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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 37.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 790.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Business Locals.

Grandma's one pound package of coffee composed of Santos Mocha and Rio for sale by
A. STEKETEE,
Sole Agent.
36-1f

Grandma's one pound package of coffee composed of Santos Mocha and Rio for sale by
A. STEKETEE,
Sole Agent.
36-1f

First-Class.

If you want a first-class piano buy the C. A. Smith & Co. of Meyer, Brouwer & Co. They are pronounced by judges as a first class instrument and we sell them at very reasonable figures. 36-4f

Grandma's one pound package of coffee composed of Santos Mocha and Rio for sale by
A. STEKETEE,
Sole Agent.
36-1f

Cloth, Felt and Silk Hats, in all the new leading shapes and colors. A full line of Hat Trimmings, Plain, Moire and Glace in Plush, Velvets and Silks. Also a complete line of Plumes, Tips, Fancy Feathers and Ornaments. We also carry a fine assortment of Fancy Goods, Kid Gloves, and Astrachan and Fur Cloak Trimmings. By the last of next week our line of Cloaks will be complete.
L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.

Important Notice.

Persons who have removed shingles from beach of Lake Michigan, north and south of piers, are requested to return same to Captain of Life Saving Station and receive pay for work performed on same. A detective will visit this section next week and any person found with shingles branded Roscommon Extra *A* and also P. P. Leonard *A* will be prosecuted. These brands of shingles were washed from Schr Ebenezer and belong to me.
P. P. LEONARD.
Holland, Mich., Oct. 6, 1887.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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

Every wife and mother in the country should know the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier. It gives tone, health, and strength, to the vital organs, corrects all irregularities, and expels impurities from the system. Young and old use it. Price \$1.

Farm to Lease Cheap.

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

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan, for the extension of the four-inch cast iron water main on Twelfth street, from Fish street to Land street, and thence to the Engine House of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Co. Length of four-inch pipe about 902 feet. Also the taking up of the present six-inch wood suction pipe, from Pump House to well and replacing the same with six-inch cast iron pipe, distance about 292 feet. Also one "Ludlow" Hydrant, with frost case, two 2½-inch hose connections, stand pipe 4 feet 6 inches long and at least 4 inch diameter; two four-inch gates, "Galvins," with gate boxes; two four-inch tees; one four-inch cross and three four-inch pipes. General conditions to be observed and complied with by bidders:

All bids must conform to the requirements of the specifications.
All bids must be accompanied with a bond of at least ten per cent of the amount of the bids, that in case the bid is accepted the parties will enter into contract with the City of Holland within ten days after the acceptance of such bid, and give a satisfactory bond to said city that they will furnish the material and do the work bid upon according to the specifications and contract.
The preliminary bonds attached to the proposal must in all cases be correctly and fully executed and the sureties must be satisfactory to the Common Council of the City of Holland.

Any ambiguity in a proposal which would render it liable to a double meaning or any misunderstanding as to its real intent will be deemed sufficient cause for its rejection.

No bids will be received for material or labor except by those who have had experience in the manufacture of material bid for, or work to be done.
No bids will be received for laying pipe except from those who have had experience in the business and can give satisfactory reference of their ability to do first-class work.

Price of each article mentioned in bid to be given separately, so that if the Common Council desires to increase or reduce the number of gates, hydrants, or gate boxes, or other material, the price of such increase or reduction to be the same as the price given in the bid.

Any damage or expense that may occur from defective pipes, special castings, or gates, shall be paid for by the parties furnishing the same.

All proposals to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan, and enclosed proposals for Water Works.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be received until the 17th day of Oct., 1887, at 2 p. m.

By order of the Common Council.
Geo. H. Sirt, City Clerk.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH ITEMS.

HOPE REFORMED CHURCH:—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, pastor. Subjects: Morning, "De-structive zeal rebuked;" Evening, "The grace of silence." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

METHODIST E. CHURCH:—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, "Growth in Grace;" Evening, "The vine and the branches."

In the Ninth street Holland Christian Reformed Church next Sunday the services will be conducted by Rev. E. Van den Berge, both morning and afternoon.

It came pretty near snowing last Tuesday.

Wood or potatoes will be accepted on subscription.

THE weather has been decidedly like the usual fall season this week.

THE work of grading Seventh street was commenced last Saturday morning.

THE schooner Wollin has arrived in this harbor and "laid up" for the season.

BUSINESS in general in Holland this fall promises to be rushing in every particular.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at the Opera House next Wednesday evening. Secure seats at Breyman's.

WE have been very busy this week with commercial job printing and are now ready for more.

IT is reported that the receipts of the Allegan Fair were \$1,800, and that the Society netted \$400.

THE prosperity of *De Hope* has led the management to contemplate an enlargement of that journal.

WANTED:—By a young unmarried man, a furnished room with some private family. Inquire at this office.

THE topic for bible study next Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms will be found in Acts 1, 15 to 26.

JUDGE ARNOLD has "that injunction case" still in his hands for a decision, which he will undoubtedly render shortly.

WE are very much in need of some of that money which is due us from delinquent subscribers. Will you call and see us.

ONE noticeable feature nowadays, is the pleasant countenance of our hardware merchants at the appearance of cold weather.

IT is a strange fact, but you can take our word for it, that wise men often learn more from fools, than fools learn from wise men.

REMEMBER that "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be produced at the Opera House next Tuesday evening. Secure seats early.

IT has not been cold enough this week for the heaviest kind of winter clothing but still we know of some people who "got left" just the same.

JUDGING from the number of apples which are daily brought to this city by the farmers in this vicinity the crop must have been a large one.

THE City Hotel is filled with guests every day, Landford Williams is frequently obliged to disappoint people who apply for a place to rest.

LEACH & Stevens' "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" company played an engagement to crowded houses at Powers' Opera House, Grand Rapids, this week.

THE steamer A. B. Taylor, of Saugatuck, came into this port last Wednesday, being unable to make Saugatuck harbor on account of the prevailing storm.

NOVEMBER 4th, 5th, and 6th, next, are the dates for the Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association for the third district of Michigan, which will be held in this city. An elaborate program has been prepared and a very pleasant time is expected.

THE sons of the old soldier boys of this city are asked to meet at the barbershop of H. Cronkright, on next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a post of Sons of Veterans.

POSTMASTER JAKE and his brother Ben Van Putten and John Pieters returned from their visit to President Cleveland last Saturday morning. The President apparently presented them each with a nobby silk hat.

THE old original Boston Ideal Uncle Tom's Cabin Co. is billed to play at the Opera House on Wednesday, Oct. 19th. They come highly recommended, carry their own brass band and orchestra, and play the entire drama complete.

REV. E. C. OGGEI, who since his arrival in this country from the Sandwich Islands some months ago has been staying in San Francisco, Cal., arrived in this city Wednesday night and will spend a few weeks here with relatives and old friends.

THE moral drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," to be presented at the Opera House next Tuesday evening, should call out a crowded house. The company presenting the play is highly spoken of by our exchanges and undoubtedly merits a liberal patronage.

"WHAT is a Bazaar" is a question that has been asked the past week as much as any one question. The only answer we can give is to just step into the store one door west of Bruse Bros and Mr. S. R. Crandell, who presides there, will explain all the details to you.

GROUND was broke and the excavation commenced for the basement of a new building on Eighth street for a store for Mrs. H. Vaupell. It will be of brick two stories high and will add much to the appearance of that part of the street, opposite the post office.

HOLLAND CITY's growth and present prosperity is commonly remarked upon by all strangers who visit us, and the city is known abroad as a "booming town." Even the denizens of our suburban retreats, Graafschap and Grand Haven, are commenting on these facts.

DURING the thunder storm of last Thursday night a barn of Mr. C. Kiekoer, of Overisel, was struck by lightning and set on fire and was entirely consumed. The loss was \$1,000; insured in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties for \$600.

THOSE of our readers who are members or attendants of the Third Church will please not attach blame to us for discontinuing the publication of the "church items" of that society. The pastor has refused to give us the usual information about the services at his church.

W. J. DAVIDSON, who with his family moved to Buffalo, N. Y. to take charge of his father-in-law's business last spring, returned here last Saturday and will take his old place in the tannery of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co. His family will join him here in a week or two.

