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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

NEW ENGLAND is thoroughly alarmed at the prevalence of small-pox over the border in Canada, and the strictest measures are being taken to head off the disease, especially in the lumber camps.

In a dense fog which hung over the Hudson River, at New York, the ocean steamer *Servia* and the Hoboken ferry-boat *Hackensack* came in collision. The bow of the latter was carried away, and a sailor on the *Servia* leaped overboard and lost his life. Robert J. Cook, formerly noted as the captain and trainer of the Yale College crew, but of late in the employ of a Philadelphia newspaper, was assaulted in that city by a negro, who struck him a blow on the head with a hatchet, fracturing his skull. Boston Buck and two members of his gang of counterfeiters, who had been operating in Western Pennsylvania, have been sentenced to hard labor in the Pittsburgh penitentiary for various periods. Buck is nearly 70 years of age. Evidence in the Ward trial, at New York, was concluded by the testimony of William S. Warner and Julian T. Davis, receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward. Addresses to the jury were then delivered, and the judge made his charge, the jury retiring at 7:25 p. m. They returned a few hours later with a verdict of guilty of grand larceny, the maximum penalty for which is ten years' imprisonment.

In answer to a letter from Mayor Grace reciting that rumors were current to the effect that the remains of General Grant would in the near future be removed from their present resting-place, Mrs. Grant writes that Riverside was the choice of the General and the family; that it is near the dwelling which she hopes to occupy until called to join her husband, and that the city unreservedly conceded the condition that after death she should have a place by the General's side. Mrs. Grant's decision should, therefore, set at rest all reports of intentions to disturb the hero's tomb. A Pittsburgh paper reports that the Standard Oil Company practically controls the Charities Natural Gas Company, recently formed, and that it aims to absorb all the smaller concerns, its aim being to declare war against the Philadelphia Company. The wife of Frank Gilmore, residing at Providence, gave birth to four children, who, however, died in a few hours. The mother is doing well.

OTTO FRANK, well known in Chicago in connection with the theft of two thousand books from the public library, and who recently escaped from the insane asylum at Elgin, ended his career by poison in the jail at Cambridge, Mass., where he was placed for stealing an overcoat. He recently applied for admission to the divinity school of Harvard University, but was not received. Six laundry girls were terribly burned by the explosion of a steam-drum in West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

At the faith cure convention in session in Buffalo, N. Y., a number of addresses were made, and a feature of the occasion was the anointing with oil of seventy-five persons who came to be cured of various maladies. The New England Tobacco Growers' Association met at Hartford and adopted resolutions opposed to the present tariff on tobacco and in favor of amending the same so as to impose a tariff of 1¢ per pound on all imported wrapper leaf. Ferdinand Ward, the New York banker, who wrecked the firm of Grant & Ward and absorbed the fortune of Gen. Grant and his sons, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years and at once taken to Sing Sing. The budget of New York City for current expenses for 1886 will amount to \$36,054,325, a decrease of \$6,000,000 from a year ago. The works of the National Furnace Company, Williamsport, Pa., were burned. Loss, \$40,000.

THE WEST.

A FRIGHTFUL accident is reported from East Saginaw, Mich., the particulars of which are contained in the following dispatch from that city: "Fire broke out on the tug C. C. McDonald, lying at the dock about two hundred feet south of Genesee avenue bridge, and a large number of persons rushed upon the bridge to witness the fire. The draw was open to let the fire tugs through, and a moment later a portion of the foot-walk of the bridge gave way with a crash, precipitating forty to sixty people into the swift current of the river, which is fifteen feet deep. The night was dark and no lights near, while people struggling and shouting in the water, amid the broken debris of the bridge, made up a scene that baffles description. As quickly as possible help was obtained, row-boats manned, boards and planks thrown out, and the work of picking up commenced. Only one grappling-iron was on the bridge, but a supply sent down from the Tittabawassee booms was put into use as soon as possible. The current is very strong, and many of those picked up had drifted some distance down stream. A number of those rescued were more or less injured. Two bodies have been recovered, and a half-dozen others are still missing. One person, who was rescued at the time of the mishap, will die from injuries sustained."

A SQUASH eighty-five inches in circumference and weighing 173 pounds is on exhibition at Brooklyn, Iowa. A farmer near Tolono, Illinois, found on one vine six pumpkins with a combined weight of 512 pounds.

EDWARD E. COOPER, an intelligent young mulatto serving as a railway postal clerk in Kentucky, was arrested by an inspector, who found eighteen stolen letters in his valise, among them four decoys addressed to banks and lotteries.

THE meteor which recently fell near Owatonna, Minnesota, has been blasted with dynamite, and half a ton of fragments is being sent to various parts of the country.

OKLAHOMA has again been invaded by the "boomers." A dispatch from Leaven-

worth, Kansas, says: "Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, received official information this afternoon that about 4,000 well armed and equipped men are on their way to Oklahoma territory, under the leadership of Capt. Couch, and announce their determination to stay and fight, if necessary, for possession of the land. Capt. Couch has organized a staff, and the main body of the boomers are marching with military precision and determination. They expect to occupy the lands and hold them until Congress declares them open for settlement. Some of the invaders have already reached Oklahoma and staked out claims and put up signs. 'No trespassing allowed on this farm.' General Miles has ordered Major Sumner to proceed to Oklahoma and eject those there, and head off and put out any on the way. Major Sumner can utilize, if necessary, 1,200 regular troops at Fort Reno and Sill. Two men stopped a street-car at Omaha, covered the driver with revolvers, seized the cash-box, and walked off. The driver opened fire on the retreating robbers, killing one of them, the other making his escape.

THE robber shot dead by a street-car driver in Omaha proved to be Water Ruckle, a cowboy from Montana, and half-brother of a prominent furniture-dealer named Martin. He was the best shot in the city. The coroner's jury exonerated Woodbridge, the driver, and the citizens are raising a purse of \$1,000 to be presented to him. Ruckle's body has been identified as that of the highwayman who had operated so boldly along the car track for the past month. George Miller, aged 19, born in Ohio, was executed at Grand Forks, Dak., for the atrocious murder of Mrs. Abbie Snell, wife of the Rev. C. Y. Snell, and their ten-year-old son Herbie, the night of Jan. 24 last, while they were asleep in bed at their farm-house at Inkster, forty miles west of Grand Forks.

A DETROIT dispatch says that "the tug Frank Moffat, bound down with four barges, rounded to because of thick weather at the wharf at Sarnia, opposite Marine City. A line was taken ashore and made fast, but the current was so strong that the Captain thought to ease up a trifle on the hawser, and rang one bell to go ahead. As he did so the boiler of the tug exploded without a sign of warning and with a terrific report. John Ward, first engineer, of Detroit; William Miller, second engineer, of Port Huron; James Wylie, home unknown; and Walter Fisher, of Port Huron, fireman, were at their posts, and all were killed. The captain, Thomas Carrey, had a leg broken and was otherwise bruised. Frank Furtak, wheelman, was also badly scalded, and Andrew Reid, a deck-hand, was badly scalded. Maud Bennett, the cook, who was in the after cabin at the time of the explosion, was blown into the river, from which she was rescued, uninjured. Robert Goodwin, the mate, who was ashore handling the line, was blown over a wood-pile and had his side injured. Arthur Doggett, of Minto, D. T., and Henry Burnett, of Grand Forks, were playing Jesse James with a pistol, when the latter was killed. The chiefs of the Northern Minnesota Indians have agreed to go on the White Earth Reservation, and allow the land to be thrown open to settlement.

THE SOUTH.

LUCINDA BENFIELD, an aged lady of Louisville, who became noted for appearing in public places in regal robes, has at last been consigned to the insane asylum at Anchorage. Two years ago she was arrested in Washington for annoying President Arthur. One of the heaviest rainstorms known for years is reported from the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia. High water prevails throughout the region, and trains are generally delayed.

THE State Fair held last week by the colored people of Mississippi was a complete success, with the exception of the closing display of fireworks attempted by a white citizen. A sudden rise in the Kanawha River, near Charleston, W. Va., did damage to the extent of \$150,000.

WASHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS, of the Land Office, has just made a decision which, if not reversed, will restore to the public domain nearly 7,600 square miles, or 4,864,000 acres, of land, equal to the whole State of Massachusetts, now claimed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The act granting land to this railroad company provided for a line from Springfield, Mo., to the western boundary of the State, and then to the head waters of the Colorado Chiquito, "and thence along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude as near as may be found suitable for a railway route to the Colorado River at such point as may be selected by said company for crossing; thence by the most practicable and eligible route to the Pacific." The grant was twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of the road in the territories and one-half that in States. The company has earned no land in California, for it has built no road there, but it filed with the Secretary of the Interior in 1872, and with the commissioner of the general land office in 1874 maps of its route showing a line from the Colorado River across California to the Pacific Ocean at San Buena Ventura, and thence along the coast in a northwesterly direction nearly 380 miles to San Francisco.

THE Utah Commissioners have submitted their report of the operations of the Edmunds law during the past year. No polygamist has been allowed to register or vote, nor has any such person been elected or commissioned to any office. It is true, nevertheless, that nearly all the officers chosen at the last and in other preceding elections are Mormons, who, while not actually living in polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous marriages as a divine revelation. It is believed that there have been very few polygamous marriages during the year. Within two years eighty-three indictments have been found for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. There have been twenty-three convictions and forty-three cases are now awaiting trial. The Commissioner of Patents decides that it is the duty of the examiner to make examinations in all cases where application for a patent is made, even though he may have reason to believe it to contain the elements of a mechanical contrivance, because the determination of that very fact

is one of the duties of the examiner. First Controller Durham of the Treasury Department, in the case of an employee in the min. at Helena, Mont., has decided that a person engaged in the Government service and receiving a stipulated salary is not entitled to payment from the Government for extra services rendered outside of his regular duties.

POLITICAL.

AN offer of \$55,000 is said to have been made by Carl Schurz for the Boston Post. President Cleveland has appointed Frederick H. Winston, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia. The President has also appointed Wm. A. Mahoney to be Collector of Customs for the district of Fernandina, Fla.; Geo. A. Hensen to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Memphis; and Walter Goddard to be Collector of Customs for the district of Fairfield, Conn.

W. E. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Charles E. Coon. This gives New York the whole Treasury Department, including three Secretaries and the Treasurer.

THE postmaster at Chico, Cal., was short in his accounts, and suspended. His assistant, Bowers, sent on a petition for the position, and an examination showed that the signatures had been gotten for his brother for an entirely different position. Bowers was removed and J. D. Sproul appointed to the place.

D. B. SEARL, district attorney for Minnesota, has tendered his resignation.

GENERAL.

THE number of business failures reported throughout the country for the week was 201, as against 174 for the week preceding and 166 for the week before that. The most conspicuous feature in the general trade situation, says *Bradstreet's*, is a pronounced improvement in the iron and steel industries. Pig-iron, even at the East, is in more general and firmer demand, and makers are, as a result, leaving aside all negotiations for deliveries in 1886. Prices for pig-iron are unchanged, although an early advance for best quality Lehigh irons would not be surprising. Stocks are very light. Old rails are scarce, and the nominal quotations of \$18 and \$19 do not buy them. The feeling in these trades is buoyant, and considerable confidence is expressed as to the future. Bar iron is in better demand. Steel rails however, have made the greatest advance thus far, touching \$92 per ton at the East and \$85 at Chicago, a gain of \$1. The movement of general merchandise is no heavier than last week, with the exception that at Chicago it is reported that seasonable lines of goods move briskly. On the Atlantic seaboard there are but few new features. There is an increased call for funds, which is not as yet reflected fully by an advance in interest rates. The dry-goods movement is still ahead of that at the like period in 1884, but below that of one month ago. Prices are steady. Wool sales, too, are checked, with prices firm. Wheat has been irregular under speculative influences. Corn has been firmer relatively, with a little better demand for cash and small stocks. Flour is moderately firm and varies in strength with wheat.

THERE were 354 deaths from small-pox at Montreal and vicinity for the week, being an increase of 29 over the former week. All of the children in the Catholic schools are to be vaccinated. In the Mexican Congress articles of impeachment were presented against ex-President Gonzales, in which he was charged with misusing the public funds. Great excitement followed. A political riot which for several days has been in progress at Bustamante, Mexico, between the white and Indian parties, has already caused four deaths. Every man is a walking arsenal. The state officers at Monterey have been called upon to restore order.

FOREIGN.

BISMARCK'S son, Count Herbert, has been appointed Secretary of State by the Emperor William. Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe, the special British envoy, has concluded secret treaties with the Porte on other questions than those relating to Egypt. Reports from the Bulgarian frontier State that hundreds of unarmed Servians have been captured by the Bulgarians and placed in prison. The American farm established in 1883 by the King of Korea is in a flourishing condition. The seed was given to the embassy by the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, and the blooded stock was sent out from California. The Peace Society having applied to Queen Victoria for a commutation of the sentence of Riel, the Northwestern rebel, a reply was sent to the effect that the pardoning power had been delegated to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, and that the home Government could not interfere.

