOW WILL THEY VOTE?

Many Thousands of Young Men Have Reached the Threshold of Their Career.

TWO POLITICAL PATHS OPEN.

Sound Money Stands for National Honor—Debased Coinage Stands for Dishonor.

There are a good many thousands of young men who will this year cast their first vote for President. They stand on the threshold of their career and are looking forward to achieve success in life in some chosen vocation. With but few exceptions they all expect to be business men and by their own efforts win a competence if not a fortune. This ambition to obtain wealth is laudable and should be cherished by every honest and industrious youth.

To these young men the money question, which is now the political question of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right casting of their votes but for the right understanding of business principles, for if they do not understand the meaning of money, what it should be, what it is for, and what it can do, there is but little hope that they will be able to accumulate much of it, or, accumulating it, know well how to use it.

The common phrase in business is "making money," but money is only a means for obtaining other things. When a young man has saved his first hundred dollars he doesn't put it away or hide it, but invests it in other property or loans it at interest until he can find an opportunity for other investments. As he increases his money he sets it at work for him, and in this way grows rich. Money is not the ultimate object of business, but it is the means whereby men obtain what they want.

It is of the first importance, therefore, and each man's common sense confirms it, that the money we earn, that the money we borrow and lend and that we use for the purpose of exchange should be uniform and stable in value, that it should mean the same thing next year that it does today, and the world of business has agreed that gold and silver makes the nearest approach to that kind of money—gold for large transactions, silver for small. That these metals can be equally used in history shows to be impossible, so the wisest nations have provided that gold should have the principal place and silver be treated as subsidiary.

The political question, then, for the young man who now votes for the first time to decide is, whether it is wiser to follow the teachings of history and the example of the most successful business nations of the world or to start out on a plan that has already been tried and found disastrous. Shall we as a people take pattern after England or after Mexico? Shall we learn from China or from Germany?

How does a young man act for himself when looking around among his elders and superiors in business life? Does he choose the example and advice of successful men—of the Armours and Fields and Gages of commercial and financial life—or does he start out regardless of their methods and attempt some short cut to success? How many young men have stood at the parting of the ways looking wistfully into the future? How few have taken the narrow and forbidding path of hard work, thrift and self-sacrifice, but that leads to the mountain tops, and how many the flowery road that is so enticing in its ease and pleasure, but which ends only in morasses and despair?

As it is with individuals so it is with nations, and no people can defy the principles of honesty and integrity in their national life any more than in personal life.

Sound and honest money, which means money as good as gold in this campaign, stands for national honor. A debased coinage stands for national dishonor. Which banner will our young men follow?—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MODERN ALADDIN.

How Bryan Ignores the Experience of This and Other Nations with Free Coinage.

Mr. Bryan states that he believes the

THE CHANCE OF THE SEASON.

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

Hardie THE JEWELER

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Prof. G. E. Boer of Grand Rapids will occupy Rev. K. Van Goo's pulpit next Sunday.

A. Visscher and P. A. Latta will speak at New Holland to-morrow, Saturday, evening.

Architect Price is preparing plans for the new three-story brick building to be erected by J. Van Dyke, Sr.

In the annual list of lands advertised for delinquent taxes, only 21 parcels appear from Holland city.

If you expect to do any moving between now and election, you had better do it before next Thursday, Oct. 15.

Arthur Huntley, manager of the Bell telephone, has his right hand bandaged, owing to severe cuts with glass.

The free-silverites have secured Gen. Runkle of Cincinnati for an address at the opera house to-morrow, Saturday, evening.

It is rumored that one of our popular hardware merchants will soon enter the connubial realm with a prominent Grand Rapids belle.

The steamer City of Holland was delayed several hours Thursday on her trip from Chicago, owing to necessary repairs before leaving Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Chr. Van der Veen of Grand Rapids is in a critical condition and at times his life is despaired of. The doctor is well known here.

Frank Kuite was arrested by marshal Dyk Tuesday for assault and battery upon the person of John H. Boone of Zeeland. He was taken before Justice Van Schelven, plead not guilty and his trial set for Saturday morning. He is liberated on \$200 bail.

Remember the band concert at the opera house to-night. Charles F. Craig, impersonator and dramatic reader, is an artist in his line and the vocal and instrumental music by home talent will combine in giving the citizens a first-class entertainment.

Rev. and Mrs. C. C. A. L. John have taken their abode in the residence of Wm. Verbeek, second floor, on Ninth street. The domestic is engaged as domestic missionary for the Classes of Holland and Grand River and will preach at Three Oaks next Sunday.

Cards are out to the wedding of Henry De Jonge of this city and Miss Nellie C. Soy of Grand Rapids on Tuesday, Oct. 20. The ceremony will be performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Leonard at Grand Rapids. They will make their home on the corner of River and Fifteenth street in this city.

A party of seventeen of Hope Church Christian Endeavorers with the pastor drove to Burnips Corners last Saturday to visit and encourage the society there. The school house was filled, a fine program was rendered and the meeting lasted two hours. Refreshments were served and the party returned by starlight, well pleased with their visit.

A large crowd congregated in the Grandwet building Tuesday evening at the weekly gathering of the McKinley and Hobart Honest Money club; Peter Schoon presided. Henry Geerlings addressed the members on tariff and reciprocity, followed by a general discussion. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The lists are gradually being strengthened by new signatures.

On Monday evening Oct. 19th at eight o'clock Prof. J. T. Bergen of Hope College will render an interesting program of readings in Winants Chapel. Prof. Bergen is well known to many of us as an unusually pleasing reader, and we advise all who wish to spend a delightful evening to go to Winants Chapel on the 19th. His selections will include several of the "Uncle Remus" stories by Joel Chandler Harris and a part of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," besides others equally attractive. The proceeds will be used for the mission cause. Admission 25 cents.

Geo. E. Kollen spoke at Thayer's school house at North Blenden, Thursday evening. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings yet reported and the applause which greeted the speaker manifested that free silver had not yet captured them. A McKinley club was organized with a membership of 85. Officers were elected and a committee was appointed to look after the pole raising at Bayers Corners on Saturday afternoon when Wm. Alden Smith will address them. The officers are: Martin Otto, pres.; Ben Otto, vice pres.; John Kleyn, sec'y.

Rev. H. G. Birchby will deliver his fourth annual sermon a week from next Sunday morning.

Tuesday evening a grand rally will be held at Hudsonville, Geo. W. McBride and Geo. E. Kollen are the speakers.

Miss Jennie Borgman is teaching in our public schools, supplying the vacancy caused by the sickness of Miss Lillian Gilbert.

Ralph De Vries sustained a broken wrist at the West Michigan furniture factory on Tuesday. Dr. H. Kremers reduced the fracture.

A new front will be put in the building to be occupied by John Bosman, the merchant tailor. John says he will keep pace with the times.

It is intimated that the circuit court which is to open its November term on the first Monday of that month, will be adjourned on that day for two weeks.

Every elector that moves or changes his boarding place from one ward or township to another after Wednesday, October 15, will lose his vote at the coming election.

The C. & W. M. R'y will run a week-day excursion to Grand Rapids next Tuesday at the low rate of 75 cents for the round trip. Train leaves Holland at 10:55 a. m., and returning leave Grand Rapids at 6:00 and 11:00 p. m.

The steamer Lizzie Walsh has discontinued her trips between Holland and Saugatuck owing to the termination of the fruit season. She was taken to Whitehall for the repairing of her stern bearings.

It does not require much gold or silver to buy a bill of dry goods from our dry goods merchant John Vandersluis. John carries a line of goods second to none in the city and sells them at money-saving prices.

The Ladies' Guild of Grace Episcopal church will give a social at the residence of Mrs. F. M. Gillespie next Friday evening. Arrangements for a bazaar are under way which will be held some time before the holidays.

Next Tuesday, Oct. 13, a representative of H. Black & Co., cloak manufacturers of Cleveland, Ohio, will be at the store of A. Steketee, to take measurements of cloaks. The ladies of Holland and vicinity should inspect the fine line which will be shown.

At Coopersville D. D. Brown, an old resident, died suddenly Friday evening. He was married two weeks ago to Mrs. Priest at Grand Rapids. Both were deaf mutes. Mrs. John Wagner of Eastmanville, died the same day. She was one of the earliest settlers of Ottawa county and leaves a husband and one son.

The annual reception tendered by Hope College Y. M. C. A. to new students occurred Thursday evening and is reported to be the best social gathering of the season. The local Y. W. C. A. was well represented. A pleasing program was rendered consisting of opening remarks by the president of the association, a selection by Prof. J. T. Bergen, a recitation by Mr. Vander Haar, and remarks by Dr. Kollen.

