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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 35.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 788.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Business Locals.

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Holland, for the improving, grading and graveling of Seventh street, special street assessment district of the City of Holland. Proposals must be addressed to the Common Council of the City of Holland, endorsed proposals for improving Seventh street, and be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as sureties. In the sum of two thousand dollars. Proposals must state the location of the gravel pit. Plans, specifications, and conditions can be seen at the City Clerk's office. The Common Council will be at their rooms, Tuesday, October 4th, at 8 o'clock p. m. to examine into bids and award the job.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Common Council.
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

If you want a good pair of Ladies' or Children's Hose, all sorts and prices go to 34-2t D. BERTSCH'S.

Farm to Lease Cheap.

A house and seventeen acres of land, known as the Anderson farm near Macatawa Resorts, can be leased on reasonable terms. Inquire of Mr. H. Bradshaw, No. 207 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 34-4t

Daniel Bertsch has a fine assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Gents' Underwear; also a nice lot of woolen knit goods, viz.: Toboggans, Hoods, Skirts, Infants' Shirts, and Ladies' Vests, etc. 34-2t

A nice line of Fall Millinery received at Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co.'s. Also an entirely new line of ladies' and children's cloaks. The cloaks are all custom made, and in the latest styles. If you want a nice fit be sure to call there.

Ladies, call and examine our fine lot of cloaks, jackets, and wraps. Largest assortment in town. D. BERTSCH. 34-2t.

We are daily receiving our early stock of Fall Millinery Goods. The stock will be complete next week.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

Just received a lot of jet and braid dress trimmings at D. BERTSCH'S.

Keller is still making those fine cabinet photos for \$2.00 a dozen. Opposite News office. 22-1f

Finest assortment of ladies' purses in the market at D. BERTSCH'S.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sending the brain pure blood, makes sound both mind and body.

Special Assessors' Notice.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1887.

To G. J. Van Duren, Johannes Elenbaas, Mrs. C. U. Gilmore, Edward Vaupell, Barteld Slag, Anthony Steketee, Mrs. H. Hopkins, L. Beuwkes, Adriaan Veele, Mary Kollen, L. De Kraker, Bert Beekman, and City of Holland.

You and each of you are hereby notified: That a special assessment roll for the improving, graveling, of South Cedar Street Special Street Assessment District, of the City of Holland, Michigan, has been reported by the Board of Assessors to the Common Council of said city, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon Tuesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1887, at 7:30 p. m., as the time and place when and where they will meet with the Board of Assessors to review said assessment.

By order of the Common Council.
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, should try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is a powerful tonic, wholly vegetable, and without a particle of any noxious drug. Warranted a sure cure.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

"I have taken, within the past year, several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and find it admirably adapted to the needs of an impoverished system. I am convinced that this preparation, as a blood purifier, is unequalled."—O. C. Dame, Pastor Congregational church, Andover, Me.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AUSTIN HARRINGTON has returned to Chicago, Ill.

C. LANDAAL, of Waupun, Wis., was visiting his old friends in the city this week.

Mrs. W. H. JOSLIN of Grand Rapids is in the city visiting her daughter Mrs. R. Best.

Mrs. J. DUURSEMA, of Fremont, is visiting her old friends and neighbors in Holland.

W. E. VISSCHER left last Monday for Ann Arbor. He will take a course of study in the Medical Department of the University.

CONTRACTOR HUNTLEY is about the busiest man in town these days. He is erecting twelve buildings in Holland, to say nothing of the contracts that he has outside.

VERY favorable criticisms are made by the state papers of the "Labadie Nobody's Child" Company which is to appear at the Opera House Monday and Tuesday, October 3rd and 4th.

FRIDAY will be the last day on which the fruit train will run over the Chicago and West Michigan Railway. An enormous amount has been transferred by this corporation this year.

ANY kind of reading matter or subscriptions to papers and magazines will be thankfully received by A. G. Huizinga, Secretary Y. M. C. A., to be used in their Public Reading Room.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. John Hummel in attempting to kill a mink received the contents of the gun in his hand through a premature discharge.

THE Kickapoo's bill like a circus. They have completely filled up two of the large stands on Eighth street with flashily colored paper. From the display made Sagwa must be a "heap bad Indian" and ought to kill at ten paces.

GROUND has been broken on Eighth street nearly opposite the News office for a new two-story building to be erected by Mr. R. Kanters. When completed it will be occupied by the firm of R. Kanters & Sons for their hardware business.

MRS. D. GILMORE died at the home of Mrs. Alcott Friday morning at four o'clock, after a lingering illness. Short services were held at the house the same evening, after which the remains were taken to the home of the deceased in Fairview, Ill., for interment.

MR. S. R. CRANDELL was very busily engaged in getting his Bazaar ready for opening to the public this week. Mr. Crandell has come to Holland to engage in a legitimate business and to become one of our permanent citizens. We hope that he will receive a liberal encouragement from the start.

THERE will be a new time card issued on the Chicago & West Michigan R'y to-morrow. The fruit train will be taken off. The train leaving Grand Rapids for this place at 8 o'clock p. m. has also been discontinued. The morning train leaving this city for Allegan at 9:55 will make close connections via the C. J. & M. for Toledo, O.

OUR attention has been called to the fact that the bridge on the C. & W. M. R'y, near the Zeeland brick yard, is in an unsatisfactory condition. A gentleman crossed it on the train the other day, says that it swayed to and fro as the train passed over. He is not the only one who has recently noticed and spoke of the condition of this bridge.

OUR readers will pardon our shortcomings in the News this week. We have been crowded with work, have printed a daily every day during the Fair, and we have been busy at the Fair Grounds between times. We are unable to make special mention of many deserving exhibits at the Fair and to give our customary free business puffs and locals.

R. S. NOBLE sends out the following statement relative to the number of passengers carried by Dexter & Noble's steamer "Queen of the Lakes" on Macatawa Bay during the season, as shown by the steamer's books and verified by the cash receipts. "The steamer 'Queen of

the Lakes' carried on her route between Holland and the Macatawa Resorts from June 1 to Sept. 19, 111 days, 43,319 passengers, and took up 2,295 C. & W. M. tickets from other boats, making a total of 45,524 passengers; her smallest day being 2, and her largest 2,586 passengers."

Our Third Annual Fair, Fully Fifteen Thousand People Attended.

This year of our Agricultural Fair, opened to the public the Farmer's Picture Gallery—not pictures drawn in colors on canvas, but living pictures of things in their own colors. Landseer never made such finished and expressive animal pictures as were seen in the Cattle Dept. The beautiful Devon, in dark red coat, unsurpassed in coloring by claret wine or garnet velvet. The horns so symmetrical in their curving lines, and so white and smooth in their ivory surface. The docile Jersey with her milk fountain full and rounded, and of the golden color of a firkin of October butter. The head clean cut with eyes of a gazelle, so large, so deep, so liquid, and so gentle in their benignant look, that we take them to our hearts and homes at once. The majestic Durham, with lines so straight and parallel in measurement of body, with deep shoulders and broad back, an honored giver of the tender and juicy steak. The Holstein, in their magnitude and height, colored with great stripes and spots of white and black—the very Anaks of the cattle kingdom. And there, also, the Ayrshires, with mottled coats and compact forms, and with such rugged vitality, holding in the minds of many breeders their right to pre-eminence over all other breeds; each and all being nature's paintings placed in the gallery by our liberal minded and patriotic breeders.

And farther on in this exhibition of selected beauties stand the gentle and fleecy South downs, Shropshire downs, Hampshire downs, Bakenells, Merinoes, Leicestershires and Oxford downs—each class with its own peculiar points of excellence.

Near by the sheep lying flat and at full length the glutinous swine—Yorkshires, Berkshires, Chester whites and Jersey Reds—obese beauties, making in their gorged laziness an involuntary grunt with every labored breath, and yet so very suggestive of tender sausage and savory ham. Pictures of quiet contentment, yet varied by the innocent friskiness of the little youngsters in their lively playfulness.

And now we turn to Nature's pictures in the poultry department, where we have the warm brilliant coloring and delicate penciling of a Titian in the silver and golden spangled Hamburgs, the light and dark Brahmas, the white crested Polands, the dark-red and black-breasted game cock, the silver-colored Dorkings, the sea-bright Bantams, the homing pigeons, with their silver, dun and blue coloring, the splashed Fantails, red and yellow, the white-crested Jacobins, and blue-spotted and yellow Tumblers, the white and pearl-spotted Guineas, the golden and silver ring-necked Pheasants, the white and drab long-eared rabbit! No bouquet ever culled from Flora's Kingdom surpasses the delicate and brilliant coloring seen in the Poultry Department.

But by far the handsomest picture in this collection was the magnificent horses of every kind which form an important feature of our Fairs. Our pen fails us in attempting to describe these beauties.

And now in royal state comes the red and white wheat and the golden corn, the snow-flaked potatoe; the maroon colored tomato; the golden pumpkin; the white and cream-shaded cauliflower; the nut-brown pear and red-caulked peach; the white and purple plum; the royal white and purple grape; the red and yellow-striped Baldwin apple and the red Spitzenberg. The genius of Michael Angelo never blended colors in tints more expressive of beauty than is seen in this picture of Pomona's Kingdom.

Also in the Pomological Hall we can see the sweet and bright display of flowers—the rose, that queen of flowers, the varied-colored, showy dahlias, the modest verbenas, the lustrous geraniums—the delicate texture and coloring of all their beauties, scarcely surpassing the silk and worsted embroidery, to be found in the ladies department, and the ingenious crocheting, the artistic lace work, in its mosaic of colors and patterns, the tasty, labored quilt, so rich and dazzling in its artistic designs—trained and cunning fingers making this department a capital "school of art."

But the picture most Democratic and most beloved by all is made by the kindly white bread-loaf, the light and lovely biscuit, the rich pound cake, the jelly, cream, chocolate and coconut cakes, the fruit jellies, peach, quince and pineapple, and all in company with the creamy cheese and golden rolls of sweet, fragrant butter. While the eyes are feasting deliciously over these dainties, the mouth, watering, is tantalized by the label "touch not."

And yet above all and beyond all is the Fair, at the fair—the ladies. Who of our readers missed seeing this most captivating part of our agricultural exhibitions?

THE OPENING DAY.

Regardless of the damp and drizzling weather, Tuesday was not a day of idleness at the fair grounds. As the representative of the News went his rounds willing hands were found at work on every side, and there was that bustle and confusion in every department, that one could not help but notice. The Superintendents of the departments were actively engaged in decorating the buildings and placing the exhibits in position. They were ably assisted by numbers of ladies and gentlemen, and the buildings, which in the morning were almost empty and desolate, had by three o'clock in the afternoon been perceptibly transformed in appearance. In the Main Hall, the first place visited, the miscellaneous exhibits, including paintings, needle work, etc. etc., were being neatly arranged. In the Floral Hall there were already in place many of the exhibits which tend to make this department so very attractive, and others were being brought in continuously. In the Agricultural Building there was apparently more activity than in any of the other places. Choice products from our surrounding farming districts were beginning to rapidly fill up the space provided. A gentleman who seemed to be thoroughly familiar with this department said that the way exhibits were coming in was a surprise to all, and he was sure that the display would be far superior to that of previous years. Out under heaven's dismal canopy, with the rain falling down upon their garments, the Agricultural Implement and machine men, in the frame of mind that they always seem to be in, were setting up their flashily colored implements in the most attractive way to catch the eyes of the unsophisticated country visitors. In and among the horse and cattle sheds there was not a little commotion. Farmers were having their exhibits in this line comfortably housed, and taking considerable pride in pointing out to the looker on the more talking points of their pet animals. At the Secretary's headquarters he and his assistants were kept rustling filling out entry cards, the applicants for which were coming in continually. So far as things at the grounds are concerned, they could not be in more satisfactory shape. What we want now is favorable weather and everything else will naturally follow.

THE SECOND DAY.

Just as the News predicted and anxiously wished for the weather opened up very auspiciously yesterday morning, and everything looked decidedly promising for the second day of the fair. Before nine o'clock in the day teams began to string in from the country and the trains that came later brought large numbers of people. About noon the Fair Grounds began to present a very live appearance. Late exhibitors were rushing to and fro anxious to make their entries before the closing time came, which time was postponed two hours for some of them. There was little, if any, excitement in the morning, but in the afternoon the fun began. It started out with a slack wire performance by the "Great De Boe," after which the cattle were led from their stalls to the ring where they were inspected by the judges and other admirers. About the same time the judges of horse flesh were coming to their conclusions as to who were the fortunate owners entitled to prizes. They had no very easy task either, for there were so many choice animals to be seen that it was hard to reach a decision. As will be seen by the statement of the treasurer, the attendance doubled that of Wednesday last year and the crowd remained on the grounds until high on to supper time. They went from place to place and saw what there was to be seen. The Main Building, Pomological, and Agricultural Halls seemed to attract the most attention inasmuch as the majority of those on the grounds were from the city. The other departments were, however, not over-

looked. There were those who preferred looking at poultry, swine, cattle, or horses, rather than spend the time at anything else. The stands, of which there are a number, met with liberal patronage especially those conducted by the young ladies of the different Church Aid Societies, they looked so prepossessing and their object was so deserving that it was rather hard to pass them by unnoticed, when just a mite would make them very happy.

THE BIG DAY.

The expectations of the S. O. & W. A. Agricultural Society were more than realized Thursday. They knew from the start that if properly conducted, a Fair in Holland would be a drawing card, and the institutions of it, although few in number, should be entitled to much credit. What has been accomplished by these "few" can only be illustrated by the success of the Fair yesterday. Treasurer Breyman's report will show that the receipts will by far exceed those of the previous two years on any single day, which will alone place 7,000 people on the grounds. When you come to figure on the number of children admitted, those holding Judges passes, exhibitors passes, entry permits, and life membership, there must have been at least 9,000 people on the grounds, while those who have taken more pains to estimate say that 10,000 would be a small number. From our personal observation we are satisfied that 10,000 people on the ground would be a fair estimate. There was not a period of three minutes in the day that all the buses at command were not in use, and there was a constant crowd coming on the walks. Three gate keepers were gathering in the coupons and they had but little time to spare. To say the least the grounds at midday presented an animated moving mass of humanity representing all classes of people. There were to be seen the modest dresses and the maiden faces, then again attempts at flashy apparel and would-be bold faces. Other careful observers would pick out the intelligent and the industrial, the independent, and the poor, the home-made faces and the modern wax make-ups. All were, however, on an equal plane. They could hear the music, look at the pictures, or examine the needle work in the Main Building, inhale the fragrance from the flowers, or anxiously wish for a taste of the tempting fruit in the Pomological Building, wish for a farmer's life or pumpkin pie in the Agricultural Hall, or take their chances on being relieved of their ready cash by the stand-keepers in the immediate vicinity. Those not at home here could put in their time to a good advantage looking over the premium stock, the thoroughbred horses, the fine woolly sheep, the highly flavored swine, or running the gauntlet of the diamond studded and good looking agricultural implement and machine men. After going the rounds there was a general stampede for the grand stand, where, in accordance with the programme announced by the daily News, the Great De Boe entertained the crowd for a half hour or so on the slack wire with accompanying selections by the Feunville and Holland bands. At two o'clock the chimes of the grand stand bell announced the races, with the old veterans Dr. Yates, Tony De Kruijff and Mr. Bennett as Judges.