CARDINAL MANNING and fourteen British Catholic Bishops have issued a manifesto denouncing mixed education, declaring that it is impossible for Catholics to accept education when it is divorced from religion. This in political circles is considered as an appeal to Catholics to vote for the Tory candidates for Parliament. Great depression prevails in the flax-spinning trade in England, and the great mill in Leeds, employing 2,000 operatives, threatens to close down. A great number of English capitalists engaged in the business have decided to transfer their investments to the United States. M. de Lesseps has applied to the French Government for permission to issue new Panama Canal bonds to the amount of \$120,000,000 to defray expenses of the original estimates for the completion of the work. The Irish Nationalists have held one-half of their county conventions, and nominated thirty-eight candidates, twenty of whom have never been members of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter on church disestablishment, treats the question as a political dodge, declaring that the public mind is not ready to consider it. Mattei, who attempted to assassinate M. de Freycinet in Paris, has been declared insane. The Duke of Abercorn, twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has just died in London.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE following Presidential Postmasters have been appointed by the President:

James W. Locke at Greensboro, Ala., vice W. White Jones, suspended; John B. Christian at Uniontown, Ala., vice J. H. Houston, suspended; Thomas W. Carroll at Bunker Hill, Ill., vice T. Y. Hedley, suspended; W. S. Armstrong at Kokomo, Ind., vice O. H. Somers, suspended; A. A. Sparks at Mount Vernon, Ind., vice J. C. Hovey, suspended; Joshua Ernest at Sullivan, Ind., vice Uriah Coulson, suspended; Patrick Gibbons at Keokuk, Ia., vice M. M. Clark, suspended; G. R. Rodman at Frankfort, Ky., vice J. C. Hatchett, suspended; B. E. Cook at Henderson, Ky., vice H. S. Park, suspended; R. C. Speck at Madisonville, Ky., vice F. B. Frost, suspended; W. S. Lawson at Greenville, Mich., vice E. S. Grabbill, suspended; Charles Halliday at St. Louis, Mich., vice J. M. Church, suspended; D. C. Stearns at Berea, Ohio, vice William H. James, suspended; William Clevenger at Wilmington, Ohio, vice C. N. Browning, suspended; Frank Harvey at Renovo, Pa., vice Newton Wells, suspended; Elijah H. Parsons at Towanda, Pa., vice J. P. Keeney, suspended; J. Q. Tabor at Bryan, Tex., vice J. A. Meyers, suspended; M. H. Mould at Baraboo, Wis., vice D. E. Welch, suspended; O. F. Blakeley at Darlington, Wis., vice S. W. Osborne, suspended; Joseph Taylor at Dubois, Pa., vice J. E. Dale, resigned; Alvin S. Marsh at Red Cloud, Neb., vice M. B. McNeill, resigned; H. Clay McClaurine at Pulaski, Tenn., vice J. D. Lewis, commission expired; J. E. Evans at St. Joseph, Mo., vice Frank M. Tracy, commission expired; T. S. Brokaw at Mount Vernon, Ia., vice H. Bowman, commission expired.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND went to his home in Buffalo and voted the straight Democratic ticket in the Ninth Ward. A dispatch from Buffalo says: "The President arrived by special train on the Lehigh Valley Railway. He was accompanied by Wilson S. Bissell, his late law partner, A. W. Stedman, chief engineer of the road, and John M. Jeter, doorkeeper of the Capitol. The President is looking finely, and the party played a pleasant game of 'Sixty-six' from Hornellsville to Buffalo. All along the line of travel large crowds gathered, and at Darien fireworks were shot off, but the train did not stop. Only moderate time was made on the last part of the route. At the Buffalo depot the President was met by a crowd, but no demonstration was made."

FIFTEEN years ago the city of Evansville, Ind., gave bonds amounting to \$1,500,000 to aid the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville and Evansville and Paducah Railways. The interest was paid regularly for ten years, at the expiration of which time Evansville repudiated the bonds. At Indianapolis Judge Ayers rendered a decision that the bonds—amounting now with interest to \$1,800,000—are valid and legal obligations. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Reports from Indian Territory say that Sam Newton was shot to death, according to Choctaw law, for the murder of his wife in 1884. Newton was a Choctaw Indian. He killed his wife on the public highway, having persuaded her to accompany him on a journey. The wife of a St. Louis police officer was last week made the astonished mother of four girl babies.

THE official vote on the constitutional amendments at the election held in Ohio Oct. 13 was canvassed at Columbus last week. The total vote was 743,453. The amendment to abolish October elections was carried by an average of 537,000, and the amendment to change the terms of township officers from one to three years received 469,000 votes. Governor Hoadly has issued a proclamation declaring the amendments carried.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN'S funeral was a quiet but impressive one. The body was taken to the Madison Avenue (New York) Presbyterian Church, the Loyal League acting as escort. In the church the services were of the simplest description, and no emblems of mourning were visible. Outside the church the streets were thronged with citizens, and hundreds accompanied the funeral procession to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. There was no semblance of a parade, however, but the people evinced their respect for the dead by lifting their hats as the hearse went past. The final interment took place at Trenton. The ball-bearers were Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. J. E. Johnston, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, S. L. M. Barlow, the Hon. W. C. Kelsey, Col. Edward H. Wright, Thatcher Wadhams, Wm. C. Prime, the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, John T. Agnew, and W. C. Alsop.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	.....	\$5.00 @ 6.75
HOGS	.....	3.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	.16 @ .98
No. 2 Red	.....	.95½ @ .97
CORN—No. 2	.....	.52 @ .53
OATS—White	.....	.34 @ .40
PORK—Mess	.....	10.00 @ 12.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good Shipping	.....	4.50 @ 5.25
Common	.....	3.25 @ 4.00
HOGS	.....	3.50 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Choice Winter	.....	4.75 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	.86 @ .87
CORN—No. 2	.....	.41 @ .42
OATS—No. 2	.....	.25 @ .26
RYE—No. 2	.....	.60 @ .62
HARLEY—No. 2	.....	.65 @ .67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	.25 @ .28
Time Dairy	.....	.18 @ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.....	.09½ @ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.....	.06½ @ .08
EGGS—Fresh	.....	.18 @ .19
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu.	.....	.45 @ .48
PORK—Mess	.....	8.00 @ 8.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	.86 @ .87
CORN—No. 2	.....	.41 @ .42
RYE—No. 2	.....	.24 @ .26
PORK—Mess	.....	.40 @ .62
Lard	.....	8.00 @ 8.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	.95 @ .96
CORN—No. 2	.....	.43 @ .45
OATS—No. 2	.....	.25 @ .27
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.92 @ .94
CORN—Mixed	.....	.37 @ .38
OATS—Mixed	.....	.24½ @ .25½
PORK—Mess	.....	8.50 @ 9.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.93 @ .95
CORN—No. 2	.....	.44 @ .45
OATS—Mixed	.....	.27 @ .28
RYE—No. 2	.....	.65 @ .66
PORK—Mess	.....	8.50 @ 9.00
DETROIT.		
BEST CATTLE	.....	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS	.....	3.50 @ 4.00
SHEEP	.....	2.50 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	.91 @ .92
CORN—No. 2	.....	.44 @ .45
OATS—No. 2	.....	.28 @ .30
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.91 @ .93
CORN—Mixed	.....	.39 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.....	.25 @ .26
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair	.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Common	.....	3.25 @ 3.75
HOGS	.....	3.50 @ 4.25
SHEEP	.....	4.75 @ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.....	1.00 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.....	.48 @ .50
CATTLE	.....	4.50 @ 5.25

WARD WEARING STRIPES.

Sentenced in the Morning and Put Behind Sing Sing's Bars in the Afternoon.

The Guilty Man Accepts Coolly the Scathing Condemnation of the Court.

Ferdinand Ward, smiling and perfectly self-possessed, came into the crowded court-room, says a New York dispatch, to receive the sentence of the law for one of the many crimes which he has committed in the world of finance. The Sheriff and the Warden of the Ludlow Street Jail accompanied him. Throwing off his overcoat with an easy air, he bowed to and shook hands with his counsel. As he looked around the room he saw a few familiar faces.

The District Attorney arose and said: "Ferdinand Ward, the prisoner at the bar, has been found guilty of the crime with which he was charged. The counsel at the last session of this court gave notice that at this time a motion for a new trial would be made. I move that the motion be made at this time."

Gen. Tracy, of Ward's counsel, arose, and in a low tone, scarcely audible ten feet away, moved for an arrest of judgment, and read a long bill of exceptions upon which his client asked for a new trial.

When Gen. Tracy had finished reading his bill of exceptions and had taken his seat, District Attorney Martine said: "I move that Ferdinand Ward be now sentenced by the Court."

Ward arose and stood in front of the bar by the side of his counsel. His face was pale but firm. He did not flinch as Judge Barrett pronounced the sentence, and stood unmoved while the Court poured upon his head the words of condemnation. The court-room was hushed, and an almost impressive silence fell upon the several hundred men who watched the prisoner with feverish eagerness.

"Ward, you have been convicted by an intelligent and conscientious jury of the crime of which you have been charged," began the Judge, directing his gaze upon the prisoner. "You have certainly had a fair and impartial trial. The jurors were most carefully selected, and came to the trial of your case with apparently unprejudiced minds. The court guarded all your rights and privileges from infringement to the best of its ability. You were convicted because you had no defense. You offered no defense to the facts. It is only a matter of conjecture why so intelligent a jury should have taken so long a time to decide your case. If your case had been that of a person wholly unknown the jury need not have left their seats; on the contrary, your case has had the benefit of a more careful consideration. You have been most ably defended by your counsel, and an address as brilliant and scholarly as any ever heard in this court-room was made in your defense. You were not convicted on popular clamor. The jury probably delayed in its judgment because they were afraid that in some way they might be accused of being influenced by popular clamor, which tended to make the conviction doubtful.

"I have nothing to say to you in the way of homily, because I think it would be wholly useless. You have shown yourself to be wholly indifferent throughout this trial to the charges which have been brought against you. You seem to experience no remorse whatever over the ruin and sorrow which you have brought to hundreds of people in this country. You have done more to unsettle public confidence in moneyed institutions than any other man of this generation. And yet, through this entire trial, you have shown yourself to be wholly unrepentant for the sins you have committed.

"This being the fact, I must simply content myself with pronouncing the sentence of the court, which is that you shall be confined in the State prison at hard labor for the period of ten years."

Not a muscle of the prisoner's face changed while these scathing remarks were made. He bowed his head but did not tremble or show any evidence of feeling. Ward was quickly surrounded by his friends. He put on his overcoat, took his derby hat, and left the court-room, accompanied by his keepers.

He was taken to Sing Sing Prison on the 2:30 p. m. train from the Grand Central Depot. Ward was accompanied by Sheriff Davidson and Warden Kiernan.

Ward reached Sing Sing at 3:27 in the afternoon. As it was not known that Ward had been sentenced there were not even a dozen villagers on hand to receive him. The Sheriff and his charge passed quickly through the station and took a hack to the prison, which is about half a mile south of Sing Sing. Upon their arrival at the prison Ward was conducted to the Chaplain's office to undergo examination. He was placed facing the west wall, and with arms folded was not permitted to speak or look about. Twenty minutes later the clerk of the prison arrived and Ward faced about. In response to the stereotyped questions Ward answered that his name was Ferdinand Ward; age, 33; occupation, banker and broker; religion, Protestant; could read and write; used tobacco moderately; and was never in any prison before. He was then told to empty his pockets on the table. These formalities completed, he was directed to sign the letter-book which authorizes the prison authorities to open and read all his letters, at the same time being told that unless he did sign this he could neither write nor receive any letters. Of course he signed. He was then escorted to the State shop, given a bath, and dressed in the prison stripes. After this he was placed in the barber's chair and shaved. His hair was decided to be short enough. This done Ward was taken to Dr. Barber's office to be weighed, measured, and examined. His weight was 135 pounds, and height five feet nine and one-half inches. He was decided to be an able-bodied man and able to go to work. He was accordingly assigned to Perry & Co.'s stove contract. He was given the usual advice and information as to his rights, and told that from his sentence of ten years three years and six months might be deducted for good behavior and obeying the rules. He was entitled to receive one letter a month, and receive eatables and friends once in two months, provided he behaved himself. During all these formalities Ward had nothing to say to anybody.

ON ETERNITY'S SHORE.

Sudden Death of Gen. George B. McClellan at His Residence, Near Orange.

He Is Called in the Silent Hours, Dis-solution Being Preceded by Acute Agony.

George Brinton McClellan, formerly Major General of the United States armies and commander of the Army of the Potomac, and more lately Governor of New Jersey, died early on the morning of the 29th ult., at his home in St. Cloud, on Orange Mountain, near Orange, N. J.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Gen. McClellan returned home from an extended trip through the West on Sept. 17, apparently in the best of health. On Oct. 17, while he was passing through the Hoboken ferry-house, he felt a severe pain near his heart. The pain was temporary, but the General consulted Dr. Seward, his physician. Dr. Seward concluded that he had neuralgia of the heart, and by his advice the General gave up an extended trip with his wife to Old Point Comfort, Va., to attend a meeting of the Governors of the soldiers' home at that place. During the past week he walked and drove about Orange as usual, but about 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, an hour after he had retired to his bedroom, he was seized with another and very severe attack of pain in the region of the heart. Mrs. McClellan sent for Dr. Seward, and under his treatment the pain became less severe. At 2 o'clock in the morning, however, the pain returned with increased severity. Dr. Seward administered morphine, hypodermically, but without avail. The General became unconscious, and remained so until he died at 2:45 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. McClellan, Miss May McClellan, and Dr. Seward were in the room. The only other member of the General's family, George Brinton McClellan, Jr., is a senior in Princeton College, and could not be reached in time. Gen. McClellan's mother is still alive, in her 85th year. She is an invalid, and in the beginning of the summer she was not expected to live until autumn. During the summer she has been at Drifton, Pa. The General returned from visiting her there just two weeks before his death.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

The following executive order was issued at Washington by order of the President:

As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military ability and civic virtues have shed lustre upon the history of his country, it is ordered by the President that the flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the executive departments in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place.