The C. & W. M. and D. L. & N. railroad track men held their first annual picnic at Grand Rapids last Saturday. About 900 attended, the railroad company furnishing transportation and dinner and not stopping the pay. A trackmen's mutual benefit association was formed with 400 members, each member contributing twenty-five cents monthly, to a sick and accident fund. Political topics were carefully avoided. The affair was originated by General Manager Heald, who wished to reward the men for their steady, industrious habits.

Now is the chance to buy Drugs and Patent Medicines. Will Z. Bangs is compelled to move, and will sell his entire stock at cost.

Drugs at cost, at Bangs', next door to Bosman's.

OFFICIAL.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Oct. 6, 1896.

The common council met in regular session and was called to order by the mayor.

Present: Mayor De Young, Aids. Schouten, Schoon, Fileman, Dalman, Takken, Kuite, Habermann, Visscher and Kooyers and the clerk.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

J. W. Bosman and thirteen others petitioned as follows:

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

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, residents of the City of Holland, and property holders along the proposed line of Seventeenth street between College ave. and Columbia ave., in the City of Holland, would respectfully petition your honorable body to open up said Seventeenth street from College ave. to Columbia ave., and to make said part of said street passable for teams and footmen; and in consideration of the above we hereby agree to deed to the City of Holland by warranty deed the property necessary to open up said part of Seventeenth street along the line, as surveyed by county surveyor Peck. And we will ever pray.

Retired to committee on streets and bridges.

The following bills were presented and allowed:

F. Ter Vree, city cleaning	\$45 40
G. Price, city cleaning	40 40
T. Van Landegend, sewer pipes	2 85
J. De Foyter, team work	25
P. Lundman, labor on streets	93
J. Pih, labor on streets	4 37
B. Van der Meer, labor on streets	1 25

W. Bries, labor on streets	1 25
W. Wynga, labor on streets	13 19
Henry Olet, gold dust, 4 brooms	1 25
M. Notier, 8 poor orders	4 00
T. Van Landegend, 1 box pollah	45
J. C. Dyke, salary as City Marshal	43 75
A. Klaverings, salary as street comm'r.	35 41
B. Van den Berg, salary as night watch	18 75
G. Van Scheiven, salary as city clerk	75 00
H. Van der Ploeg, salary as city treasurer	29 17
John Kroon, clearing city jail	1 00
J. De Foyter, one day special police ser.	2 00
Albert Beckman, work on engine house	3 06
No. 2, " " " "	6 50
D. De Vries, 3 poor orders	1 85
M. Jansen, labor on stove in city hall etc.	1 00
Evert Brink, hauling hose cart to fire	1 00
J. De Foyter, " " " "	1 00
J. Dinkelo, setting glass in Engine House	1 00
No. 2, glass, putty and work	1 00
Ald. Lokker here appeared and took his seat.	

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 29, 1896.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully report that no objection has been filed in this office to the special Assessment Roll of the lots and lands comprising "Fifteenth Street Special Street Assessment District" for the payment of the cost and expense of grading, graveling and otherwise improving Fifteenth street, as reported by the Board of Assessors, and that due notice of the same was given by publication in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

On motion of Ald. Visscher.

Resolved, that the special assessment roll of Fifteenth Street Special Street Assessment District, as reported by the Board of Assessors at \$4,441 68 be and is hereby confirmed.

Which said resolution was adopted by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Lokker, Schouten, Schoon, Fileman, Dalman, Takken, Kuite, Habermann, Visscher, Kooyers—10.

Nays—None.

The clerk reported contracts and bonds between city and B. Riksen contractor, for improvement of Fifteenth street and construction of culverts.—Filed.

HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 28, 1896.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to report that in looking over the files and records of the office I find the following bills for the construction and repairs of sidewalks made at the expense of the city as reported by the city marshal, still unpaid, to-wit:—

1. Sidewalk in front and adjacent to n 26 feet of lot 11, block 9, City of Holland, name of owner, J. C. Post, as agent of estate of Sarah Howard. Amount expended \$13.99.	2. Sidewalk in front of e 1/2 of lot 16, block "A" south west add of the City of Holland, name of owner Clara Roost. Amount expended \$11.27.
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Respectfully submitted,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

On motion of Ald. Dalman.

Resolved, that the report be accepted and approved and that the several amounts set forth be and the same are hereby charged to the persons therein named respectively, and against the property therein described; and that the several amounts and the persons chargeable therewith with the several premises therein described be and the same are hereby ordered to be reported to the Board of Assessors of the City of Holland for special assessment.—Carried.

Which said resolution was adopted by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Aids. Lokker, Schouten, Schoon, Fileman, Dalman, Takken, Kuite, Habermann, Visscher, Kooyers—10.

Nays—0.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 6, 1896.

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

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Board of Public Works held Oct. 5, 1896, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, that in carefully considering the petition of Kanters Bros., in behalf of Tonille Bros., for a connection with the Hotel sewer, we respectfully refer said petition back to the common council with the recommendation, that we consider a public sewer for the business streets of Holland a public necessity, and that every citizen who obtains a private sewer adds one more to those who will oppose the establishing of a general system of public sewers, instead of being in hearty accord therewith.

Respectfully submitted,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Clerk.

The report was accepted and placed on the order of unfinished business.—Carried.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 6, 1896.

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

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Board of Public Works held Oct. 5, 1896, the clerk reported having received \$36.87 from the Lake Shore Foundry, Cleveland, Ohio, to reimburse the city for the amount of freight on invoice of pipe of July 27, with receipt of city Treasurer annexed. Which said amount was certified to the common council with request that it be placed to the credit of the Water Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Clerk.

Accepted, placed on file and treasurer charged with the amount.

HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 15, 1896.

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

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Board of Public Works held Sept. 14, 1896, the undersigned were appointed a committee to examine the lease and option for purchase between Mrs. J. Kerkhof and others and the Board of Public Works in behalf of the city for the site known as the Nineteenth Street Pumping Station and if found to be in accordance with the agreement said committee were authorized and directed to approve the same in behalf of the board and recommend to the common council the payment of the rent and the approval of the option for purchase of said site as therein stipulated. Your committee have made such examination and found the terms as agreed upon and herewith transmit to you: Your Honorable Body said lease and contract, recommending the same be approved and execution thereof authorized and directed. All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. J. De Roo.

C. J. WARD, Committee.

On motion of Ald. Lokker.

Resolved, that the foregoing report be adopted; that the lease and option of purchase be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed; that the mayor and the city clerk be authorized to execute the same in behalf of the city, and that an order for \$100 be drawn in payment of the rent.

Which said resolution was adopted by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Aids. Lokker, Schouten, Schoon, Fileman, Dalman, Takken, Kuite, Habermann, Visscher, Kooyers—10.

Nays—0.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 6, 1896.

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

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Board of Public Works held Oct. 5, 1896, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, that the bill of A. L. Holmes, of \$225.00, be approved and certified to the common council, for payment, accompanied by the report of Surveyor Van Landegend.

Respectfully submitted,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Clerk.

The following is the report of the City Surveyor:

HOLLAND, Sept. 28, 1896.

To the Board of Public Works, City of Holland, Michigan.

GENTLEMEN:—I have tested the depth of the water main laid by Mr. Holmes on College ave. between Fifteenth street and Nineteenth street and find the same to be 4 feet and over.

Respectfully,

H. VAN LANDEGEND, City Surveyor.

The report was adopted and the bill of A. L. Holmes ordered paid.

The following claims approved by the Board of Public Works at a meeting held Oct. 5, 1896, were certified to the common council for payment, and allowed:

John Nies, sundry hardware	\$ 2 69
John Nies, sundry hardware	12 85
Zeeland Lumber Co., brick	40 00
A. J. Ward, labor for self and help at old and new plant	10 88
Scott-Lingers Lumber Co., lumber	17 07
The Police Telephone and Signal Co., by-drometer and strap key	2 50
A. Huntley, repairs of pump, etc.	37 35
J. De Foyter, draysage	1 25
W. S. Knisely, salary as chief engineer	65 00
F. Glesley, " as asst.	51 47
G. Winter, " " " "	50 00
J. Elenbaas, " " " "	50 00
H. H. Dekker, " fireman	40 00
Dijk Steketee, " " " "	37 50
J. Van den Berg, emergency man	1 00
M. Jansen, labor on hydrants	4 90
F. Kooyers, lineman	1 56
H. Parkhurst, " " " "	15 03
J. Nies, electric and lineman	28 50
Geo. Williams, Jr., wireman	4 68
F. W. Fairfield, city electrician	70 00
H. Parkhurst, lineman	4 06
J. Nies, work on system	4 50
A. Harrington, 1 cord wood	1 75
M. Jansen, white lead, etc.	86
G. N. Williams, electrical supplies	3 10
G. N. Williams, batteries and bell wire	2 92
T. Van Landegend, material for new station	6 07
T. Van Landegend, brass wire	10
T. Van Landegend, sheet brass, soldering, meter, etc.	7 64
Standard Oil Co., 1 bbl marine valve	15 32
F. Bantville, 54 5-12 ft of 12 dynamo belt	57 48
Brown and Schler, balance due on boiler	92 25
Buss Machine Co., castings, labor, etc.	33 01
Greenslade Oil Co., 1/2 bbl brick compound	18 80
Evert Takken, lumber	121 14
Ed Takken, bolts and washers for pump new station	8 00
G. Kamphuis, wood	1 81
A. Koppel, cement, lime, etc.	14 85
F. Williams, labor digging and rep. vault	1 25
F. Slaght, 14-32 cords wood	10 04
R. De Weerd, 12-9-32 " "	16 62
H. Van Landegend, testing depth of water main on Col. Ave., taking levels, etc.	4 50
Lake Shore Foundry, 6 lengths 6 in pipe	19 7
Wm. Danson, draysage	25
Holland Carriage & Bending Works, piece 10 1/2 x 18 rak	1 00
Electric Appliance Co., electric supplies	7 02
Electric Appliance Co., " " "	7 10
H. Brobet, moulding 10-3 in flues 132 lbs steel for patch, labor, etc.	85 80
Rempers & Gallmeyer, 6-6 in water pipe, plugs, 2-6 in tees, etc.	10 78
Fort Wayne Electric Co., 1 meter	12 15
Jas-Kole, mending shank of steel wrench, steel plates in boiler scraper, labor, etc.	7 29
A. Harrington, coal	20 05
Acme Journal Bearing Co., flue scrapers	6 75
G. Blom, draysage	4 99
G. Blom, " " " "	9 80
C. J. De Roo, 1 Hardie, 1 pair tongs, etc.	1 55

The city marshal reported having collected for the month ending Sept. 30, 1896, the sum of \$462.42 and receipt of city treasurer for same.

Accepted and placed on file and city treasurer charged with the amount.

The street commissioner reported his doings for the month ending Sept. 30, 1896. Filed.

On motion of Ald. Visscher—Resolved, that the matter of repairing bridge on county line Thirty-second street west of South terminus of State street, be referred to the committee on streets and bridges, to investigate who is responsible for the repairs and maintenance thereof and to report to the common council at their next meeting. Carried.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The committee on poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee recommending \$29.50 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending October 21, 1896, and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of \$22.50.

Report accepted and warrants ordered issued.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Habermann—Resolved, that the amount of the special assessment of Fifteenth Street Special Street Assessment District be and the same is hereby divided into five equal installments of \$88.34 each, to be collected as follows: The first installment on February 1 A. D. 1897. The second " " " " " 1898. The third " " " " " 1899. The fourth " " " " " 1900. The fifth " " " " " 1901.

with interest at the rate of not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable annually on Feb'y 1 of each and every year on all sums unpaid; a special assessment roll to be made for each installment as the same shall become due with the accrued interest upon all unpaid installments, as provided by charter; and that bonds of the City of Holland be issued, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable annually, for the payment of the said installments falling due on the first day of February in each of the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, and that the installment falling due Feb'y 1, 1897, be raised by special assessment as provided in Title XXVI of the charter; and that each of said bonds have coupons attached for the annual payment of the interest as it matures. Both the bonds and the interest to be paid out of the Fifteenth Street Special Street Assessment District Fund and to be made payable at the office of the treasurer of the City of Holland.—Adopted.

The Board of Assessors were directed to make special assessment rolls for the following street districts: Fifteenth street, West Eleventh street, West Ninth street, West Tenth street, East Eleventh street, Sixth and Fish streets, First avenue, and East Twelfth street.

The mayor and clerk were ordered to enter into contract with the Revere Rubber Co., Chicago, for the purchase of 800 feet of American Eclipse hose at 65 cents, including nozzles, as per their bid of June 16, 1896.

The following places were designated for registration and election at the ensuing election on Nov. 3: First Ward, Engine House No. 1; Second Ward, Engine House No. 1; Third Ward, Office of Isaac Fairbanks; Fourth Ward, Residence of Adrian Kuite, corner of Pine and Ninth streets; Fifth Ward, Residence of Irving Garvelink.

By Ald. Kooyers—Resolved, that the committee on streets and bridges be instructed to investigate the matter of draining that part of Eighteenth street lying east of Market, so far as it is built up, with power to act.—Carried.

The mayor and clerk were authorized to borrow for the city the sum of \$2,000, until Jan. 2, 1897.

Adjournd.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

A Great Rush!

—AT THE—

Exclusive Dry Goods Store of John Vandersluis.

—IT'S BECAUSE—

1. We handle Dry Goods exclusive.
2. Our stock is all new and up to date.
3. We sell goods cheap.
4. We treat the people right.
5. We sell for cash only.

Just look at these prices for next week.

All wool red flannel per yd.	20c
Ladies Camels hair vests and pants each	35c
Men's heavy Shirts and Drawers each	25c
17 Inch cotton toweling, per yd.	3c
Children's all wool ribbed hose (all sizes)	18c
Ladies all wool ribbed hose for	16c
Ladies 25c fleeced hose next week	16c
Childrens fast black, cotton hose (all sizes)	5c

It makes no difference what you have to buy in the Dry Goods line, we can save you money.

WE KECK DRY GOODS MOVING SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK.

JOHN VANDERSLUIS.

N. B. Have you seen the Black serge Dress Goods we sell for 15c.

Cloaks, Capes Jackets.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND NEW STYLES.

Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments and Knit Underwear

Furnish absolute protection and exposure is impossible. The cost is but little. Come and see them. Just the thing for children.

Dry Goods and Groceries.
We defy competition.

M. NOTIER

May's Bazaar

Next door to Kiekintveld's Bookstore.

17 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

Nice Glass Lamps	20c, 25c, 35c, 40c
Glass Tumblers	2 for 5c
Jelly Glasses	30c per dozen
Brown Teapots	10c, 12c, 15c
Lamp Chimneys, any size	5c to 25c
Nice line of whisk brooms, tooth brushes, clothes and shoe brushes	5c to 25c
Shawl Straps	5c to 25c
Set bread, cake and paring knife	25c
Children A B C Tin plate	5c
Tin Cups	2c to 10c
Cooking spoons	5c and 10c
Egg Beaters	5c and 10c
24 sheets shelf paper	5c
Rolling Pins	5c
Potato Mashers	5c
Dish Pans	9c, 12c, 15c, 25c
Milk Pails	9c, 20c, 25c, 30c

Bread, Cake and Pie Tins, all sizes, lowest prices. New Goods arriving daily. Call and see them.

MAY'S BAZAAR

Holland and Grand Rapids.

Geo. Trenck Has rented the basement of the Lake-side furniture for a Turning and Jobbing shop. All work in the line of expert turning promptly done, and a large supply of turned stock constantly on hand. Terms reasonable. GEO. TRENCK. Holland, Sept. 23, 1896.	To Rent. A house on Columbia ave. opposite Lincoln Park. Inquire of Mrs. C. W. Hopkins. CASTORIA The family signature of <i>Chas. H. Kiekintveld</i> is on every wrapper. Buy your School Books and School Supplies of M. KIEKINTVELD.
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The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

All the inmates of the Hotel Norman near Wilmerding, Pa., were chloroformed by robbers and \$10,000 in money and jewelry were stolen.

A tornado on the sea islands in Georgia caused the loss of 100 lives and the destruction of \$300,000 worth of property.

Hulburt Brothers & Co., sporting goods and bicycle dealers in New York, failed for \$292,000.

F. P. Whitney, the senior member of the banking firm of Whitney & Son, known as the Bank of Atlantic at Atlantic, La., made a personal assignment with assets of \$250,000; liabilities, \$160,000.

The severest gale ever known in Syracuse, N. Y., did thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property.

A hurricane in Pennsylvania caused the loss of six lives at Pottsville, two at Reading and two at Shamokin, and the property loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

A storm at Alexandria, Va., killed four persons, three churches were destroyed and nearly every business block was more or less damaged and hundreds of private houses lost their roofs.

By an explosion in Schmidt's brewery at Indianapolis two men were fatally injured and ten others seriously hurt.

George Barnum, the only brother of the late P. T. Barnum, was murdered for his money near Harrison, Mich.

The Pacific Mail steamship China arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama two days ahead of time, breaking the trans-Pacific record between Yokohama and San Francisco.

Fire destroyed 16 business houses and the City hotel at Ladonia, Tex., and Mrs. Jane Knapp, John McFarland and Miss Carrie McFarland were burned to death in the hotel.

George B. Anderson attempted to make a parachute drop from a balloon at Paola, Kan., but the parachute did not open and he fell 3,000 feet and was killed.

At the annual meeting in Milwaukee of the National Prison Congress Reelf Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, O., was elected president.

By a collision of two freights at Philadelphia, Pa., on the Baltimore & Ohio, six men were killed outright and as many more badly injured.