First in order came the "Green Farmer's Race" with the following entries; A. D. Foster's Prince, Wm. Deen's Fly, F. Headly's Berlin, A. Van Raalte's Jim, F. A. Sawyer's Billy S., A. Kloohuis' Kit, D. L. Barber's Dick, and John Ten Haar's Billy. To start with, a protest was filed on Jim, which was not entertained and the horses were given the start in sections. There was no choice, no betting, "no judges favorite," no jockeying, all came in for an equal show. First heat, Dick 1st, Berlin 2nd, Jim 3rd, Billy S. 4th, Prince 5th, Kit 6th, Fly 7th, and Billy 8th. In the second heat Billy was withdrawn and the competitors in the heat were the horses named in the first heat. Billy S. was adjudged 1st, Berlin 2nd, Jim 3rd, the rest following promiscuously in the 2nd heat. At the outcome there were only three horses in the race, viz: Berlin, Jim, and Billy S. Jim was given the race, best time, 3:05.

For the two year olds, there were but three entries, Ben P. by John Parkinson, Star by John Klaver, and Sea Shell by H. Joscelyn. Sea Shell won two straight heats ½ mile, two in three. Showing up as an infant, Sea Shell takes the cake.

In the double team race there were but three entries, viz: Wm. Van Putten, Mr. Joscelyn and Henry Sprick. The former

(Continued on fourth page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

COLLISION WITH THE POLICE.

Irish Leaguers Attack the Officers, Many Persons Being Seriously Injured.

A DUBLIN dispatch says that several collisions took place at Fermoy on Monday between the police and the populace. The latter were the aggressors, and when the trouble began the officers drew their swords. Some clergymen then induced the people to disperse, but subsequently the crowd made another charge on the police and stoned them, injuring many of the constables. The mob clubbed the police brought from Mitchellstown and showered them with stones, bottles, and missiles of all kinds. Several were disabled. Capt. Plunkett then was sent for and took command, and succeeded in restoring order. The League subsequently met in a private house, where Mr. O'Brien, who had eluded the officers, addressed the members. He declared it was impossible to suppress the League. It was a simple question in the rule of three. If it took Plunkett and all his men to suppress one branch of the League, how many Plunketts and armies would be necessary to suppress 1,800 branches? Several League meetings were held in Clare and were unmolested.

HUNTING THE OFFENDER.

French and German Authorities Looking for the Man Who Shot the French Officer.

THE shooting of a French officer on the German frontier appears less serious as details are received than it at first seemed, says a cable dispatch from Paris. Following are the particulars of the affair:

A party of five sportsmen and four beaters were following a path of French territory, seven yards from the frontier, when a person standing behind a clump of trees on the German side, eighty yards from the frontier, fired three shots at them. The first bullet did not hit any one, but the second one killed one of the beaters, and the third severely wounded a gentleman named Wagner, a pupil at the Saumur Cavalry School. The German officials declare that a German soldier named Kaufmann fired the shot. Kaufmann affirms that he shot three times for the party to halt before firing at them. He believed that they were on German territory. The sportsmen declare that they heard nothing. M. Rouvier and Flournois have dispatched a note to Berlin requesting them to interest themselves in the affair and institute an inquiry without delay. The German Minister at Paris, in an interview with M. Flournois, expressed deep regret at the occurrence, and assured him that justice would be done.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Oscar Neebe Taken to the Penitentiary to Serve Fifteen Years—Petitions for Clemency.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Tuesday says: "Oscar Neebe, one of the convicted anarchists, was taken to Joliet at 9 o'clock last evening, and landed in the penitentiary at 10:30 o'clock. This sudden move in Neebe's case was decided on yesterday when the order of the Supreme Court arrived. It was deemed best to send Neebe to Joliet as quickly and quietly as possible. The actual return on the petition for clemency to the condemned anarchists, as far as they have been turned into the secretary of the Amnesty Association, show about fifteen thousand signatures. On the list for preachers are the names of two prominent Jewish divines."

A Set-Back for Boodler McGarigle.

A MONTREAL telegram reports that an application of Mr. MacMaster, Q. C., to appear as counsel for McGarigle was rejected by Judge Baby in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground that it was against the procedure of the court to allow defendants to be represented by counsel until they have personally appeared themselves and pleaded to the indictment. MacMaster then moved to have his application entered in the records of the case. This was also rejected.

Telegraphic Breivits.

THE suit of the United States against the Bell Telephone Company for the cancellation of two patents granted to Bell, was dismissed by United States Judge Colt at Boston.

THE decision in the Jacob Sharp case was affirmed at New York, and the prisoner will be sent to Sing Sing at once. It is probable, however, that the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

TEXAS fever has again broke out among cattle at Tekamah, Neb., where it is alleged the infection has been communicated by native stock, and not by Texans.

THE failure is announced of the Enterprise Brewing Company, of Philadelphia, with \$350,000 assets and \$203,000 liabilities.

O. PRESTON, the Union Labor party candidate for Secretary of State, of New York, Monday retired in favor of John Swinton, candidate of the United Labor party. It is believed the entire Union Labor ticket will be withdrawn and the United ticket (Georgettes) will be endorsed.

ASSOCIATED PRESS advices from Santa Fe are to the effect that there has been no outbreak of Apache Indians in Arizona, and that all is quiet upon the southwestern reservation.

CURRENT EVENTS.

EAST.

THE stringency in the money market of New York is discussed from various points of view by leading bankers and merchants of that city in interviews with the *World*. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the causes of the existing scarcity of money, and equally wide differences as to the remedy. A majority of the gentlemen interviewed appear to think that relief can only come from the administration or from Congress, but very few of them seem to apprehend a serious financial crisis. The *New York Tribune* declares that the supply of money in the country is abundant for all legitimate needs, and that the only effect of further inflation would be to stimulate speculation and thereby aggravate the situation.

THE steamship *Alesia* arrived at New York from Naples and Marseilles with four cases of cholera on board. She was quarantined in the lower bay. During the passage eight sailors and passengers died of cholera and were buried at sea. It is believed that the New York Quarantine Board will be able to prevent the spread of the disease.

NEW YORK dispatch: "Another consultation in regard to the condemned anarchists was had at the office of Gen. Pryor, and the three lawyers who are interested in the case went carefully over the evidence and made notes of the various points that they wished to raise in presenting the appeal for a writ of error before a Justice of the Federal Court. Gen. Pryor, too, wanted to familiarize himself with the evidence that had been presented."

UP to Monday last three of the patients of the cholera-stricken steamship *Alesia*, in quarantine at New York, had died. Twenty-three of the passengers were very ill.

WEST.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL and Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson made addresses on agriculture at the Woodstock (Illinois) fair, Friday.

A. R. PARSONS, one of the seven condemned anarchists publishes in the Chicago papers an address to the American people. Parsons reviews the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court at some length, asserts his innocence of any participation in or responsibility for the Haymarket massacre, and declares that he does not desire a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment. Captain Black has gone to New York to confer with Gen. Roger A. Pryor regarding the anarchist cases. Gen. Butler declares that he has not been asked to take part in the case, but that he would not hesitate to do so if solicited, and he could see his way clear to be of any real service. A circular printed in English and German has been extensively circulated among Chicago workmen of the anarchist type. Several of these circulars came into the hands of the police, and as the contents were deemed inflammatory in their character instructions were sent to the various stations to arrest any person found distributing them.

PREJUDICE against mixed schools, it seems, is not wholly confined to the South. The last Ohio Legislature repealed the statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored pupils. The attempts of the colored children to secure admission to the white schools have created great commotion in various parts of the State, and in some places the schools have been closed.

PARSONS' letter to the American people was the main topic of discussion in labor circles yesterday, says a Chicago special of Friday. Its sentiments met with general approval from the radical element and from many who are classed as conservatives. The anarchists, however, regard it as a bid for sympathy, and are displeased that Parsons should write and circulate any letter through the "capitalist press." The Socialist Publishing Company is about to print the Supreme Court decision in pamphlet form, with comments upon what it considers the weak points. The proceeds will be turned over to the Defense Committee. Spies was asked what he thought of Parsons' manifesto to the public. "You must excuse me," he replied, "but I made up my mind long ago not to have anything to say to the newspapers. I meant it. I don't wish to be discursive, but it is useless to ask me anything about the case." Parsons was asked what he had to say about the way the newspapers had treated his appeal to the people. "I've nothing to complain of," he replied. "Suppose your friends succeed in obtaining a commutation, will you?" "Stop! don't ask me that. I know what you are going to say and I really can't let you go on. I don't want to talk on the subject." Parsons is very quiet and subdued nowadays, and a remarkable change has come over his wife's demeanor. The Amnesty Association is endeavoring to secure the passage of resolutions asking executive clemency by labor organizations here and elsewhere. A number of these bodies have adopted such resolutions. Governor Oglesby is deluged with correspondence relating to the anarchists.

MRS. LUCY E. PARSONS, wife of A. R. Parsons, one of the condemned anarchists, was arrested at Chicago for distributing handbills contrary to a city ordinance on that subject. The ordinance reads:

No person or persons shall distribute, cast, throw, or place in, upon, or along any of the streets, alleys, or public places of the city of Chicago any handbills, pamphlets, circulars, books, or advertisements for the purpose or with the intent of advertising or making known in a general or promiscuous manner any business, occupation, profession, medical treatment, medicine, or anything whatsoever, under a penalty of not less than \$5 and not more than \$15 for each and every offense.

From Mrs. Parsons' actions previous to and after her arrest it was evident that it was her intention to be arrested. Officer Ward of the Central Station, saw her at work and requested her to stop, informing her that there was an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of circulars on the streets, but she paid no attention to his admonition. Three times he told her to stop, saying he would be obliged to arrest her if she did not, but she made no answer to him and paid no heed to his warning. When he finally did put her under arrest she betrayed no surprise. To every one she met on the way to the City Hall she gave one, saying: "I am arrested for distributing A. R. Parsons' let-

ter," evidently hoping thereby to create sympathy, but she failed. She remained in a cell at the Armory until Mr. Bielefeld of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* appeared and made a \$25 deposit to secure her attendance in court. She was then released. During her stop at the station she had nothing to say.

THE National Association of ex-Prisoners of War has just concluded its Chicago meeting. A report from the Committee on Pensions, recommending the passage of a bill giving all ex-prisoners of war \$2 for each day they were in captivity, and placing them on the pension rolls at rates proportioned to the length of their confinement, was unanimously adopted. A resolution was also passed declaring that the captured rebel flags should be held sacred by the National Government, and displayed in some public place, as provided by law. General W. H. Powell was elected President for the ensuing year. The next annual meeting will be held at Indianapolis.

THE major portion of the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation have gone on the warpath.

TUCSON, in Arizona, is beginning to boom the next Indian war. Mr. W. B. Horton was killed the other day by an Apache scout; the bystanders pursued and killed the savage, and the report adds, "but this will not end the matter. The citizens will take the matter in their own hands and kill Indians on sight," if the Government does not interfere. Later reports say several bands of savages have taken to the "war path."

SOUTH.

A FORT WORTH (Tex.) special says the Texas and Pacific east-bound through express from San Francisco was robbed near Benbrook, where the robbery of June 3 occurred. Two men mounted the cab as the train pulled out of Benbrook and covered the engineer with revolvers. When the train was on a high trestle the engineer was ordered to stop. After pulling up so the express was off the trestle the engineer and fireman were marched back to the express car under guard of two men who were on the grounds when the engine stopped. The leader of the robbers ordered the Pacific express messenger to open his car. Messenger Moloney paid no attention to the order. After a dozen shots were fired into the car the door was opened. One of the robbers entered the car, emptied the safe, and at once started for the mail-car, which was entered without any resistance. Every registered letter in the car was secured. There were guards on the train, but they made no show of fight further than to prepare to defend the passengers. The robbers made no effort to enter the passenger coaches. The amount of booty is placed as high as \$30,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE following is the itinerary of the President's journey in the South and West, as telegraphed from Washington:

Leave Washington Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Indianapolis Saturday, Oct. 1, at 11 a. m.; leave Indianapolis Oct. 1 at 4 p. m.; arrive at Terre Haute at 5:30 p. m.; leave Terre Haute Oct. 1 at 8:15 p. m.; arrive at St. Louis Oct. 1 at 12 o'clock midnight; leave St. Louis Oct. 4 at 11 p. m.; arrive at Chicago Oct. 5 at 9 a. m.; leave Chicago Thursday, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Milwaukee Oct. 6 at 1 p. m.; leave Milwaukee Oct. 7 at 10 a. m.; arrive at Madison Oct. 7 at 1 p. m.; leave Madison at 9 a. m.; arrive at St. Paul Oct. 10 at 5:30 p. m.; leave St. Paul Oct. 11 at 12 noon; arrive at Minneapolis Oct. 11 at 1 p. m.; leave Minneapolis Oct. 11 at 5 p. m.; arrive at Omaha Oct. 12 at 12 noon; arrive at St. Joseph Oct. 12 at 5:15 p. m.; leave St. Joseph Oct. 12 at 5:45 p. m.; arrive at Kansas City Oct. 12 at 8:15 p. m.; leave Kansas City Oct. 13 at 11 p. m.; arrive at Memphis Oct. 14 at 6 p. m.; leave Memphis Oct. 15 at 1 p. m.; arrive at Nashville Oct. 15 at 11 p. m.; leave Nashville Oct. 17 at 11 a. m.; arrive at Atlanta Oct. 17 at 11 p. m.; leave Atlanta Oct. 19 at midnight; arrive at Montgomery Oct. 20 at 8 a. m.; leave Montgomery Oct. 20 at 1 p. m.; reach Washington Saturday, Oct. 22, at 6 a. m. At the suggestion of the President much proposed speech-making at the places to be visited has been abandoned.

COMMISSIONER MILLER, in an interview at Washington, is reported as saying: It is true that we intend to have the beer now being sold throughout the country tested to ascertain its purity or impurity. We have an excellent chemist, and he is getting ready to make the tests. Oh, no, we shall not call upon the breweries respectively for samples. We will purchase samples of the retail dealers, and will label each one distinctly. In that way we will get the beer just as it is on the market. Of course we will not undertake to analyze samples of all the breweries in the country at once. We will purchase samples here and there throughout the country, and they will be sent here. The chemist can perhaps analyze forty different samples in a day. The work will be prosecuted from time to time. As there will be no system for procuring the beer, no brewer will be able to tell when his product will be examined.

By these official tests the purity of the beer put on the market will be determined. So much has been published of late in regard to the adulteration of beer that it is deemed necessary to make these official tests for the protection of the public. The result of the analysis will be made public.

THE Indian Bureau will not recede from its position that no language but the English shall be taught in Indian schools.

POLITICS.

B. F. JONES, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, says it will not meet to select the time and place for the next convention much before January. He has no preference as to the place, although he thinks Philadelphia would be "convenient."

THE Massachusetts Democrats, at Worcester, nominated a full State ticket, with Henry B. Lovering for Governor. A platform was adopted congratulating the country upon "the excellence of the administration," declaring that "all the important offices in the civil service should be filled by persons in sympathy with the administration," demanding a "revision of the present unjust and burdensome tariff laws," and that the proceeds of the internal revenue tax should be applied to discharge the burdens arising out of the late war; extending "sympathy" to Ireland, and favoring the restriction of immigration.

RAILWAYS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and State Line Railroad Company was held at Cleveland on Friday. The object of the meeting was fulfilled by the adoption of an agreement to consolidate the company with the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, which represents the Nickel-Plate Road in New York and Pennsylvania, and the Fort

Wayne and Illinois Railroad Company, which represents the Nickel-Plate property in Indiana and Illinois.

GEN. G. M. DODGE told the Pacific Railway Commission at New York that the Union Pacific cost three times as much as it would have done had not the Government insisted upon rushing the work. He also declared that the company could have paid its debt to the Government if Congress had not interfered with its business.

UNDER the order restoring to settlement the indemnity lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from 25,000 to 30,000 acres will be open for entry in Otter Tail and Douglas Counties, Minnesota, on the 1st of December, at the Fergus Falls Land Office.

GENERAL.