Secretary of War Endicott issued the following general order:

With profound regret the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of Gen. George B. McClellan, formerly major-general commanding the armies of the United States. The name and fame of this distinguished soldier and citizen are known and honored throughout the republic. As the organizer of the Army of the Potomac he made it capable of accomplishing great deeds. The lessons he gave it were never forgotten, and the spirit with which he animated it continued through all its eventful history. Subsequently as its leader he rendered great services to his country. His pure and noble character, his unselfish devotion, and the duty he performed in the hour of peril will cause his memory ever to be cherished with pride by the people of the United States.

A special from Washington to the Chicago Tribune says:

The death of Gen. McClellan was a great surprise here. It was not known that he had been ill, and the President had directed that a letter be written to-day tendering him the position on the Civil-Service Commission to be made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Eaton. Gen. McClellan had already refused the Russian mission, and it hardly was expected that he would accept a Civil-Service Commission, the duties of which are so onerous and the salary of which is so small. But the President, in his endeavor to induce prominent Democrats to accept this place, had determined to offer it to Gen. McClellan.

A New York dispatch says:

As soon as the news of Gen. McClellan's death spread throughout the city great sorrow was expressed at the sad event. The flags on public buildings were placed at half-mast. The Grand Army Post called a meeting to express their sorrow and offer a body-guard for the remains.

CONDOLENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To Mrs. George B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.: I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend.

CONDOLENCE FROM GOV. ABBET.

To Mrs. George B. McClellan, West Orange, N. J.:

MY DEAR MADAM: I have just learned with profound sorrow of the death of your distinguished husband. I speak not only for myself but for all the people of New Jersey, who will join in the universal mourning for the loss of a pure and upright citizen and a great soldier. I wish most earnestly to take such proper official action as will do honor to his memory. I have directed Adjutant General William S. Stryker to ascertain your wishes, so that the action of the Executive may be in full sympathy with your own feelings. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, LEON ABBETT.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George Brinton McClellan was born at Philadelphia in 1826. His father was a distinguished physician, a graduate of Yale College, and founder of Jefferson College. At West Point McClellan had the reputation of being an industrious but not brilliant student; but he graduated second in general rank in the largest class that had ever left the academy, and first in the class on engineering.

His military record was as follows: He was second lieutenant of engineers. He served as such in the Mexican war. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed to a captaincy in the First Cavalry Regiment. The same year he was one of a commission composed of three officers sent by the United States Government to make observations in the Crimean war. He resigned his commission in the army in 1857 and became Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1861 he re-entered the army. As commander of the Federal forces in West Virginia he gained the victories of Rich Mountain and Cheat River. A few days after the battle of Bull Run he was appointed commander of the army at Washington. In November, 1861, he assumed command of the armies of the United States. His victory at Antietam was gained about a fortnight after this date. In the following November he was relieved of command. In 1864 he was nominated for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and received a popular vote of 1,300,000. In 1877 McClellan was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, a position which he filled until 1881. Since that time he has lived in New York City. His learning and abilities as an engineer gave him leading and remunerative business in his profession.

IN COLD BLOOD.

Two Young Women Brutally Shot Down in the Streets of Chicago.

No Adequate Cause for the Desperate Act—The Murderer Under Arrest.

At half-past 5 yesterday afternoon the employes of R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency at Nos. 140 to 144 Monroe street were leaving the building for their homes. At the entrance a young man, neatly dressed, was talking quietly with a woman companion, his right hand resting lightly on his hip and an overcoat thrown carelessly over his arm. As the people walked past him out of the building he glanced quickly from one face to another as if looking for a friend. His actions betrayed no excitement; his conversation ran on smoothly. Presently two girls joined the crowd coming down the stairway, leading to the door. The younger and more attractive of the two, leaning on the arm of her sister, was talking of the day's work and the expected pleasures of the evening. As they approached the entrance an expression of fear crossed the face of the talker, and shrinking still closer to the side of her companion, she whispered "There's Burrus." Almost before the words were spoken the young fellow drew from his pocket a revolver and with steady aim fired at the nearest of the two—the eldest sister. The girl ran forward to the sidewalk and dropped at the edge of the curbstone. Her sister jumped forward to catch her, but as she did so the fellow again fired with as deadly an aim as before and the girl fell into the arms of a bystander. Quickly shoving the revolver into his pocket, the murderer glanced at his victims and ran across the street through the crowd which came together from all sides. A boy attempted to trip up the fleeing man, but he pushed through the crowd and ran down LaSalle street to Madison and along that street to Fifth avenue, followed by the men who had seen him shoot the girls. On Fifth avenue his pursuers gained on the man, and, seeing his chances of escape very few, he again drew the weapon and pointing it at his pursuers said he would shoot if they did not let him alone.

While the man was brandishing the revolver in the faces of the crowd Officer C. Crowley came up behind him, and knocking the weapon from his hand with a club, arrested him. A patrol wagon was sent for, but before it arrived the number of excited people increased around the officer and his prisoner. Jeers and hoots were followed by loud cries of "Hang him! lynch him!" The patrol wagon arrived opportunely, for only a leader was wanting to have changed the howling crowd into a revengeful mob. The man was hustled into the wagon and driven to the Armory, where he was locked in the murderer's cell.

At the time the shots were fired the street was full of people. The unusual noise attracted a large crowd, who quickly gathered around the prostrate forms of the two girls. Medical attendance was sent for and ambulance wagons were dispatched to the place. Mrs. Rey Good, who was the first one shot, and who had fallen to the sidewalk near the gutter, was believed to be dying, and was conveyed to the County Hospital. Lillian Walter was carried to L. C. Boyson's drug-store, No. 210 Clark street, where she was attended by Dr. Brydon, who probed for the bullet with no success. The girl, who was conscious, put her hand now to her ear and now to the top of her head, crying: "It is here!" She was asked where she wished to be taken, and said: "Take me to the house of Mr. T. S. Gillette, corner of Courtland and Heine streets, Humboldt Park. That is where we live, and I want to be taken there. My uncle, F. B. Hewon, lives at No. 25 Ransburg avenue."

In a broken, despairing sort of way the girl related to those present the story of the shooting, and the reasons leading to it. "I saw Burrus standing at the door, and said to Rey: 'There's Burrus.' Before I knew what to do I heard the first shot, and felt sister fall. I heard the second shot, and knew that I was struck. That is the last I remember until I found myself here."

Two years ago Asba J. Burrus was a stenographer in the office of the R. G. Dun & Co. agency, in St. Paul. In the same office were two girls, who had positions as typewriters, who in early life had been adopted into the family of a Mr. Walter. The eldest was twenty-four years of age and had been married to a man named Good, but was separated from her husband. Her sister Lillian was twenty-two years old and very attractive. The duties of the shorthand man and the typewriters threw the young people much together, and an intimacy sprang up between Burrus and Lillian Walter, in which the elder sister shared. Various exchanges of friendship were made, and the good-will between them was such that they were in the habit of lending articles of office furniture to one another. Just before the building in which the office was situated was burned Burrus borrowed from one of the girls a pearl-handled gold pen. After the fire, upon being asked to return it, he insisted that the pen had been burned. The girls did not believe this, and a coolness arose between them. The sisters came to Chicago and obtained situations in the city agency of the R. G. Dun Company. Burrus married a St. Paul girl, and a year and a half ago moved to this city. He also obtained a place in the same office. The old dispute again arose. The girls refused to associate with Burrus, which led him to make slighting remarks about them to his associates in the office. This aggravated the quarrel. Tuesday morning a St. Paul friend of Burrus went into the office to see him. The friend had seen the girls in St. Paul, and had known of the intimacy between the young people. Turning to Burrus the fellow said: "I see your girl is here."

"What, that old —? I wouldn't have anything to do with her, you can bet your life!" replied Burrus. The words reached the ear of Mrs. Good, who was sitting at a desk near by. The insult was too much for her to bear without resenting it, and she went immediately to Stanley Pruden, manager of the agency, and reported the speech to him. At the close of the day's work Pruden called Burrus to the office and gave him the choice between apologizing for the insult or of being discharged. Burrus took the latter alternative. The next seen of him was when he stood at the door deliberately awaiting his victims.

COMMISSIONER THOMAN.

The Civil Service Commissioner Tenders His Resignation to the President.

The resignations of Civil-Service Commissioners Eaton and Gregory had already been accepted by President Cleveland, and now that of the remaining commissioner, Judge Thoman, of Ohio, has also been accepted. The following is the correspondence:

THOMAN TO CLEVELAND.

Respectfully referring to a conversation had with you as early as March 10, in which I expressed the wish to be relieved of my duties as a member of the United States civil-service commission, and also to the apparent fact that it was not then your pleasure to consider my request, I have now the honor to tender formally my resignation and earnestly to beseech an early consideration of the same and its acceptance. While thus asking release from so honorable a trust I desire to record my gratification over the proved practicability and remedial effectiveness of the reform proceeded. Trained veterans in political warfare view with amazement the facile, though radical, departure from the familiar methods of the spoils system of distributing the patronage. Strenuous and sincere argument, and also deliberate perversion, mark the opposition of different groups of antagonists, and yet it must be concluded that a majority of political leaders in either party is in accord with the Pendleton law, if its original enactment and emphatic endorsement by a subsequent Congress were the honest legislative expressions and not the coercion of moral cowardice by popular sentiment nor partisan legerdemain. In the great task of administrative reform which you have undertaken, in accordance with personal and party pledges, the people will give aid. It has been my pleasure within the past two months to visit quite a number of the States and Territories of this Union, and it was my good fortune to meet with many of their citizens. It is gratifying to know that the people confide in the unequivocal intention of the President to sustain the merit system in the civil service. They had condemned the evils of the former method. Long experience had made their knowledge accurate. They had witnessed the inauguration of the new. The distinctive features of the present reform appealed to a typically American sentiment, which recommends and advances merit. With the precise details of the new procedure their acquaintance was not so intimate. To this they are fast succeeding, and the result will be cordial approval. The inception and maintenance of great reforms are with the people. I believe that the fundamental idea of civil-service reform is characteristic of American thought. Popular hesitation over the acceptance of statutory details suggests merely a safe conservatism. In the initial stages of this reform there was a response throughout the nation. Political contests assumed a new tone. Old-time methods of corruption were discouraged, and bossism was grappled with fresh vigor. The improvement was yet marked. If vicious elements still seek obstruction into elections the chances of their success have been lessened. The reform spirit is militant, and advances toward complete success. Corruption by official patronage has been removed. With the imparting of a purer life to official circles the power of the private purse to purchase political honors will be less dangerous.

Public appreciation of the fact that this reform does not trench upon starchy partisanship came late. It was sedulously maintained that the civil service was to be composed of men who should abjure certain rights of citizenship. With the gradual but inevitable refutation of this false view the outlines of the reform at last stood forth in clearness. It is a reform which gives the civil service as a business agency. Its search is for the best attainable merit. In business which is not political it enforces no tests of party. With confident trust in the success of your administration, I am your obedient servant, LEROY D. THOMAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

I have received your letter, tendering your resignation as a member of the civil-service commission, which is in furtherance of an inclination expressed by you very soon after my inauguration as President. The resignation thus tendered is hereby accepted, to take effect on the first day of November next. I congratulate you upon the fact that in the office which you relinquished you have been able, by sincere and earnest work, and by a steady devotion to the cause of which you have had charge, to do so much good in the interest of government and improved political methods. Yours sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.

An Extraordinary Duel in the Indian Territory, Resulting in the Death of Both of the Participants.

(Dallas (Tex.) special.)

Particulars of a unique duel in Indian Territory have been received here. The affair came off at Tishomingo, in the Choctaw Nation, last Friday afternoon. Tishomingo is a small village where Indians do their trading, and is a frequent resort of hard characters from Texas and other parts of the United States. That country is full of outlaws. Among a dozen or more of outlaws and Indians sitting in a saloon Friday afternoon was a Texan, six feet tall, passing by the name of Chalmers. An Indian police officer named Brown entered the saloon, and Chalmers insisted on treating. As they were about to drink, Brown managed to spill Chalmers' liquor on the floor, telling the latter he had enough. This enraged the Texan, who demanded blood, and pulled his revolver with one hand and a dirk with the other. The half-breed, Brown, also drew his weapon, and the fight was about to open, when the spectators interfered and attempted to settle the matter. Nothing would satisfy the wounded honor of Chalmers but blood. So the other white men and Indians fixed up a fight on the following terms: The two men were to stand back to back in the middle of the floor. At a given signal each man was to run out of the room, the Indian through the front door and the Texan by the back door. They must turn in the same direction after clearing the doors, and begin firing promiscuously. Both principals agreed to these terms, and took their positions. The signal was given, and both started from the house, pistol in hand. They faced each other on the north side of the house, and opened fire at almost the same instant. Three rounds were fired in quick succession. Then the Indian began to stagger, and ran toward Chalmers with a drawn knife, plunging it into the Texan's breast just as the latter fired his last bullet, which penetrated the Indian's heart, killing him instantly. Chalmers died half an hour after his antagonist. Over fifty Indians and whites witnessed the deadly duel.

JUMBO'S SKELETON AND HIDE.

The Work of Mounting the One and Stuffing the Other Going on in Rochester.