NEXT Tuesday, Oct. 18, will be the last day exposition tickets are sold to Chicago. This will be the only opportunity this year to visit Chicago and the exposition at the exceedingly low rate of \$4.95 for the round trip. Tickets sold Tuesday are good to return until and including the following Monday.

THE Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. met in Grand Rapids this week. Star of Bethlehem Chapter of this city was represented by Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Mrs. M. W. Rose, and Miss C. Herold. The session of the Grand Chapter held on Thursday evening was well attended by members of the order from this city.

LAST week while Ben Van Putten was in Chicago he purchased an immense stock of fall and winter dry goods, hats and caps, and underwear for G. Van Putten & Sons, which have been received and are open for inspection at their popular store on River street. See new advertisement in this issue.

WE have been shown the copy of an architect's draughts of the new block which Mr. H. Boone proposes to erect, on the corner of Eighth and Market streets, next spring. The building is to be of brick three stories high, with a basement, and will contain three good stores. It will cost when completed in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

ONE of our largest manufacturers told us this week that what Holland needed now was money instead of new factories. He said that if the capitalists of this section would but help the manufacturers here to capital, or back them, one hundred more men could be employed next Monday morning than what there otherwise will be.

In this week's News the reader will notice an advertisement from the firm of John Pessink & Bro., who are now wholesalers as well as retailers of Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods, etc., and they are doing a thriving business in the wholesaling department of their store. Dealers in these lines will find it to their profit to buy of them.

THE steamer O. C. Williams, which plys between this place and Milwaukee will hereafter take the place of the Jennie King and will run from Saugatuck to this place before making the trip to Milwaukee, leaving here on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays for the Cream City. The Williams has been doing well so far and it is to be hoped that the line will become a permanent one.

Two of our worthy citizens are much disappointed at not receiving a call from President and Mrs. Cleveland. They think that as they were kindly remembered with a box of wedding cake at the time of the President's marriage that they should now have an opportunity to reciprocate by extending their hospitality to the Chief Magistrate and his bride while they are on their western trip.

LAST Sunday at about noon the old, and to many people in Holland, familiar steamer, A. C. Van Raalte, came into this port and will run between here and Chicago for the balance of the season. The Van Raalte has been thoroughly rebuilt this summer and is a staunch and seaworthy steamer. We expect that she will receive enough patronage to warrant a permanent line of boats between here and the Garden City.

THE Werkman Agricultural Works will start up for the first time next Monday morning. Listen for the music of its whistle and the hum of the vast amount of machinery which the building contains. In a future number we shall give our readers at a distance a somewhat extended account of the proportions of the building, a general idea of the machinery it contains, and of the business which is to be done in this factory.

MISS BESSIE THEW, a rising young elocutionist from Allegan, is about to organize a class of young people of this city for instruction in her art. All who desire to have their children study with the class will please leave their names at this office. Miss Thew will give a reading some time next month and if what the Allegan and Plainwell papers say of her is true, we may expect a very pleasing entertainment. We will give the date later on.

THE "flights of fancy," in our daily edition of the News, were attributed by some of our citizens, but very foolishly, to the editor, and by others again to "Scotty." These two are all wrong. It was neither one nor the other, but where we obtained the "flights" is a secret, and we will not expose the author, only to the Superintendents of the Cattle and Sheep Departments who know what Devons are, and are thoroughly familiar with the different breeds of sheep.

MESSRS. POWERS & WALKER, of Grand Rapids, invited the undertakers of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, to meet at their rooms, on Front street, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. They engaged Prof. Sullivan, of Boston, the gentleman who embalmed Gen. Grant's body, to give a course of four lectures on the art of embalming. Mr. J. Alberti, of this city, with his usual commendable enterprise attended all these lectures and says that they were decidedly interesting and instructive to undertakers.

WHAT Holland City will soon want more than anything else will be an enlargement of the city limits. It is a question of but a year when this matter will have to be settled, as it should be, by the extending of the limits to a point just beyond the cemetery on the east, on the south to the county line, on the west to Lake Michigan, and on the north to a point half a mile from the present one. This would give territory enough for all

the factories we shall obtain in the next ten years, give us a good site for a \$50,000 County Court House, and give us a city large enough to hold the young men who now wear silk hats.

LAST Saturday night Marshal Vaupell arrested two brick masons who were intoxicated and confined them in the new jail. Sunday morning he gave the men their breakfast and a few hours afterwards was astonished to see them on the street. Investigation showed that they had dug out brick enough from a partition to make a hole sufficiently large to admit of their crawling through into the room where the hose and hook and ladder carts are kept, and then they had but to open the door and gain their freedom. One of the men has left these parts it is expected for good, while the other is a resident of this city. Monday on arraignment before Esquire Post he pleaded guilty and a fine was imposed, which, with the costs, amounted to \$8. The City Council at their meeting, held on Monday night, purchased a two-cell cage and a corridor made entirely of steel, for our city "lock-up," as a sequel to the above "jail breaking." We wonder if the plain d. d.'s will now have occasion to play the desperate convict act?

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors on assembling at the Court House in Grand Haven, last Monday morning elected Mr. W. Diekema temporary chairman. Ex-Mayor Safford, of Grand Haven, was elected to act in the place of Mayor Kirby who was absent. The Board then elected Supervisor Clark permanent chairman. The chairman announced the following committees:

Finance—Fox, McBride, Thayer, Porter, Safford.
Claims and Accounts—Avery, Den Herder, Norrington, Lillie, Sherburne.
Equalization—Shears, Van Duren, Safford, Laubach.
Poor—Pruim, Den Herder, Diekema.
Rejected Taxes and Apportionment—Norrington, Lillie, Radeke.
Insane—Diekema, Laubach, Thayer.
County Buildings—Radeke, Pruim, Saul.
Printing and Stationery—McBride, Shears, Stuvelling.
Roads, Drains and Surveys—Porter, Van Duren, Saul.

The printed rules of the board were adopted as the rules for this session.

On Wednesday routine business was transacted and the Committees were set at work.

On Thursday the Board visited the county poor farm and the new poor house, returning in the evening well pleased and ready to approve of everything they saw while there.

Holland City's representation promise to do their very best to advance the interests of this city and of the county.

A Daring Robbery.

It is but a short time since the quiet little hamlet on the hill south of this city, Graafschap, was aroused by the cracking of a safe by three men and the community generally disturbed. It was followed on Wednesday night by a daring robbery of the most fiendish nature. At about 8 o'clock two strangers applied at the home of Mr. John Breuker, an old and respected citizen of that place, for a night's lodging. He, in his desire to be hospitable, said they were welcome to his accommodations and they at once proceeded to make themselves at home and to be agreeable. Mr. Breuker was shortly called to the barn on some errand and the two strangers accompanied him and viewed with apparent pleasure the horses and stock which were in the building. On returning to the house they engaged in conversation pleasantly for a time when, without any warning, the men jumped up and presented revolvers at Mr. Breuker and his wife and demanded their money and valuables. The astonished man at once saw that he was in their power and gave up \$10 and a silver watch, fortunately all the money and valuables he had at home. The robbers then proceeded to blind Mr. Breuker and his wife and a little boy who was in the house with them. Going to the barn they selected two horses and made good their escape before the neighbors could be alarmed. Thursday morning a rigorous search was instituted and the country scoured for their apprehension, but up to this writing without effect. Sheriff Finch, of Allegan County, arrived Thursday afternoon and told us that a liberal reward would be paid for the capture of the robbers.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Intelligence Gathered In by
Wire from Every Quarter
of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from
Lands Beyond the Broad
Ocean.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

The Corn Yield Put at 1,500,000,000 Bushels, and Wheat at 450,000,000 Bushels.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the Agricultural Department's report gives the general average condition of corn as 72.8 instead of 72.3, as by the last report. This is a lower condition than has ever been reported, except in 1881, when the average was nearly seven points lower and the average yield 18.6 bushels. The indication is now for a yield of a small fraction over twenty bushels per acre. The exact acreage is not yet determined, but will not cause a variation in the final report of more than 2 per cent. from 1,500,000,000. The average wheat yield is 11.8 bushels, or 4 bushels less than last year. The increased acreage, particularly in Nebraska, however, will make the product nearly 450,000,000 bushels. Oats average about 25 bushels per acre, and the total yield is fully 600,000,000 bushels. The barley yield is nearly 20 per cent. less than a medium yield, or about twenty bushels per acre. The yield of rye is 11.5 bushels per acre, and the product about 24,000,000 bushels. The condition of buckwheat has dropped from 89 to nearly 77, and that of potatoes from 67.3 to 61.5. The general average of cotton has been reduced from 82.8 to 76.5, and that of tobacco has increased from 70.8 to 75.5.