HORACE ALLEN, aged 83, a grandnephew of Ethan Allen, has distinguished himself by propelling a wheelbarrow from Delaware, Ohio, to Albany, N. Y., a distance of 685 miles.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR said to a reporter at New York that the form of the appeal in the anarchists' case has not been determined, but the constitutionality of the Illinois law regarding the construction of the jury will be attacked. This law has been in operation since 1874, and has not yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court. The law of Illinois relating to conspiracy will not enter into the appeal.

THERE will be held in Washington, beginning Dec. 7, a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States.

FOREIGN.

A SON of M. Schnaebels, the French Commissary whose arrest last April caused such a stir, has been imprisoned by the German authorities for crossing the frontier near Chemnot and affixing a treasonable placard, bearing the tricolor of France, upon a tree by the roadside.

THERE are some surprises in the vital statistics of Paris for 1886. The births exceeded the deaths by only 52,520, whereas the excess in 1885 was about 85,000. There were 2,949 divorces last year, against 4,277 the previous year.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has been convicted at Mitchellstown on two charges of making seditious speeches and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He made a brilliant speech in court on his own behalf. He took an appeal to the Divisional Court in Dublin, and was released on bail. The higher court will doubtless confirm the sentence, but it is not probable that the Government will permit O'Brien to be treated when imprisoned with the brutality to which the ordinary political prisoners are subjected, as public opinion has been roused, and the people will watch the conduct of the Government closely.

JOHN BRIGHT, in a letter approving the action of the Northwestern Miners' Association in refusing longer to subscribe toward the payment of salaries to the representatives of their districts in the House of Commons, says he does not favor the payment of salaries to members, because he does not wish that Parliamentary life should be made a trade.

JOHN MORLEY, speaking at Newcastle, repudiated the notion that there was any split between himself and the Gladstone party. As long as Mr. Gladstone adhered to the cause of freedom and justice, so long would he support him.

CONSUL JERNIGAN, at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, in a report to the Secretary of State upon railroads and railway regulations in Japan, states that no less than thirty-four new railway projects have been started within the last six months, twenty-one of which involve an aggregate capital of \$48,000,000. The existing roads have all been surveyed and constructed by foreigners, but the list contains the names of no Americans, nor do American mechanics or engineers appear to have any connection with the new projects.

IN Belfast a mob wrecked an inn and pelted the police with stones.

It is reported that the ashes of Napoleon I have been stolen and scattered to the winds.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.

CATTLE	Choice to Prime Steers	4.75 @ 5.50
HOGS	Good	5.25 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White		87½ @ 88½
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		87½ @ 88½
CORN—No. 2		51 @ 52½
OATS—White		35 @ 40
PORK—New Mess		15.50 @ 16.50

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.25
Good	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4.75 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	71½ @ 72½
CORN—No. 2	40½ @ 41
OATS—No. 2	25 @ 25½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	21 @ 23
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	10½ @ 11½
Full Cream, new	12 @ 12½
EGGS—Fresh	16 @ 17
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	65 @ 70
PORK—Mess	15.50 @ 16.00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Cash	69 @ 70
CORN—No. 3	40½ @ 41½
OATS—No. 2 White	25 @ 25½
RYE—No. 1	49 @ 51
PORK—Mess	14.50 @ 15.25

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69 @ 69½
CORN—Mixed	39 @ 40
OATS—Mixed	23½ @ 24½
PORK—New Mess	14.75 @ 15.35

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Cash	75 @ 75½
CORN—No. 2	44½ @ 45
OATS	26½ @ 27

BEEF CATTLE	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS	5.50 @ 6.25
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	77 @ 78
CORN—No. 2	44½ @ 45½
OATS—No. 2 White	30 @ 30½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75 @ 76
CORN—No. 2	44½ @ 45½
OATS—Mixed	27½ @ 28
PORK—Mess	15.00 @ 15.50
LIVE HOGS	4.50 @ 5.25

BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	85½ @ 86½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	48 @ 49
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.25

INDIANAPOLIS.

BEEF CATTLE	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS	4.50 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70 @ 71
CORN	42 @ 43½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	26½ @ 27

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Prime	4.50 @ 5.25
Fair	4.00 @ 4.50
COMMON	3.25 @ 4.00
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.25

THE FARMERS' JUBILEE.

Paying Homage to the Great Staple Product of the Northwest.

Encouraging the Cultivation of the Most Profitable Cereal Now Grown by the Farmer.

There has never been a time in the past when the agricultural interests of the country received the recognition that is given them to-day. Particularly is this true of the great and expanding Northwest, whose rich and fertile lands have year after year, yielded golden harvests to the intelligent husbandmen, and added prosperity and wealth to the city and country. The soil and climate of this vast scope of country embraced in the Missouri valley, and reaching away in rich, undulating fields for hundreds of miles from the murky river, are peculiarly adapted to the profitable growing of cereal, especially that of corn. But here, like in many other sections, farmers have but imperfectly realized the importance of corn cultivation, and the breeding of hogs and cattle.

Lately their attention has been attracted to the importance of this industry by the location in the Northwest of extensive pork and beef packing houses, and especially have they been brought to carefully consider the question in relation to the Corn Palace and Jubilee, to be held October 3 to 8, at Sioux City, Iowa, which is in the very heart of the great corn-belt of the Northwest. The effect has been electrical. Farmers throughout Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota are interesting themselves in the matter of a fine display of this cereal with an



Corn Palace.

enthusiasm that was never felt on any former occasion, and the results must be of the most beneficial nature. It is the purpose to make the display of cereals, especially that of maize or corn, as complete and attractive as possible, the choicest of samples being selected from this season's crops of the four commonwealths cornering near Sioux City. The building of a Corn Palace was a happy inspiration, and will tend to bring into general prominence the importance of raising this cereal and the rich returns promised, as well as afford an interchange of varieties of seeds and an intelligent personal discussion as to the most profitable way of planting, cultivating and caring for this crop. The Corn Jubilee goes even further: It will bring into friendly acquaintance thousands of farmers throughout the Northwest, and admit of them becoming better acquainted with the intimate relations they bear to the great commerce of the world, and thus better qualify them to raise such cereals and breed such stock as may best meet the demands of commerce and prove the most profitable to themselves. The Sioux City Corn Palace, inaugurated with small expectations, has met with such responsive interest and generous encouragement from the farmers of the Northwest that the plans first formed have been enlarged and changed to such an extent that it will in every way prove worthy being the nucleus of the corn-belt of the country. Further than this, the enthusiastic encouragement given and general interest taken has led to the organization of a stock company, who in the near future will erect a permanent exhibition building where annually will be shown the agricultural products of the Northwest—the beans, the squashes, pumpkins, oats, rye, barley, but above all—corn. That such an exhibit has awakened a general interest among the farmers will not be wondered at. The novel idea of a Corn Palace has been fruitful in illustrating to the farmer that in growing this cereal, consuming it himself in fat hogs and cattle, for which there will be a market equal to the entire product, offers him the most certain road to comfortable if not opulent circumstances.

On Pike's Peak.

The signal service man on top of Pike's Peak keeps the following in sight of all visitors.

No; it does not get lonesome up here. We wish to heaven it would during the tenderfoot season.

The large stove in the center of the room was packed up on the backs of burros.

Sometimes you can see Denver, and some days you can't. This is one of the days you can't.

Sometimes the wind has blown at the rate of 132 miles an hour, and sometimes it don't blow at all.

The temperature in winter is generally 40 degrees below zero. If you happen to live in Dakota or Minnesota don't make any disparaging remarks, as if that were very sultry weather.

If you have ever been on Mount Washington don't tell any big stories about it, as we have been there.

This is the meridian time of the seventy-fifth meridian, and it is two hours faster than local time.

Of course it suits us, and you are requested not to explain in tones of amazement.

Is this clock right? You are at least the 14,921st person to ask the question.

If you have had friends up here any time since the battle of Bunker Hill, please inquire for them. Of course we remember them perfectly. —Denver Exchange.

THE CONDEMNED REDS.

Justice Harlan Says the Cases Would Have Precedence on the Supreme Court Docket.

Friends of the Convicted Men Outside the Jail Disgusted with Their Actions.

The Amnesty Association.
[Chicago special.]

The work of the Amnesty Association is largely directed to agitation among organized labor. There was a plan to appoint committees to go to all the meetings of the trades-unions and Knights of Labor assemblies and urge the adoption of resolutions denouncing the decision of the Supreme Court against the anarchists. But as most of the members of the Amnesty Association are members of labor organizations that plan was abandoned and an understanding prevails that each member should work in his organization for the passage of such resolutions, and stir up his friends to do likewise in other bodies. As a result, resolutions of that character are submitted at almost every labor meeting, and in many cases the resolutions are adopted. Bakers' Union, No. 1, are the last that have adopted resolutions, the last-named organization simply endorsing a set of resolutions adopted by the Custom Tailors' Union last Saturday.

"It is enough to make anybody sick and disgusted," said one of the most prominent friends of the anarchists yesterday, "to see those fellows in jail behaving this way. Here we are spending our time and money and energy, and taking without a murmur all the odium cast upon us by a hostile press, in order to rescue them from the gallows, and in the meantime Parsons, Lingg, and Engel come out in public letters denouncing everybody, rejecting our efforts to get them a fair hearing before the Supreme Court, and abusing the men who try to get up a petition for their pardon. It's the silliest thing that could be done at the present time, and if it were not for the sake of justice I would drop the matter at once. It's no fun to do all this work and swallow all the abuse, and if our friends in whose behalf it is done discourage us in this way it makes it twice as hard. I can understand how some of their friends who are not in danger themselves can be imprudent enough to indulge in wild talk. But those men themselves ought to have more sense."

Justice Harlan's Views.
[Washington telegram.]

Justice Harlan's attention was called to the recent interview with Justice Miller in Chicago, in which the latter said that any writ of error in the cases of the anarchists would ordinarily be made to Justice Harlan, Illinois being in the latter's circuit. Justice Harlan said he had no information that any application would be made. He was asked under what circumstances criminal cases could reach the Supreme Court of the United States from the State courts. He said, in reply, that he supposed any application for a writ of error to what ever Justice it should be made would be under Section 709 R. S., which provides among other things that "a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is claimed under the Constitution or any statute of the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed by either party under such Constitution, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States upon a writ of error." He also referred to section 710, which provides that cases on writ of error to review the judgment of the State courts in any criminal case shall have precedence on the docket of all cases to which the Government is a party, except only cases which the court may, in its discretion, declare to be of public importance. He declined to say anything further on the subject.

Denouncing the Sentence.
[Buffalo special.]

The Socialistic Congress, which has just concluded its sessions here, adopted the following:

The Congress of the Socialistic Labor party, assembled in Buffalo, although neither agreeing with the tactics nor with the principles of the anarchists, nevertheless declares the confirmation of the judgment against the eight Chicago anarchists to be unjust, to be dictated by prejudice and class hatred, and to be an act of class injustice. It is generally admitted that none of the condemned men threw the bomb, and our conception of right and justice is not so developed as that we could find any connection between the teachings of one individual and the acts of an unknown person; for it is a fact that even to-day nobody knows who threw the bomb. We cannot understand how it was possible to know the motive of an unknown person. The meeting at which the bomb was thrown was, according to the evidence, peaceable and would in all probability have ended peaceably if the police had not illegally interfered for the purpose of disturbing the meeting. We therefore declare that the decision is an attack upon free speech and the right of the people to freely assemble, and that its execution would be judicial murder.

[Elizabeth (N. J.) dispatch.]

About seven hundred German socialists met in Turn Hall to protest against the hanging of the Chicago anarchists. On the stage was a red flag bordered with black, and in the center were portraits of the doomed men. Resolutions declaring the sentence an attack upon labor and demanding a new trial were adopted.

[Cleveland dispatch.]

About two hundred and fifty anarchists met at a down-town hall and protested against the execution of the seven condemned Chicago anarchists. They spoke in German and were in favor of blood if everything else failed.

[Cincinnati dispatch.]

The socialists requested the Central Executive Committee of the Union Labor party to intercede in behalf of the Chicago anarchists. A vote was taken by wards and the request was refused by a large majority.

THERE was a shower of stones near Dolores, in the volcanic region of the Argentine Republic, a few weeks ago, that lasted for more than a minute. The stones fell as thick as hail, and varied in size from a pebble to a very respectable boulder. Great damage was done to trees, while barns and out-houses were demolished, many domestic animals killed, and large numbers of wild geese and hawks on the wing.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

J. P. Huntington Says the Government Owes the Company \$2,000,000, and Will Not Pay.

The Magnate Explains How Money Was Used to "Influence" United States Senators.

[New York telegram.]

P. C. Huntington appeared as a witness before the Pacific Railroad Commission on Friday, and the examination into the different letters sent to Mr. Colton was entered upon. The first was in relation to having convinced a certain Senator from Florida of the advantages of the Southern Pacific Road to the Gulf States. The witness did not know whether it was Senator Jones or Senator Conover he referred to. He knew both gentlemen personally. The next was relative to having a California Senator friendly to the road. Nothing could be extracted from Mr. Huntington on this head, except that Mr. A. A. Sargent, whose name Mr. Anderson mentioned, would have been a most admirable man for the position. He was well and able, and above suspicion. Following this came a letter commenting upon the advisability of purchasing Senator Jones' (of Nevada) road, the Los Angeles and Independence, so as to induce him to favor the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads sinking fund bill. He bought the road, which cost \$716,000, for \$200,000. Jones was hard up, and witness knew it would make Jones take a greater interest in the Pacific roads if he took the other one off his hands, so he took it.

Another letter brought in Mr. Huntington's opinion of socialism and the Congress of 1878. "This Congress is an agrarian camp. It is composed of the worst body of men that ever got together in the country."

"Do you recognize your sentiments in that passage?" asked Mr. Anderson.

"Well, of late years I have remarked that there has been a considerable influx of these anarchists and socialists into public places. They can not make money themselves honestly, but I have remarked that \$5,000 is a great deal to them, and they will do a lot for less."

Mr. Huntington then entered into another explanation of how money could be legitimately spent in influencing Congress. Mr. Huntington knew nothing about the books of the Contract and Finance Company. He knew that after building the Central Pacific the company's debts were big and its assets nothing but Central Pacific stock of less value than the amount of its debts.

"I never kept the books of the company, and carry most of my own business memoranda under my hat," said he, "and they very seldom mislead me."

The witness went into the methods and men employed in starting the Central Pacific. Every one went in at his personal solicitation. Only good, honest, thrifty men were taken in, like Gov. Stanford and Mr. Crocker. "The Government took away our power of repaying them quickly when it subsidized parallel lines. That was not our fault. We have fulfilled every obligation to the Government. It is they who have broken the contract. The expenses at one time were enormous. Freight, insurance, provisions, everything, was high during the war. Materials had to be shipped around Cape Horn a year in advance, and thus interest was lost. At present the Government owes the Central \$2,000,000, which it will not pay, and it won't pay interest on anything it once has in its grasp. The most expensive part of the road was over the Sierra Nevada. It cost Mr. Crocker more than the contracts came anywhere near paying him. At one time it looked like a losing enterprise. The risk was enormous, and it was not until long afterward that the profits showed themselves."

Mr. Huntington asserted that the Government paid the Central Pacific less for carrying the mails over the Sierra Nevada than it paid the level Eastern roads. To which statement Mr. Litterer responded that he would like to have the official data of that assertion, as if it was true it was a very grievous charge to prefer against the Government. The witness promised to send in the full particulars.

PROF. GOODE.

The New Commissioner of Fisheries.

Prof. G. Brown Goode, who has lately received from the President the appointment of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, has been for a number of years Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Goode is about thirty-six years old, having been born in New Albany, Ind., in 1851. He received his early academic and scientific training at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn.