(Bridgeport (Conn.) dispatch.) The skeleton of the late Jumbo is now at Prof. Henry A. Ward's natural science establishment in Rochester. Prof. Ward, in writing to Mr. Barnum, says: "I have felt from the first that it is quite an undertaking to so prepare the skeleton that it shall travel safely around with the show; still it can be done to a certainty. All it wants is an extra strong mounting, and then special devices to relieve the leg bones of the weight of the weight of the body and to keep all perfectly stiff and firm. It is a fact that the bone will suffer some by the forcing process of driving out oil and it will never look so white as it would by twelve or fourteen months' maceration and bleaching. We are getting on nicely with the work. The large-sized bones which we have put through the long bones of the legs helped toward rapid progress. We drove out of them, by using hot steam, twenty-five gallons of marrow."

THE LOST STATE.

Some History About the "State of Franklin."

This is a quaint and historic old village, writes a Greenville (Tennessee) correspondent to the Atlanta Constitution. If it could be transported to a world's fair, roofed in, and placed under the charge of a capable business manager, it would prove a most profitable and popular museum. Almost every block of ground within its corporate limits is redolent with memories of events of natural interest and importance.

The town of Greenville was laid off in the year 1785, and was promptly settled by a band of hardy and progressing pioneers from North Carolina. They came down the Nolachucky River prospecting, and upon the edge of a vast canebrake discovered a bold and beautiful spring swelling from a bed of solid rock. Around this splendid spring and upon the inclines and summit of the adjacent knolls they planted the new town, and named it in honor of Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame. The settlement of the town, it will be noted, was only two years after the cessation of the war of the Revolution. The country now called East Tennessee was then "Washington district" of North Carolina, and was at the time under the operation of the act of cession of the United States from the mother State. But the brave and independent pioneers, the sons of the men who promulgated the Mecklenburg "declaration of independence," were not pleased with this manner of disinheritance and of gift to the general government. They resolved, as a relief from their chaotic condition, to establish a commonwealth unto themselves, and to rely upon their wisdom and resources for internal prosperity and protection against their Indian enemies. Thus was born that ill-fated and now almost forgotten "State of Franklin." How few people of the present day know that such a "State" ever existed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America! And fewer still are those who are familiar with its auspicious birth, its struggles for existence, and its untimely death from what might be properly called "political cholera infantum." Under the leadership of John Sevier and his colleagues, of King's Mountain battle fame, the scheme of the new State was formulated at Jonesborough, in the winter of 1784 and a convention of the people of the district, then embracing four great counties, was held in the new town of Greenville in November, 1785, to adopt a constitution. The constitution proposed was then adopted and Greenville was made the capital of the new commonwealth. Some of the people wished the new State to be named "Frankland" or "free land," but this Gallicism did not sit well upon the stomachs of a majority of the convention, and the name of "Franklin," in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was adopted by a heavy majority. "Citizen John Sevier" was elected Governor, and a full corps of administrative and judicial officers was chosen and inducted into power.

Upon the happening of these decisive acts upon the part of the people of Franklin, North Carolina reneged and repealed the act ceding that territory to Congress before that body could accept the donation. The State of Franklin resisted the efforts of North Carolina to resume authority over its territory, and for more than two years there was a constant conflict of authority between the officials of the two governments. The result was inevitable. The weaker was forced at last to succumb, and the "State of Franklin" disappeared from among the commonwealths of the world. One of the lamentable, and yet ludicrous, causes of the demise of the new state—doubtless the fatal complaint that ended its brief career—was a novel system of counterfeiting that resulted in bankrupting its public treasury.

The salaries of the officers of the State were fixed as follows: Governor, £200 per annum; Judges £150 per annum; Treasurer, £40 per annum, and it was specified that the sums were to be paid in the "circulating medium," and in which "medium" the taxes due the State were to be collected. More properly speaking the "circulating media" of the State were announced officially to be:

Good flax linen, ten hundred.....	3s. 6d.
Good clean beaver skins.....	3. 0d.
Raccoon and fox skins.....	3s. 3d.
Deer skins and beaver, per pound.....	6s. 0d.
Good whisky, per gallon.....	2s. 6d.

These taxes were collected, where the people could be induced to pay, by subcollectors of the treasury. The treasurer was a foreigner, who was not well posted in peltry, and it is a historical fact that a number of his deputies, taking advantage of his ignorance, cut off the tails from the coon skins, sewed them on possum skins, that had no official value, and passed the bogus peltry upon the Treasurer as genuine par-value coon skins. This gigantic fraud upon the exchequer paralyzed the finances of the new State, and hastened its downfall. Gov. Sevier bravely resisted the fates, and appealed to old Ben Franklin, to Gov. Matthews, of Georgia, and to the Governor of Virginia to aid him in his efforts to save his State, but they would not or could not help him. The result was the failure of his scheme. He was indicted for treason, but was finally pardoned. A few years later the territory in question became the State of Tennessee, and Sevier was elected its first Governor, thus having enjoyed the rare distinction of being the Chief Magistrate to the same people organized under two different State names.

"HORSES, beware! This is a fence wire," is a sign near San Andreas, Cal.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Elk Rapids is manufacturing potash on a small scale.

—All the Holly girls are having their auburn tresses clipped.

—Bay County Supervisors talk of erecting a \$1,000 building for idiots and insane.

—James Woolley, the oldest resident of Gratiot County, died at Bannister, aged 97 years.

—Northern Michigan cattle are being kept on the go rather lively by the ambitious sportsman in search of deer.

—Insomnia caused Daniel W. Fales, a police sergeant in Detroit, to kill himself with a revolver in the Fremont street station.

—The team belonging to Jesse Quick, in Barry County, ran away and Quick was thrown out of the wagon, and his neck broken by the fall.

—Prof. Thompson, for nine years Superintendent of Albion schools, has been elected to the same position at Hillsdale, at \$1,400 salary.

—Antoine Fernet, sixty-six years old, rushed into a burning cottage near Detroit to save some relatives he supposed were there, and lost his life.

—A commission appointed by the Governor of Michigan has located the upper peninsula branch prison and reform school about two miles from Marquette.

—It cost Rev. Edward Matthews \$110 for resisting an officer who attempted to arrest a minister at the Free Methodist camp-meeting in Branch County last summer.

—Missaukee County Supervisors have offered a \$500 reward for the capture of Thomas Goodrow, who shot and killed Ed Pritchard near Lake City August 11.

—A young woman in Detroit put this personal in the Free Press: "DEAR NED: Come back; all is forgiven. Pa kicked the wrong man and didn't know it was you. Come immediately. MARY."

—Ellen M. Jones, of Detroit, the widow of a well-known lake captain, brought suit for \$10,000 against the police officials of Detroit. She claims that, while attacked on the sidewalk by vertigo, she was arrested for drunkenness.

—The mail heretofore carried between Harbor Springs and Cross Village were some time since discontinued, and a new route established between Harbor Springs and Leverina, but so much dissatisfaction was expressed over the change that the old route has been re-established.

—The agreement among the base-ball managers to cut down base-ball players' salaries to a maximum of \$2,000 is a very bold step. It was hardly to be supposed they would be equal to it. It is very much as if railroad corporations should refuse to pay railroad lawyers more than \$20,000 a year. At this rate base-ball playing as a livelihood will be quoted below plumbing, Niagara Falls hack drivers, and the ownership of Michigan pine lands.—Free Press.

—Probably the three youngest criminals ever convicted in East Saginaw are Delos Frost, Eddie Booth, and Wesley Brown, who have been sentenced to the Reform School until eighteen years of age. The oldest boy is fifteen years old; the youngest twelve. One night last week the boys entered the residence of Mrs. Booth, grandmother of one of the boys, and stole \$51, and started for Texas. They were arrested next morning while at pistol practice.

—Said a brother recently, speaking of the disinclination of ministers to accept a humbler field than they have once occupied, or that they think their talents should command, "there is no stepping down in Christ's work. An angel does not question whether he is sent to a king or sent to a peasant—the only requirement is obedience." "But all ministers are not angels," was observed. "True in one sense, but they are God's messengers. They have a work so grand that angels might also envy them. The richest fruits of my ministry were borne on a field which I had been warned not to enter, of which I had been told that no minister could stay there."—Detroit Christian Herald.

Capital and Labor.

[From the Harbor Springs Republican.]

Below we give a table showing the loss to laboring men in the Saginaw Valley during the recent strike, as compiled by Commissioner of Labor C. V. R. Pond, as follows:

Report concerning the so-called Saginaw strike, having its commencement July 5, and final termination Sept. 1, 1885, as compiled from information furnished by the mills affected in Saginaw and Bay Counties, showing the loss in wages to employees:

Number of mills addressed.....	86
Number of mills reporting.....	76
Number of mills not reporting.....	7
Number of mills not affected.....	85
Tittabawassee Boom Co not reporting.....	1
Location of mills not reporting—	
Bay City.....	3
West Bay City.....	1
East Saginaw.....	2
Saginaw City.....	1-7
Products of the mills not reporting for the year 1884:	
Lumber, feet.....	\$6,490,000
Shingles.....	1,343,000
Total days closed, 76 mills.....	2,236 1/2
Average days closed, each mill.....	29 1/2
Greatest number of days closed, one mill.....	46
Least number of days closed, one mill.....	2 1/2
Daily wages, when closed, of 76 mills.....	\$8,477.11
Total wages not earned because of closing 76 mills.....	\$282,015.20
Lumber not cut, because mills being closed, feet.....	13,237,700
Shingles not cut, because mills being closed, number.....	2,731,000
Estimated cost of putting a new vessel or cars.....	\$43,320.31
Total loss to wage-earners by stoppage of 76 mills.....	\$327,335.50

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

EVERY man has a weak spot—some-times it is in his head.—*Cedar Springs Clip-per*. Yes, and sometimes he has two. How about the second one?

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 5, 1885: Miss Agness Barlow, Mr. Hughs & Co., Miss Libbie Harris and A. H. Rothermal. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, was with other officials in Big Rapids recently and gave assurance that the Muskegon River will be bridged and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern connected with the Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

MASTER Mechanic Watrous of the D. L. & N. and the C. & W. M., has invented an attachment to railroad locomotives for lifting the smoke off the train after the steam is shut off. It consists of a jacket around the smokestack; attached to this are pipes extending out to the front of the boiler having on the outer end funnel shaped openings to catch the wind and thus help to make a draft.

A sensible exchange says: We like to hear a man complain when asked to subscribe for his home paper and all the time sponge on his neighbors for the reading of it. We like to hear a man complain when asked to subscribe for his home paper, that he takes more papers than he reads now, then go around and borrow his neighbor's or loaf around until he gets all the news from it. We like to see a man run down his home paper and then beg the editor for a favor in the editorial line. We like to see a merchant neglect to advertise in his home paper and try and get a share of the trade a newspaper brings to the town. We like to see this. It looks economical, thrifty, progressive, and—and cheeky.

Mr. B. McHUGH, general freight and passenger agent of the Michigan & Ohio railroad: "Yes, there has been considerable talk this season of extending our line, but nothing will be done now until next spring. We have two plans under consideration—extending the road from a point east of Monteth direct to Grand Rapids and thence to Muskegon by the route proposed by L. G. Mason and others. The other project is to make use of an old road bed, extending from Marshall northward about eighty miles. We expected the directors of the road to be through to look over the grounds this fall, but they have delayed the visit until it is so late that I hardly think they will be here now until spring. We recognize the fact that to make our line pay we must extend it to some feeding point, instead of depending upon other roads for business."—*G. R. Leader*.

Legislative Districts of Ottawa County.

At the recent session of the Board of Supervisors the legislative districts of the county were re-apportioned. The population of the first district is 17,867 against a population of 18,441 in the second district. This makes a difference of 1,426 in favor of the first district. The districts now consist of the following towns:

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Township and Cities.	Population.
Grand Haven Town.....	800
" City.....	5,914
Holland Town.....	3,000
" City.....	2,972
Olive.....	1,700
Spring Lake.....	3,411
Total.....	17,867.
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Allendale.....	1,290
Blendon.....	989
Chester.....	1,498
Crockery.....	1,258
Georgetown.....	1,827
Jamestown.....	2,189
Polkton.....	2,814
Robinson.....	485
Tallmadge.....	1,403
Wright.....	1,779
Zeeland.....	2,899
Total.....	18,441.

The population as given is from the census of 1884. Holland City now boasts of 3,300 people.

JOHNSTON'S Journal, an illustrated magazine for the people, is the comprehensive title by which the journal formerly called "The Operator," will hereafter be known. The paper was established in 1874, and its success in a limited sphere has encouraged the publisher and editors to make a radical change in its size and style, and transform it into a high-class but low priced illustrated literary journal, of 16 pages, appealing to the general reader. It is promised that in its contents the paper under its new name will aim to combine recreation and amusement with instruction and information—that is to say, while the articles will be short, bright, and readable, they at the same time will be of an informational character, and that it will be a magazine for the home and the family, pure, clean, wholesome and elevating. It is issued

from the same publishing house as are the well-known and successful popular scientific journals, *Industrial America*, and the *Electrical World*. October 3d is the first number under the new name. Published every other Saturday. \$1 a year; 5 cents a copy. May be ordered of any news-dealer. W. J. Johnston, publisher, 9 Murray st., N. Y.; 48 Congress st., Boston; 23 Borden block, Chicago.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

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

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Rev. H. Uterwick will preach both morning and evening. Congregational singing. Opening Anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The temptation of Christ." Afternoon, "The eighth commandment."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Trying to have the Father without the Son." Afternoon, "Christ our Redeemer." Evening, "Godliness is profitable unto all things."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. Rev. J. Post, of Grand Rapids will occupy the pulpit.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Who are the greatest in the Church of God." Evening, "Powers of influence."