CLEVELAND IN MINNESOTA.

A Cordial Reception Tendered the Chief Magistrate by the People of St. Paul.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and party left the capital of Wisconsin on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. A stop of twenty minutes was made at La Crosse, where the party was escorted through the streets by the Governor's guard. St. Paul was reached at 5:30 p. m., and the crowd of 15,000 people assembled at the depot gave the distinguished visitors a hearty welcome. Mayor Smith made a brief speech of welcome. The President in his response said, among other things:

"My visit to you being a social one, and trusting that we have a sort of friendly feeling for each other, I want to suggest to you a reason why I am particularly and personally interested in St. Paul and its people. Some years ago a young girl dwelt among you and went to school. She has grown up to be a woman and is now my wife. If any one thinks a President ought not to mention things of this sort in public I hope so or she does not live in St. Paul, for I don't want to shock anybody when I thank the good people of this city because they neither married nor spoiled my wife (laughter and applause), and when I tell them that they are related to that in my life better than all earthly honors and distinction. Hereafter you may be sure that her pleasant recollection of school days will be re-enforced by the no less pleasant memory of our present visit, and thus will our present interest in St. Paul and its kind citizens be increased and perpetuated."

A largely attended public reception was held at night in the Hotel Ryan.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, Retained in the Case.

A NEW YORK telegram says that "J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, has been retained in the case of the Chicago anarchists." The announcement caused considerable surprise in legal circles, and it was generally believed that Mr. Tucker must feel pretty sure of securing a favorable hearing before the United States Supreme Court or he would not have taken hold of the case. It was also the general opinion that the selection of the able Virginian as an associate of General Pryor was an excellent one, as Mr. Tucker's long service as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the lower house of Congress adds weight to the cause he is to advocate."

Heavy Robbery.

PUBLICITY is given to the fact that several days ago the Pacific Express safe, on the Iron Mountain Road, was robbed between Little Rock and the Texas line of about \$40,000. An old and trusted messenger, J. B. Owens, is reported missing, and detectives, it is said, are unable to trace him. The peculiar combination of the safe was known only to agents at principal stations.

Murderous Negro Masons.

FROM the disclosures made at the trial of a number of negro Masons for murder at Greenwood, Miss., it would appear that the lodges among the colored people in that vicinity are criminal organizations, whose principal business it is to exterminate such persons as have been unfortunate enough to incur the enmity of the members.

Sparks from the Wires.

THE Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., was opened Monday, addresses being delivered by H. W. Grady, Governor Gordon, and the Hon. S. J. Randall.

A SYNDICATE of Ohio and Eastern capitalists has purchased 68,000 acres of coal lands in Breathitt County, Ky., and has organized a company with \$3,000,000 capital. Mines will at once be opened and roads built.

PRESIDENT STICKNEY, of the Minnesota and Northwestern Road, is credited with saying that he intends to reduce the price of one-thousand-mile tickets on his road from \$35 to \$20.

THE first game for the base-ball championship of the world, played Monday at St. Louis, was won by the Browns, defeating the Detroit Club 6 to 1.

CURRENT EVENTS.

EAST.

FOURTEEN deaths from cholera are reported from New York since the arrival of the Alesia, eleven days ago, with the scourge on board. There were four deaths Tuesday.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, dropped dead at Springfield, in that State, while attending a session of the Board of Foreign Missions.

THE President's sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, has returned to her profession of teaching, and is engaged in a young ladies' seminary in New York.

YOUNG HAWKINS, who murdered his mother at Islip, Long Island, has made a full confession, detailing the revolting particulars of the crime. He thinks he was crazed by his mother's opposition to his marriage, and admits that he "deserves the severest punishment."

A QUARREL of long standing has existed between the families of Charles Schaffert and George Gaebelin, of Breslau, New York, owing to the fact that the former have made use of a path that crosses the garden of the latter. Yesterday Gaebelin shot Mrs. Schaffert as she was walking along this path, and buried her in a grave he had dug for the purpose. Later on he shot Schaffert, but injured him only slightly.

WEST.

THE schooner Pulaski, coal laden, went to pieces at Good Harbor, Lake Michigan. The crew were saved.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND made a flying visit to the International Military Encampment in the western end of Chicago, on Thursday morning, after which he hurried to the Northwestern Depot, and was whisked away in the direction of Milwaukee. The scenes along the way from Chicago were of the usual character. At Evanston there was a brass band serenade and a triumphal arch of evergreens. At Racine flags could be seen flying over the town a mile away. At smaller stations all the country population roundabout was in waiting, and even the plowmen in the fields had their horses bedecked with flags and ribbons. At Milwaukee an elaborate reception programme had been arranged, and was duly carried out. An immense crowd was waiting at the depot, and the streets along the line of procession were packed closely with people. Mayor Walker delivered an address of welcome and the President replied as follows:

"I am very glad to have an opportunity, though the time allowed is very brief, to meet the people of Wisconsin's chief city. Since we left home, and in passing through different States on our way there, have been presented to us a variety of physical features characteristic of their diversity in soil and conformation. But the people we have met at all points have been the same in their energy and activity, in their local pride, and in that peculiar trait of American character which produces the belief, firmly adhered to by every individual, that his particular place of residence is the chosen and most favored spot which the world contains. This condition creates an aggregate of sentiment invincible in operation, furnishing the motive power which has brought about the stupendous growth and development of our country. But there has been another element of character displayed among the people everywhere on our travels which has been universal, and not disturbed or changed by any difference in place or circumstance. No State lines have circumscribed, no local pride has distinguished, and no business activity has in the least stifled the kindness and cordiality of the people's welcome. There is bitterness enough in the partisan feeling which seems inseparable from our political methods; but the good people of the United States have, I believe, decreed that there are occasions when this shall have no place. This is well manifested today in our hearty greeting by the people of Wisconsin and this active, stirring city. Municipal enterprise has added much to the natural beauty of your metropolis, as is attested by your pleasant streets and handsome homes, with their surroundings. But the great increase in population, its manufactures, and its trade demonstrate that its citizens have not been content with beauty alone. I cannot forget my interest in municipal affairs, arising from an active experience at one time in city government, and I find myself very much inclined to scrutinize such statements as fall under my eye demonstrating their financial condition. With all its extensive public improvements, which I am much at fault, the city of Milwaukee has less of public debt than any city of its population in the United States, excepting one. In these days, when the temptation to local public extravagance is not often enough withstood, you may well be proud of this exhibit; and besides the satisfaction which this financial condition produces, it has a practical side to it. Large enterprises are often much influenced in their location by such considerations, and they are apt to be established where the burden of taxation is the least, and where the share of public indebtedness to be borne by them is the smallest."

SIoux CITY (Iowa) special: "Sioux City is in gala attire to-night, the occasion being the opening of the corn-palace jubilee, a celebration gotten up in honor of King Corn, the principal product of this section. After over a month's hard work on the corn palace, a structure entirely original and very striking in architecture and the uniqueness and originality of its decorations, which are entirely made of corn and the products of the fields, the show opens with the most favorable weather that could be imagined."

DOUGLAS & STUART's great oat-meal mill at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was completely destroyed by fire. The conflagration was caused by an explosion in the elevator leg, probably due to friction. The loss will reach \$110,000; insured for \$75,000.

AMONG the deaths reported recently is that of William Gladstone, a cousin of the English statesman, which occurred near Zanesville, Ohio. He was born in 1831, and came to America forty-eight years ago.