While drunk Nathan E. Spellman fatally wounded Anna Ricker, aged 17 years, near Holgate, O., and then killed himself.

A. R. Brousseau, one of the largest carpet dealers in New Orleans, failed for \$286,000.

The public debt statement shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during September of \$1,806,034. Total cash in the treasury, \$849,642,773.

Mrs. Frazer, a bride of four days, shot herself through the heart at Cairo, Ill., dying instantly. No reason can be given.

Thomas Newkirk and Henry Ashcraft fought a duel over a girl near Middleboro, Ky., and both men were killed.

The National Association of Live Stock Exhibitors in session at Springfield, Ill., elected H. N. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., president.

A cloudburst washed away part of the village of Benson, A. T., and William Seek, a barber, his wife and two children, and Oscar Ashburn, a cattleman, were drowned.

The match sculling race at Worcester, Mass., between Whitehead and Ten Eyck for the amateur championship of the United States was won by Ten Eyck by one and a half lengths.

The receipts and expenditures of the government for the month of September shows the total receipts to have been \$24,584,244 and the expenditures \$26,479,535, leaving a deficit for the month of \$1,995,291. The deficit for the three months of the present fiscal year is \$25,194,122, against a deficit of \$9,884,658 for the corresponding months last year.

At the opening in Burlington of the semi-centennial celebration of Iowa's statehood the reviewing stand collapsed and 11 persons were injured, among them being Gov. Drake and Vice President Stevenson.

Fire in the Paschen block in Milwaukee caused a loss of \$100,000.

The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes in circulation September 30 was \$233,552,030, an increase for the month of \$4,025,581, and for the 12 months of \$20,789,793.

Mrs. Mary Funk was killed and her daughter, Mrs. O. Neiz, and an adopted child four years of age were fatally injured by a runaway team near Atlantic, Ia.

Lesser Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothing in New York, failed for \$150,000.

The recent storm did great damage at the national cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington, hundreds of trees being uprooted and some graves destroyed.

William A. Little, of Georgia, assistant attorney general for the interior department, has sent his resignation to President Cleveland.

The silk factory owned by Alfred Streuli at Sterling, Mass., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during the month of September, 1896, to have been \$5,915,313.50, divided as follows: Gold, \$3,140,922.50; silver, \$2,774,165; minor coins, \$20,226.

Further advices say that in the recent hurricane in Florida 67 persons were killed and 62 injured. Hundreds of persons are homeless and must suffer from hunger unless relief is quickly furnished.

Over 3,000 men and women employed in the manufacture of clothing in Boston went on a strike in an endeavor to better their condition.

The boiler of the Miller's steamship at New

RICH FIND OF BESSEMER ORE.

While Reclaiming the Mansfield Mine Workmen Make a Discovery.

Iron Mountain, Oct. 6.—Water has been turned into the new channel dredged for the Michigan river for the purpose of reclaiming the Mansfield mine, which was flooded several years ago, drowning 27 men. The enterprise has proved even a greater success than the projectors anticipated, for a large body of Bessemer ore has been discovered in the old channel. Six inches below the sand covering of the river bed was a body of ore. A system of trenching was instituted, and the body was traced nearly 300 feet. A width of 30 feet has been determined, but long before the exploratory work was well under way a sand bar formed at the mouth of the new channel and the water backed up into the old river bed, again submerging the find. A sample of the ore has been analyzed for iron. It is very rich. While the chemist's figures are not available, it is said that no other mine in this district produces ore that approaches it in volume of iron carried. It is Bessemer ore of the finest quality. The depth of the deposit has not yet been tested. While it is possible that the deposit is in the form of a thin capping, such a condition is not in the least probable. The body has every appearance of a clearly defined vein and there seems to be little doubt in the minds of those interested that such it is.

LANSING STREET CAR FIGHT.

Council Will Endeavor to Have the Franchise Forfeited.

Lansing, Oct. 6.—Every day continues to bring forth sensational developments in the great street railway situation in this city, and the fight between the common council and the company is now approaching a point where the matter will find its way into the courts again. The common council directed the city attorney to proceed against the company for the purpose of securing a forfeiture of its franchise in the streets of the city and quo warranto proceedings will be commenced at once. It is claimed that the company's failure to operate its cars for two weeks amounted to a forfeiture of its rights under its franchise as a nonuser. The cars are now running again, but they may be stopped by the action of the city officials at any time.

FIRE CAUSES \$90,000 LOSS.

Old Free Press Building at Detroit Gutted—Paper Losses \$90,000.

Detroit, Oct. 6.—The five-story building at the corner of Larned and Shelby streets, formerly occupied by the Free Press, was gutted by fire Monday afternoon. The occupants are the job printing departments of the Free Press company, the Habbitt type foundry and the Cliff & Higgins book bindery. The fire was caused by a small explosion of a lighted gas stove in an electrolyzing room on the fourth floor. The total loss is estimated at \$90,000, with insurance about half. The Free Press company's loss is \$60,000; insurance, \$35,000.

Paroled.

Lansing, Oct. 5.—The last scene of the sensation growing out of the exposure by Miss Pingfee several years ago of four members of the Detroit board of education for accepting bribes from an alleged agent of the Manitowish School Furniture company was enacted Saturday, when Gov. Rich, at the solicitation of the mayor, granted a parole to Julius Lichtenberg, the only one of the quartette who was convicted. It was always thought he was the least guilty of the offenders, but he was given 30 months in prison. Lichtenberg attempted suicide by shooting after his arrest.

Hog Cholera Prevalent.

Menominee, Oct. 2.—Hog cholera prevails among the stock of several of the lumber companies' farms along the river, and as high as 40 deaths have occurred at some of them in a single day. Tuberculosis also prevails among the Jersey cows, and several deaths have occurred. The Holsteins and other pure blooded stock have so far escaped.

Fined for Criminal Slander.

Lansing, Oct. 1.—At Stockbridge, Ingham county, D. J. Bennett has been convicted and fined \$20 for criminal slander. His offense consisted of declaring that the Mexican dollars which C. E. Dupuy, a local merchant, was giving with 50 cents' worth of goods for one dollar of American money were counterfeit.

Hillsdale College Benefited.

Hillsdale, Oct. 1.—Aaron Worthington, of this city, gave Hillsdale college \$8,000 Wednesday. The sum is to be used to pay the indebtedness upon one of the college buildings and in fitting it for the use of the theological department, which is to be hereafter known as the Worthington divinity school.

Earnings of Michigan Railroads.

Lansing, Oct. 1.—The earnings statement of the commissioner of railroads for July shows earnings of \$2,592,146, an increase over July, 1895, of nearly \$50,000. The earnings from January 1 to July 31 amounted to \$16,665,981, an increase of \$732,880 over the same period last year.

Steel Company Makes a Purchase.

Iron Mountain, Oct. 3.—The Illinois Steel company has purchased John L. Buell's interest in the fee of the Cundy mine at Quinnesne. The consideration was \$6,000. The steel company officials are expected here on a tour of inspection.

A Young Hunter Killed.

Kalamazoo, Oct. 2.—Alva Ury, aged 16, of this city, was accidentally shot while hunting near Twin Lakes. He had shot a rattlesnake and while reloading his gun it went off and sent the ramrod through his head, killing him instantly.

Another Pioneer Gone.

Vassar, Oct. 2.—John Perry, a pioneer of Tuscola township, and a resident of Tuscola county for more than 40 years, died at his home Wednesday night. He leaves a widow and several children.

HIS REVENGE.

A Coachman Murders George C. Sheldon at Houghton and Drowns Himself.

Houghton, Oct. 3.—Two weeks ago Felix Dulmonte, a coachman, employed by Col. G. C. Sheldon, a brother of Carl Sheldon, the republican candidate for congress, became enraged at a reproval and assaulted his employer, inflicting severe punishment. Thursday Col. Sheldon was able to be about town, and had Dulmonte arrested. The coachman furnished bail for his trial Saturday. Thursday evening a few minutes past six o'clock Col. Sheldon was met in Main street by Dulmonte, who grasped his former employer by the coat collar and fired five shots from a revolver at such close range that the powder burned Sheldon's hair. One bullet broke the jaw, another passed through the neck, a third entered the brain and a fourth entered the left arm. After emptying his revolver, Dulmonte ran to the Portage lake bridge and leaped over the railing. He is supposed to have drowned, as he was unable to swim. Mr. Sheldon died of his injuries Friday morning.

WAS SLAIN FOR HIS MONEY.

Only Brother of P. T. Barnum Meets a Violent Death at His Home.

Ithaca, Oct. 1.—George Barnum, an old hermit and hunter, was found dead in his hut, near Harrison, Wednesday morning. He was a brother of the late P. T. Barnum, the showman, served in the late civil war, and, except the four times a year he came here to get his pension, was never known to spend any time in a civilized community. He was without a home save his hut in the woods, and obtained his living by killing game. He always carried considerable money with him, and when found his pockets were turned inside out, his money gone, his head crushed in, and a revolver which he always carried missing. There is little or no doubt that he was murdered for his money. He said the trouble which divided himself and brother grew out of his refusal to sanction some of his brother's methods.

GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Trial of Train Wreckers Bodewig and Johnson Ends at Detroit.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—The second trial of John C. Bodewig and William H. Johnson in the United States district court resulted in a verdict of guilty against both defendants. They were tried for conspiring with others to obstruct the passing of the United States mails. On July 16, 1894, an express train was derailed two miles west of Battle Creek. One rail was found to have been moved and spiked fast a foot out of the line. The fireman of the train was killed by the accident. After many sensational developments a number of men were arrested and the defendants in this case made damaging statements, which were used against them on the present trial. Their first trial was in connection with a man named Jewett. The latter was acquitted and the jury disagreed as to Bodewig and Johnson.

Scored a Judge.

Lansing, Oct. 1.—Gov. Rich has pardoned Daniel Schreyer, convicted in Cass county, in October, 1893, of passing counterfeit coin and sentenced to state prison for eight years. The sentence is considered excessive in view of the fact that Schreyer was the victim of designing persons. He was a mere boy when the crime was committed. The pardon board says that from the facts shown it seems impossible that any judge should inflict so heavy a sentence.

Mount Pleasant Bank Fails.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the First National bank of Mount Pleasant, Mich. The bank at the date of its last report owed its depositors \$67,000. Mr. Eckels expressed the opinion that the suspension of the bank was due to the general incompetency of its management and inability to collect assets.

Bryan in Michigan.

Detroit, Oct. 3.—Mr. Bryan's itinerary in the state of Michigan has been arranged as follows:

October 12—Ironwood, Iron Mountain, Ishpeming, Negaunee and Marquette, October 13—Mackinac, Petoskey, Cadillac, Reed City, Big Rapids, Grand Rapids, October 14—Kalamazoo, Jackson, Lansing, Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, October 15—Fort Huron and Detroit.

Study Crazy Him.

Detroit, Oct. 1.—Harry Telford, a 16-year-old high school student, shot himself at the residence of his father, John G. Telford, 851 Grand River avenue. Everything surrounding the death indicates suicide, although no motive for self destruction could be ascertained unless it was that the boy was temporarily deranged from over study.

Dies from Cigarette Smoking.

Mount Clemens, Oct. 2.—Alfred Scott, 27 years old, died Thursday morning from the effects of excessive cigarette smoking. He warned his brothers, who were gathered about his bedside, to shun the seductive habit. He said he smoked as high as 100 cigarettes a day.

To Secure Creditors.

Grand Rapids, Oct. 2.—The lumber firm of L. G. Dunton & Company has filed trust deeds to W. H. Anderson to secure creditors, who held claims to the amount of \$31,638. It is claimed that the embarrassment is but temporary, due to the depression of business.

Wants \$50,000.

Adrian, Oct. 3.—Benjamin F. Rogers, formerly a resident of Elkhart, Ind., but now of Adrian, has commenced suit here for \$50,000 against H. Gilman, a wealthy Elkhart citizen. He alleges that Gilman has alienated his wife's affections.

Drug Store Burned.

Hastings, Oct. 5.—Fire broke out in George Landis' drug store Sunday afternoon, completely burning out the building and rendering stock worthless. The loss is unknown.

Postmaster at Benton Harbor.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—The president has appointed Edgar Nichols postmaster at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.



DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVE CURE nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Sold by all druggists.

D. G. COOK, M.D.,

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

Toledo Beer.

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

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

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

SALOON IN FRONT.
BLOM & NICHOLS
Holland, Mich. 7 1 v

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banks.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Clothing.

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

Hardware.

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

Manufactories, Shops, Etc.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

Painters.

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

Physicians.

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

M.I.S.T. No. 2
GREATEST NERVE TONIC.
The most powerful INVIGORANT ever produced. Permanently restores mental and physical strength to those weakened by early indiscretions, imparts Youthful Vigor, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the Brain and Nerves, a Positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, prompt, safe and sure.
Also an infallible cure for Old and Chronic cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Inflammation of the Bladder and bad cases of Erysipelas, Cancer, and all Blood Diseases.—Absolutely Infallible—Sure Cure.
PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOX.
M.I.S.T. CO. WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRANK HAVEN, Lumber Dealer, Sole Agent.

MEATS
LAUGH AND GROW FAT!
De Kraker and De Koster.
You will if you get your meat at
And get the best in Holland and as much for \$1 as \$2 buys anywhere else.

Central Dental Parlors,
56 Eighth Street.

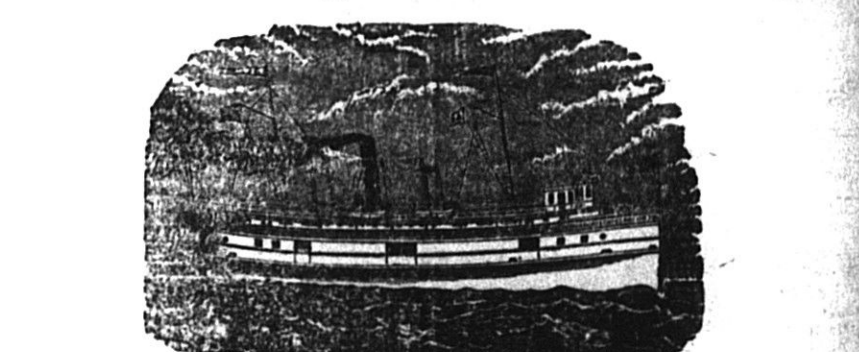
We aim to keep up with the times in all modern improvements in

DENTISTRY
And endeavor to perform all operations as painlessly as possible. Natural teeth preserved by filling with Gold and Plastics. Artificial
TEETH
Inserted on metal and rubber base. Crown and Bridge work and
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES



Largest and best equipped dental office in western Michigan
Gillespie the Dentist.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m to 5:30 p. m. Other hours by appointment.
Telephone No. 33.

HOLLAND & CHICAGO LINE.



ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH.
Leave Holland Daily (except Saturday).....8 P. M.
Leave Chicago Daily (except Sunday).....7 P. M.

BETWEEN HOLLAND AND CHICAGO. Single \$2.25. Round \$3.50. (Berth included)
W. R. OWEN, Manager. D. F. WEBSTER, G. P. A.
Office and Dock No. 1 State St., Chicago.

LOOK MOTHERS A RARE TREAT FOR YOU ALL.
A \$5.00 Boys Sampson Suit, with Extra Pair of Pants, for \$2.76
AND WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DOOR.
REMEMBER, you buy direct from one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers in America, and by so doing you save three profits.
In Jet Black, Dark Blue, Oxford Grey and Olive Brown, in sizes from 3 to 9 years of age. They are made up as per cut below in double breasted with Sailor Collar, lined with wide satin lining, trimmed with a fast Black Albert Twist Sateen Lining, Trimming and Workmanship throughout the best money can procure. Coat has a Side Pocket, a Top and Cash Pocket. Patent Waist Bands used on all Pants, also Pistol Pockets on all Pants.
In Sizes from 10 to 15 years of age made up as per opposite cut, Double Breasted with extra Pants at same Price \$2.76. Expressage paid to your door.
In remitting send either Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter and for measure send age of Boy at last Birthday and if large or small for his age.
This Style with Extra Pants
Age from 3 to 9 years
Our Price \$2.76 Retail \$5.00
OUR FACTORIES.
E. ROSENBERGER & CO., 204 E. 102d St., New York City

Geo. Baker, M. D.

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

Cleaning and Repairing

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

Lumber Lath and Shingles.

Scott & Lugers.
Lowest Prices.

Look Here!

Dr. De Vries Dentist.

above Central Drug Store.

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

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

Dr. H. Kremers

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

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

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

Phoenix Planing Mill

Prices the Lowest.

Sidewalk Plank

Scott & Lugers.

Lowest Prices.

SOCIETIES.

K. O. T. M.
Orescent Tent, No. 66, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.
J. A. MADDS, Commander.
B. W. RIGGLE, R. K.

THE

Holland Company

Exclusive Dealers in...

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extract and Baking Powder.

EIGHTH STREET

Dr. L. N. Tuttle,

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

Kellogg Bros.,

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

A. B. LEE'S

OPTICAL PARLORS.

And have your eyes perfectly fitted and save money, time and best of all your eyes.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Three days Monday and Tuesday of each week open Tuesday eve.

Still Talking.

The People of Holland Interested—A Personal Interview.