Special Notices.

Notice.

Bids will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan, at the City Clerk's Office until Monday, 6, p. m., November 16th, 1885, for furnishing 800 cords of good sound 4 feet steam wood, either Hemlock or Pine, in quantities of 25 cords or upwards. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. H. SIPP,
Clerk of Board of Water Commissioners.
40-2t.

IMPORTANT To Students of Music!

The Michigan Conservatory of Music located at Grand Rapids, offers all the advantages of a first-class music school. Instruction in all branches under a competent Board of teachers. Fall term begins Sept. 10th. Send for circular and catalogue. OWEN I. TURTLE, Director.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. 29-3ms.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated May fourth, (4th), A. D. 1870, and executed by Robert Akerly, and Mary C. his wife, to George W. Joscelyn, and recorded August second (2nd), A. D. 1870, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa county, Michigan, in Liber U. of mortgages, on page 404, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, five hundred and sixty dollars (\$560.00); and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage, now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

First day of February, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Ottawa county, Michigan, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as will satisfy said debt and the interest and expense of this advertisement and sale, viz.: The southeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) and the southwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section three (3), town five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, lying in the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. JOSCELYN,
Mortgagee.
Holland, Michigan, November 4, A. D. 1885.
40-13t.

Drain Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Fred L. Souther, county Drain Commissioner of the county of Ottawa, will on the

11th day of November A. D. 1885, at the house of Henry Van Kampen, on Section 6, Township of Holland, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, meet parties for the purpose of letting contracts for the construction of a drain in said county known as the Cranberry drain, and commencing at a point 20 feet east of the quarter post of section 30, Township 6, north, of range 15 west, Township of Olive, running thence south 20 feet, east of and parallel with the section line between sections 30, in town 6 range 15 west, and section 25 in town 6 north of range 15 west, 160 rods, thence west 40 feet, thence south 30 feet west of and parallel with the section line between section 31, town 6 range 15 west, and section 36, town 6 range 16 west, 1 mile; thence south 30 feet west of and parallel with the section line between section 1, town 5 north of range 15 west, and section 6, town 5 north of range 16 west, one-half mile, thence east 40 rods, to a point where said line intersects Pine Creek, so-called, and that I will then and there proceed to let contracts for the construction of the same by sections as I have apportioned and divided the same to the lowest responsible bidder who will do the work according to the specifications made by me and now remaining in my office, and within such time as shall be specified in such contracts. Good security will be required of all contractors. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Notice is also hereby given that at the time and place of said letting of contracts, the assessment of benefits made by me will be subject to review. Dated this 25th day of October, A. D. 1885.
FRED L. SOUTHER,
Ottawa County Drain Commissioner.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE.

A New Winter Stock of Fine Millinery!
HATS, FEATHERS, WINGS,
Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Plain and Fancy Velvets and Plushes,
HAT AND CLOAK ORNAMENTS,
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
Fairy Floss, Saxony Yarn, Zephyr, Arasene, Embroidery Silk, Embroidered Letters, Etc. Infant's Clothing always on hand.

Eighth St., Holland, Mich.

NEXT!!

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo.

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

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

ROUND OAK STOVES!



The Best in the World!

Can be purchased of

A. B. BOSMAN,

—dealer in—

HARDWARE, NAILS, ETC.,

Eighth Street.

THE ROUND OAK

—is the—

Best, Cheapest,

—and—

Most Durable Stove

to be procured in the market, and I sell them at

Bottom Figures!

Second-Hand Stoves

Bought and Sold.

Call and get

Good Bargains!

A. B. BOSMAN,
Holland, Mich., Sept. 7, 1885.
29-3m.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.
B. WYNHOFF.
Holland, June 14, 1883.

"Out of the Old House, Nancy,
Moved up into the New."

Where we will be happy to see all our old and as many new customers as will please call.

Our Stock of Drugs
Is fresh and new.

Our Stock of Books,
School, College, and Miscellaneous is full.

Our Stationery and School Supplies are complete.

YATES & KANE,
Cor. Eighth and River Sts.

DO NOT BUY ANY STOVE

THIS SEASON,

Before you have Enquired our Prices.

We are Offering Special Inducements

In order to double last year's sales, we have marked prices down nearly 10 per cent.

Never have we had so nice a variety.

SOME ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS

THE "105" GOLD COIN,

a very handsome square coal stove, with round fire pot.

THE "85," "86," and "87," GOLD COIN

are the most Durable and Beautiful Boiler Iron Stoves.

The "HOME JEWEL,"

Cook Stove, sells at sight.

Come and look at us.

R. KANTERS & SONS,

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1885.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Purify the Blood.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Sound. Refreshing Sleep.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

FOR
That Tired, Weary Feeling.

Sick Headache.

GENTS:—I have been subject to Sick Headache for years, and have tried, in vain, many advertised remedies and several physicians, but all to no purpose. At last I tried your B. B. Bitters—without much faith, I admit—but to-day I can truly say, that after taking the third bottle, I have not suffered from it. I recommend it to all my friends; several have been cured by it. My little grandson was permanently cured of Biliousness and Sick Headache, which were so severe as to cause convulsions. They have all ceased since he commenced the use of B.B.B.
MRS. B. C. BODLE,
Orange, Luzerne County, Pa.

H. WYKHUYSEN,

—dealer in—

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.
Ladies' and Gents' Lockets,
Silverware, Platedware,
Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES!

My stock of

SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

Particular attention is called to the fact that all my goods are first-class and are sold at low prices.

Come in and see my Stock. Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.
H. WYKHUYSEN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 2, 1884.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., November 3, 1885.

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

Members present: Mayor Kanters, Aldermen Rose, Ter Vree, Burgess, Bangs, De Roo, and the clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. Kanters and Bertsch appeared during the reading of the minutes and took their seats.

Mr. Jas. Huntley petitioned for the privilege of placing building material on Eighth street in front of east 61 feet of lot 2, block 38.—Granted.

Mr. Jacob Elman petitioned as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Your petitioner respectfully represents to your honorable body that as I have not taken down the roof of the obstruction heretofore not granted, I would ask your honorable body to grant me the privilege to let the remaining platform, less three feet of the west end, remain. The granting of the same would be a great favor and your petitioner would pray.—Petition granted.

John Benkema and twenty-nine others petitioned the Council that lamps be placed on the corners of Market and Seventh streets, and Cedar and Seventh streets.—Referred to the committee on streets and bridges.

C. Klassen and seven others petitioned the Council to place a lamp on the north-east corner of the crossing of the Chicago and West Michigan railway track and Tenth street.—Referred to committee on streets and bridges.

The members of Eagle Hose Co. petitioned as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned members of Eagle Hose Co. do hereby petition your honorable body to have the roof of the building located on the south side of Engine House No. 1, altered into a room to hold our meetings in. The room we now occupy is claimed by both the Star Hook and Ladder Co. and the Eagle Hose Co. and we would like to have a room where we can hold a meeting at any time without coming in contact with the other company when they have a meeting.—Referred to the committee on fire department.

The following bills were presented for payment: J. A. Ter Vree, team work, \$41.25; J. Klassen, 16 days' labor, \$30; A. Pluim, 1/2 day's labor, 50c; P. Steketee paid two poor orders, \$3; M. De Feyter, salary 3 mos, \$75; Geo. H. Sipp, salary, \$33.33; Ed. Vaupeil, salary, \$33.33; C. Ver Schure, salary, \$29.91; P. H. McBride, salary 2 mos, \$12.50; Geo. H. Sipp, salary director of the poor 3 mos, \$10; R. E. Werkman, glazing sash in Eagle Engine House, \$1; R. E. Werkman, two turned lamp posts, \$2.50; Yates & Kane, blank envelopes, arranging catalogue, reading wood shed, catalogue, covering 90 books and removing library to new store, \$11.93.—Bill of Yates & Kane referred to committee on library. All the other bills allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The committee on streets and bridges, to whom was referred the communication of H. D. Post, regarding the grade of Eleventh street opposite his premises, reported that there was nothing objectionable in the grade, and recommended that G. Van Putten, assignee of P. Konig & Berglund, contractors for the grading and graveling of Eleventh street be paid the sum of \$10, said sum being the amount withheld from the contractors until the completion of the said grade.—Report adopted and warrant ordered issued.

The committee on streets and bridges requested further time in which to report upon the petition asking that a lamp be placed on the corner of Thirtieth and Market streets.—Request granted.

The committee on poor reported, presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending \$36 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending November 18, 1885, and the payment of \$5.25 to Mr. Chas. Scott for 7 weeks rent of house for Mrs. Juffer.—Adopted and warrants ordered issued.

The committee on city library reported the following:

GENTLEMEN:—As additional room will be required for our city library books, your committee on library would respectfully recommend that a sufficient amount of shelving be put up to contain all the books and that the book cases be for the present set aside. The cost of this shelving will be less than the cost of one additional book case and will take up considerable less room than three cases would.

The city marshal reported having collected \$15 for tapping water mains, and \$3.04 water rates, and receipt of the city treasurer for the moneys.—Filed.

The city treasurer reported for the month of October, 1885.—Filed.

The city clerk reported that according to reports of the city marshal, on file in the city clerk's office, there is uncollected expenses for sidewalk repairs on the following described premises, as follows: P. J. Doyle, S. 75 ft. of lot 16, block E. S. W. addition, \$15.55; Anne Filletira, S. 80 ft. of W. 25 ft. of E. 41 ft. of lot 18, block 30, \$3.72; Rosolof A. Schuten, lot 7, block 34, \$17.10; Augustus Names, lot 7, except W. 22 feet, block 37, \$11.31.

On motion of Ald. Ter Vree—Resolved, That the report is hereby accepted and approved; that the amounts set forth in the said report of the clerk, relative to the repairing of sidewalks, be charged to the respective persons therein named and against the property therein described, and also that the several amounts and the persons chargeable therewith be reported by the clerk to the board of assessors of the city of Holland for immediate assessment.—Adopted.

The city physician reported having treated ten cases in the month of October, 1885.—Filed.

The following bills having been approved by the board of water commissioners, were certified to the Common Council for payment: P. Winter, running water works machinery, October 1885, \$83.34; J. Benkema, work on canal, 75c; B. Van Oort, recovering 4 lengths of suction pipe and taking them to canal, \$1.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the moneys.

The street commissioner reported for the month of October, 1885.—Filed.

By Ald. De Roo—Resolved, That \$500 be loaned, temporarily from the interest and sinking fund and placed to the credit of the water fund.—Adopted.

By Ald. De Roo—Resolved, That the committee on streets and bridges see that all trees obstructing the light of street lamps be trimmed.—Adopted.

The following communication was received: GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully submit to you the necessity of making an outlet across River street for the gutter on the north side of Eighth street. So long as the northeast corner was unoccupied it made but little difference if the overflow of the gutter ran into the old cellar. But I can hardly manage to find a place for the surplus mud and wet filth in the basement of the new building. Hoping that this matter will receive your favorable attention, I am

Yours respectfully, H. D. Post.

—Referred to committee on streets and bridges with power to act.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Nov. 2, 1885.

Regular meeting. Members present: Kanters, Kremers, De Roo, McBride, Harrington, and Steffens.

Minutes of Oct. 5th read and approved.

The Committee on Teachers reported that they had employed Miss Nellie S. Hartshorn as teacher in the High School.—Adopted.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts reported recommending to allow the following bills: M. Kleintveld, 17 gross crayons, \$3.05; W. H. Rogers, printing orders, contracts, etc., \$10.05; R. E. Werkman, lumber, \$21.68; Yates & Kane, goods, \$5.60; C. J. De Roo, salary as secretary for six months, \$23.00.—Allowed.

Committee on Buildings and Repairs reported that they had purchased 100 cords of wood from Mr. Kenyon, of which 30 or 35 cords is to be dry, and the remainder green, at \$3.45 per cord.

Visiting Committee for October reported that they had visited six rooms beginning with No. 4, and down, and found them all doing good work except No. 4.—Adopted.

Visiting Committee No. 1 to whom had been referred the communication of D. Sluiter, reported that they find the child neat and tidy in habits, and recommended that it be permitted to attend for a few days to see whether it is capable of being taught. Motion by Ins. Harrington to adopt the report.—Lost. Moved by Ins. De Roo that the Board take no further action in this matter.—Carried.

Moved by Ins. McBride that Miss C. I. Smalley be allowed pay for the week that she taught in the Public Schools and that it be sent to her.—Carried.

Ins. McBride stated that he had been informed by the treasurer that there was not enough money in the treasury to pay the teachers. Moved by Ins. Harrington that the matter of negotiating a loan be referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

The resignation of Miss H. Roost was read and upon motion of Ins. Harrington accepted.

Moved by Ins. Kremers that the matter of securing a teacher to fill the vacancy, caused by said resignation, be referred to the Committee on Teachers with power to act.—Carried.

Moved by Ins. McBride that the matter of securing additional reading matter for the Primary Departments be referred to the Committee on School Books and Furniture.—Carried. Adjourned.

C. J. DE ROO, Sec'y.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Heber Walsh.

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa.: "Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney troubles."