LORENZ CHENEY, a prominent farmer of Rock County, Wis., cut his throat and jumped into a creek near his home at Emerald Grove.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and party drove to the Soldiers' Home, near Milwaukee, on Friday morning, and at 10:30 left for Madison. A rapid run was made, and at 1 o'clock the capital of Wisconsin was reached. An enthusiastic crowd of people met them at the depot, and in their eagerness quite overwhelmed the police force stationed to preserve order. The inevitable procession followed soon after the arrival of the distinguished guests. Chief Justice Cole delivered an address of welcome, and the President responded briefly. Saturday the President went on a fishing excursion with Mr. Vilas. Sunday was spent quietly at the home of the Postmaster General in Madison.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Postmaster General Vilas, Colonel Dan Lamont, Dr.

J. D. Bryant, and M. A. Bissel went fishing in Mendota Lake, near Madison, Wis. But a few moments passed till beautiful yellow bass were one after another brought out wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to free themselves from the hook. The President was not without his share of luck. With a light trout rod in hand he deftly guided the line as the fish began to bite, and his patience was soon rewarded by the safe landing of a magnificent specimen of yellow bass. This was quickly followed by others, until seven as fine fish as ever bit had succumbed to his skill. Two of these were large, weighing fully five pounds each. The President was delighted. He said the fishing far exceeded anything he ever had in the St. Lawrence country. One particularly fine specimen required fully twenty minutes to land, so large was he and savage in his plunges after he took the hook. The President and Mrs. Cleveland spent Sunday quietly at the home of Postmaster General Vilas. They had expected to attend church, but were deterred from so doing by the inclemency of the weather. They left Madison on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) special: "There is a flood of wheat pouring into Minneapolis. Large receipts are expected next week if the weather is favorable. The amount of wheat now in store in elevators and warehouses in Minnesota and Dakota, outside of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, is 10,829,000 bushels. On Oct. 1 the amount was 10,329,000 bushels, distributed along the several lines of railroad."

AN aeronaut named Hathaway ascended to a height of one thousand feet in a balloon at Galesburg, Ill., and made the descent with a parachute in thirty seconds. He struck the ground very lightly, and remained standing.

A TRAIN upon which Governor Foraker was traveling to Zanesville, Ohio, left the track and came near going over a steep embankment. The Governor was compelled to crawl through a window in order to get out of the car in which he was riding, and then he was taken on to his destination, where he braced up his shattered nerves by making a speech of an hour's duration.

SOUTH.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Ballinger, Tex., gives particulars of an audacious robbery perpetrated by a solitary road agent:

The Ballinger and San Angelo stage was again robbed last night about eight miles out from this place by the same lone highwayman who held it up last Thursday night. He was recognized by his voice, his looks, and his horse. He was not as successful in this as in the last, there being only male passengers, and it appears that they were not loaded down with filthy lucre. D. E. Ray, of Burt & Gay, of this city, was relieved of \$30, and the other party of a like amount. There were two ladies aboard, one of whom had over \$45, but the bandit was too tallant to accept it, saying that he never took money from the ladies. He then proceeded to go through the mail-bags, opening every letter, but it is said only got about \$15 all told. He then moved the parties just robbed stage, and commanded the parties just robbed stage, and moved until he fired his pistol. After waiting about an hour the stage pulled up, having eluded the robber by taking a new route.

A THRILLING tragedy was enacted in the Circuit Court-room at Chattanooga, Tenn. Sam Branch (colored) had been tried for larceny. As the jury filed into the court-room with its verdict he was noticed to tremble and turn deathly pale. "What is your verdict?" asked the Judge. "Guilty of grand larceny," replied the foreman. "What is the sentence?" "Five years in the penitentiary." As these words were uttered by the foreman Branch exclaimed: "God knows I'm innocent," and, pulling a large knife from his pocket, thrust it into his throat, the blood spurting over the jury-box and the Judge's desk. The negro was dead in thirty minutes.

GENERAL PITCAIRN MORRISON, a retired officer who entered the regular service in 1820, died in Baltimore at the age of 93.

PHYSICIANS at Tampa, Florida, do not agree as to the disease that has caused such a panic there. Some pronounce it yellow fever and others dengue. The Chief of the Quarantine Division of the Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington says that if it is the latter there is no cause for alarm."

POLITICS.

THE National Greenback party of New York State assembled in convention at Albany and nominated a full State ticket, headed by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher for Secretary of State. This makes seven tickets in the field those of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, George or United Labor, Socialists, and Union Labor parties. The National Reformers propose also to run a ticket. The platform calls for the issue of paper currency to the amount of \$50 per capita on the whole population of the country, warns owners of Government bonds that unless this is done "the American people's banks will be broken, as there are more chips on the table than there is money in the box to redeem them with." It denounces the Republican, Democratic, and George parties, although it sympathizes with ex-Father McGlynn in his struggle against the Pope. Boards of trade are denounced as gambling hells that subvert the morals of society and business.

THE Nebraska Republicans had a lively two days' session at Lincoln. The issue was between the railroads of the State and the people. The railroads attempted to defeat the renomination of Judge Maxwell for the Supreme bench, and to squelch all attempts to adopt resolutions favoring an extra session of the Legislature for the enactment of additional railway legislation. Five hundred and fifty delegates were present. George D. Mickeljohn, of Nance County, presided. Judge Maxwell was renominated for Supreme Judge with a hurrah, only one ballot being required to settle the matter.

The platform condemns a system of revenue that compels the farmers of the West to pay tribute to the manufacturers of the East, favors pensioning Union soldiers, sympathizes with Ireland, commends the efforts of Farnell and Gladstone, pledges the party to submit a prohibitory amendment, condemns the President for his attempt to return the flags, favors the admission of Dakota, views with alarm the abuse of the veto power of the President, and sustains the Board of Transportation in its efforts to secure reasonable freight and passenger rates.

GENERAL.

THE National Farmers' Alliance closed its annual session at Minneapolis on

Wednesday and adjourned to meet next year in Des Moines. The following officers were elected: President, John Burrows, of Nebraska; Vice President, ex-Senator L. D. Whiting, of Illinois; Secretary, August Post, of Iowa; Treasurer, J. J. Furlong, of Minnesota; lecturer, A. D. Chase, of Dakota. Gen. T. H. Barrett, President of the Minnesota Alliance, presented a long address, which was adopted as the sentiment of the alliance. It was devoted chiefly to denunciation of the present railway system as producing monopolistic power, to the detriment of the people. Regarding the interstate law, it says:

"If the law proves defective, make it efficient—in no case let it be repealed. Take no step backward, either in State or national legislation. The Government must control railways as far as such control is necessary to protect the people. It ought to go no further. Dividends upon watered stocks are a continuous and a continued fraud upon the public, which no lapse of time can condone. Every act of every public railway corporation should be open to public scrutiny. If honestly conducted no private interest can be injured; and if dishonestly managed, the public has a right to know it. Every expenditure, including salaries paid to railway officials, is a proper object for public consideration. The public will be reasonable; the people pay the bills—they have a right to know where the money goes. Railway property must be taxed as other property is taxed. It should pay its just share of State, county, school, and all other local taxes. There must be freedom of traffic throughout the country. It is not the business of a corporation to direct the course of traffic entrusted to it as a common carrier; it is its business to transport it in such direction as the shipper may direct at reasonable rates and for all alike. Facilities at the lowest reasonable cost for interchange of traffic between intersecting or contiguous roads must be provided. Car-load lots should be transferred without unloading."

THE United States Court at Sitka has condemned the Canadian sealing vessels captured this year, with their cargoes, for illegally taking seals, and decreed their forfeiture to the United States. The decision seems to rest on the claim of the United States, as the purchaser of Russia's rights, to exclusive jurisdiction in Behring's Sea. It is supposed the Dominion authorities will carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court for its decision on that point, and that if the lower court's action is affirmed the matter will then be made the subject of negotiation or arbitration.

THE revenue cutter Richard Rush, which arrived at San Francisco the other day from the Arctic, reports that she has seized twelve sealing-schooners during the season, with a total of nearly seven thousand skins.

FOREIGN.

CRISPI, Italy's Foreign Minister, says his talk with Bismarck had no political significance. In an interview, however, Sig. Crispi states that Italy, like other powers, has reason to fear the advance by Russia toward Constantinople, and she could not permit the Mediterranean to become a Russian lake.