We have been talking to the public about a remedy for lame back, backache and all kidney disorders; now the people are talking to us. If you are weak or weary, have "bad back," lame or aching, your kidneys are talking to you, warning you that they are overtaxed, and this talk interests you. Listen:

Our representative has been kept pretty busy investigating the numerous and almost wonderful cures in Holland that are occurring daily, through the agency of those little enemies to Kidney Complaints, Doan's Kidney Pills. The subject of this interview is Mrs. D. Van Oort, who resides on River Street. Our representative asked if she had been benefited by taking Doan's Kidney Pills.

"Yes," she replied, "very much."
"What was the main cause of your trouble?"
"Oh, it was my back. For years it caused me much suffering; some mornings I was in such pain I could not get out of bed."
"Where abouts was the pain?"
"Right in through the back."

"Were you feeling badly at the time you began with the pills?"
"Yes, indeed, I had been for a whole week unable to do anything but sit around. I got a box of them at J. O. Doesburg's drug store, and they helped me from the start."

"How many did you take?"
"I used only that one box and I was restored. I am now able to get around and perform my work without suffering from that terrible 'bad back.' Doan's Kidney Pills are good medicine and you are welcome to use my name as an endorsement of them."

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

Forsale by J. O. Doesburg.

J. W. Bosman.

BUY YOUR REAL ESTATE OF

GET A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN ON EASY PAYMENT.

AROUND THE STATE.

Numerous Localities Furnish Interesting Bits of News.

Port Huron has reduced its municipal indebtedness over \$40,000 in the past year.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Millers' association will be held at Lansing in January.

Two thousand foreigners have been admitted to citizenship in Detroit in the past four weeks.

Celery growers in the vicinity of Tecumseh will lose money this year on account of the rust.

The annual meeting of the grand chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will be held at Adrian October 14 and 15.

Fears are expressed around Elkhart that the potatoes still in the ground will rot owing to the excessive rains.

Salt has been struck on the Buhl farm, 1½ miles north of Newport. A well will be sunk to the depth of 2,400 feet.

The council of St. Louis has placed the total valuation of the city at \$376,230, and fixed the tax rate at six mills.

The Saginaw Valley Medical college, at Saginaw, was formally opened Wednesday, with 35 students enrolled.

Fred Sands, of Milford, who recently lost both hands by the accidental discharge of his shotgun, died of his injuries.

George Schmidt proposes to start a moccasin factory at the "Soo." They are at present all located in Canada and the duty is high.

The University of Michigan opened the fall term with prospects for an attendance of about 3,000—a slight decrease from last year.

A Leelanau county man has received a check for \$86.40 from the government for a horse belonging to him, which was disabled in the civil war.

The board of state auditors has decided that the state will pay the expense of sending troops to Ontonagon to protect the fire sufferers.

The Battle Creek Light guards, recently mustered into the state service as company D, Second regiment, has received arms and uniforms.

Electric cars have been started on the interurban road between Saginaw and Bay City, running on a half-hour schedule. Fare, 14 miles, ten cents.

The post offices at Lake Grove and Wequetonsing, Emmet county, have been closed for the season. Mail will go to Petoskey and Harbor Springs, respectively.

The chances are that South Haven will soon have an additional industry in the shape of a nail factory, which will move to the village from its present location in Illinois.

The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Thacher, of Kalamazoo, who died after being treated six years by Christian Scientists, decided that neglect was the principal cause of death.

For several years past diphtheria has not failed to make its appearance in Coldwater just about the time of opening the public schools in September, and this year has proven no exception.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Kalamazoo One of the Counties to Give It a Trial.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—Within ten days or two weeks rural free delivery mail service will be established in Kalamazoo county, Mich. The base of the service in that state will be Kalamazoo, and all mail sent to that office intended for persons residing within a radius of three and a half miles from the limits of the city will be delivered by mounted carriers. As rapidly as possible the rural service will be established in 30 counties throughout the country, not more than one county being selected in a single state.

Convict to Test the Law.

Lansing, Oct. 7.—Charles Miller, a convict in the Jackson prison, will be brought before the supreme court October 20 on a writ of habeas corpus. He will ask for his release from prison on the ground that the law of 1895, depriving second term convicts of the right to earn what is known as "good time," is unconstitutional. Miller claims that had his proper allowance for good time been made he should now be released.

Two Men Killed.

Cass City, Oct. 3.—The sawmill at Novesta, nine miles southeast, was wrecked by the bursting of the boiler, resulting in the death of two men and serious injury to two others. The dead are: Nelson Mills, one of the proprietors, and Jerry Lewis, engineer. Those injured are: Ezra Scribner and Ezra Dace, who are so seriously hurt that the chances for their recovery are but slight.

To Protect Creditors.

Grand Rapids, Oct. 5.—H. Rademaker & Co. have filed a \$20,000 trust deed to Arie Van Bree to secure creditors. The banks are interested for \$12,000. The firm has the largest baseball factory in the country and also manufactures croquet sets. The trouble was caused by slow collections.

Cached the Ax in Clothes Line.

Sturgis, Oct. 5.—City Clerk Farrow White was in the act of striking a blow with an ax when it caught in a clothesline and came down upon his head, cutting a large gash in the forehead and scalp. He will recover.

Doctor Dies from Laudanum.

Ishteping, Oct. 1.—Dr. F. B. Meloche, a young physician here, took an overdose of laudanum at the Urban house Wednesday night and died from the effect. A quantity of the drug was found in his room.

Disbarred from Practice.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—Secretary Francis has disbarred from practice before the interior department William W. Osborne, of Lansing, Mich., for receiving illegal pension fees.

Sues the City of Niles.

Niles, Oct. 2.—The Citizens' national bank has commenced suit against the city for \$1,105.10, bonds and coupons held by the bank against the city.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

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

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

LAWRENCE KRAMER

CASTORIA.

The familiar signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

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

Pr sent, JOHN V. B. GOODRICH, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacoba C. S. Labota, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Marsilje, executor of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may be discharged from his trust, have his bond canceled, and said estate closed.

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

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy. Attest.)

JOHN V. B. GOODRICH,

Judge of Probate.

33-3w

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50
Sheep, 2.00 @ 3.00
Hogs, 3.75 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents, 3.70 @ 4.10
Minnesota Bakers, 3.20 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Oct., 71½ @ 71¾
No. 1 Hard, 71½ @ 71¾
CORN—No. 2, 28½ @ 28¾
OATS—Western, 20 @ 20
LARD—Light, 4.40 @ 4.45
PORK—Mess, 7.75 @ 8.00
BUTTER—Creamery, 12 @ 17
Dairy, 7½ @ 11
EGGS, 16½ @ 18

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Beeves, \$3.40 @ 4.85
Stockers and Feeders, 2.60 @ 3.80
Cows and Bulls, 1.40 @ 3.60
Texas Steers, 2.50 @ 3.25
HOGS—Light, 2.60 @ 3.45
Rough Packing, 2.00 @ 3.00
SHEEP, 2.00 @ 3.00
BUTTER—Creamery, 9 @ 16
Dairy, 9 @ 14
EGGS—Fresh, 13 @ 15
POTATOES (per bu.), 19 @ 15
PORK—Mess, 6.50 @ 6.60
LARD—Steam, 4.05 @ 4.10
FLOUR—Winter, 1.75 @ 3.80
Spring, 1.50 @ 4.00
GRAIN—Wheat, October, 68½ @ 69½
Corn, No. 2 Cash, 22½ @ 23
Oats, No. 2 Cash, 17½ @ 18
Rye, No. 2, 35 @ 35½
Barley, Choice to Fancy, 31 @ 38
MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring, 66 @ 66½
Corn, No. 3, 22½ @ 23
Oats, No. 2 White, 20 @ 20½
Rye, No. 1, 35½ @ 36½
Barley, No. 2, 35 @ 35½
PORK—Mess, 6.30 @ 6.35
LARD, 3.90 @ 3.95

DETOIT.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red, 71 @ 71½
Corn, No. 2, 23½ @ 24
Oats, No. 2 White, 20½ @ 21½
Rye, 36½ @ 37

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers, \$3.30 @ 4.30
Oats, No. 2, 23 @ 23
HOGS, 2.00 @ 3.30
SHEEP, 2.25 @ 4.00

OMAHA.
CATTLE—Steers, \$3.25 @ 4.75
Cows, 1.25 @ 3.00
HOGS, 2.60 @ 3.20
SHEEP, 2.60 @ 3.00

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

shake

We do not mean a shake of the hands; but a genuine malarial chill. Quinine is the best remedy for this. Yet when the chills have ceased, there remains a debilitated system, with loss of appetite and poor blood. For this condition take **Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil**, with Hypophosphites. The cod-liver oil is a valuable food, furnishing needed elements to build up the tissues. It also makes rich blood, bringing back color to the cheeks. The Hypophosphites increases the appetite, and gives vigor and strength to the nervous system.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man?