Few like gray hairs, except on other persons. If your hair is turning gray, restore it to the hue of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

A mile a minute is the speed attained by Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers when curing a cough or sore throat. 25c.

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 H. Walsh, Holland, and A. De Krul, Zeeland, Mich.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 26-1y

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-1y

Special Notices.

Potatoes, Apples and Onions Wanted.

The Highest Market Price will be paid for Potatoes, Apples, and Onions at

FIXTER'S DOCK.

JOS. FIXTER.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1885. 37-4t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just received a large new stock of Boots and Shoes and Slippers for spring and summer trade. The stock is complete and embraces the latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' shoes, which are sold at reasonable prices. We sell

Fargo's Boots and Fine Ladies Shoes.

L. SPRIETMA & SON,

HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-1y

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling in a physician for every ailment, they were all wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. Female Irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and Imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by Heber Walsh. 37-4t

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

KREMERS & BANGS have a full stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, paint and whitewash brushes, which they are selling at low figures for cash.

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Yates & Kane.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

An Enterprising Firm.

Heber Walsh can always be relied upon not only to carry in stock the best of drugs, but have secured the agency for Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure, which they warrant. It will cure all Throat, Lung and Chest diseases, and has the reputation of being the best Cough cure ever discovered for Consumption. 37-4

FOR LAME BACK, Side or chest use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Price 25 cents.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale at Yates & Kane.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, June 21, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland.....	10 25	1 40	11 35	5 00	2 15
Grand Junction.....	11 37	2 30	12 37	8 27	4 85
Bangor.....	11 55	2 44	12 53	9 30	5 15
Benton Harbor.....	1 30	3 36	1 45	12 00	7 00
New Buffalo.....	2 50	4 30	2 45	2 35	9 10
Chicago.....	7 10	7 10	6 00		
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Chicago.....	11 30	2 30	9 30		
New Buffalo.....	11 40	2 40	10 10	7 25	
Benton Harbor.....	12 42	6 28	1 45	10 15	5 35
Bangor.....	2 07	7 15	2 55	1 35	
Grand Junction.....	2 30	7 29	3 17	3 00	
Holland.....	3 30	8 30	4 40	5 30	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
Holland.....	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Zeeland.....	3 40	4 40	4 50	10 15	5 45
Grand Rapids.....	4 25	9 15	5 45	11 25	6 30

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Grand Rapids.....	9 15	1 00	10 40	4 15	
Zeeland.....	10 02		11 23	5 10	
Holland.....	10 15	1 40	11 38	5 35	

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Holland.....	10 30	8 30	10 30	5 35	8 30
Grand Haven.....	11 05	4 10	6 30	6 30	9 12
Ferryburg.....	11 13	4 15	6 40	6 35	9 17
Muskogon.....	11 55	4 50	7 20	7 10	9 55

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.

	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Muskogon.....	1 20	11 55	6 50	8 15	9 35
Ferryburg.....	2 00	12 35	7 25	8 50	10 20
Grand Haven.....	2 10	12 33	7 30	9 00	10 25
Holland.....	3 05	1 20	8 15	10 00	11 15
	p.m.		p.m.		

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Holland.....	3 30		10 15		
Fillmore.....	3 45		10 30		
Hamilton.....	3 55		10 40		
Allegan.....	4 30		11 15		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Allegan.....	9 10	4 30	11 15		
Hamilton.....	9 42	5 02	12 14		
Fillmore.....	9 50	5 10	12 30		
Holland.....	10 15	5 35	1 00		

† Daily. †† Daily except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST.

Central Time.

GOING EAST.

Pass.	Mix'd.	Pass.	TOWNS.	Pass.	Pass.	Mix.
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.		
10 10	6 45		L Toleda A	11 10	5 10	
11 02	5 40		Dundee..	10 10	4 15	
11 24	7 04		Britton..	9 46	3 52	
11 29	7 09		Ridgeway..	9 42	3 47	
11 39	7 19		Tecumseh..	9 32	3 37	
11 55	7 35		Tipton.....	9 17	3 22	
12 08	7 48		Onsted.....	9 05	3 08	
12 30	7 57		Adrian.....	8 43	2 45	
12 43	8 25		Jerome.....	8 36	2 35	
12 55	8 37		Moscow.....	8 20	2 21	
1 06	8 42		Hanover.....	8 09	2 10	
1 17	8 53		Pulaski.....	7 57	1 59	
1 33	9 10		Homer.....	7 38	1 38	
2 05	9 37		Marshall..	7 06	1 14	
2 17	9 49		Ceresco.....	6 49	1 02	
2 46	10 15		Battle Crk..	6 30	1 34	
2 56			Augusta.....		12 27	
3 04			Yorkville..		12 30	
3 10			Richland..		12 15	
3 45			Monticello..		11 43	
3 53			Fisk.....		11 35	
3 59			Kellogg.....		11 30	
4 10			A Allegan L		11 20	
p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dundee, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome, with L. S. & M. S. At Hanover, with L. S. & M. S. At Homer with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Marshall, with M. C. R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Monticello with G. R. & I. At Allegan, with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S. Trains 11 daily except Sunday.

B. McHUGH, General Passenger Agent.

New Advertisements.

"FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED."

NIMROD PLUG

TOBACCO.

Is the BEST GHEW, THE GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other Plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD, AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD IS THE CHOICE OF THE SMOKER. never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot be said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

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ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

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

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
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For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.

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THE DAILY "DEMOCRAT"

The Leading Newspaper in Western Michigan.

It contains the Associated Press dispatches, and arrives in Holland several hours in advance of Detroit and Chicago Dailies.

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month. For sale by

B. P. HIGGINS, Newsdealer.

Fall Opening!

—AT—

G. Van Putten & Sons.

We have just received a full line and a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

COUNTRY CHARMS.

BY CARLOTTA PERRY.

"Wearied with bondage in the city, I
Threw off my chain, and sought the country
sweet."
Far from the busy, bustling, dingy street,
I said, to my heart's content, I will abide
For sunny days, for the streams rippling by,
For the rustling clover and for shadows fleet,
For rustling corn-fields and for waving wheat,
My very soul doth long and moan and sigh,
And mid the longings that my soul ensnare,
One deed and fond with my bosom glow;
Mayhap the rustic maiden, passing fair,
Fresh as the dew, sweet as the open rose,
Whose charms the summer novel doth declare,
Mayhap she will be there—who knows? who
knows?
And I had dreams it would be mine to spy,
The fair white hen-fruit in its shy retreat,
That, served in omelet by some damsel neat,
The morning meal would bless and beautify;
Of youthful chickens that would fidget die,
And dead and duly broiled my taste should
cross.
In place of tough and tasteless butcher's meat,
Of all good things in generous supply,
Of my visions did I see a stream
Of buttermilk, oft did my swift thoughts turn
To fresh brook trout, and luscious yellow cream
On berries dewy sweet; while from the churn
Came butter with the wondrous golden gleam,
Fragrant, traditional—thus did I dream and
yearn.
Lo! now in bitterness of soul I cry,
I who took board with Mrs. Jane McFleet;
I boldly name it all a fraud and cheat.
Her fowl, none of this age would testify;
Her fresh green peas, her butter, on the sly
Were sent to market; sadly obsolete
Was all she set for me—for me to eat;
And, hear me, friends, her beefsteak she did fry!
The cream and berries she did quite forget;
The amber honey, which the books all say
The bees do make, for me was never set;
Nor tender omelet, tender I did pray
Full off for this; and sadder, sadder yet,
My dream of rustic maid had moved away.
But 'neath my window in the early morn
The rooster most persistently did crow;
Mosquitoes valiantly their horns did blow,
Holding my sleepless hours in open scorn.
The fly multitudinous seemed only born
Into my coffee-cup to rally me;
My paper shades did rattle to and fro,
Behold me of all men the most forlorn!
The corn-fields did not rustle worth a cent;
The cooling shade of which the poet rants
Gave me luncheon, and a ghastly rent
The barbed fence did give my costly pants;
As through the dim and bushy woods I went,
Followed me close the consummation ants,
Ye dusty, weed-crown country lanes, farewell!
Ye feather-beds: ye little rippling brooks
That ripple not; ye lowly, shady nooks
With ante o'er-run; ye little busy dell
Malaria-filled; ye ancient fowl: ye fell
Beefsteak so madly fried; ye cawing rook,
And oh ye woman who my dunes took—
For these, I bid ye all farewell! farewell!
Within the covert of a bush, no doubt;
O country pleasures, very far are ye;
Something must poets have to life about—
And ye are just the thing, it seems to me;
But I with mine own eyes have found ye out,
And nevermore will I deceived be.
—Chicago Times.

TRUE LOVE TRANSPOSED.

BY MINNIE A. BENNETT.

"I do hope they will be nice, mother, and
not like those city folks that came to board
at Deacon Smith's last summer. Why,
those folks thought all country people were
good for was to wait on them. I'm sure if
my cousins are going to be like that I don't
want them to come here."
The speaker, a fresh-looking, rosy-
cheeked country lass, was standing in the
door of an old-fashioned farm-house, hold-
ing in her hand the broom with which she
had just been sweeping.
"Nonsense, Dolly," said her mother, who
was weeding the flower bed, "as if the
children of your father's sister could be
anything else but nice. To be sure I have
never seen the young folks, but their mother
used to come here when you were quite
small, and a nicer woman I never saw. If
Helen and Lester are anything like her
they will be too sensible to look down on
us just because we are country people."
At this minute a handsome young farmer
in his shirt sleeves, with a rake over his
shoulders, passed by the gate.
"Good morning, Dolly!" he called out in
clear, pleasant tones. "It seems you are
at work before I am."
"O, it's early yet," said Dolly's mother,
"but we are hurrying to get the work out of
the way, for we expect my niece and
nephew this morning."
"Sure enough, Dolly did tell me, but I
had forgotten all about it."
"Come over to-night and get acquainted
with them," called Dolly, as he put his rake
on his shoulder preparatory to going on
again.
"Well, I will," he answered, and went on
up the dusty road.
By 9 o'clock every thing in and
about the farm house was in apple-
pie order. Dressed in his Sunday-
best, the farmer drove to town to meet the
expected guests. Having seen him safely
started on his way, Dolly ran upstairs to
smooth her hair and change her dress.
"I suppose cousin Helen will be tall and
queenly and pale and slender, and no doubt
she'll be shocked at my red cheeks and
glumpiness. I wonder what she will think
of Fred. I hope she will like him since he
is to be her future cousin," and the rosy
cheeks grew a little rosier at the thought.
When it was about time to expect her
father back, Dolly ran down to the gate.
Yes, there they were coming, three in the
buggy.
"Here they are, mother," she called out,
and that good lady came promptly to wel-
come them.
The new-comers had no reason to com-
plain of the greeting they received from
their relatives. The farmer and his wife
were kindness and hospitality personified,
and Dolly was cordial, though a little shy.
Her cousin Helen did not at all look as
she had pictured her. A wee, tiny
creature with real golden hair, eyes blue as
the summer skies, and delicately fair with
a soft pink in each cheek—this was Helen
Trevor. Lester was a complete contrast to
his sister, for he was tall, stately, and dark
as a Spaniard.
"How little you are!" said Dolly, as the
girls walked arm-in-arm up the path to the
house. "I feel like a regular giantess be-
side you."
Helen laughed softly.
"I have often wished I were taller," she
said. "Short people are so insignificant.
You are about the right height, cousin
Dolly."
Once seated in the cool, shady parlor,
the cousins speedily became acquainted,
and it was not long before Dolly was con-
fiding to Helen the mental picture she had
formed of her.
Helen laughed her soft laugh, which
sounded like the ripple of a tiny brook.
"The idea! Nothing could be farther
from my actual appearance. Your descrip-
tion would apply to Lester, though."
In the evening Fred Armstrong called,
and was duly introduced. Dolly mentally
contrasted her lover and her cousin—as
the two men sat side by side. "Fred was unde-
niedly handsome, but then his hands and
feet were big, and he was dreadfully sun-
burnt."
Helen apparently drew no comparisons.