After taking his degree he became attached to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, directing his attention more particularly to ichthyology. When the Berlin Exhibition of Fish and Fisheries was held, Prof. Goode had the American department under his charge; he acquitted himself so well as to receive the highest praise from Germany. At the London Exhibition of Fisheries in 1883, he represented the United States as Commissioner there. He will now carry out successfully the work originated by his distinguished predecessor, Spencer Fullerton Baird.



BARRYMORE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Sequel to the Murder of Actor Porter in Texas Years Ago.
[Chicago Tribune.]

"The severest test I was ever subjected to," said Maurice Barrymore recently in talking of emergencies that prove a man's metal, "was in connection with the Porter murder case in Marshall, Texas. I do not refer to the killing itself, but to one of the complications that grew out of it."

The Porter murder will be recalled by every newspaper, as it created a great sensation at the time in theatrical circles all over the country. A New York company was playing "Diplomacy" down in Texas, and among the members were Robert Porter, Minnie Cummings, and Maurice Barrymore. Those three were together when they happened to enter the railroad station in Marshall. They were accosted by a half-drunken rough named Jim Currie, who fancied that some slight had been put upon him, and who followed them, using the vilest language. Barrymore warned him to stop, but this only infuriated the fellow, who drew two pistols and blazed away. Both bullets took effect, one in the fleshy part of Barrymore's arm, the other breaking the shoulder blade. The wounded man ran into a neighboring saloon and begged the bartender to give him a revolver to defend himself. The bartender would not and Barrymore returned to his companions in time to see Porter on his knees as if imploring mercy, while Currie took deliberate aim at his breast and killed him. A year after a Texas jury set Currie free on the plea of insanity.

"After traveling thousands of miles to give testimony at the trial against the cowardly murderer," said Barrymore, "you may fancy what my feelings were at the verdict. I expressed myself pretty freely in denouncing the trial as a farce, and ascribed the verdict to the venality of the marshal. Some friends came to me and warned me to leave town, as I might expect to get riddled by the marshal as soon as my words were carried to his ears. It seems that this excellent official was himself a desperado, and had earned the respect of his fellow townsmen by the number of killings he had to his credit. I assure you I had no desire of provoking a quarrel with him and resolved to get out of town as soon as possible."

"That night I was sitting on the veranda of the hotel about dusk, and there were some half dozen of us in conversation, when we saw the marshal approaching. He was a one-armed man and wore his revolver exposed in a belt, as the law permitted him to do. My companions scented trouble and got up quietly and walked away in different directions. I sat where I was, not knowing what else to do. The marshal, who did not know me by sight, passed me and went up to the hotel clerk, who was behind his desk, only a few steps from me. 'Is Mr. Barrymore in?' I heard him ask. The clerk, with a presence of mind which I mentally blessed, replied, 'No; he left town this afternoon.' The marshal was about to go when a darkey, who was cleaning spittoons near by, looked up and said, 'Dat's Mr. Barrymore out dere sittin' on de steps.' 'It's all up,' I thought, and for the second time in my life I cursed fate that I had no weapon. What was I to do? I couldn't run away, and yet to remain was death. I made up my mind to snatch a pistol from his belt when he approached. He had but one arm and I had two, and there was an advantage in that. He came toward me and asked quietly, 'Is this Mr. Barrymore?' 'Yes,' said I, and arose. I was sitting three steps beneath him, and when I stood up my head about reached to his waist. As I straightened up his hand fell on the handle of his revolver, and he drew it. 'I have faced danger in life when it was sudden, and have hardly realized it till it was over, but the mental strain of that moment was something I never wish to go through again. As he drew the revolver he handed it to me, handle foremost, saying: 'I've brought you the revolver that Jim Currie shot you with last year. I thought you might be curious to see it.'"

"I was stupefied. It was no sudden revulsion of feeling. The situation had been too terrible to suddenly become ridiculous. I mistrusted him. I took the pistol and examined it. It was fully ten minutes before I returned it to him, convinced that he merely came to gratify my curiosity and not to make a corpse of me. The fact was he bore me no ill will at all, as he had not heard of the disparaging remarks I had made about him. I kept him at the bar drinking with me until it was time for my train to go, and then I shook hands with him and jumped on board with a thankful heart.—Chicago Tribune.

The Texas Hub.

"Is there much interest taken here in literary matters?" asked a newly-arrived stranger of Col. Percy Yerger. "I should say. Why, sir, Austin is the Athens of Texas."

"Indeed?"

"Well, I should snicker to say she was. Hardly a day passes that some citizen of Austin is not fined for chasing a book agent out of his yard with a shot-gun or a coon dog."—Texas Siftings.

The Cucumber Crop.

During the past season 30,000,000 cucumbers have been pickled in one factory at Fredericksburg, Va. One acre will produce on an average 100,000 cucumbers, and they sell readily in the city at 80 cents per 1,000. They are usually picked when not more than an inch or an inch and a half long. One person can gather in 3,000 in a day.—Chicago Times.

THE HAYMARKET VICTIMS.

A Monument to Commemorate the Deeds of the Policemen Killed by the Bomb.

A Rumor that if the Anarchists Hang Their Wives May Commit Suicide.

George Francis Train's Awful Threat—Socialists to Adopt a New Policy.

George Francis Train's Awful Threat.
[New York special.]

George Francis Train spoke for the first time in many years at Webster Hall Sunday evening in favor of the condemned Chicago anarchists. The proceeds of the admission fees charged were to go to the support of the men's families. Mr. Train said his presence was due to the influence of four brave women—Mrs. W. P. Black, wife of counsel of the condemned anarchists; Mrs. Parsons, the mulatto wife of one of the convicts; Nina Van Zandt, the wife by proxy of August Spies; and Mrs. Col. Hinton. His speech was rambling and somewhat incoherent. Referring to the killing of the policemen in Chicago, Mr. Train said he "would have fired all the bombs he could" had he been there. Continuing, he said:

"You have a right to carry a pistol, and if any one is going to interfere with you blow his brains out. All those in favor of that say aye. Adopted unanimously. The ayes have it and Herr Most is elected. Any one who carries a pistol about this is an ass when you can carry a little bomb with which you can kill sixteen out of twenty-five policemen. All those in favor of carrying bombs say aye. Adopted unanimously. Tomorrow night I shall lecture here, if I can get the hall, and after Nov. 11, if they hang those men, I shall destroy the Republic."

This was said with a leap in the air and a landing on the platform that made it quiver. It was the climax in the speech.

AI Plan to Unite the Socialists and Internationalists.
[Chicago special.]

The most important result of the recent Socialist convention at Buffalo was the amalgamation of the Internationalists and Socialists. In fact, the so-called congress was held for the specific purpose of adopting some plan of operation upon which the two factions could unite. The Chicago reds are jubilant over the result and predict that great work will be accomplished in the next two years. A local Socialist leader explains the situation as follows:

The Socialist Labor party is organized for the purpose of bringing about socialism, but by different methods from those advocated by Haskell and his followers. Our plan is education and political action, both of which have until recently been sneered at by the revolutionists as child's play and milk-and-water policy. They have changed their opinions of late, however, and are now about to join the Socialist Labor party in a body and abandon their former organization.

The Formal Sentence of Death.

[Chicago special.]

Sheriff Matson has received the death warrant in the anarchist case. The warrant which was handed down by the Supreme Court says the record of the trial, as reviewed by the Judges, is without error, and the judgment of the lower court is therefore affirmed. The official notification to the Sheriff closes as follows:

And it is further ordered by the court that the 11th day of November, A. D. 1897, be, and the same is hereby, fixed as the time when the sentence of death pronounced upon said plaintiffs in error—August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Piegan, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg—by the Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, shall be executed; and it is further ordered by the court that the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, be, and the same is, hereby, ordered and directed to carry into execution the sentence by the Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, of the defendants.

Monument to the Policemen Killed at Haymarket Square.
[Chicago telegram.]

An earnest effort has been inaugurated by a number of Chicago's prominent and public-spirited citizens to raise funds for a suitable monument to the blue-coated heroes who lost their lives in the Haymarket riot. Many of the leading business men are lending their aid to the movement, and contributing to the fund.

THE TURKISH MINISTER.

A Christian Representative from a Mohammedan Government.

Alexander Marvonyeni-Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Empire to the United States, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, in October, 1852. He received his primary education in Constantinople, but when quite a youth he was sent to the schools in Paris. In the University of the



latter city he graduated in law, taking the degree of L. D. in 1871. The new Minister is a Christian, and belongs to one of the noblest Greek families of Turkey. On his return to Constantinople he entered the Foreign Office, and for two years he was one of the private secretaries of the present reigning Sultan. Afterward he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Embassies of Serbia, Roumania, England, and Spain, and from the latter post he was gazetted Envoy and Minister of the Sultan to Washington, D. C., U. S. A. He is a man below the medium height, stout and compactly built, with a large head. He is well liked for his skillful diplomacy, scholarly attainments, elegant courtesy, and gentlemanly qualities.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Bad Axe wants a flouring mill.
—Jackson's gas well is down 2,060 feet.
—Romeo is booming her carriage factory project.
—Owosso is to have a new dry-goods and grocery store.
—St. Louis wants a first-class evaporator. Bonus, of course.
—The agricultural college had five Japanese students last year.
—Burglars have been doing up Eureka in a very complete manner.
—There are now 333 licensed dogs at Lansing. The pound is empty.
—Indians are visiting Manistique from the adjacent islands to get supplies for the winter.

—The firemen's tournament at Bay City October 4, 5 and 6 will be largely attended. Valuable prizes are offered.

—A fair resorter at Devil's Lake tried to pare her feet down to summer size with a razor. She nearly amputated one of them.

—Several Kalamazoo go away from home to have their dentistry done, when there are plenty of competent artists at home.

—An epidemic has broken out among the cattle in Cambridge, Lenawee County. The Township Board of Health is investigating the matter.

—Prof. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, has made a careful analysis of a sample of fire clay taken from the Flushing mines and pronounces it a first-class article.

—United States Circuit Judge Jackson, of Tennessee, visited District Judge Severens at the latter's home in Kalamazoo, on his return from Grand Rapids to Tennessee.

—William Walter Phelps, the New Jersey Congressman, has brought suit against the Michigan Central Railway, in the Wayne Circuit Court, for cutting \$1,000 worth of timber from his lands in this State.

—Julian F. Mills, of Saranac, was arrested for drunkenness, and his sweetheart heard of it and broke the engagement. Julian says he wasn't drunk, and he has sued the town for \$20,000 damages for the lost affection of the girl.

—James Dolan and a companion, supposed to be William Banks of Wyandotte, went to sleep on the Lake Shore tracks near Detroit, and were run over by a freight-train. Dolan was instantly killed. Banks was taken to the hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

—Richard E. Gordon, a well-to-do farmer living five miles southwest of Belleville, was shocked by a lightning stroke last week. His lower limbs are paralyzed and his head is twice its usual size. The hands are puffed up to five times their usual thickness.

—A Lenawee County school-ma'am, who recently had some photographs taken in Adrian, wrote back to the artist that the pictures did not please her for just one reason—the nose was wanting in expression. The heartless photographer suggests that she may want it painted red.

—Homesteaders are rushing into the wilderness near Baraga at a rapid rate to take up pine and farming lands recently taken away from a railroad company by a ruling of the Interior Department. The lands comprise 258,000 acres of unselected and unimproved mineral, pine, hardwood, and farming lands.

—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Alma College it was decided to build a fire-proof library hall. As a starter N. B. Bradley, of Bay City, gave \$500 as the foundation of a library fund. A section of the building will be erected at once large enough for immediate use, and completion will be made as fast as required.

—Jackson is sometimes spoken of by the State press as a "hard town" morally. Sometimes an entire week passes with no arrests for crimes more serious than drunkenness. This orderly state of affairs is due in a great degree to the efficiency of Jackson's police force, and gives the lie direct to the statement that the Central City is any "tougher" than any community of like size in the State.

—The \$80,000 raft belonging to the McGraws, which was swept ashore on Whitefish Point during a recent heavy gale, is said to present a novel appearance. The raft contained 4,000,000 feet of logs and they are piled upon the beach in a great mountain of solid pine, the overwhelming force of the sea driving them upon each other until it reared the logs into a giant heap that looks like nothing so much as the aggregated debris of a cyclone.

—Arthur Mosher relates a curious incident in connection with the loss of a leg by Will Loomis. After the amputation the severed limb was buried; but the sufferer complained that the toes of the injured leg were cramped and caused him much pain. To gratify Mr. Loomis, on the day following, the member was dug up, and on examination found to be exactly as described. The toes were straightened out and the whole again buried, since when there has not been any trouble. This is one more of those remarkable instances of sympathy created by amputation. Mr. Loomis is rapidly recovering strength and the wound healing satisfactorily.—Jackson Patriot.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

(Continued from first page.)

brought on the track Turk and Montague Boy registered roadsters, but at the same time Mr. Joscelyn had a pair of four year olds that would not let the grass grow under their feet. Turk and Montague carried off three straight heats, time, 3:06, 2:49½ and 2:44½. When it is understood that there were two 150 pound men seated in a heavy road buggy in this race the time is phenomenal.

To conclude the race programme there was a running match between Hellenenthal's Roy, H. H. Karsten's Jim, and H. Boone's Seline, and Roy bolted the track and on account of being distanced, Jim was given the prize.

There was much excitement about this time in consequence of the bolt by Seline. Shortly before reaching the quarter pole he left the track running down a horse and buggy, the latter occupied by the wife, mother, and two children of President Beach, of the S. O. & W. A. Association. Fortunately beyond a few slight bruises to the rider of the horse no injuries were sustained.

THE CLOSING DAY.

Early in the morning yesterday the prospects were decidedly dismal for the fourth and closing day of the Fair. It rained steadily between daylight and nine o'clock, but about ten the clouds began to break away and at noon the sky was clear. The rain early in the day resulted in keeping many from a distance at home, but regardless of this there were three or four thousand people on the grounds, a much larger number than was looked for on the closing day. Nothing of importance occurred in the morning and in fact it was about noon before the crowd began to gather. At one-thirty o'clock the "Great De Boe" repeated his performance on the slack wire immediately following with the armless wonder, and glass eater, suspended by his teeth descended on a rope stretched from the top of the Diamond Wind Mill derrick to the ground a distance of several hundred yards. As early as two o'clock people began to remove their exhibits from the various departments. About the same time the race programme for the afternoon was announced. This feature of the day was equally as good an entertaining card as it was on Thursday. The Grand Stand was crowded and the stretch lined with people upon either side for a long distance. In accordance with the programme the first to be called was the three minute race, mile heats, best three in five with Dr. Yates, C. W. Bennett, and W. H. Rogers acting as Judges.

The entries in the race were: Sorrel Dan by H. D. Purdy; Iolanthe by P. Coburn; Little George by H. Sprick; and Prince G. by H. Joscelyn. In the draw Prince G. was given the pole, Little George second, Sorrel Dan third, and Iolanthe fourth place. The latter was the favorite and carried off first money in three straight heats; time 2:51, 2:44½ and 2:46. At the conclusion of first heat Mr. Purdy, the owner of Sorrel Dan, filed a protest against Iolanthe on the ground that she was not eligible to admittance in a three minute race, having a mark of 2:38. Mr. Coburn, Iolanthe's driver, took oath to the contrary, however, and the race was trotted out under the protest and it remains for the officers of the Association to be shown proof before giving up the purse.

In the Free for All, which followed, there were but two entries, Turk and Montague Boy, both owned by our townsman, Dr. William Van Putten. They trotted three very nice heats amid considerable enthusiasm. Time 2:35, 2:33 and 2:33½. Turk getting the second and third heats. This race concluded the programme and virtually closed up the Third Annual Fair of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society, the most successful one in all respects yet held.