"A DECREE has been issued under the socialist law declaring a minor state of siege here, and prohibiting the sale on the streets of special editions of papers," says a Berlin dispatch. "Herr Barth, editor of the Reichsfreund, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for ascribing the growth of the bad tone of Parliament to Prince Bismarck's false and insulting accusations against the liberals, which the latter were so accustomed to hear that they were no longer excited thereby."

THE London Standard's correspondent at Tamatave says that the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Hovas and France was caused by a dispute with reference to the exequatur of the American Consul. It is believed that war between the French and the Hovas will soon be renewed.

THERE is some evidence that Pranzini, who was hanged for the horrible triple murder in the Rue Montaigne, Paris, was not guilty of the crime. Suspicion points now to a man named Romanoff.

LONDON dispatches announce that the Edinburgh Trades Council have adopted a resolution affirming the principle of home rule for Scotland.

TWO HUNDRED of the poor, homeless, unemployed persons who sleep at night in Trafalgar Square, marched through London with a black banner bearing in white letters the inscription, "We will have work or bread."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
HOGS—Common	4.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	86 1/2	@ 87 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83 1/2	@ 84 1/2
CORN—No. 2	52	@ 54
OATS—White	33	@ 34
PORK—New Mess.	15.00	@ 15.50
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
HOGS—Common	4.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	86 1/2	@ 87 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83 1/2	@ 84 1/2
CORN—No. 2	52	@ 54
OATS—White	33	@ 34
PORK—New Mess.	15.00	@ 15.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	70	@ 70 1/2
CORN—No. 3	43	@ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	29 1/2	@ 30 1/2
PORK—Mess.	14.00	@ 14.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70	@ 71
CORN—Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—Mixed	24	@ 24 1/2
PORK—New Mess.	14.25	@ 14.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	75	@ 76
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 30
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	4.00	@ 4.75
CORN—No. 2	74	@ 75
OATS—No. 2 White	45 1/2	@ 46
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76	@ 76 1/2
CORN—No. 2	44 1/2	@ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2	@ 28 1/2
PORK—Mess.	14.00	@ 14.50
LIVE HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard, new	83	@ 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2	48 1/2	@ 49
CATTLE—Choice	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.75	@ 5.25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72	@ 73
CORN—No. 2	41 1/2	@ 42 1/2
OATS—Mixed	23 1/2	@ 27
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.50	@ 5.00
Fair	4.00	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 3.75
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Snow fell at Jackson recently, but not enough to make sleighing.

—Work will be resumed on the Adrian gas well. The \$2,000 loan asked for has been raised.

—The Jackson gas well has 150 feet more to go before the \$4,000 fund is exhausted. It is down 2,150 feet.

—The casting at the Jackson gas well is all down and the drilling for gas has resumed its downward course.

—The lumber yards at Baraga and Piquette are overcrowded, owing to the lack of transportation facilities.

—There were 764 convicts in Jackson prison Sept. 1. Twenty were received and twenty-four discharged, leaving 760 there at present.

—A syndicate which proposes to consolidate fourteen Upper Peninsula and adjacent mines for feeding Eastern furnaces, has sent Charles E. Coon to Europe to place \$1,000,000 of their bonds.

—Reports to the State Board of Health show the presence of diphtheria at twenty-five places in the State, scarlet fever at nine places, typhoid fever at twenty-six places, measles at three places, and small-pox at Detroit.

—Farmers will not trade with Quincy merchants who do not take the trouble to furnish hitching-posts in front of their places of business. Consequently, when visiting Quincy you will understand why there are so many hitching posts on the business streets.

—Mr. Lancaster, of Traverse City, met with a painful accident which will probably cripple him as long as he lives. He started out for S. D. Northam's camp with the supply team. The team ran away and Mr. Lancaster was thrown out with such violence as to break the hip joint socket.

—Notwithstanding the belief held by reputable geologists that the land around Ontonagon is devoid of natural gas, the residents of that city are determined to make investigation, no matter what the cost, and preparations are already being made for sinking a well in the suburbs.

—One of the ministers of the gospel in Ishpeming, so it is commonly reported, has tired of providing for the spiritual wants of his congregation and will discard his clerical garb for the business suit of a physician. In plainer English, he will quit preaching and go to practicing—medicine.

—Colonel A. T. Bliss and ex-Governor R. A. Alger have just concluded a sale to Bay City and Detroit parties of pine lands in town 49 north, ranges 11 and 12 west, Upper Peninsula, estimated to cut 50,000,000 feet, two-thirds white pine and one-third Norway, for \$160,000. They paid \$90,000 for the land less than two years ago.

—The Jackson Building and Loan Association makes a good report for the first half of its fifth year. The earnings were \$2.81 a share; the receipts were \$14,475.70, of which \$10,633.60 was for dues, \$3,807.35 for interest, and \$34.70 for fines and transfers. The number of shares paid off was 113, making a total of 900, and fifteen were redeemed.

—A ripple of excitement occurred at the Rouch House shortly after supper at Bay City recently. It seems six towels belonging to the hotel were found in the valise of a guest named Luckstone, who, upon being charged with the larceny, denied having them. He was gathered into the police station until an explanation could be made. At the cooler Luckstone's roommate said he had taken the towels just for a joke and placed them in Luckstone's satchel.

—Mosher & Fisher's logs, which went ashore on White Fish Point in that terrible gale when the barge Niagara went down, are practically safe. Those afloat have been picked up, and some of those piled on the shore will have to be drayed to the water's edge and put afloat. In some places these logs were piled up on the shore until they resembled immense skiways. The logs will be saved, but the expense of saving them will be considerable.

—S. H. Evans, wife, son and daughter, who live two miles from Milan, drank freely of milk which had been kept in a cold, musty cellar, at a meal recently, and were taken violently ill. The local doctor was summoned in great haste, and made a diagnosis of milk poisoning, and sent for Dr. Vaughan, of the university, who discovered the poison developed under certain conditions in milk, cheese, and oysters, and named tyrotoxicosis. He found them in a critical condition. The son has since died.

—Pensions: Minor of Alfred A. Irish, Newaygo; Mary, mother of William Lockard, Union City; Nancy Van Wicklin, former widow of Robert McNeill, Midland; Henry Colney, Grand Rapids; L. A. Howard, Litchfield; George W. Corrick, Cheboygan; Joseph W. Bund, East Saginaw; Lycourus M. Poak, Battle Creek; Michael Nagel, Coldwater; Egbert Webb, Monroe; Martin Ohs, Dansville; Chester Ashley, Port Huron; Henry Manwell, Saginaw; Jeremiah Puterbaugh, Pipestone; John P. Schoenli, Hubbardston; William H. Vannetten, South Boardman; Martin H. Manning, Leetsville; Horace Keyes, Grand Rapids; Joshua Cotton, Decatur; Joseph Kohl, Ann Arbor; Daniel Wright, Albion; Charles A. Tompkins, Girard.

BACK FROM A TWO-YEARS' SENTENCE

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Back from a two-years' sentence!
And though it had been ten.
You think, I was scared no deeper
In the eyes of my fellow-men.
"My fellow-men"—sounds like a satire,
You think—and I so all the while.
Here, in my home since childhood—
Yet more than a stranger now!

Pardon. Not wholly a stranger,
For I have a wife and child;
That woman has wept for two long years,
And yet last night she smiled!
Smiled, as I leapt from the platform
Of the midnight train, and then—
All that I knew was that smile of hers,
And our babe in my arms again!

Back from a two-years' sentence—
But I have thought the who a thing through—
A hint of it came when the bars swung back
And I looked straight up in the blue
Of the blessed skies with my hat off!
O-ho! I've a wife and child;
That woman has wept for two long years,
And yet last night she smiled!

MOSE'S ANGEL.

BY OPIE P. READ.

CHAPTER I.