She engaged Fred in conversation, and
Dolly was forced to acknowledge that here
at least she had no cause to be ashamed of
her future husband! Having received a
superior education, he could talk well on
almost any subject, and the two were soon
engaged in an animated discussion of their
favorite authors.
"It seems as if Mr. Armstrong and Helen
had altogether forgotten our existence,"
said Lester to his pretty cousin. "Come
let us walk down to the gate and watch the
stars come out."
Here they were soon joined by the other
two.
"What a beautiful night!" exclaimed
Fred, "but indeed I must be going. I have
stayed too long already. Farmers must
keep early hours, Miss Trevor."
"You must come over often, Fred, and
help me to entertain my cousins. I am
afraid they will find it very dull here after
being accustomed to city life," said Dolly.
"No danger of that with so pretty a cousin
to be our entertainer, Lester gallantly re-
marked.
After that first evening, Fred was more
often at the farm house than ever. In the
many rambles the four took together, it
naturally fell about that Lester and Dolly
were companions while Fred was left to
entertain Helen. Truth to tell, he did not
seem to find the task irksome. He had met
many city ladies, but never one of this
type. Helen Trevor was as beautiful,
refined, highly educated and accomplished as
the most fastidious could desire, and yet
she was as simple and unaffected in her
manner as a child.
She speedily won a warm corner for her-
self in the heart of every inmate of the farm
house. Instead of playing the fine lady,
she insisted on helping Dolly in all her
work.
Much surprised at her proficiency in al-
most every variety of house work, Dolly
one day asked:
"Why, Helen, where did you learn to
work like this?"
"My mother taught me," answered Helen,
enjoying her cousin's evident astonishment.
"She is a good housekeeper herself,
and she insists upon it that
every girl should be taught the care of a
house. She says that I may marry a poor
man, and then I would find it necessary to
know how to do my own work."
Dolly opened her brown eyes wide.
"Would you marry a poor man, Helen?"
"Why, yes, if I loved him."
"Would you marry a farmer?"
"Why not?"
"O, farmers are not the kind of men you
have been accustomed to. They are not re-
fined and cultivated like city men."
The conversation was here interrupted
by Lester coming in and asking Dolly to go
with him for a ride.
He had evidently found this same little
cousin a very pleasant companion. Accus-
tomed to the frivolity and hollow-hearted-
ness of modern society, her earnest nature
and practical ideas had a peculiar charm
for him. To make a long story short, the
young man was in love with Dolly, and had
planned this ride for the express purpose of
asking her to be his wife.
She unconsciously opened the way for
him to broach the subject, by saying, as she
leaned back in the buggy:
"O, how I wish I could travel! It must
be so nice to see all sorts of beautiful scen-
ery."
"I'm thinking of taking a trip down South
this winter. Marry me, Dolly, and go
along."
His companion looked up with incredul-
ous eyes.
"Yes, I mean it. I love you, and I want
you to be my wife."
"I can't, Lester."
"Why can't you? Don't you care enough
for me?"
"It's not that," said Dolly, blushing, "but
you see I am engaged to Fred Armstrong."
"Why didn't you ever tell me before?"
"I'm sure you don't act much like engaged
lovers. Why, he is with Helen almost all
the time."
"I don't care anything for him now."
"Well, why don't you tell him so? Break
off the engagement and marry me."
"But the poor fellow will feel so badly."
"Perhaps he will not care so much as you
imagine," said Lester, with a wise look.
In the end, Dolly promised to do as he
wished.
That night while Helen slept the sleep of
the just, her cousin tumbled and tossed by
her side.
"How can I ever tell Fred?" she thought.
"Poor Fred, he always loved me so. I don't
suppose he will drown himself or do
anything desperate, but his heart will be
almost broken. To be sure, we haven't
been alone together much lately, but no
doubt he felt badly enough about that.
Well, I'll ask him to release me from my
engagement the very first opportunity I
have."
She had an opportunity the very next
day. Helen was in bed with a headache, and
Lester and she were sitting under a tree in
the yard, when Fred came whistling up the
path.
"Hallo, Armstrong," said Lester, "I'm
glad you came to entertain Dolly, for
I have an engagement this afternoon,"
and giving Dolly a significant look he was
gone.
Silence reigned for a few minutes after
his departure.
"Where is your cousin, Helen?"
"Up stairs with a headache."
Fred didn't seem much inclined to talk,
but lay on the grass with his eyes half
closed. Dolly determined to introduce the
subject before her courage failed, so she
said:
"Fred, I want to tell you something."
"Go ahead," this with considerable in-
terest.
"I am afraid I made a mistake when I
promised to marry you."
"Why so?"
"Because I have found that I don't love
you."
"I am awfully glad."
"You are glad?" repeated Dolly, consid-
erably shocked.
"Yes, for, you see, I love your cousin
Helen, and I was wondering how would be
the best way to break the news to you. I am
glad you saved me the trouble. So you
love one of the city cousins, and I love the
other? The matter arranges itself very
satisfactorily, doesn't it?"
And Dolly, although she was a little
mortified to find that Fred took the loss of
her love so coolly, yet was too kind-hearted
not to be glad that all parties were pleased.
Two months later there was a double
wedding at the old farm house, and Fred
and Dolly became the happy partners of
the City Cousins.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has had 187 books
read to him during the past eighteen
months.

Hotel Tales.

From an article on Hotel-Keeping,
by George Iles, in the *Century*, we
quote the following: "When I have
seen the lengthy bill-of-fare so com-
monly furnished at large American
hotels, and thought of the waste en-
tailed, I have thought that a reformer
might succeed, by establishing, say in
New York, a hotel on a new plan, one
that would afford the small, good vari-
ety that one finds at the smaller Lon-
don hotels of the best class—a variety
well cooked and served, through the
cooks' attention not being dissipated
among a multitude of dishes. At two
restaurants in New York, on Broadway
and Fifth avenue respectively, one gets
an excellent table d'hôte dinner of this
kind at the reasonable charge of \$1.25,
which includes a pint of *vin ordinaire*.
The best hotels, it gives me pleasure
to state, are fast moving in the direc-
tion of simplicity of bill-of-fare. In
New York the leading house on the
American plan does not provide its
table with much more than one-half
the variety of dished one may have
offered at second-rate, pretentious con-
cerns throughout the country. The
dietary, too, in America is unques-
tionably improving. Fruit and vegetables
are consumed much more plentifully
than before quick trains and prodigious
business. Baked joints and fowl, so
often parboiled and sodden, are giving
place to better things in the way of
genuine roasts. The gridiron, thank
goodness, has well-nigh driven the
frying-pan out of the kitchen, and
and wholesome broiled steaks and
chops have taken the place of the hard,
greasy meats that spoiled so many
digestions in the past. Pie, too, is go-
ing, and its exodus has had much to do
with the genesis of fat. But hot bread
and cakes still hold their own, and the
baneful ice-pitcher remains, active for
stomachic mischief. Porridge, how-
ever, is more easily had at a hotel in
New York than in Edinburgh, and, with
cracked wheat, has gone abroad
throughout the Union, crossed the
Rockies, and visited the Pacific slope,
doing good all the way. Salt fish, salt
meat, and pork are now little used.
Fresh fish and oysters are consumed
very largely, and exchanged for the
game of distant backwoods and prair-
ies, are carried from lake and sea to
the most interior cities and towns of
the continent—another blessing due to
the rugged old Englishman who first
put a boiler on wheels and sent it trav-
eling about the country! Under the
influence of improved diets and the
custom of taking a vacation during the
heated term, we are glad to learn from
statisticians that the physique of our
people is improving, and that they are
living longer than their predecessors.
Adipose is being deposited on
lanky forms, and although Brother
Jonathan can scarcely yet be depicted
as a plump person, he bids fair to be-
come such if he keeps on adopting
common-sense measures in food and
rest."

Gen. Forrest in the 'Bus.

Gen. N. B. Forrest, the famous Con-
federate cavalry leader, visited New
York, and one day, while riding in a
Fifth avenue stage, a dude of the most
pronounced type entered and took his
seat in the corner opposite the General.
While searching his pockets for some-
thing the youth withdrew a large en-
velope from which a number of papers
slipped and were scattered on the floor.
He picked up those within his reach,
and turning to Forrest, who looked
like "a member from the rural dis-
tricts," said in a drawing, consequen-
tial and supercilious tone peculiar to
his class:

"I say, can you reach those papers?"
The General grasped the situation in
a moment, and extending his arms, re-
plied with well-assumed country pa-
tois:

"Wall, I jis kin, stranger, and that's
about all."
Then he drew himself up to a sitting
posture, again and looked innocent,
while the occupants of the stage
roared, and the embarrassed dude pro-
ceeded to help himself, and as quickly
as possible leave the unsympathetic
company.

An old gentleman, who, to judge
from his shaking sides, heartily en-
joyed the scene, now changed his seat
for one next to the General, and re-
marked to him: "Stranger, excuse me
for the question, but where did you
come from?" "Arkansas," said the
rejoinder. "Well," said the old man,
"I've always heard that an Arkansian
is a—of a fellow, and now I believe
it. Shake hands, stranger!" He was
doubly delighted a few moments later
when, on arriving at the New York Ho-
tel, Forrest introduced himself *propria*
persona, and invited his new-found
friend to become his guest at dinner.—
Horne Journal.

An Ungrateful Mule.

Si Jackson, a colored grauger, living
on Onion Creek, was going about
grumbling and growling, when it oc-
curred to Maebeth Simons, a white
neighbor, to ask him what was the mat-
ter.
"Dis heah am a nice rangement wid
my mewel."
"What is the matter with your mule?"
"What's de matter? I fed him eb-
ery day during de whole ob last mumf
when I didn't hab nuffin for him to do,
and he ate and ate, as much as he
wanted ter."
"Well, what has he done?"
"What has he done? Yesterday
mawnin' when I went ter de stable ter
harness him up and put him ter plow-
in, dar he was dead, sah. Yes, dead as
Jupiter Caesar, sah. Dat mewel has
a good time ob hit, I wouldn't mind
being a mewel myself under dem ar
auspices."—*Texas Sittings*.

THE best hair preserver is calibacy.

Ants in Florida.

There are the big ants and the little
ones—the big ones with three very de-
cided parts to each body, and furnished
with nippers of much keenness, who
make no scruples about climbing the
legs of your dinner-table, one after the
other, and coming with mathematical
directness, and a precision smacking of
the drill-sergeant, toward you and your
plate. Nor are they easily discomfited.
Hoping to divert the rest from their
attention to my dinner, I have now and
again killed one of these large fellows
and civilly put the carcasses in the way
of the others, relying on their goodness
of nature and sympathetic dispositions
not to give their dead comrade the cold
shoulder; but, so far from one dead
ant serving to make them forget my
plate in their eagerness to carry off the
body and pay all due funeral honors to
it, to me it seemed that the defunct
was so much additional incitement to
the rest to make haste forward. Those
that noticed the body approached it
gingerly, touched it with their anten-
ne, and then set off again in a scamper,
as though anxious to forget so dolor-
ous a subject as death. Now and then
I dined in a little restaurant where
these ants were particularly plentiful,
so that I deemed it prudent to set my
legs on a chair during the meal, and
keep a very sharp eye on all the ap-
proaches to the different plates which
held my dinner. Once I drew the at-
tention of the little black, bare-legged
girl who waited on me to the creatures,
asking her with some severity whence
they came. "Oh, they bite, they do!"
said she, pausing, with her mouth and
eyes wide open, to watch their progress
along the checkered tablecloth; and
then, with a shiver, she caught hold of
her scanty skirt and marched out on
her toes. A minute later in came the
mistress of the establishment, a full-
blown "yellow" lady, of well-mellowed
personal charms, and, after a hasty
apology, she seized the nearest dinner-
knife, and with a harsh ejaculation,
"Oh, the dem nasty things!" began
smashing the unfortunate ants, one
after the other, with the broad of the
blade, her teeth set cruelly, and such a
ferocious expression of her face that I
myself might reasonably have had some
personal fears had I not been a cus-
tomer. Oddly enough, however, my
sympathies veered round instantane-
ously to the side of the ants, and I
begged the woman to desist from her
massacre, or at least to postpone it.
"Oh, yes," said she, smiling now with
her teeth and eyes, "it's only some gen-
tlemen as they come to," which put quite
a new face on the affair, and made me
almost grateful to the ants that they
had had enough discrimination to
choose me for a spectator of their nat-
ural habits and vagaries.

As for the smaller ants, they seem
ubiquitous. I have found them in all
my boxes and bags, however tightly
these were closed. They colonized in
my sponge, so that twice a day I had
to try a "drowning out," which was
never successful. They went to bed
with me, and were the most irritable o-
bed-fellows. Every morning I brushed
them from my clothes like so much
dust, and yet carried a few score about
with me in my daily walks. If, forget-
fully, I put a piece of chocolate or a
biscuit on my chest of drawers an hour
later they swarmed over it as did the
inhabitants of Lilliput over Gulliver.
There were cracks in my plastered
wall which must have harbored thou-
sands of the animals, and I have
watched their never-ceasing procession
toward the floor or the ceiling, like a
black thread suspended down the side
of the room, at all hours of the day.—
All the Year Round.

Disreputable Opium Dealers.

"Let us examine this opium and mor-
phine supplying business. The miser-
able victim to the habit is certainly
traveling at constantly accelerating
speed down the road to hell. The
constant taking of the drug has at last
habituated him to its influence, and
now a morbid appetite craves it be-
yond all things else. He has become a
liar, a thief; plunged into moral obli-
quity under its influence. He will sac-
rifice his home, wife, children, all, to
obtain the cursed stuff, and dealers in
drugs, practitioners of the noble art of
pharmacy, supply this agent that
wrecks, ruins both body and soul. The
pecuniary gain for accomplishing this
most ignoble, damnable ruin is very
small indeed, and even were it thou-
sands, still no thoughtful man of honest
purposes would do it. Who among us
would furnish a man poison who was
avowedly intent on suicide? Furnish-
ing morphine and opium to the opium-
eater is many times worse. Furnishing
the means for immediate suicide, as a
rule, is simply wronging the individual,
besides being an accomplice with mur-
der; but supplying opium to the habit-
ual user is all this and more too. The
vender is an enemy to the home, to so-
ciety; he injures the rights of communi-
ties and demoralized himself. These
are facts. They cannot be denied."—
Extract from India Letter in Western
Druggist.

Leaders of Fashion.

"Who is the most richly-dressed wo-
man in this hotel?" I asked in a cer-
tain big house.
"The wife of so-and-so, the gambler,"
was the reply.
"Who is the most beautiful?"
"Miss Such-or-such, the actress, who
eloped with What-you-call-him last
winter."
"Who keeps the fastest horse?"
"Tother fellow, the pool-seller."
Now those are the points that, em-
bodied in society reports, would make
the department worth reading.—
Brooklyn Eagle.

THE man who never swears is a saint.
The man who never wants to swear is
a hypocrite.