At this time it would be no more than just that a few words of praise should be given to the officers who contributed so much of their time toward making the fair so successful. A better man could not have filled the place of president than Mr. W. H. Beach. He worked faithfully and zealously from the start to the finish. He was always to be found when wanted, always free to be questioned or to perform any duty required of him.

Not one in a hundred could have accomplished so satisfactorily the work that the Secretary, A. Visscher, was burdened with. It was not just the time that he put in doing the fair week, but all the preparatory arrangements and what there remains to be performed. The treasurer, Mr. Otto Breyman, was constantly at his post, and carefully looked after the cash as it rolled in. No better man could have been found in Michigan for Marshal than Mr. M. D. L. Hollis. He was here, and there, and everywhere just when wanted. Everybody respected him and knew when he gave an order he meant it. He made thousands of friends and no enemies,

which is saying volumes for a man who has to fill their almost thankless position. He was ably assisted by his son, and Messrs. Diekema and Geo. Van Duren. Everybody knows what tiresome work all the Superintendents had and how satisfactorily they performed it.

FAIR NOTES.

The entire receipts of the Fair amount to nearly two thousand dollars.

REMEMBER that no premiums will be paid until next Saturday.

The Fennville Band presented a handsome appearance in their uniforms. The Band is composed of gentlemen, and their organization is a model one.

The Secretary informs us that the premiums will be paid after next week Tuesday. Parties are requested to call for premiums only on Saturday.

The exhibit in the Agricultural Department was a very fine one, was well arranged and generally spoken of with much praise. The first premium for greatest display of vegetables was awarded to A. Westerhof, and the second to J. A. Koolijers. In the Pomological Department there is a very fine display of fruit certainly equal to any we have had heretofore. Mr. W. Phillips, of Grand Haven, made a very fine display of thirty varieties of Grapes, on which he received First premium.

AMONG the premiums awarded we found that Mrs. K. Van Haften, of this city, was awarded the first premium on best loaf of home-made bread, and Mrs. F. O. Nye the second. This entitles them to the special premiums offered by Walsh-De Roo Milling Co. The first premium on June butter was awarded to A. De Frel and second to Mrs. M. D. L. Hollis. First on Fall Butter to J. Strabbing, of Hamilton, and second to Ed. Watson, of Olive. First on Fall Butter in rolls to R. Van Zwaluwenberg, of Drenthe, and second to Wm. Whipple, of Hudsonville.

WHEN you come to sum it up, what is the Fair here but an annual gathering for the residents of the colony, or an informal reception as you might call it. They like to come together once in a while and talk over old times and improve the opportunity of seeing the exhibits. Heretofore it has been noticed that some of the more conventional ones kept their distance from the race track, but Thursday they flocked there so that it took Marshal Hollis and eight or ten assistants to keep it clear. They have all found out that the races here are conducted in a harmless sort of a way. No betting, no jockeying, and in fact none of the evils usually accompanying races are tolerated. They are as innocent as a kindergarten game of croquet or grace hoops in a parlor.

A PRONOUNCED feature of the Fair was the exhibition of the celebrated Buckeye Steel Trimmed Mower and new Light Folding Binder, manufactured by Aultman, Miller & Co., of Akron, Ohio. The steel trimmed Buckeye is widely known for its durability and perfect work, and ranks as the finest mower in use. So simple is the construction of the new Light Folding Binder that any farmer can successfully operate it. The increased power of the large and self tightening drive wheel carries this machine through ditches easily, besides being always light draft, and in addition the machine folds in five minutes so as to pass through a ten and a half foot doorway. Many farmers were present at the exhibition who have bought and are now using these machines and all were enthusiastic in their praise of the perfect working qualities of the Buckeye Binder in difficult grains to which the machine is especially adapted. Mr. Benjamin Van Raalte, one of the oldest and most reliable dealers in Ottawa County and the largest exhibitor on the grounds, sells these splendid Buckeye Harvesting Machines guaranteed by both the Buckeye Co. and himself to be unsurpassed.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Or Francis Labadie in the drama "Nobody's Child" which is to be presented at the Opera House next Monday and Tuesday evenings, the Chicago Music and Drama says: "The piece has considerable 'go' in it, the comic and tragic elements interwoven with nice discrimination. The leading character was assumed by Mr. Francis Labadie, who gave an artistic and finished representation of the role. His repose is admirable."

New Advertisements.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. GRANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO - 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. - ATLANTA, GA. - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FOR SALE BY

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,
Dealers in Furniture, Curtains,
Wall Paper, Carpets, Picture
Frames, etc.,

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage made by Henry J. Ten Have and Fanny Ten Have, his wife, of Olive, Ottawa County, Michigan, to John C. Post, of Holland, Michigan, dated July second, A. D., 1885, and which mortgage was recorded on September twenty-fourth, A. D., 1885, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, in Liber 26 of mortgages on page 501; upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, one hundred and twenty-two dollars for principal and interest of said mortgage and the further sum of fifteen dollars and fifty cents for taxes paid by mortgagee on the mortgaged premises, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale; said sale to take place on
DECEMBER TWENTY-SIXTH, A. D. 1887,
at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House at Grand Haven, Michigan. The mortgaged premises to be sold being: All that certain parcel of land situated in Olive, Ottawa County, Michigan and described as follows, to-wit: The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section thirty-one (31) in town six, north of range fifteen west, forty acres.
Dated, September 21, 1887.
34-13t JOHN C. POST, Mortgagee.

J. KERKHOF,

(Office at B. Van Raalte's Store.)

HOLLAND, - - - MICH.

Pump Points and Pipe of
all kinds furnished.

Special attention given to the making and
repairing of

Steam Heating Apparatus.

JOHN KERKHOF.
Holland, Mich., Sept. 19, '87. 34-3m

NEXT!!

AT
BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS
you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.
A Scientific Haircut or
Invigorating Shampoo
at any time.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE
W. BAUMGARTEL,
HOLLAND Mich., March 19 1885.

BARGAINS!

The best of bargains in

Furniture, Wall Paper,
CARPETS,
Picture Frames, and Oil
Paintings,

may be obtained at the new

FURNITURE STORE

—OF—
Wm. Verbeek

in the old postoffice building on
Eighth Street.

CALL AND SEE US AND LEARN
OUR PRICES.

We keep everything kept in
a first-class store and it
is no trouble to show
our stock.

WM. VERBEEK.
Holland, Mich., May 19, 1887. 16-1yr.

SOVERIEGN JEWEL,

The World's Wonder.

The Latest and Best Coal Heating Stove IN THE MARKET.

Spiral Hot-air and Ventilating Flue, eleven feet total length, receiving outside air at 80 degrees and discharging it into the room, hall or upper chamber at the enormous temperature of 550 degrees.

Increased radiation, nearly 2,000 square inches, secured entirely from the inside plates, flue strips, and ash pit back, from which parts no other stove has heretofore obtained any heat.

If you intend to buy a Coal Stove don't fail to see one of this one, now on sale at our store and will be in operation at the Fair next week.

Special offers in Wood Heating and Cooking Stoves.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Holland, Mich., September 22, 1887.

SPRING and SUMMER 1887.

A full line of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

White Goods, Sateens and
Table Linens,

has been received at

G. Van Putten & Sons,
and many New and Desirable Goods.

Our Stock of

-GROCERIES-

is full and complete and kept fresh by
frequent invoices.

It will positively

PAY YOU

To examine our stock and compare prices
before purchasing elsewhere.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.
Holland, Mich., May 5, 1887.

HO!

For the Clothing Store

—OF—

JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Who have the largest and best stock of
FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

In the City.

-OVERCOATS-

In all grades, styles, and at all prices.

HATS and CAPS,

We have the largest stock of Fur Caps in
the City. A big line.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

AND UNDERWEAR.

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

Call and See Us!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 15, 1887. 11-1y.

Van Duren Bros.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assort-
ment of Goods on hand.

We make a Specialty
of Custom Work.

-REPAIRING-

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Three doors east of Post-office.

Holland, Mich., April 13, 1887. 18-tf.

THE

MISSES WERKMAN

Have received a new line of attractive

Millinery Goods

Which are being sold at astonishingly
low prices.

We have the latest styles of

Hats, Bonnets, etc.

for Ladies, Misses, and Children,
and also

Special Bargains

—IN—

**Ribbons, Gauzes, Silks,
AND VELVETS**

and all in the new shades and colors.

Call and See Our Goods.

Stamping Done to Order.

MISSES WERKMAN.

Holland, Mich., June 20, 1887. 20-tf.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 27th, 1887.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Mc Bride, Aldermen Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee, Kramer, and the Clerk.

Minutes of last five meetings read and approved.

The following bills were presented for payment, viz: P. H. McBride, telephone, expenses to Allegan, etc., \$8.05; Geo. H. Sipp, and assistant, setting grade and graveling stakes and superintending Market street special street assessment district improvement, \$55.00; P. Steketee & Co. paid three poor orders, \$8.25.—Allowed and warrants issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The following claims having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Council for payment, viz: A. Van Vuren, 4 poles for use at smoke stack, \$1.50; J. De Feyter, drayage on poles, 50 cents; F. Gunbrick, 2 3/4 cords hemlock steam wood @ \$1.40, \$3.83.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

Ald. Harrington here appeared and took his seat.

The superintendent of Market street improvement reported the work completed and ready for acceptance by the Common Council.

On motion of Ald. Harrington the job was accepted and the contractors directed to be paid according to contract.

The City Clerk reported that no objections had been filed in his office to the special assessment roll for the improvement of Seventh street special street assessment district, and that notice had been given two weeks in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, according to the requirements of law.

On motion of Ald. Harrington the report was accepted and the roll "confirmed" by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas: Harrington, Carr, DeMerrell, De Vries, Steketee, and Kramer—6, nays: none.

On motion of Ald. De Vries the amount of the special assessment was divided into five equal installments, payable February 1st, 1888, February 1st, 1889, February 1st, 1890, February 1st, 1891, February 1st, 1892, with interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable annually.—Carried. Yeas: Harrington, Carr, DeMerrell, DeVries, Steketee and Kramer—6, nays: none.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges reported plans and specifications for improving, grading, and graveling Seventh street special street assessment district which were approved, and the clerk was instructed to advertise one insertion for bids for doing the work.

Council adjourned to Tuesday, October 4th, 1887, 7:30 p. m.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

For the Holland City News.

A Steamboat Line Wanted from Holland to Chicago.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to call the attention of shippers from Ottawa and Allegan Counties, particularly the fruitgrowers, to the desirability of running a line of boat to Chicago that will carry their fruits to the Chicago markets and still leave a small margin of profit to the grower. Shippers have had to sell this year upon an overstocked and consequently low market. Margins have been close, and what little margin there has been was absorbed in exorbitant freight rates, whether shipped by boat or by rail. The rates by boat with the cartage, for the several ports along the lake from Grand Haven to South Haven have averaged about 6 1/2 cents per basket of ten pounds, which is at least 3 1/2 cents higher than they should be and still leave a handsome profit to the carrier. That the fruit-grower of this section is being imposed upon and discriminated against by carriers the following letter from S. P. Gichenor, of Milwaukee, will show. He writes: "Why are freight rates so high from there? Why, we pay only 3 cents for fifteen pound baskets from Monroe, Mich." Thus we are paying five times what shippers from Monroe are paying, if we ship by rail, rates being 10 cents to Milwaukee, and more than twice what they pay if we ship by boat. I am informed that a single steamer carried 68,000 baskets of peaches and grapes from these ports to Chicago on last Friday at five cents per basket making a total of \$3,400 for a single trip. Three such trips will pay for the entire cost of the steamer. It has been stated that the profits of these steamers are sufficient to build a new boat for each season's trade.

The remedy I believe is with the fruit-grower himself. I believe that a joint stock company should be formed to operate two large steamers by the fruit-growers themselves. I believe that each shipper would save in a single season enough to pay for from one to ten shares of \$100 each. There is no doubt that the ports mentioned shipped during the present season one million baskets at 6 1/2 cents or \$65,000 from fruit alone, enough to build and pay the running expenses of two large steamers, that is capable of carrying all the fruit that any six of the present boats can carry.

Though a small shipper, I will state my willingness to take from five to ten shares of \$100 each in a scheme of the kind mentioned, that will get our fruit to market at one-half the present cost. Who will come to the front in this matter?

G. P. HUMMER.

THE monthly exercises of the Teachers' Association of South Ottawa will be held Saturday Oct. 8, 1887, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. in Zeeland Mich. The following is the program:

PRAYER.

RECITATION.—By Miss Anna Benja minse.

ESSAY.—Primary Reading, by Chas. Knothhuizen.

DISCUSSION.—Should Whispering be Permitted in School? Affirmative, M. J. Coburn; Negative, S. Coburn.

ESSAY.—The Ear, by Dr. T. Huizenga.

DISCUSSION.—Is the study of English Grammar in our common schools of more importance than the study of U. S. History? Affirmative, C. C. Freeman; Negative, E. F. Stanton.

ESSAY.—The Faculties of the Human Mind by Albert Lahuls.

All members are requested to be prepared and take part in the general discussion of each subject. The exercises will be interspersed with vocal music.

Jas. S. Murphy, M. D., Company's N. C., writes:—"I sell a great deal of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for every one who tries it likes it."

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." Of course! Why, those old duifers suffered horribly with aches and pains, and didn't and couldn't know that Salvation Oil would cure them.

THE following is the list of jurors drawn for the October term of the circuit court for Ottawa county, commencing next Monday: Robinson, Harry Bartholomew, Elber B. Crandle; Spring Lake, Eugene Gradner, Roswell H. Lee; Tallmadge, Henry Dickerson, John Molloy; Wright, Jay Marlatt, Ephraim H. Root; Zeeland, Jan Slabbeekorn, Sjoerd Yntema; Alledale, William Davis, Sam Lenters; Blendon, Horace B. Atwood; Chester, Wm. H. Harrison; Crocker, Eri Smith; Georgetown, Thomas M. Waite; Grand Haven City, 1st and 2d wards, Martinus De Gloppe; 3d and 4th wards, John Fant; Grand Haven Town, Gilman R. Harris; Holland City, Edwin Welch; Holland Town, Albertus Van der Haar; Jamestown, Thomas A. Brown; Olive, Leendert Diepenhorst; Polkton, Milton Plat.

The Cooking School.

The average girl at marriage is well instructed in sewing. To take her place at the head of a family without a fair knowledge of this useful household art would be to disgrace her mother and herself in the minds of all their acquaintances. The average young bride goes to a home of her own with a few practical ideas on a matter which will have to come before her thrice a day, and one in which the health and general prosperity of herself and others must essentially depend. Then, if ever she acquires even a passable skill in cookery, it will doubtlessly be through much wasting and worrying, and manifold non-successes. Meantime dyspepsia, or other evil angel, is lurking in the shadow of her table. To the young wife and housekeeper so circumstanced half the terrors of the kitchen are at once removed by the introduction of the ever-ready always reliable, Royal Baking Powder. With its proper use there can never be failure in bread, biscuit, or cake, while the perfect healthfulness of the food produced is likewise so well assured that all who partake may defiantly snap their fingers in the face of old Dyspepsia. This point gained, the victory over inexperience and bad luck in other things is speedily won. The Royal Baking Powder, on account of its superior powers as a leavening agent, the great facility with which it may be used, its proved economy, and its thoroughly established wholesomeness and purity as established by the tests of government chemists and others, has become the general substitute for cream of tartar and soda in the making of nice, sweet, light, flaky, digestible bread, biscuit, etc. With its use, the young mistress of the house may take a pardonable pride in the work of her hands.

OUT AROUND.

Received last week.

West Olive.

D. Brass has moved into the house with Mrs. Austin.

R. R. Rible preached his farewell sermon here Sunday evening.

We are enjoying very nice warm, dry autumn weather at this date.

Mrs. Trumble had one of her real bad spells Tuesday and is very low.