Any one at all acquainted with Mose Spencer would have known, by merely glancing at him, as he walked along the road one morning, that he was exceedingly angry; and, one who prides himself upon being a shrewd pryer into an individual's mind, taking up each thread of motive and tracing it to the end, would have declared that Mose was beset by that consuming and hopeless anger which finds no relief in prospective revenge. I am not inclined to think that Mose was directly descended from that Spencer whose "May Queen" Hume declares is never read except by people who look upon such a performance as a duty, for there was not about Mose even the most remote suggestion of that refinement which contemplates poetry. In appearance he was a typical backwoodsman, but his extreme harshness of face could not rest upon this fact for its origin, for many of the mildest countenances and faces of gentlest expression are found in places where the pedagogue has made but few tracks. Nobody liked Mose. He took such delight in cruelty that he would climb a fence and go through a patch of briars to throw a stone at a harmless dog.

As Mose neared a blacksmith's shop, where several men were lounging, he hesitated upon beholding certain "devilish fellows" as if he dreaded something, but when one of them yelled at him, he shrugged his shoulders and approached them.

"We've heard all about it," said Sam Stoveall. "Hear it this mornin'."

"Yes," Andrew Horn joined in, "an' we're all mighty sorry fur you."

"I want you fellers to shet up," Mose replied, lifting up the tail of his long jeans coat and seating himself on a stump. "The infernal luck is enough without sich talk."

"W'y what's the matter, Mose?" the blacksmith asked. "I ain't heard nothin'?"

"Gal borned at my house last night," Mose answered.

"Wall, now, that ain't nothin' to cripple a man, is it? Thar's been a gal borned at my house ever' year from about as fur back as I keen recollect, it 'pears to me, an' I ain't seed nobody limpin' round on that account. W'y, confound yore 'onery picture, man, you oughter be glad that it is a gal. Boys don't do nothin' but cause trouble, no how."

"That's all right," Mose rejoined, "but I wanted a boy, an' this gal business makes me as mad as a hornet. I had jest sot my heart on a boy—had prayed fur one, an' dreamed that it would be a boy, an' now, confound it, a miserable little ole gal—a common ever' day gal comes to take his place. Fellers, it makes me mad, thar ain't no gettin' round that fact. It makes me so mad that I have dun tuck a oath that I'll never have nothin' to do with the young one. I wouldn't kere ef she'd die befo' I git home."

"Mose, fur the Lawd's sake, don't talk thater way," said the blacksmith. "It's a sin an' a shame fur a man to 'spress hisse'f thater way agin his own flesh an' blood."

"I've dun said it an' I'll stick to it," Mose replied. "I b'lieve that the Lawd sent that gal jest because He's got a spite agin me."

"I've got a little gal at my house an' I wouldn't take a heap o' no man's money fur her," Sam Stoveall remarked. "She's jest nachully the puttiest thing I ever seed, an' I'll be dinged if I'd give her for ever' boy on the place."

"You fellers might talk thiser way till—till whut's his name blows his trumpet, an' it wouldn't change my mind none," Mose replied. "An' ef she lives I'm goin' to show her that she found her way inter the wrong house."

"A man that'll talk thater way is a blamed fool!" exclaimed Andrew Horn.

"Be kinder keerful, Andy," Mose replied. "Ricolleck that I ain't took no oath to put up with ever' thing that a feller is a mind to say to me."

"I don't kere whut you've done nor whut you hain't done, Mose Spencer, but I'll jest larn you you kain't talk thater way whar I am without findin' out whut I think of you."

"It ain't none o' yore bus'ness whut I say about my own affairs."

"It mout not be in the sight o' the law," Horn rejoined, "but it is in the sight o' the Lawd, an' as I rid a circuit two seasons, you must know that I've got more respekt fur the Lawd than I have fur any law our legislature ken make."

"It don't make no difference if you have rid a dozen circuits, you ain't got no right to meddle with me."

"Don't git ash'y, boys; don't git ash'y," said the blacksmith.

"Wall, let him tend to his own biz-

ness," rejoined Mose. He's got no right to come around givin' me pinters, even if he did ride a circuit. I could a' rid a circuit, too, ef I'd a wanted to."

"It's a mighty fine circuit you could ride," rejoined Horn. "W'y, you mout try for ten years to get religion an' even then the first thing you'd know old Satan would nab you jest the same as if you hadn't prayed a pr'r."

"I don't low no man to talk to me that way, exclaimed Mose, springing to his feet. "I've got enough trouble an' disappointm't on my mind without being insulted."

"Ketch you jest the same as if you hadn't prayed a single pr'r," Horn repeated.

Moses sprang forward, but the powerful blacksmith seized him and shoved him back. "Don't let us have no skylarkin'," Mose, said he. "Some fellers got to skylarkin' in this neighborhood onct, an' one o' 'em trod on a cob, fell' an' hurt hisse'f an' ever sence then I have thought it was danger's fur fellers to skylark. Andy," addressing Horn, "yore horse is done shod an' I reckon you mout as well go on home."

Andy grinned, and, whistling a camp-meeting tune, mounted his horse and rode away; and Mose, remaining but a few minutes longer, sullenly strode toward home. When he reached that place—a desolate log-cabin with two tumble-down rooms, he opened the door with a violent shove and passed into the room which he used as a sort of cobbler's shop. He sat down on a bench, took up an old boot and had begun to examine it, when an old woman entered.

"Mr. Spencer, don't you want to see the baby?" she asked.

"Get outen here."

"Miz Spencer lowed that you—"

"Get outen here I tell you."

"My conscience alive, man, won't you let a person talk? You want to understand that you are orderin' yore betters around when you order me. Ef you wuz a little blacker than you air, w'y I've seed the time I could buy an' sell you three times a day. You ought to be ashamed o' yourse'f, you great big lubberly, good-fur-nuthin' thing, to get mad at that po' little baby, jest like she could he'p bein' a girl; an' ef I wuz in your place I'd be afere'd the Lawd would strike me down, an' it wouldn't be no mo' than right, nuther. Yore wife wants to see you a minit."

"I don't want to see her nur you nuther. Git out."

"Now, Mr. Spencer, if you will be a fool, let me advise you not to be sich a hard-headed one. Go on in thar a minit, please. Ef you don't, I'll vow an' declar' that I'll trudge right off home an' let you get somebody else to stay here."

"Wall, then," exclaimed Spencer, throwing the boot aside and getting up, "ef nuthin' else will do I will go in, but I want it understood right now that I won't have nuthin' to do with that disappointin' critter."

When he entered the room he found his wife weeping bitterly.

"Mose," she said, "fur the Lawd's sake don't stay mad this 'ere way. I know you wanted a boy but it couldn't be he'ped. Look at the po' little—"

He turned away, and slammed the door as he went out.

CHAPTER II.

With stubborn cruelty Mose had insisted upon naming the child "Diserpintment," which was in time shortened to Diser. She was a remarkably beautiful child, with long yellow hair and with eyes which looked up with charming inquisitiveness. Until she was two years of age her father took not the slightest notice of her; and, once when he had frowningly turned away from her outstretched arms, Mrs. Spencer said:

"Mose how ken you do that?"

"Don't talk to me thater way, Sue. You know well enough that I don't want nothin' to do with her."

Diser grew more beautiful as the years came. One day, when the child was about four years old, Mrs. Spencer, upon returning home from a visit to a neighbor, saw her husband, with Diser on his back, trotting around the house.

"What on earth has happened!" the delighted woman exclaimed.

Mose, easing the child to the ground and then taking her into his arms, replied:

"I hil out like a fool, Sue, but I jest nachully had to come to taw. She's the sweetest human I ever seed."

"An' I ain't afeerd o' him, mamma," the little girl cried. "See," putting her arms around his neck. "He ain't mad at me any more, air you, papa?"

"Mad at you! W'y, ef a man wuz to say I wuz mad at you I'd hit him then an' thar."

"Cause I couldn't he'p bein' a gal, could I?"

"No, honey, an' I am glad you air a gal. I didn't think it wuz possible fur me to love anybody as much as I do you."

"An' mamma too?"

"Yes, an' her too."

The poor, overworked woman seemed younger after this, and the songs which she sang at evening were of more cheerful tone. Every one noticed the change in Mose's character, and neighbors who had, during many years, avoided his society, now often called upon him at evening and discussed the scripture while the whippoorwills, among the branches of the hickory trees, tuned their weird pipes.

The river being so low that the boats could not run, Mose was commissioned to haul a wagon load of flour from a small town in an adjoining State to the neighborhood in which he lived. It would require several days to make the trip, and the idea of such a journey gave great anxiety to little Diser.