PITH AND POINT.

ASSUMING too much—the absconding
cashier.
BRICK layer's level—three fingers
and a half.
An unwilling witness—one brought
into court on a bench warrant.
AN appeal for a new trial—applying
for divorce.—*Stockton Maverick*.
SOPHRONIA asks: "Do poets ever
commit suicide?" Alas! no.—*Boston*
Courier.
TRY to overtake joy while sorrow is
doing its best to overtake you.—*White*
Hall Times.
HUMOR is good enough in a news-
paper column, but its very deuce
when it gets into the blood.—*Barbers*
Gazette.
A MAN in California has two pairs of
ears. If he knows on which side his
bread is buttered he'll remain single.—
St. Paul Herald.
SINGULAR, isn't it, that you never
see half as many baldheaded men in
the front seats of a church as you do
in the front seats of a variety theater.
—*Boston Courier*.
WHAT is the difference between the
window of an attic room and rheum-
atism in the knee? One is an attic
room window and the other is a rheu-
matic pain.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly*.
A COTEMPORARY asks: "What is the
difference between a man and a pitch-
er?" At times the difference is very
striking. The man may be full, and
the pitcher empty.—*Norristown Her-
ald*.
It is now supposed that Macbeth
was talking to a man who sold straw-
berries by the box when he made his
famous exclamation, "Damned be he
who cries, 'Hold, enough.'"—*Merchant*
Traveler.
THE inhabitants of Burmah worship
idols made of brass. Just think of the
deluded creatures bowing down until
their stomachs touch the ground every
time they meet a book agent.—*New-*
man Independent.
A MEDICAL paper says there are fif-
teen different kinds of headaches. On
looking over the list, we fail to find
the 5th of July headache, the day-after-
the-picnic headache, and several oth-
ers. Any of them are bad enough.—
Peck's Sun.
GENT (to boy who had been repeat-
ing, as truth, a pretty big story): "I'm
afraid you are too credulous. You
must not believe everything people
tell you." Boy: "Oh, I don't. Just tell me
something, for instance, to try me."—
Texas Sittings.
NOTHING paralyzes a deacon so much
as to see a man dropping a ten dollar
bill into the collection box. Particu-
larly when the deacon is a tailor who
cannot collect the bill for the suit
which the generous man is wearing
when he is contributing his mite.—
Fall River Advance.
"I DON'T know what to make of my
wife. She says she is feeling well, but
I think she must be sick," remarked
Jarby as he met old Jonas. "What ap-
pears to be the trouble?" asked Jonas,
very solicitously. "Well, she hasn't
asked me for any money for the last
three days. There's something wrong."
—*Brooklyn Times*.
"WELL, Mr. Sanctus! what did you
think of that affray between the dea-
con and the chorister last evening? I
don't know how many laps there are to
a mile around those aisles, but they
made uncommon good time around
them in their scrimmage." "Indeed
they did, and I was forced
to concede what I had never before
been led to believe of them—they cer-
tainly proved themselves to be very
active members of the church."—*Yon-*
ker's Gazette.
OVER HER WORK.
Oh, I stood beside her and watched her sew—
'Twas a year, a month and a week ago;
But my memory holds with subtle power
The falacious sweetnotes of that hour,
When, with curious stitch the soft-eyed jilt
Wrought this heart of mine in her crazy-quilt.
While over the work was her head bent low,
And I watched the silken device grow;
Then I wooed my love in such gentle speech
As I thought was surest her heart to reach;
And nobody knows the castles I built,
All for her and me and the crazy-quilt.
She raises those wonderful tender eyes
Now toward my face in a vague surprise.
On her cheek a flutter of softest pink;
And the scattered silks on the carpet sink,
Her lap is a tangle of gloss and gilt—
Oh, it's all unheeded, the crazy-quilt!
And straightforward shines in that wistful way
The light of those wonderful eyes o' gray,
The sweet lips a tremble, my heart beats fast;
The prize of my patience is come at last.
"When it's quite worn out (I wither! I wilt),
"May I have your cravat for my crazy-quilt?"
—*Puck*.
Heavy Financial Transaction.
A Houston journalist recently ap-
proached one of the solid men of that
city, and said to him, confidentially:
"I wish that you would lend me two
dollars."
"Here they are, Mac," replied the
capitalist.
"Thanks. Here, you can have one of
them back"—handing back a dollar.
"Remember, now, that you owe me a
dollar. I want to enjoy the feeling of
having a respectable person owe me
something. That is a sensation I have
never experienced in my life."—*Texas*
Sittings.
Russian Conscripts.
Russian conscripts are rejected if
their chests do not measure at least
half as much as their stature. Severe
starvation and other devices are re-
sorted to by the peasants to reduce
themselves to avoid conscription, and
in one district of Bashkirs, where 150
men out of 500 were disqualified on
this account, it was found several
months afterward that they measured
even more than necessary.—*Foreign*
Letter.
He is a wise man that can avoid an
evil; he is a patient man that can en-
dure it; but he is a valiant man that
can conquer it.

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union.

W. C. T. Union.

Prohibition in Elberton, Ga.

Never before have such times been seen as the last two or three weeks. Business was entirely suspended and the stores were closed. Meetings were held day and night. Prayers were offered, sermons preached, and speeches made, by men who never attempted to speak in public before. Many men in the county did not close their eyes in sleep for two days and nights before election. All the horses in the livery stables were engaged for a week at a time. A large number of colored men worked faithfully for the cause of temperance, and did great good. Too much cannot be said in praise of the ladies of Elberton. No weather was too bad, no business too urgent, no crowd too rough to deter them in their noble work. Prohibition banners and badges wrought by their fair hands floated on every breeze. The campaign was conducted very honorably by both parties. For several days before the election the bar-rooms were all closed, and no whisky was used on the day of election. When the result became certain it seemed that the town had gone wild. Old gray-headed men embraced each other, while others shouted for joy; ladies waved handkerchiefs and flags from the windows and balconies overlooking the public square. At seven o'clock the Hartwell band arrived accompanied by about forty citizens of Hartwell, and a regular jubilee was held in the courthouse, which lasted till twelve o'clock.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously affected with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

Rabbits' tails are short, but not shorter than your coughing spells will be if you use Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c.

Josh Billings says: "Next to a clear conscience for solid comfort, cums an old shu." He probably never suffered with a cough or cold, otherwise he would have referred to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as being also a good thing to secure relief and comfort.

A fight yesterday between Miss Sore Throat and Mr. Bronchial Wafers (Dr. X. Stone's) resulted in a victory for Wafers. 25 cents.

Mr. Hacking Cough broke his neck yesterday over a box of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25 cents.

Judith—(maiden of 20 years) "Marriage is a solemn thing." Rebecca—(aged 40 years) "Yes, but no marriage is more solemn."

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

The sun is a good ways off, and so are throat and lung troubles from those who use Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c.

"Age cannot wither it nor custom state its infinite variety." Flesh is hardly heir to an ache or pain which cannot be cured by using Salvation Oil.

For Sale.

Several very desirable improved farms in Jamestown. Some of 120, some of 80, some 40 and 10 acres. Prices and terms reasonable. Inquire of
Geo. S. Richardson,
Jamestown Center, Mich. 39-31

To render the idea of germ-fecundity and productiveness of the oyster easily understood, Prof. Mobius makes the following comparison between the oyster and man: "According to Wappaus, for every 1,000 men there are 34.7 births. According to Brock, out of every 1,000 men born 554 arrive at maturity, that is, live to be 20 years or more, of age; thus, on an average, 34.7 children are produced from 554 mature men, or 62.6 children from 1,000 mature men. Since 1,000 full-grown oysters produce 410,000,000 of germs, then the germ-fecundity of the oyster is to the germ-fecundity of man as 440,000,000 to 62.6 or as 7,023,754 to 1. On the other hand, the number which arrives at maturity is 579,002 times as great with mankind as with the oyster, for of 1,000 human embryos brought into the world, 554 arrive at maturity, or of 440,000,000 newly born, 243,700,000 would live to grow up, while of 440,000,000 young oysters, only 421 ever become capable of propagating their species. The proportion then is 421 to 243,706,000, or as 1 to 579,002. I am fully persuaded that these figures represent the number of oysters that arrive at maturity more favorable than is really the case, since from every 1,000 of full-grown oysters it is certain that, on an average, more than 440,000,000 young are produced."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handicapped Decorated Tea Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 250, 11 and 13 West St., New York.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of *Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Weakness and Decay.* Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address **DR. WARD & CO.,** Louisiana, Mo.

THE ACME PENETRATIVE.

POSITIVELY BURNS STUMPS.
No crude petroleum, sulphur, saltpeter or explosives, but is a compound, which, if put in the stump and set fire to, will burn it.
ROOTS AND ALL, GREEN OR DRY.
Send \$1.00 for enough Penetrative to burn 12 large or small stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Send for illustrated circular, &c.
Agents Wanted.
Address
The Acme Penetrative Co.,
New Carlisle, O.
Lock Box E.

1760 *Leillard's* 1885

Rose Leaf, Fine Cut,
Navy Clippings
and Snuffs

ARE THE BEST

CLIMAX

TRY THEM

P. H. WILMS

Manufacturer of
Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells!
AND WOODEN PUMPS,
Porcelain-lined, Iron-lined, Maple Cylinder and all the different kinds of pumps, pipe and iron.



Dealer in the leading class of agricultural implements, such as Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Wind Mills, Self-binding Reapers, Mowers, Buggies, Wagons, Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, all that Farmers need except money, and that you can make by buying of me as I will sell very reasonable. Fair dealer and good goods.
COME AND SEE ME
PETER H. WILMS.
Holland, April 22, 1885. 12-17

DE LAND & CO'S



CA SODA

Best in the World.

PHOENIX

Cheap Cash Store!

The undersigned has purchased the store and stock of goods of M. Jonkman, on River street, opposite the Phoenix Planing Mill, and will hereafter conduct the business. He has a large stock of
Crockery,
Flour and Feed,
and Glassware,
Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.

With honest and fair dealing he hopes to retain all old customers of the store and obtain many new ones.

Goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

There is a telephone in the store, and all orders given through it will be promptly attended to.

Give me a Call.
R. E. WERKMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 23, 1885.

R U

aware that the

Central Drug Store

is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes, and
Flavoring Extracts?

We are
SOLE AGENTS
for the

SHERWIN - WILLIAMS

PREPARED PAINTS.

TRY THEM.

KREMERS & BANGS,
HOLLAND, Mich., October 1, 1885.

Notice to Teachers.

The following schedule of times and places for holding public examinations of teachers has been arranged by the Ottawa County Board of School Examiners for the fall of 1885:

" Sept. 25, at Coopersville;
" October 30, at Grand Haven,
(Regular.)

All applicants for 1st or 2nd grade certificates will please appear at the regular examination, Oct. 30. An allowance will hereafter be made on the average standing of applicants for attendance at teachers' institutes.

By order of Ottawa County Board of School Examiners,
ALBERT LAHUIS, Sec'y.
ZEELAND, Mich., July 10, 1885. 24-15c

BIG C

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS.
Guaranteed to cause Stricture.
MURPHY BROS.,
Paris, Tex.
It has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the world.
A. L. SMITH,
Bradford, Pa.
Sold by Druggists.
Price \$1.00.

For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, made the ninth day of October, A. D. 1883, by Joseph M. Crofoot, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Martin Winter, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber "G" of mortgages, on page 415. Said mortgage was, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, assigned by said Martin Winter, to Willem J. Mulder, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and the assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m. in Liber 30 of mortgages, on page 202, and on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1885, said mortgage was assigned by Peter Mulder, sole residuary, legatee and executor of the last will and testament of the estate of Willem J. Mulder, deceased, of Laketown, Allegan County, Michigan, to George W. McBride, of the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m. in Liber 30 of mortgages, on page 202, and which mortgage contains a power of sale which has become operative by said default in payment; and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or the money due thereon, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty six cents, (\$727.26). (The last payment made on said mortgage was on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871.) Notice, therefore, is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount due thereon, interest from this date, and costs of foreclosing, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is held. The mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest fractional quarter of section twenty-one, in town five, north of range sixteen west, containing sixty-four acres, more or less.
Dated Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, August 10th 1885.
GEORGE W. MCBRIDE, Assignee of Mortgage.
AKENY & MCBRIDE,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.

JAS. HUNTLEY,

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing
done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc., made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1888.

A GIFT

Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than any thing else in America. Both sexes of all ages, can live at home and work in spare time and all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

The Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequalled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:
DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) \$6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday) 50
SUNDAY, per Year 1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year 1 00
Address, THE SUN, New York City.

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—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of
SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.
All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

E. HEROLD,

has just received a large stock of the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES.

Having just secured the services of a competent and capable shoemaker, especial attention will be paid to

CUSTOM WORK.

Repairing promptly and neatly done

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 4, 1885.

CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer
J. FLIEMAN
has in stock a number of the
CUTTERS
made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company,
of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

Strength and Durability
they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS

wishing anything in my line can do no better than by calling on me. I have a large stock of ready-made work in

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.
J. FLIEMAN,
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.** Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.** It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation so great as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL** for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and **CONSTIPATION.**

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They **Increase the Appetite**, and cause the body to **Take on Flesh**, thus the system is nourished, and by their **Purific Action** on the Digestive Organs, **Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

LIVER

WARRANTED INDIAN
VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy
action to the Liver
and relieve all bilious
troubles.
Dose: Two Pills, 3 or 4 times a Day.