They say there is a real live American Eagle in town. We may see him later.

Mr. Bacon and family of Madison, Wisconsin, visited Mrs. Gokey a few days.

T. R. Rible, preacher for this charge for the past two years, was sent to Ravenna, Muskegon county.

J. W. Norrington and family, Mr. Chas. Monjar, the Misses Sankey, Frank Berry and Charles Cole, all attended the fair in Grand Rapids this week.

A continuous rattle of musketry was kept up last Sunday, to the annoyance of all who attended church. The firing was done by members of the league.

It is remarkable what a falling off there has been amongst Mr. Brotherton's Lew convents since the game law ran out. Of about twenty, six weeks ago, but one attended last Sunday.

E. L. Greaves takes what will hereafter be known as the West Olive charge, Ventura being cut off by itself or with Holland. Rev. Crowfoot spoke to a small congregation here last Sunday.

The first damaging frost of the season was discovered on Friday morning, the 16th inst. It was sufficient to nip the corn, but did not kill vines entirely. It came about two weeks in advance of the first damaging frost last year, which occurred on the 2nd of October. It having snowed some on the day previous.

Johnsville.

John Doran, of Holland, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Rev. N. L. Brockway has returned from M. E. conference at Petoskey.

Mr. Burleton has purchased what is known as the "Travett forty," consideration unknown.

Several people from West Olive are trading with our general storekeeper, Mr. Barrows. We also

notice Mr. B. has put new burglar proof blinds.

"H. A." has been trying to "make up" and "got left," hence his little fling in the News last week. How little principal he possesses is amply shown in such dirty work.

Ira P. Bacon and family, who, during the past few days, have been visiting J. B. Bacon and family, returned to their home in Waukegan, Wis., on last Friday.

"Two Buttons."

Received last week.

Ottawa Station.

Our equinoctial storm this year has assumed a mild form.

Fall term of school commenced Monday in charge of Miss Robertson, of Alledale, as teacher.

Mark Ottawa for its proper share in the ownership of good horses. We know of one man who refused \$250 for one a few days ago, and another who was offered and refused a good round price.

The Rev. J. T. Rible preached his farewell sermon here Tuesday evening. He goes from here to Ravenna, Muskegon county. If there is any error in this statement "H. A." will please correct.

Farmers have been prospecting somewhat lately for potatoes, but the result has been a good deal like that of looking for a needle in a hay-stack. The crop here will not average the amount of seed planted.

Mr. Eugene Lyon, of Riverside, this State, and Miss Mary Pierce, of Olive, were married last Sunday. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's father, the Rev. N. L. Brockway officiating.

John Tackleberry has traded his farm near Olive Centre with Wilson Harrington, for forty acres in the township of Robinson, near this place, where he intends to erect farm buildings and make his home.

A party of hunters from the north have been camping for the past two weeks near Eli Castway's, of Robinson. They ship their game to Grand Rapids. Their first week's receipts averaged about twenty cents a day each.

The annual school meeting of district No. 1, which was adjourned for two weeks, in order to give the school board time to consider the merits of different kinds of seats, met again on Monday evening to take further action in the matter. An automatic seat manufactured by the furniture Co. of Grand Rapids, was the kind selected. Seats sufficient in number to seat sixty scholars, with teacher's desk and chair added, are to be delivered at West Olive, freight prepaid, for the sum of \$127. Money is being raised for a school bell by subscription.

"ANDREW."

LADIES WANTED.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for MADAME WOOD'S Corsets and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty Dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price-list to B. Wood, 54 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 20c.; Beans, \$1.15; Butter, 20c.; Eggs, 15c.; Honey, 9 to 10c.; Onions, 70c.; Potatoes, 75c.

Apples 30c.; Beans \$1.25 to \$1.50; Butter 22c.; Eggs 16c.; Honey, 12c.; Onions, 90c.; Potatoes, 85 cents.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 40c.; Bran, \$1.00 lbs.; 75c.; Barley, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 44c.; Flour, \$4.00; Fine corn meal, \$1.00 lbs.; 100 lbs., \$12.00; 80c.; Oats, 28c.; Pearl Barley, \$2.00 lbs.; 100 lbs., \$20.00; Timothy Seed, \$2.75; Wheat, white, 70c.; Red Fultz, 70c.; Lancaster Red, 72c. Corn ear, 44c.

Buckwheat, 60c.; Bran, \$1.00 lbs.; 80c.; Barley, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 44c.; Flour, \$4.40; Fine corn meal, \$1.00 lbs.; 100 lbs., \$12.00; 80c.; Oats, 28c.; Pearl Barley, \$2.00 lbs.; 100 lbs., \$20.00; Timothy Seed, \$2.75; Wheat, white, 70c.; Red Fultz, 70c.; Lancaster Red, 72c. Corn ear, 44c.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, July 3, 1887.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS. Mail Exp. Exp. Mix.

Holland..... 10 30 12 12 12 12 4 45

Grand Junction..... 11 25 13 13 13 13 5 05

Bangor..... 11 45 13 13 13 13 5 20

Benton Harbor..... 11 55 13 13 13 13 5 30

New Buffalo..... 12 05 13 13 13 13 5 40

Chicago..... 12 15 13 13 13 13 5 50

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

Chicago..... 9 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 4 45

New Buffalo..... 11 35 12 35 12 35 12 35 4 45

Benton Harbor..... 12 30 1 00 1 00 1 00 5 05

Bangor..... 1 45 2 15 2 15 2 15 5 20

Grand Junction..... 2 05 2 35 2 35 2 35 5 30

Holland..... 3 05 3 35 3 35 3 35 5 40

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

Holland..... 10 30 12 12 12 12 4 45

Zeeland..... 11 25 13 13 13 13 5 05

Grand Rapids..... 11 55 13 13 13 13 5 20

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

Grand Rapids..... 9 10 10 10 10 10 4 45

Zeeland..... 9 54 10 54 10 54 10 54 5 05

Holland..... 10 05 11 05 11 05 11 05 5 15

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

Holland..... 10 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 5 20

Grand Haven..... 10 53 11 53 11 53 11 53 5 35

Ferryhaven..... 10 57 11 57 11 57 11 57 5 45

Muskegon, 3rd street..... 11 25 12 25 12 25 12 25 5 55

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

Muskegon, 3rd street..... 11 50 12 50 12 50 12 50 6 10

Ferryhaven..... 12 15 13 15 13 15 13 15 6 25

Grand Haven..... 12 30 13 30 13 30 13 30 6 35

Holland..... 12 40 13 40 13 40 13 40 6 45

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

Holland..... 10 30 11 30 11 30 11 30 5 05

Fillmore..... 10 40 11 40 11 40 11 40 5 15

Hamilton..... 10 50 11 50 11 50 11 50 5 25

Allegan..... 11 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 5 35

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

Allegan..... 11 05 12 05 12 05 12 05 5 40

Hamilton..... 11 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 5 50

Fillmore..... 11 25 12 25 12 25 12 25 6 00

Holland..... 11 35 12 35 12 35 12 35 6 10

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains run by Central Standard time.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

W. A. GAVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, Feb. 2, March 9, April 6, May 4, June 1, June 29, Aug. 3, Aug. 31, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 30, Dec. 28. St. John's days June 24 and December 27th.

A. HUNTLEY, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

E. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the First and Third Monday of each month. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.

L. D. BALDUS, Commander.

W. A. HOLLEY, R. E.

New Advertisements.

C. A. STEVENSON,

Successor to

H. WYKHUYSEN,

Dealer in

WATCHES,

Clocks and Jewelry,

MERIDEN SILVER WARE,

Rogers' Knives, Forks and

Spoons.

A large assortment of Gold,

Silver and Steel Spectacles,

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Repairing of every des-

cription done promptly

and carefully.

Store next door to News Office.

C. A. STEVENSON.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 4, 1887. 27-1yr.

J. H. Nibbelink,

Proprietor of Ninth Street

Livery, Sale, and Feed

STABLE.

I have added to my business that of

UNDERTAKING

and keep constantly on hand

CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC.

Good Horses and Carriages of all kinds and a

first-class Hearse for funerals can be obtained at

my place of business.

Attention and courteous treatment can be re-

laxed upon.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance

of same. J. H. NIBBELINK.

Holland, Mich., January 20 1887.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Is a complete newspaper in all that

constitutes the best type of American

journalism. It is a member of the

Associated Press, and is the only 2-

cent morning paper in Chicago that

possesses this first essential to a com-

plete news service. In addition it has

its own private leased wires connect-

ing its office with Washington and

New York. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Is an independent paper. It recog-

nizes the utility of political parties as

means for the accomplishment of

proper ends, but it declines to regard

any mere party as a fit subject for un-

questioning adoration. It is unbiased

in its presentation of political news.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Is a "short-and-to-the-point" paper.

It leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the

monopoly of tiresome and worthless

amplification. It says all that is to

be said in the shortest possible man-

ner. It is a paper for busy people.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Now prints and sells over 175,000

copies per day—a larger circula-

tion than that of all the other Chicago

dailies combined. Sold by all news

dealers at two cents per

A SAXON PROVERB.

There is a jolly Saxon proverb
That is very much like this,
That a man is half in heaven
When he has a woman's kiss;
But there's danger in delaying,
And the sweetness may forsake it,
So, I tell you, bashful lover,
If you want a kiss, why, take it.

Never let another fellow
Steal a march on you in this;
Never let a laughing maid
See you sporting for a kiss;
There's a royal way of kissing,
And the jolly ones who do it
Have a motto that is winning,
If you want a kiss, why, take it.

Any fool may face a cannon,
Anybody wear a crown;
But a man must win a woman
If he'd have her for his own;
Would you have the golden apple
You must climb the tree and shake it;
If the thing is worth the having
And you want a kiss, why, take it.

Who would burn upon a desert
With a forest smiling by?
Who would give his sunny summer
For a bleak and wintry sky?
Oh! I tell you there is magic,
And you cannot, cannot break it;
For the sweetest part of loving
Is to want a kiss and take it.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE CURSE OF THE CASTLE.

BY EMMONS BAIRD.

I.

"It has happened again!" So all the idlers said at the "Golden Dragon." "It has happened again!" So the old kelter at the Schwartzberg said, and the servants repeated it; and that was how they had the news at the "Golden Dragon" and all over the village before night.

How it happened was a mystery, but there was no denying it. If any of the noble folks at the Schwartzberg were going to die, something in the castle was sure to fall with no human hand near—no loophole for explaining why the crash should come before the death, and not at any other time. The omen had begun again in these days, after a lapse of a century. The old kelter's father, who had kept the keys long ago, had told strange tales about it. He had only heard them in his youth, but they were very strange tales, and the "Golden Dragon" and the village in general decided that they were not to be explained away. But it was much more satisfactory when at the present time the evil omen began to show itself again. It was no grandmother's story now, but a reality. The gossip and excitement went on with shudders and whispers; it was so pleasant to have something to shudder about. Why, if nobody had died after the great stag's head fell in the hall, the "Golden Dragon" would have been downright sorry.

But as it happened, the little boy—the old baron's grandson and heir—fell on the Black Mountain the very day after, and broke his neck. That was only three months ago. And now the great mirror in the tapestried drawing-room had fallen. It was certainly the old baron that was to go off this time. The village waited, breathless, to know.

Home went Fritz Hartmann with the news on the Saturday night. He was in a worse humor than usual: that is saying a great deal for Fritz Hartmann, for he was the blackest man in the village; and who he was or what he was thinking of was all a mystery.

"Flowers, father!" said the little bright-haired child, wanting to be noticed.

"Go to bed!" said Hartmann, and dropped the flowers and kicked them away.

"Any news?" his buxom, good-humored wife asked. The blackest mood Fritz could be in was never too black to stop her smile; many a gathering thunder-storm was laughed off by Martha.

"Why should there be news?" he said, savagely, flinging his coat aside, and throwing himself on a seat, with his hat still on. Love in a cottage has many drawbacks, and his absence of manners is one of them.

The brisk and buxom Martha popped the child into bed, and began to make Fritz's supper hot. There was no fear in her nature, and a great deal of curiosity.

"I wanted to hear about the poor, dear old baron," said Martha.

"He is dying, they say," growled Fritz.

"Oh! Poor old man!"

"Why?" said the husband. "He paid us for my bit of carving. What need we care?"

"Yes, we should care, my wicked old Fritz"—shaking him by the shoulder. "If a poor man died," said Fritz, "they would shovel him into the ground and forget him. Why should not the rich die too? He has the gout; it would be a comfort to the old fellow to die."

Martha had prayed that he might not die for many a year, gout or no gout—he had been so good to her long ago, when her parents died, and she was taken to the castle to feed the chickens and the ducks in the yard.

Fritz did a bit of wood-carving as well as his daily work. Tourists bought his carving in summer; it was bought at the castle too. He had carried his brackets and frames to the Schwartzberg Castle so often, that he was free of the servants' hall any day, and when he took the carved chair on Thursday, the baron had made him bring it into the library with his own hands. It was ungrateful of Fritz to be glad that the poor old baron was dying; but then Fritz was always growling at the castle folks, and grumbling at his own poverty.

After supper he went out to the "Golden Dragon," and lolled with the idlers on the benches outside the inn. He was not a man for speaking to the others; he had the name of being as proud as Satan, but he listened with his arms folded, and the corners of his

dark eyes watching everything. There was no reason that the baron should die because the mirror fell, he said. It was all nonsense. He was the only man in the village that disbelieved in the omen of the Schwartzberg Castle.

When the notary passed—the old man with long black hair—he bowed to Hartmann. It was a queer thing that the notary always bowed to Hartmann, the working man. Sometimes Hartmann even went to supper with him—which was a queerer thing still.

II.

Up at the mountain castle, the long tapestried drawing-room was dimly lighted, and the great, round, broken mirror lay untouched upon the floor. The granddaughter of the baron was there with a friend from Geneva, the young lawyer, Ludwig Schmidt—a friend, and more than a friend. Bertha was in the first blush and beauty of girlhood, fair and pink, with soft blue German eyes, and curls too rich to be flaxen. She was letting Ludwig cut one little curl, with her pretty head bent for the robbery. The shadow of death loomed over her home again, while she was still wearing a mourning gown for her boy brother; so, though they were lovers, even to the sweet folly of giving a love-lock, they could not be very light-hearted to-night.

"And why not have the broken mirror taken away?" the young lawyer of Leipsic asked. There is no room for superstition in the legal and logical mind.

"It is ill-luck for whoever touches it," said Bertha, with a blush; but she could not get him to believe such foolishness. He put the love-lock in the innermost recess of his pocket-book, and then with his own hands, gathered the ruins of the mirror on to a table, rang for a servant to take them away out of everybody's sight.

"You picked them up, sir?" said the servant, nervously.

"I did," said Ludwig, with a laugh. "There's no fear of ill-luck for you, my good fellow, you are so cautious."

"It would have been wise, sir, to have left it as it fell until after the change of the moon."

Ludwig gave a growl of contempt. "My good man, I would not be such a moonstruck lunatic. Take the pieces away."

Bertha admired him more than ever, as every girl admires a brave man. It seemed such a daring deed to be the one to pick up that mirror; she mistook his common sense for bravery.

"Your grandfather is dying of sheer fright," the young man went on, stepping out on the terrace, and leading the girl with him. "The omen will come true if the fear of it kills him."

"But, dear Ludwig," said the girl, leaning on the balustrade, and feeling helplessly ignorant as she looked up at her wise lover, and loved him the more for the man's superior wisdom, "we should all like not to believe in the omen; but what could have knocked the mirror down."