"I will bring you a great big doll," said Mose.

"Will you?" clapping her hands.

"Yes, a great big one."

"An' not made outen rags, either?"

"No; made outen—outen—blast me, honey, but I know they ain't made outen rags. I won't be gone but fo' days, an' then, my gracious, what a doll! whoopee, what a doll!"

The buying of a whole wagon load of flour was a mammoth transaction in which Mose felt a keen pride, and he stood about the door of the ware-house giving himself the airs of a great speculator; but his greatest pleasure was experienced when he purchased Diser's doll.

"Jest wrap that up keerful as you ken an' put it in some sort o' box," he said to the storekeeper.

"For your little girl, I reckon," the tradesman remarked.

"You hit it squar, sir; you hit it perfectly squar. You've hearn o' angels, I reckon?"

"Oh, yes."

"Wall, she's one, whether thar ever wuz any other ur not. She found me one o' the meanest an' sinnest men in the world, but ef she hain't come mighty nigh makin' a sort o' saint outen me I'll be slathered and slammed."

"You love her a good deal, no doubt," said the tradesman, putting the doll into a box.

"Look here," said Mose, "ef you didn't peer to be a putty good sort o' feller I'd pull out your nose long enough to tie in a knot for sayin' that I love her a good deal. W'y, sir, it's all I can do to keep from drappin' down on my knees an' worshipin' her."

"Got any boys?"

"No, an' don't want none. All I want is little Diser."

"That her name?"

"Yes."

"Sort o' a curious name, ain't it?"

"Wall, yes, I reckon it is to anybody that ain't used to it. To tell you the truth, I wanted a boy so bad that when she wuz born I named her Diserpintment. Arter I fell in love with her—and that wa'n't until she was a good big gal—I wanted to change it, but she tuck on so that I lowed that I'd better let it stay jest as it wuz. Wall, it's about time I was startin' out, for unless the river has riz since I left, some folks is hankerin' powerful fur flour by this time."

When within about ten miles of home Mose stopped at the cross-roads store to get a drink of water. The sun had just gone down behind the distant bluff on the river. When he stepped into the store a loud shout greeted him, and Andy Horn, Sam Stoveall, and the blacksmith pressed forward and congratulated him upon the success of his great journey.

"Tell us all about it, Mose, said the blacksmith."

"I would, boys; I'd tell you ever' thing, but the fact is I'm putty nigh dead to git home. W'y, it 'pears like I ain't seed Diser an' my wife sence the drouth. You jest oughter see a doll that I've fotched that chile."

"Wall, fetch it in an' let us see it," said Andy Horn.

"No, not now. I wouldn't unwrap it fur pay. I want Diser to see whut good keer I've tuck o' it. Any o' you been out my way lately?"

"No, I bleeve not," Sam Stoveall replied. "Everybody is been busy makin' cross-ties fur the railroad that they say is comin' through here summers."

"Wall, then, fellers, I must shove on. Good evenin'."

He did not deliver the flour, but hurried home, musing that he would go over to the store after he had witnessed Diser's joy upon beholding the doll.

"Hello, whut's this hoss doin' tied here?" he said when he drove up to the gate. Without waiting to unhitch his horses he seized the box containing the doll and hurried to the house. His wife met him with a sob, and before he could recover from his astonishment, the neighborhood physician stepped forward and said:

"Mr. Spencer, there is no hope for your beautiful little girl. She is dying."

"My God! Dock, you don't mean—"

He caught sight of the child lying on a bed in a corner of the room, and rushing forward he dropped on his knees at the bedside.

"Little angel! little angel! papa has brought your doll. Little angel—my God, she don't know me! Diser—little angel—speak to me, won't you? You mustn't leave papa, little precious. He can't live without you. Get away, all of you! Let me take her."

He took her in his arms. She looked up and said: "You ain't mad at me, air you?"

"Oh, my God, sweet angel, don't say that! Diser, Diser—merciful Lawd, doctor, she is chokin'!"

He put her upon the bed, and in frenzy fell upon the floor and tore his hair.

"It is all over," said the doctor. The whippoorwills among the branches of the hickory trees tuned their weird pipes.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

At the Parsonage.

Servant, to the parson, who is very ill indeed—If you please, sir, the chorister is down stairs and wants to know if you won't give him the hymns for next Sunday's service?

Parson, feebly—Tell him there will be no service; I expect to be dead before next Sunday.

Servant, exit and re-enter—If you please, he says then you will be kind enough to send down the hymns you'd like sung at the funeral?

(Parson recovers much more rapidly than chorister.)—*Bob Burdette.*

WHENEVER gossip forms the chief staple of conversation, then society is bad.

GREAT CONQUERORS.

The Men Who Have Changed the Aspect of the World—Powerful Warriors of Ancient and Modern Times—Alexander, Hannibal, Cesar, Mohammed, and Bonaparte.

Leaving Sesostris and Cyrus and the other primitive Oriental subduers of nations in the shades of barbarism, as personages not sufficiently distinct to be discussed, the first great conqueror whose achievements constituted a new historic point of departure for the human race was Alexander the Great. His marvelous career of conquest is a luminous track in primitive history.

It was Alexander, who put an end to the attempts of Asiatic monarchs to overrun Europe. He inoculated Western Asia with Greek civilization, and built a city in which the East and West could meet and compare notes. He was not a mere militarist, but a man of the finest intellect sharpened by the best Greek culture. It is sufficient to say that he was the pupil of Aristotle and worthy of such a teacher. He made the civilization of Greece triumphant over Asiatic barbarism, mysticism, fanaticism, and despotism. He established the supremacy of Europe or of the rational western mind over that of the servile, mystical East on a firm foundation. He was accompanied in his brilliant transit across the vast continent of Asia by Greek scientists, who were enabled to enlarge the bounds of knowledge. No nation except the primitive Hellenic nation ever produced two such contemporaries as Alexander the Great and Aristotle, who is still the world's master intellect in the realm of reflective thought. Alexander perished young, but he left a name which resounded throughout the world of his day.

So much for the great Greek conqueror. His conquests, beyond a doubt, promoted civilization and enlightenment. When he lay dead at Babylon the wags of Athens said that the putrefaction of the body of such a personality must fill the world with the odor of it. Hannibal, the Carthaginian, was perhaps the greatest military leader, the fullest of resource and strategy that ever lived. But he did not conquer Rome, because the higher powers play with loaded dice and would not suffer the seat of empire to be transferred from rational Europe to barbaric Africa, whither it would have gone in the event of the final success of Hannibal. Such a success, as I have said, was not permissible by the higher powers, or by that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." Europe was foreordained to be the seat of civilization and enlightenment, and such it has been hitherto and such it remains to the current date. We are an outpost of Europe toward the sunset. Possibly the continent of North America may yet succeed to the leadership of the human race, which Europe has hitherto held.—*Queen sabe, as the Spaniards say.*

When we come to the name of Julius Cesar we are told that it is that of the greatest human being who ever lived. However that may be, there is no doubt but that he was a cardinal historic character. He, too, like Alexander, was a man of splendid intellect, as the schoolboy of the present day knows. It was the genius and indefatigable activity and unparalleled military successes of Cesar which transformed the aristocratic Republic of Rome, with its haughty Senatorial oligarchy plundering and swaying the then world at their own will and pleasure, into an imperial militarism.

The word "republic," in the sense of a government of the people, by the people, for the people, did not belong to primitive Rome at all. It was in effect after the time of Sella and Marius governed by an oligarchy of the most despotic, arrogant, and all-absorbing kind. Brutus, the assassin of Cesar, slew him in the interest of the oligarchy, and not at all in the interest of popular liberty. The Roman Senators wanted to keep on enriching themselves at the expense of their world. Cesar put an end to their sway, and for this men of their order stabbed him to death.

But Cesar cared not to live any longer. He was world-weary and life-weary at the age of fifty, although his genius made him the foremost man of all the world, an intellectual Colossus, indeed, who dwarfed all his contemporaries in brains, as well as with sword. Cicero, great as he was intellectually, was cowed in the presence of Cesar. Hence he hated him, and rejoiced at his assassination. But the name of Cesar ruled the world for centuries. Napoleon the Little, as Victor Hugo called him, dreamed that he was a Julius Cesar, and could revive in modern Europe the antique Roman Caesarism. It was an absurd attempt, and ended in a most disastrous discomfiture.