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Martin G. Caswell and George W. Caswell, of the township of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Jacob Van der Ven, of the city of Grand Rapids, county of Kent and state of Michigan, party of the second part, dated on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1893, in Liber 44 of Mortgages, on Page 189; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice the sum of One Hundred Sixty-five Dollars and Fifty Cents, besides an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars, provided for by law; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it:

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

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

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

JACOB VAN DER VEN, Mortgagee.

G. J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

36-13w

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate Court for

COUNTY OF OTTAWA, ss. said County.

Estate of Derk Anijs, deceased.

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

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on

Wednesday, the Seventh day of October, A. D. 1896, and on Saturday, the Second day of January, A. D. 1897 at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Isaac Marsilje in the city of Holland in said County, to receive and examine said claims.

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

ISAAC MARSILJE, Commissioner.

GERHART J. VAN DUINEN, Commissioner.

33-5w.

Buy your School Books and School Supplies of

M. KIERKINTVELD.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Gerrit J. Van Wieren and Hendrikje Van Wieren his wife of the township of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Evert Van Kampen of the city of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, party of the second part, dated on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1891 and recorded in the office of the register of Deeds, of Ottawa county, Michigan, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1891 in Liber 44 of mortgages on page 39, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice the sum of Three Hundred Thirty-Six Dollars and Fifty-Eight Cents, besides an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for by law and in said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage together with all arrearages of interest thereon, having become due and payable by reason of default in the payment of interest on said mortgage on the day when the same became due and payable, and the non-payment of said interest in default for more than sixty days after the same became due and payable, wherefore under the conditions of said mortgage the whole amount of the principal sum of said mortgage with all arrearages of interest thereon, at the option of the said Evert Van Kampen his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, became due and payable immediately thereafter, and Lubbertus Van Kampen executor of the last will and testament of said Evert Van Kampen, deceased, and sole residuary Legatee in his will named, hereby declares her election and option to consider the whole amount of the said principal sum of said mortgage due and payable: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale, at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including an attorney fee of Fifteen Dollars; said sale to take place at the north outer door of the Ottawa county court house, at the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Ottawa is held) on

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

Dated Holland, July 28, A. D. 1896.

LUBBERTUS VAN KAMPEN,

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

G. J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Executor.

32-13 w

CASTORIA.

The familiar signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Subscribe for the News.

H. Meyer & Son's Music House

DEALERS IN

Pianos



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

Organs



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

Sewing Machines

New Home, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Household, and Standard.

Sheet music, Folios and all Kinds of Musical Instruments.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines Rented.

RIVER STREET. - HOLLAND, MICH



WHERE TO BUY

Staple and Fancy

Groceries

AT

Boot & Kramer's NEW STORE.

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

FREE!

GIVEN AWAY.

FREE!

The Well-Known and Enterprising Clothiers

Lokker & Rutgers

Have decided to dispose of all their Ready Made Clothing in order to vacate one of their stores. On account of Hard times it does not pay them to have a double store. One of the stores will be fitted up with the latest styles of furnishings. New counters, shelving to the ceiling with ladders to reach will be placed, and after our clothing is sold out our stock will consist mostly of Shoes and Gents Furnishings. Our line of Overcoats is large and we must dispose of everything in the Clothing Line.

→ EVERYTHING SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. ←

With every purchase made of us, you can have a guess on the following:

The party guessing the nearest to the majority for McKinley or Bryan for Michigan gets a suit of clothing.
The one guessing nearest the majority of Wm. Alden Smith or Geo. P. Hummer gets a good pair of pants.
The one guessing the nearest the majority of Frank Van Ry or Charles Robinson gets a new hat.

LOKKER & RUTGERS, COLUMBIA BLOCK Holland, Michigan.

There is no use disguising the fact that the

Bee Hive

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

J. WISE.

Personal Mention.

Peter Brusse, Judge Goodrich, C. K. Hoyt, P. J. Danhof, and Wm. Savidge are among our frequent visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Moffat of Grand Rapids spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gleason this week.

Mrs. Ed. Bertsch left Wednesday for Columbus, Ind., to join her husband who holds a position as foreman in the tannery there.

Rev. C. C. A. L. John attended a session of the class at Grand Rapids, Wednesday.

A. Van Oeveren left Wednesday evening for Evanston, Ill., to pursue a three-year course at the Garriett Biblical Institute.

Miss Sue McNeal of Port Colburn, Ont., is the guest of her sister Mrs. J. D. Kanters.

Frank De Vries returned to Chicago on Sunday evening to resume his studies in dentistry at the Northwestern University.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kraai, Miss Nellie De Haas and Master Andrew Wierenga of Muskegon witnessed the attractions at the Holland fair last week.

Miss Anna Van Dyke has returned from a seven weeks' visit with relatives in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Mrs. D. Van Kolken of Grand Rapids is the guest of the family of her son Peter.

A. M. Kanters of Salt Lake City, Utah, is expected here the first of next week for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends.

Rev. James F. Zwemer made the News office a pleasant call Saturday. The dominie supplied the pulpit of the Ref. church at Graafschap Sunday.

Misses Anna and Nella Pfanstiehl spent Saturday and Sunday in Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Van Drezer have returned to Grand Haven.

Arthur Roost has returned to this city and has a permanent position on a C. & W. M. switch engine.

Attorney G. Kuiper of Grand Rapids was in the city on business Thursday morning.

Rev. E. Van der Vries of Grand Rapids called on friends here Thursday.

John Vandersluis and Henry J. Leidens were out near the Kalamazoo river Thursday, hunting.

John Duursema of Fremont was in the city this week calling on his many friends.

John Beucus of Cedar Springs spent Sunday with his mother.

Hans Thompson returned last week from a two weeks' visit in Chicago.

Miss Hannah Te Roller will spend Sunday in Grand Rapids.

N. P. Harris spent Sunday in Muskegon.

Prosecutor Visscher took a business trip to Allegan Wednesday.

Rev. Evert Smits of Crystal Springs is the guest of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Goldman will occupy the Keppel house on Fourteenth street on their return from the east.

Miss Tillie Van Schelven returned Friday from a three months' visit at Waupun, Wis. She was accompanied by her mother.

The Results Encouraging.

The board of directors of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural society met in the secretary's office on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of reviewing the results of the fair held here last week. It was learned that the receipts amounted to about \$1,600, sufficient to pay premiums in full and all other expenses, with a small balance on hand. Bills were audited and the premiums will be paid at the secretary's office tomorrow, Saturday. This is an encouraging feature and above all expectation, owing to the unfavorable weather on the opening days, and the officers are rewarded for their efficient efforts in making the fair a success, whereas the majority of the county fairs this year have proved a failure financially.

The races on Friday and Saturday resulted as follows:

Three minute class: Prince Greenbacks, owned by J. W. Arney of Otsego, first; Little Ben, Frank Tabbot of Grand Rapids, second; Dr. Van, H. Boone, third; Irwin Boy, C. Boone of Zeeland, fourth; best time, 2:29; purse \$125.

Farmers race: Patsy, D. Thompson of Byron Center, first; Della Wright, L. R. Coston of Muskegon, second; Little Turk, C. Andre of Jenison, third; Black Medium, James Syndam of Hudsonville, fourth; best time, 2:36; purse \$25.

2:40 trot, 2:45 pace: Perhaps, Chas. Squires of Coopersville, first; Prince Greenbacks, second; Zouave, George Patton of Otsego, third; Little Ben, fourth; best time, 2:33; purse \$150.

Free for all: Fennville, F. C. Gray of Fennville, first; Anna V., Hue O'Donnell of Milwaukee, second; Holland Boy, H. Boone, third; Noble Gift, E. A. Noret of Hart, fourth; best time, 2:20; purse \$200.

In the free-for-all Fennville lowered the track record from 2:26 1/2 to 2:20 1/2. In the three-minute class a collision occurred between Carboy and Bell C., in which Carboy, a promising two-year-old colt, was badly injured and both sulkies badly broken. The horse will recover from the injuries.

For the "Holland City News."

Farmers' Institute.

Mr. Editor:—On Friday last an organization was effected in this city which bids fair to be of great practical benefit to the farmers and fruit growers of the county. Mr. Butterfield, representing the state board of agriculture, was present on the fair grounds, and assisted in the organization of a society to be known as the Ottawa County Farmers' Institute Society.

The principal object of this organization is to secure in some prominent place in the county, an annual Farmers' Institute. Provision is made by the state for these institutes by an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to be used in counties where a county society exists organized under the state law.

Institutes were held last winter in many of the counties of the state, and were exceedingly helpful and instructive, not only to farmers, but to the community in general. At least two able and practical speakers, with all expenses paid, are furnished by the state board of agriculture for each institute, the balance of the program being furnished by local talent.

The local society starts out with a membership of about forty, and should include every farmer, fruit grower and gardener in the county, as well as every one at all interested in agricultural or horticultural subjects.