It was indeed puzzling. The nails that had held that mirror were as long as a man's hand. They had been buried in the wall like shafts of iron, and out of the wall they had dragged themselves, after being for fifty years safe and firm. Bertha herself had been in the drawing-room, singing Gounod's "Serenade," with her fiancé leaning against the piano, watching the light from the candles making a halo about her fair hair, and the old baron was dozing in his chair with the dog at his feet, when all at once, with no hand near it, the great mirror had dragged its nails out of the opposite wall, and crashed down upon the floor. The dog had howled and barked, the servants had rushed in, and in the midst of the confusion the old man's voice had said, with a tremble—

"My hour has come!"

His strength had failed; he had been confined to his room; he was dying.

When Ludwig and Bertha walked along the terrace, they hushed their steps near those open windows farther on than the old drawing-room.

"He is awake again," said Ludwig, looking into the curtained gloom. "Go to him, Bertha, if you like, and I can have a smoke in the garden. You might ask him about the will."

"But I don't want him to die, Ludwig."

"My poor little Bertha, what strange things they have taught you! He won't die a moment sooner because he makes a will. It is the right thing to do."

Whatever Ludwig said was right, was supremely right always to the lonely, half-taught girl; so as she sat beside the death-bed that evening, she tenderly and gently coaxed the old man to leave his last wishes written down. Ludwig was called in from the garden, where his cigar had been glimmering under the lindens, and they sent for the village notary, and the butler was the witness.

It was well the will was made that night. The old baron was dead before morning.

Then how the idlers at the "Golden Dragon" talked, and how all the village whispered and shuddered! Well, a few months after, Ludwig Schmidt owned the castle, and Bertha was his wife, and it was to be hoped nothing more would jump down from the walls to give mortals a warning.

III.

The gloomy Fritz Hartmann was more gloomy than ever. Martha swept the cottage and played with the child; but he grumbled at his poverty, and the child shrank from his black looks. He was at the old notary's house every night now.

"Are you selling him carving, Fritz?" said Martha. "Why, we shall be rich!"

Fritz Hartmann was going out of the notary's before he had even tasted a bit after his work.

"I am doing some carving there—at

the house, of a night. We may be rich—if we are, it is only my just right, and thanks to nobody."

This was a strange way of talking of wood-carving. Martha wondered and puzzled while she was taking off bright-haired Gretchen's strong little shoes, and putting her to bed. Well, after all, it was the just right of a workman to get the value of his work; perhaps that was what Fritz meant. But Fritz must be making a great deal of money now. Why, he had gone up to the castle in the middle of the day to mend a broken part of the Swiss clock-case.

When Fritz Hartmann reached the notary's house, he forgot that there was any such thing as carving in the world, unless it be carving out a fortune. Yet there was some carving to be done, and he might be rich. The old notary and Hartmann walked in the garden by the colored spires of hollyhock flowers. They smoked and talked of the time of Hartmann's father, and how the old notary knew him well, and how there had been a quarrel.

"No one in the village knows?" asked the old lawyer keenly.

"No one—I am a good gaoler to keep secrets fast."

"But it is time," said the notary.

"Your case is safe. The old baron was almost dead. I was called in to make the will by the man to whom the property was willed. His defence would not have a leg to stand on."

It was a very strange thing that while those two men were talking by the hollyhocks, considering the future law-suit which was to make the Schwartzberg Castle change owners, at the castle itself the evil omen came again. In the old tapestried drawing-room young Schmidt was telling his tale, leaning over the back of his little wife's chair, after a day's shooting. On the wall opposite to the windows there was only the softly-shaded tapestry; but at one end of the room there was the portrait of Bertha, in white and pearls, as a bride; it had been hung there instead of the broken mirror.

All at once the portrait dragged the long nails from the wall, and fell face downward on the polished floor.

Even Ludwig Schmidt, man as he was, turned pale, and stood unable to stir in the dead silence after the crash. Then seeing his young wife's head sink forward, he turned to her in panic. Was she already dead? No, it was only a faint. The faint passed off, and the servants were gathered round her where she lay in the cool air on the terrace. Her eyes sought her husband's face, and the only words she spoke were, "I am to die!"

Now, to a dead certainty—and a very dead certainty indeed—Bertha would die if she sank as she was sinking during the month or two that followed the falling of the great picture. All the neighborhood had the tale; the "Golden Dragon" had sent it round—the bride at the castle was wasting away and dying. The doctors found no disease, but she was fading as a flower fades whose life is done.

IV.

The Schwartzberg case began to fill the papers of Geneva. Two brothers had quarreled long ago, and the younger of the two had incurred his father's anger, and gone away an exile from his home and country. He ran through his portion in a wild life, and never came back like the prodigal. But his son came back, as a stranger and a peasant, to live gloomy and discontented under the shadow of the castle, where his father had lived as a boy. His father's brother was there, grown old now, and the heir was the grandson—a boy with an elder sister just in the flower of girlhood. The young heir had been killed by a fall on the rocks. The old baron had died, and a man with no name but Schmidt was in the place of the barons of Schwartzberg. The great case dragged on as a nine-days' wonder. There were two wills; one produced from the safe of the old notary of Schwartzberg; it was written after the boy's untimely death, and gave the property to the next heir of the Schwartzberg barons, the male descendant of the absent brother; the other will was written on the night of the baron's death. It was disputed because it had been drawn up when the testator was weak in mind, on the brink of death, and it had been done at the instigation of Schmidt himself. Well, all the village had been amazed to discover who Fritz Hartmann was; there was no doubt how the case would go.

"But the poor lady—it is sad for her," said one of the idlers outside the inn.

"She is dying, anyhow, so it does not matter," answered another. "It does not make any difference to the dead whether they owned a castle or a hovel."

"But is she dying?" with a shudder. "Yes," in a whisper; "the portrait fell—it was the omen. She sickened at once. It will be a great funeral. My lord will go back to his law-books; his time at the castle was a short life and a merry one."

But Ludwig Schmidt sped home from Geneva to his young wife. "Victory!—the decision is for us."

She raised herself from her couch to lean the fair head against his shoulder. "I am glad to think you will be here—you will not be poor—when I am gone."

"But you are not dying, darling—or if you were dying it was of fear, and you shall fear no more."

"Do not blame me—I can't help being afraid," Bertha's weak voice said. "I have heard of the Schwartzberg omen all my life."

"Poor child! You have heard too much."

"And oh, Ludwig!" she went on, "I am almost afraid to tell you—the night

you went away the stone eagle over the gate fell down; and the night was so still there was not a leaf stirring."

Now, the fall of the eagle over the gate was a new form of the omen, and it set Ludwig thinking for dear life—yes, and for a dearer life than his own.

That very night again the eagle fell. For the second time it was put up, and mortared and cemented into its place. "Bertha is sheerly dying of superstition—dying of an old woman's tale," thought Ludwig, exasperated; "and yet I cannot explain this evil thing away. If the poor child dies, it will not have been foretold, it will have been caused by the fall of that picture in the tapestried room and this eagle over the gate."

The so-called Fritz Hartmann was leaving the village; he was taking Martha and their child across the ocean to make an emigrant's home in the far West. He had refused a goodly sum of money from the castle. He would have all or none. He was to go to-morrow; but it was a to-morrow that never came.

"The eagle is down again," whispered the kelter to his master, "and the ivy is all broken and torn from the wall, and there is a man lying dead."

Ludwig hurried across the courtyard, and found Hartmann dead on his face, with an ivy tangle beside him, and the broken eagle.

Only then the kelter remembered that each time the omen had come it had shown itself after the visit of Hartmann with his carving. As for the fall of the antlers and the accidental death of the boy—that, no doubt, suggested to Hartmann an easy method of clearing the old baron out of the way; for certainly, when the mirror fell, and the portrait, Hartmann the carver had found an opportunity to help the nails out of the wall and leave them loose. If the young bride had died of superstition and fear, there would have been no heir but the man who had tried by legal means, and lost his chance.

The lady of the castle bloomed into health; she comforted the peasant-widow, and sent little Gretchen a marriage portion in time to come. But the evil omen of the Schwartzberg never happened again; and the folks at the "Golden Dragon" refused the explanation, as credulous folks always do.

"The outcast died by the omen itself at the castle gate," they said. "The stone eagle killed him."

"The wound was made by a fall," said the surgeon positively.

And yet at the "Golden Dragon" the tale was told for many a year as the finest and most "creepy" instance of the Schwartzberg omen. For if men will enjoy a shudder, they won't have an explanation.

Facts About Ocean Steamships.

Mr. John Burns contributes to *Good Words* a paper which contains some interesting facts with regard to the equipment and working of ocean steamships. He begins by making a comparison between the pioneer vessels of the Cunard Line and the latest addition to its fleet. The Britannia, built in 1839, took 600 tons of coal, leaving Liverpool for her outward voyage. She burned 44 tons per day; while her steam pressure was 9 pounds, and her speed a little over 8 knots per hour. The Etruria, built in 1885, has averaged a speed of 18 knots in nine consecutive voyages between Queenstown and New York, which is equal to nearly 21 statute miles per hour, or somewhat greater than the average speed of the ordinary train service on any railroad in the world. Her engines indicate 14,000-horse power. The total consumption of coal is 300 tons per day, or 12 tons per hour. Besides the coal, 180 gallons of oil are used daily for journals, bearings, etc. Her crew is made up as follows: The captain, 6 officers, surgeon and purser, 46 seamen, carpenter and joiner, boat-swain and mate, 2 masters-at-arms, 12 engineers, 112 firemen and trimmers, 72 stewards, 6 stewardesses, 24 cooks, bakers, and assistants; in all, 287 hands.

For a single passage to the westward, the Etruria, with 547 cabin passengers and a crew of 287 persons, had, when leaving Liverpool, the following quantities of provisions: 12,500 pounds fresh beef, 760 pounds corned beef, 5,320 pounds mutton, 850 pounds lamb, 350 pounds veal, 350 pounds of pork, 2,000 pounds fresh fish, 600 fowls, 300 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 200 brace grouse, 15 tons potatoes, 30 hampers vegetables, 220 quarts ice cream, 1,000 quarts milk, and 11,500 eggs. In groceries alone there were over 200 different articles, including (for the round voyage of 22 days) 650 pounds tea, 1,200 pounds coffee, 1,600 pounds white sugar, 2,800 pounds moist sugar, 750 pounds pulverized sugar, 1,500 pounds cheese, 2,000 pounds butter, 3,500 pounds ham, and 1,000 pounds bacon. The foregoing seem enormous quantities, but very little was left upon the ship's arrival in port. The quantities of wines, spirits, beer, etc., put on board for consumption on the round voyage comprise 1,100 bottles of champagne, 850 bottles claret, 6,000 bottles of ale, 2,500 bottles of porter, 4,500 bottles mineral waters, 650 bottles of various spirits. As regards the consumption on board the Cunard fleet for one year, Mr. Burns says: "We consume no less than 4,656 sheep, 1,800 lambs, and 2,474 oxen."

Dog Days.

"Papa," said a Newman girl, "when are you going to buy me a poodle?"

"In dog days, my dear," replied the fond parent.

"When will it be dog days, papa?"

"It will be a dog day when I catch your beau here," said the old man as he began to whistle for a dog as big as a carpenter's work-bench, which had a mouth as big as a coal-hod. —*Newman Independent.*

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY BENJ. FERLEY POORE.

There was much speculation in Boston, in the spring of 1849, as to the meaning of an inscription on a pair of silver wine-coolers, presented by Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis to the landlords of the Tremont House, where she had boarded the previous winter. It ran thus:

H. G. O.

To him that hath shall be given; from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.

This quotation was thus interpreted: When H. G. O. died, some months before, and left a large estate, his daughter-in-law, who had been led to expect a generous legacy, received nothing but these wine-coolers, so she said that as H. G. O. had thought best to shower his wealth on those that had enough before, she preferred that the trifles he had bequeathed her should be taken away, as they only reminded her of a cruel neglect. This interpretation was not exactly correct, as Mrs. Otis did not complain because she (the widow of H. G. O.'s eldest son) was disinherited, but she did assert that her father-in-law prevailed on her, much against her judgment, to refrain, some years previously, from selling a large amount of Taunton manufacturing stock, which constituted the bulk of her private fortune, as it would have impaired the market value of the stock. He then quietly sold out his own shares, the company broke, Mrs. Otis lost what she had, and her husband's brothers, already rich, received their father's large estate. Public sympathy was, of course, enlisted in behalf of the despoiled widow, whose hospitality and goodness of heart had ever been proverbial.

Mrs. Gerry was a daughter of the venerable Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Revolutionary Congress. She was one of the most elegant and accomplished ladies of her day. Trained up amidst the scenes of the Revolution, she possessed all the energy and firmness of those times. During her husband's absence as Ambassador to France, her house was entered by a burglar, when, animated with a true courage, she seized a pistol and encountered him; he fled before her, jumped from a window, broke his leg, and was taken. Her brother, who had been in the service of the British East India Company, left her a handsome fortune.

I came across, a few days since, a letter written from Washington in January, 1819, by the Hon. Elijah H. Mills, then a Senator from Massachusetts. He then wrote: "Yesterday I dined with the French Minister in a party consisting of about twenty or twenty-five, mostly members of Congress. The dinner was in true French style, everything so disguised and transformed that no one knew what to ask for, or what was before him; whether ham or jelly, mutton chop or pudding, no one could tell until he had put his knife into the dish. The first course consisted almost entirely of cold meats, in various forms, pickled, hashed, and minced, as well as whole. Turkeys without bones, and puddings in the form of fowls, fresh cod disguised like a salad and celery like oysters, all served to excite the wonder and amazement of the guests. It reminded me of an anecdote told by Horace Walpole when giving an account of a dinner of a great man at which he was present. He said: 'Everything was cold but the water, and everything was sour but the vinegar.' Excepting, however, the perplexity of finding out what was upon the table, I had a very pleasant time. Mr. and Mrs. de Neuville are decidedly the most pleasant and the most popular of the foreigners residing here. Pleasant and affable in their deportment, they take great pains to please, and to avoid the ceremony and cold politeness which distinguish almost all the intercourse which takes place here. Although of a frivolous nation, they both seem very considerate and sufficiently grave, and have much less of frivolity than the other ministers resident here. Their kindness seems unaffected, and their piety, it is said, is equally so. In the evening there was an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen, their house being open for that purpose every Saturday evening. The usual insipid interchange of idle questions and needless replies, gazing, lounging, card-playing, and dancing occupied the various groups, as fancy or caprice might dictate, and the evening closed with a waltz by the daughters of the Spanish Minister and a few others, mostly foreigners."

Tom Corwin used to tell in his inimitable way a story about a Mr. Jones, who was running for Congress in an Ohio district, and who, while filling his round of appointments, made a speech, at the close of which, by way of commending himself to the "bone and sinew," the "regular sovereigns" of the country, he said that he was a self-made man, of "obscure birth and humble origin;" that, in fact, he was sprung from "the very dregs of the people." "Why, fellow-citizens," said he, warming up and elevating his voice, "my parents were so poor that when I was 18 years old my mother had to tie me to the bedpost to keep me from falling into the fire whenever she went to the spring for a pail of water." Of course he intended to say eighteen months, and Mr. Corwin, who was present, cried out: "Oh Jones, Jones, what a thumping big baby you must have been!" The crowd saw the point of the joke, and Jones broke down at once, amid their jeers.

We neither know nor judge ourselves; others may judge, but cannot know us; God alone judges, and knows too. —*Wilkie Collins.*

OUR FRESH TRAVELER.

A True Story of One Day's Experience in a Railway Carriage.

She was a woman of perhaps 35 years, and she was taking her first trip in a railway carriage. She was not, and had evidently never been, in the fashionable swim. Although, woman-like, she had made prodigious efforts to blossom forth in a stunning traveling suit of steel-gray stuff, the general tone of her make-up was primitive in the superlative degree. In what remote corner of the earth she had been kept from the civilizing influences of travel was a point concerning which none of us who were passengers with her dared hazard a guess. She was as kittenish, as restless, as delighted, and as "fresh" as any caramel-consuming Vassarite of 17 going home for her first vacation. The neatly uniformed and shiny-skinned porter of our car interested her vastly. She watched that experienced tourist's movements with absorbing attention, as if making a study of the art of blase traveling. She took a mental inventory of all articles of our personal adornment which the ladies of our party had in sight, and then for awhile fell to contemplating her own person and its adornments with obvious satisfaction. [A convenient panel mirror in the parlor car was her boon of boons during the whole journey.] She wanted the loiterers at the stations in the towns and cities through which we passed to know that she was on the train, with which ambitious purpose she bounced out of her seat at every stop, hastened to the platform and put on her most compassionate and superior look as she gazed at those same unhappy loiterers whom hard fate had decreed must remain at home that day. She had a way of inflating and fluttering her ample drapery and settling down into it that was suggestive of girlhood's cheese-making days. They smiled at her, those wearied women who were used to riding on the rail, but it may be that they envied her the fine bursts of youthful feeling with which she regarded even the trivial and commonplace incidents of the trip. There certainly was sufficient variety in her movements during the first half day to amuse her fellow-travelers, but after dinner (of which she ate with inspiring relish) she took another turn. With her nose flattened against the window, she sat for two dreadful hours and drummed a rat-tat-rat on the glass. An old gentleman opposite her, who had hurried down to the train that morning without his accustomed shave, was bored. There was not the smallest doubt of that. He fidgeted painfully, and now and again he plunged a visual dagger clear through the heart of his vis-a-vis, to which assaults she was exasperatingly insensible. In time the rest of us became so much concerned in the old gentleman's writhings as to quite forget that we too were bored by the unsuppressable Miss Fresh, and for mile on mile we watched those two with ever-growing wonder as to what turn the inevitable catastrophe would take.

About 4 o'clock she straightened herself up in her seat and with pious absorption sang in a voice that Love itself must have turned from with profane obprobrium:

Come to Jesus,
Come to Jesus,
Come to Jesus
Just now.

These lines she repeated some scores of times in the same monotonously rasping voice until at last the old gentleman sprang from his seat with maddening torture stamped on every feature and exclaimed: "For Heaven's sake, madam, go to Jesus!"

Popular Customs in Wales.

In many parts of Wales the lady-bird is considered able to decide if the weather will be fair or foul. A Welsh verse runs as follows when translated:

Little speckled cow,
Will there be rain or fair weather?
If there'll be rain, fall down;
If fair weather, fly away.

And the lady-bird is supposed to obey the command.

The Welsh mode of arranging marriage is peculiar. The lady chooses the house and takes it as if for herself. She and a friend take up their abode in it about two or three weeks before the wedding, and the bridegroom comes to all his meals with them. Beer is brewed and buns are made, and all the friends on either side are expected to buy them, so that there is a long succession of visitors to the house. It closes by a feast given by the bride and bridegroom, called the bidding feast, and quite distinct from that of the wedding.

The Welsh names for flowers are often very pretty. Snowdrops are babies' bells; chrysanthemums, farewell summer; and the Germander Speedwell of bright blue is called the "eye of Christ."—London Exchange.

A Cup of Tea in Asia.

I entered a burial house near the Mongolian frontier at Kiakhta and was invited to drink tea. To have declined would have been considered highly impolite, but to see the tea served and to drink it was a small trial. Over the fire hung a large open iron pot containing a bubbling liquid covered with scum. In this was a ladle, which our fair hostess filled and refilled and emptied back into the pot. Then, scraping the scum away, she took a ladleful of the decoction, poured it into cups, and gave us to drink. It was brick tea flavored with salt, and, I suppose, so that it will not seem a matter of surprise if I say that after tasting it I had an accident, upset the beverage, and declined a second cup.—Harper's Magazine.

Lincoln Stories.

A public man, with the reputation of telling good humorous stories, is made to father all sorts of yarns, good, bad and indifferent. That was President Lincoln's lot. He was father to so many poor stories, that many people doubted if he was really the author of the good ones attributed to him. Among these doubters was General Logan, and his skepticism continued, until he came into personal contact with the genial humorist.

General Grant sent Logan from the Western Department to Washington, with dispatches to be delivered to the President in person. Logan reached the capital late on Saturday night, and early on Sunday morning called at the White House.

The servant said it was against the rules for any one to see the President on Sunday.

"Go upstairs and tell Mr. Lincoln that Logan is here with dispatches from General Grant," was the answer which sent the servant off. He soon came back to lead General Logan up to the President's private office.

Mr. Lincoln was sitting in a chair, with one foot on a table and his head thrown back, while a barber was shaving him.

"Sit down, and I'll talk to you in a few minutes," said the President.

The barber, having finished shaving, began rubbing the President's head, and General Logan was looking at the President's feet, which were badly swollen. Mr. Lincoln, seeing the look, said:

"Yes, they are pretty bad. They remind me of a man in Sangamon County, who made a bad horse trade. The animal was in an awful condition, but the farmer managed to get him home."

"One of his neighbors met him, two weeks after, and asked how the new horse was getting on."

"Oh, first-rate," said the farmer; "he's putting on flesh fast. He's fat now up to his knees." That's my fix.

"Since then," said General Logan, in telling the anecdote, "I have accepted as authentic all Lincoln stories."

The John P. Lovell Arms Co.

It is of the utmost importance that parties who are in want of a good Gun, Rifle or Revolver, or, in fact, anything in the sporting goods line, should patronize a reliable dealer in these goods, whose reputation for honesty dealing with their patrons is established.

Such is the reputation that has been enjoyed by the John P. Lovell Arms Co., of Boston, Mass., for the last forty-seven years. The business of this well-known house was established in 1840, by Mr. John P. Lovell, who is now the honored President of the company. Their reputation for honest dealing with their patrons is not limited to this country alone, but is world-wide, as they have customers in every portion of the habitable globe. It is a pleasure to purchase goods from this well-known firm, for the purchaser is assured that when he receives his goods that they will be found to be exactly as represented in their extensive catalogues, which they issue for the convenience of customers who reside at a distance, and who cannot pay them a visit to make a personal selection. The John P. Lovell Arms Co. are extensive manufacturers of Guns, Revolvers, Roller Skates, Police Goods, Air Rifles, etc., etc., which explains why their prices are so much lower than those of their competitors, who have to depend on other manufacturers for their goods. It is an interesting sight to visit the extensive warehouses of this firm, where are stored thousands of the most celebrated makes of Shot Guns, Rifles, etc., etc. The building itself is an imposing structure, situated in the most historic part of old Boston, and facing Faneuil Hall and the statue of Samuel Adams.

Special attention is called to an advertisement now in our columns of a Colt Repeating Rifle, which the Lovell Arms Company are offering for \$11.00. This, as they state, is the greatest bargain we have ever seen in this line. Being manufactured by the celebrated Colt Revolver company of Hartford, Conn., is a sufficient guarantee that the Rifle is exactly what is claimed for it.

No one who is interested in sporting goods of any description should fail to secure a copy of the catalogue issued by this firm. It consists of 100 pages, and is mailed free of charge to any address on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. It is full of important information of interest to the sportsman.

A Very Old Bachelor.

The Buda-Pesth Tagblatt furnishes an account of a Hungarian of the name of Francis Nagy, who is said to be over 130 years of age, and still enjoys comparatively good health and the full use of his mental faculties. He lived a shepherd's life until he joined the army in his 20th year, and in 1813 fought at the battle of Leipzig. He was taken prisoner by the French, but succeeded in regaining Hungary in 1815. He now lives on the charity of the inhabitants of his native place, Osohaya, in the county of Somogy. Nagy does not remember ever to have suffered a day's illness. In his 68th year he gave up smoking for economical reasons. His hair and beard are yellowish white and singularly thick, and he still retains a few of his lower teeth. He eats but once a day and lives very temperately. He was never married.

Misery After Eating

Is avoided by dyspeptics who, guided by the recorded experience of thousands, begin and systematically pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persistence in the use of this pure and highly accredited stomachic, is the sole and agreeable condition of the entire removal of the obstinate forms of dyspepsia, no less than a temporary fit of indigestion. In connection with the use of this specific, it is desirable to avoid articles of food which individual experience has shown to be difficult of digestion, by the stomach sought to be benefited. Each dyspeptic's past observation of his digestive capacity should enable him to be his own guide and mentor in this particular, not trusting to any set of dietetic rules too general to be suited to particular cases. Biliouness and constipation, heartburn, wind upon the stomach, sour eructations, headache and mental despondency, are among the concomitants of dyspepsia, and we put it to fight by the Bitters.

ONE grape vine of the Mission variety in Santa Barbara County, Cal., two years ago produced four tons of grapes. It covers an arbor 100 feet square, and the trunk is five feet ten inches in circumference at the butt. It is said to be the largest grape vine in the world.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, which makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

A Bloody Affray

Is often the result of "bad blood" in a family or community, but nowhere is bad blood more destructive of happiness and health than in the human system. When the life current is foul and sluggish with impurities, and is slowly distributing its poisons to every part of the body, the peril to health, and life even, is imminent. Early symptoms are dull and drowsy feelings, severe headaches, coated tongue, poor appetite, indigestion and general lassitude. Delay in treatment may entail the most serious consequences. Don't let disease get a strong hold on your constitution, but treat yourself by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and be restored to the blessings of health. All druggists.

"SHE is a woman, therefore may Sheba wooed," as Solomon remarked when he first saw that noted queen.—Texas Siftings.

"If Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: 'I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure.'—W. A. HULBERT, M.D., Salisbury, Ill.

THE tobogganists are naturally interested in the question of coast defenses.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Corn Palace at Sioux City.

ARE YOU GOING WEST? This question applies to everybody. Some will say yes, while others will answer, "Not if we know ourselves; no West in our." Well, perhaps not. But time works wonders, and no one knows what a day may bring forth; therefore those who have no idea of going West just at present should keep posted a little, for there is no telling how soon the "Western fever" may strike them, and if it does their departure will be as sudden as that of a bank cashier who has got on the wrong side of the wheat market. So we say keep posted just a little, and particularly as to the best and safest road over which to make a Western trip.

From Chicago there are numerous well-equipped railways that branch out to nearly every section of the great West, none of which are more prominent than the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. For years this road has been noted for its enterprise in improving its train service and its efforts to provide comfort, convenience, and safety for the traveling public. This is a fact which is appreciated by those who are obliged to spend much of their time in a passenger coach or a sleeping-car. It is a pleasure to travel on any division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, for a more courteous and obliging corps of conductors and subordinates cannot be found than is in charge of the numerous trains of this popular railway system.

Trains are leaving Chicago over this line for different points in the West almost hourly. One of the new and popular trains recently added to its service is that which leaves Chicago every day at 7:30 p. m. and arrives at St. Paul the next morning at 9:30 o'clock, and at Minneapolis only thirty-five minutes later. This train is known as the "business man's favorite," because he can leave Chicago after business hours and arrive in St. Paul the next morning before business begins.

Another very popular train upon this road is the Sioux City short line. Leaving Chicago at noon daily, passengers arrive in Sioux City shortly after 9 o'clock the next morning, making close connections with trains for Northern and Southern Dakota. Elegant dining cars are run upon this train, upon which dinner, supper, and breakfast are served in a style that traveling men say is ahead of any other road.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway offers superior advantages to all who contemplate a Western trip. Its various lines traverse Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota to a greater extent than any other road. Its equipment is first-class in every respect, and travelers who patronize it speak in the highest terms of it. Parties who propose to attend the great "Corn Palace" festivities, which are to be held at Sioux City, Iowa, from October 3 to October 8, inclusive, should not fail to buy their tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The next Harvest Excursion over this favorite road will leave Chicago October 11. Tickets for this excursion will be sold at half rates to points in Minnesota, Dakota, and Northern Iowa. For further particulars address A. V. H. Carter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., or E. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Harvest Excursion.

The Great Rock Island Route (C. R. I. & P. Ry.) will sell, Oct. 11th, Harvest Excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip, to principal points in Kansas, Nebraska, North-western Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. Limit thirty days from date of sale. For tickets or further information, address E. A. Holbrook, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right.

Tired All Over

Is the expression a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It quickly tones the whole body, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind. Take it now if you feel "tired all over."

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else."—A. A. RIKER, Albany Street, Utica, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination, and has no equal in medical science. They cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address, postpaid. DOSE ONE BEAN. Sold by druggists. J. N. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. LOUIS, MO.



Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water proof and will last in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

A Woman's Sweet Will.

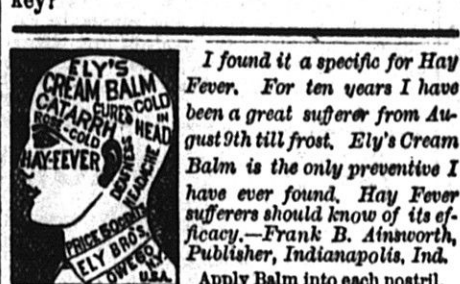
She is prematurely deprived of her charms of face and form, and made unattractive by the wasting effects of ailments and irregularities peculiar to her sex. To check this drain upon not only her strength and health, but upon her amiable qualities as well, is her first duty. This is safely and speedily accomplished by a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a nervine and tonic of wonderful efficacy, and prepared especially for the alleviation of those suffering from "dragging-down" pains, sensations of nausea, and weakness incident to women—a boon to her sex. Druggists.

WHEN a woman wishes to make soft soap she never gets mad because her neighbor gives her the lye.—Texas Siftings.

Jenks' Dream.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighter's ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's tiny Purgative Pellets easily "knock out" and beat all the rest hollow!

IS DEATH'S door opened with a skeleton key?



I found it a specific for Hay Fever. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from August till frost. Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers should know of its efficacy.—Frank B. Atwater, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind. Apply Balm into each nostril.

32 PANTS 32 SHOES



KIDDER'S DIGESTIN

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTIN, saying that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTIN was taken that was not cured.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES. IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY. IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTIN will effect an immediate cure. For the stomach, they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTIN (price \$1 per large bottle). If he does not have it, send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

OPIMUM HABIT Cured satisfactorily before any pay. For J. E. BARTON, 26th Ward, Cincinnati, O.

GOLD is worth \$500 per pound. Pettit's Eye Salve \$1.00, but it is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. I sample FREE. Address J. A. HENSON, Detroit, Mich. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

PENSIONS An increase may be due. Address MILO B. STANLEY, Metropolitan Bldg., Chicago, Ill. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

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\$5 to \$25 a day. Samples worth \$1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

PATENTS R. B. & A. F. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Address J. A. HENSON, Detroit, Mich. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

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SURE CURE DISCOVERED FOR CATARRH

Lauderbach's German Catarrh Remedy. Price \$1. Samples free by Druggist. Mailed for 2c. in stamps. THOMAS CURED since the discovery of this method of treatment. Every mail brings letters from grateful persons CURED. R. A. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N. J., U.S.A. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

It is the unanimous opinion of my customers that your "Tansill's Punch" is the best 5¢ cigar they have ever smoked. Many claim that it is as good as the majority of those at 10¢. JOHN A. DADD, Druggist, Milwaukee, Wis. Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.



Pierce's LITTLE LIVER PILLS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

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ELI ROBBINS, Runyon P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now sixteen years old and sound and hearty."

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C. N. U. No. 40-57

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List of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 29, 1887: Samuel D. Cox, Miss Jennie Davis, Henry Gooden, Sam Hodge, Miss Zénie P. Masson, W. P. Reed, Miss Ada Straub, Mrs. Tamor, Minta Williams, William Waters. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

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You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane, Holland, H. De Kruij, Zeeland. Large Bottles \$1.

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THERE is no malady more severe than habitual discontent.

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