The membership fee is but twenty-five cents per year, the sum so secured being used to meet the local expenses of the institute. By this organization an institute is positively secured to be held in Holland, some time in January or February, 1897. Let every one interested in this matter take hold and help make it a success.

The officers of the society are: President, A. G. Van Hees, Zeeland; vice-presidents, Marinus Van Zoeren, Zeeland; G. Avery, Jamestown, G. Rooks, Holland; Thos. Watson, Olive. One vice-president is to be chosen for each township: Executive Committee: A. G. Van Hees, M. Van Zoeren, G. Avery, G. Rooks, Charles S. Dutton.

Each member of the society is entitled to a valuable report of last winter's institutes, which can be had on application to the secretary.

Hand in your name with twenty-five cents to any officer of the society. Its membership is open to men and women alike.

For further information apply to C. S. DUTTON, Holland, Mich.

Port Sheldon.

The Republican meeting in the Smith school house Monday night was a decided success. The house was well filled with a goodly number of farmers and their wives, and the rising generation, who listened attentively to the practical speeches made by Messrs. Geo. E. Kollen and L. Lagers. Every one went home well pleased with the address, and with a resolve to vote for McKinley, Hobart and Smith.

Mr. Anys has his barn up and is at work enclosing it.

Chris. Cook is also putting an addition to his fathers barn, to be better able to take care of his machinery and young stock.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Mrs. M. Frost, will not stand responsible for any debt made by Mrs. Tack- berry. Yours Respectfully, Mrs. M. Frost. Ottawa Station, Mich.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Sept. 26, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School and Asylum Land, situate in Ottawa County, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to law.

No. of Certificate.	Description.	S. E. T. R.
1666	Lot 6	16 9 13
7577	Lot 6	16 9 13
11810	27.5-100 acres of a side of Lot 2 and 15, 50 10-100 acres off n side of Lot No. 3.	16 5 16
11812	n 40 acres of Lot 2	16 5 16
22-56	a 34 1/2 acres of Lot No. 1.	16 0 13

FRIEDMAN'S.

FRIEDMAN'S.

IF YOU SEE IT IN FRIEDMAN'S ADV., IT IS SO.

The Fall Season

Is now fairly upon us and we anticipate for ourselves an active trade and for our patrons a business relation which will prove profitable and pleasant to them, which we will do everything in our power to promote.

A Gift to Our Patrons:—Commencing Monday morning we shall issue numbered coupon tickets with every one dollar purchase in our Colored Dress Goods, Black Goods and Silk Departments which entitles the holder to a chance in our SEWING MACHINE DISTRIBUTION. Being late in the season we have discontinued our bicycle distribution (the last one, No. 11,308, won by Mrs. Wm. A. Benke, 123 Madison avenue), and offer something that is both useful and ornamental for the home. We have selected an elegant "NEW HOME," valued at \$75.00. It is elegant in style, finish, convenience and durability combined. The lid is paneled and covered with the best grade of plush; the table and woodwork is all solid oak, in best piano finish. When closed the machine drops down out of the way and is encased on all sides, and fully protected from dust and injury. Be sure and see it in our display window. This machine will be given away, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, Nov. 30, 1896.

Dress Goods Dept.

Most marvelous sale of Dress Goods and Silks ever witnessed in quality, quantity and price.

All wool 38-inch Tricots, all new colorings, actual 25c quality, at the yard.....19c

40-inch all-wool Sackings, all-wool Fancies, Novelties and Plain Suitings usual 40c Values, at the yard.....25c

Another lot of Imported Serges, Novelties and Fancy Suitings, worth to 50c, at the yard.....25c

42-inch Illuminated Homespuns, 46-inch imported serges, elegant Novelties, Heather Mixtures, worth to 75c at the yard.....37 1/2c

The grandest values ever exhibited—high-class novelties, counter woven Mohairs, Plaids, Checks, Rough effects 46-inch fine Serges, and scores of fabrics worth in the regular to \$1.00 at the yard.....48c

A grand ensemble of rich Novelty Fabrics, worth to 75c and 85c, at the yard.....59c

50 pieces of Fancy Wool Check Suitings arrived by express yesterday, and were bought to sell at \$1.00 and \$1.25 at the yard.....75c

This grand collection of high-grade Novelties, new Changeable Glaces, Iridescent Suitings, Illuminated Mixtures, Novelty Bourettes, Fancy Boucles, Rough Effects, Mohair Broches, Scotch Cheviots, Fancy Tweeds—These fabrics were purchased with the intention of selling to \$1.50, at the yard.....83c

An immense gathering of high-class Dress Stuffs in exquisite combination colors, worth to \$1.75, at yd....\$1.00

French Pattern Robes.

Individual designs, bought to sell at \$12.00 to \$16.00—opportune sale price brings them down to the Dress Pattern at.....\$9.98

Silks.

This department, the busiest in Grand Rapids, will be still more so this week because of the late arrival of importation shipment.

Changeable Surahs—Per yard.....59c

27-inch all-silk Satin Duchesse—Per yard.....85c

27-inch all-silk Black Taffeta—Per yard.....75c

Persian Stripe Brocades, worth \$1.75 per yard.....\$1.00

Printed Velvets for Waists, the very latest, per yard.....75c

Corduroys for Waists, Wide and Narrow Wale.

Black Goods.

Figured Brillontines, per yard.....15c

40-inch all-wool Jaquard, 39c value, per yard.....29c

36-inch all-wool Serge, 39c value, per yard.....25c

40-inch Lizard Cloths, at.....42c

46-inch Mohair and Wool Novelty, 55c value, per yard.....50c

46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta, \$1.00 value, per yard.....59c

Cloak Dept.

No. 2,851 Ladies' Brown Cloth Jacket, 26-inch length, fine quality, heather mixed brown, Irish Frieze, deep facing of same, half silk lined, back seams, cuffs and front beautifully trimmed with black braid, box plaited back, one price.....\$7.50

Black Boucle Jackets, from fine quality wool boucle of Persian lamb effect, deep facing of same, new front, velvet inlaid collar, usual \$10.00 values, at.....\$5.00

Black Kersey Boucle and other high grade Jackets, silk lined, very newest style back front and sleeves, worth \$15.00, at.....\$10.00

Boucle Jackets, heavy all wool Boucle or Crepon effect, half silk lined, trimmed around bottom, collar, cuffs and pocket with 1-in. band of box cloth, cluster rows, fine tailor stitching, fancy buttons, and the prices quoted are about one-half their value, at \$15, 12, and.....\$10.00

We are more than ever headquarters for high-grade Boucle, Kersey, Melton, and fashionable Garments, ranging in price \$15.00 to.....\$30.00

Capes. 24-inch wool Astrachan Capes, fancy lined, fur-edged, trimmed collar and front, our price.....\$3.98

27-inch Wool Astrachan Capes, Thibet fur trimmed, Rhadame silk lined, extra quality, at 7.50 and.....\$5.00

36-inch Wool Astrachan Capes, extra wide sweep, Thibet fur trimmed, satin rhadame lined, a garment that would be actually be cheap at \$17.50, our price.....\$10.00

Plush Capes, full lined, from.....\$3.98

Exceptional values in Plush Capes, at \$12.00 and.....\$10.00

Crushed Plush Capes, changeable Silk lined, extraordinary good values at prices ranging \$12.50 to.....\$15.00

TO CLOSE—All light weight Jackets and Capes, high class garments, worth to \$25.00, your choice for.....\$5.00

Children's Cloaks in newest styles arriving daily.

Friedman's

70 and 72 Monroe St., - Grand Rapids, Mich.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST STATE BANK,

at Holland, Michigan, at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 178,317 92
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.....	46,263 91
Overdrafts.....	713 48
Banking house.....	9,710 19
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,965 79
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	30,002 45
Due from other banks and bankers.....	7,113 51
Checks and cash items.....	615 50
Notes and premiums.....	182 68
Gold coin.....	5,170 00
Silver coin.....	1,162 85
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	9,910 00
Total.....	\$394,127 73

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund.....	5,000 00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	5,777 69
Commercial deposits subject to check.....	63,087 25
Commercial certificates of deposit.....	57,433 19
Savings deposits.....	122,429 60
Total.....	\$394,127 73

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
I, GERM W. MOKMA, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of Oct., 1896.
HENRY J. LUDERS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: G. J. KOLLEN, J. W. BRADSHAW, I. CAPTON, Directors.

Summer

Leaves us in need of Great Many Things For

Fall and Winter.

We realize your needs in the shoe line. Furthermore, we realize that in order to secure your trade we must offer you every honorable inducement. Even if we were not ourselves disposed to deal liberally we are forced to the greatest generosity by competition—in many instances competition in name only, however. The results are the same. We are bound to be in the advance column. We therefore eclipse all in quantity, quality, styles, lowness of price, promptness and courtesy of service, etc. We ask the favor of a call.

HAGY & BOGE

Tower Block Shoe Store.