Julius Cesar was not only a great militarist and civilian, orator, and writer, but he was also Pontifex Maximus, or high priest of the Roman religion, of his time, which was a mere ritualism. In his speech in the Senate on occasion of deciding the fate of Catiline, Cesar voted for the exile of that conspirator on the ground that the infliction of death was not a punishment, because, he said, that death was the end of our conscious, individual being. He thus agreed with the Hebrew Ecclesiastes, who says that there is no knowledge, not device in the grave, whither we are going.

Mohammed, the Arabian prophet, was the only conqueror of the Semitic race. He and his successors quickly overran with their fierce, fanatical legions all Northern Africa and Western Asia, in fact almost the entire seat of primitive civilization, and finally established themselves at Constantinople, from which they have not even yet been dislodged. In fact, all Western Christendom was for a time in im-

minent peril of being Mohammedanized. But this wave of Arabian conquest was the only wave of the kind. William of Normandy, named emphatically the Conqueror, is one of the most important military personages known to history. He was not a Frenchman, but a Northman. In Normandizing England he did great things, for undoubtedly the tremendous part which England has played in the colonization and conquest of the outlying world was due to this Normanization of her population. The spirit of the Norman was heroic, while that of the Saxon was of the persistent, dull, plodding sort. The commingling of Saxon and Norman made the modern Englishman, with his "secular might" and his morning dram beat encircling the entire globe. We, as a nation, are one of the results of that commingling. Clive and Hastings, the conquerors of India, and Wolfe, the conqueror of North America, or resister of it from the sway of the Frenchman, were exemplifications of the Norman spirit of domination.

Frederick the Great was a greater, because a more permanently successful, militarist and conqueror than Napoleon Bonaparte. He created Prussia, and in effect the present German Empire, and thus put an end to the supremacy of the Latin nations and of the Roman Church of the Continent of Europe. Frederick the Great was a rationalist and an administrator of national affairs such as the world never saw before him and has never seen since. He was a genuine king, and capable of ruling a nation.

A Wonderful Quoit Pitcher.

"Talking of life-preservers," said the truthful mariner, as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and addressed a reporter, "you remember the old steamer Roustabout that used to run from Buffalo to Chicago. I was mate on her the year before she was lost. We were about sixty miles out from Chicago when Mike Lanagan, who was doing something up on the mast, fell, struck on his head on the roof of the cabin and boined clean out into the lake. Well, the captain he see him fall and he stopped and backed old Roustabout quicker'n you could say 'scat.' Mike went down like a plummet, for he was knocked insensible, and I knowed there was no use to heave a life-preserver for him, so I just hurried up the boys in getting the boat down, although I didn't expect it 'nd do much good. We had Jim King on board—passenger from Chicago. You remember Jim King, don't you?"

"Can't say that I do," remarked a bystander.

"Well, Jim was champion quoit thrower in them days. He's dead now, poor fellow, but Jim was a hoss on throwing quoits. I tell you quoits was a great game them days. Every village had a quoit club, and the boys on the farms used to throw horse-shoes. It was somethin' like base-ball in those times, although I never could see as much fun in base-ball as I could see in a game of quoits."

"Oh, come off," cried the impatient listener. "What did Jim do; or, did he do anything? Did the man drown?"

"Now, don't be too fly. Who's tellin' this yarn?"

"Well, you don't seem to be."

"Go on! Go on!" said the crowd.

"Well, you know, in quoits a 'ringer' was when you put the quoit around the stake. It counted double. Well, Jim he picks up the round life-preserver—it's like a great big quoit, you know—and as the cap'n came running aft Jim he sings out: 'Cap'n, I'll bet you \$5 I'll make a ringer on that man if he comes up within the length of this line.'

"Bet you \$20 you can't," said the cap'n.

"Take you," said Jim, and just at that minit up bobs Mike's head about sixty feet astern. Jim threw, and I'll be durned if that life-preserver didn't go plump over Mike's head clear down to his shoulders, and there it stuck. We got down the boat and when we got to Mike he hadn't come to yet and didn't for some time after. He'd been a goner if it hadn't been fur that ringer, although it took the skin offener his nose."

"Didn't the captain pay the bet?"

"Pay it? You jest bet he did. And Jim he handed it over to Mike, and Mike he blew it all in when he got to Detroit. I wish some of it was here now, fur I'm mighty dry. Thanks. Don't mind if I do."—*Detroit Free Press.*

No More Rhyme Than Reason.

God bless the kickers! the dear old kickers—God bless them, every one! For they'll kick when you're sober and in for work and kick when you're in for fun! They'll buck at improvements in real estate—they'll buck at booming the town—and at everything that'll work for good, some kickers will frown a frown! If this thing or that is thought to be good some other, they'll say, will be better; and if one should write them up as a "mass" they'd knock off that superfluous letter! When these self-same kickers arrive at the gates—the pearly gates of Heaven—they'll kick if offered a nice small crown and pick out a big number 'leven. On earth, in Heaven, at home, on the street, there are men who are bound to kick; until, we declare, there's no peace anywhere—'tis enough to make a man sick! So out on those kickers, those chronic old kickers—that blight that is thrust on a town—and when they kick with their mulish ways—for Heaven's sake, frown them down!—*Brule (Dak.) Index.*

NEVER part without loving words to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet again in life.—*Bichter.*

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1887.

The Common Council met pursuant to a call from the Mayor, and in the absence of the Mayor was called to order by the president pro tem.

Present: Ald. Harrington, president pro tem, Carr, De Merrell, De Vries, Steketee, Kuite, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

The Mayor pro tem stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration a report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Property regarding an offer from the Van Dorn Iron Works to place cells in the city jail. Said committee reported the following:

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1887.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Public Buildings and Property respectfully report to your Honorable body that they have consulted with the Van Dorn Iron Works Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, about procuring a jail or lock-up. The company has offered to your Committee to furnish our city a two-cell iron cage 6x7 with corridor in front 5 feet wide, with all the necessary fixtures and patent locks, the whole thing complete, delivered and put up for the sum of \$475.00, which according to the best information your Committee has obtained will answer the wants of our city for a jail, or lock-up, therefore your Committee brings this offer for your consideration and recommend that the cells be bought without delay, they also have a contract drawn up by one of their agents which we present to your Honorable body to examine and which will explain the particulars more fully. J. Kuite, D. De Vries, B. Steketee, Committee on Public Buildings and Property.

The contract was read, and report, contract, and recommendation were adopted, and the Mayor and Clerk authorized to sign contract on the part of the city, by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas, Harrington, Carr, De Merrell, De Vries, Steketee, Kuite, and Van Ark, 7; Nays, 0.

Council adjourned to Tuesday, October 11th, 1887, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 11, 1887.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and in the absence of the Mayor was called to order by the President pro tem.

Present: Ald. Harrington, president pro tem, Carr, De Merrell, De Vries, Kuite, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

The reading of the minutes and the regular order of business was suspended.

The following bills were presented for payment: Telephone Co., for telephones at the Water Works, Marshall's office, and City Clerk's office, from Oct. 1st, 1887 to Jan. 1st, 1888, \$30.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The city physician reported having treated two cases in the month of August and two cases in the month of September.—Filed.

The Secretary of Hose Co. No. 1, reported that John Oxner had resigned as member of said company and that C. Hopkins' name had been stricken from the roll on account of non-attendance at regular monthly meetings.—Filed.

The following sealed proposals for graveling South Cedar street were received, viz: James Koning, 57½ cents per cubic yard; Wm. Rozboom, 55½ cents per cubic yard; P. A. Kleis, 54½ cents per cubic yard; P. Berghuis, 54 cents per cubic yard; J. H. Boone, 53½ cents per cubic yard; P. Koning, 53 cents per cubic yard.—Contract awarded to P. Koning.

The city attorney was instructed to draw up the necessary contract and bonds.

Ald. Kramer here appeared and took his seat.

Mrs. Margaret Bangs and eight others petitioned that a sidewalk be built from Fifth to Sixteenth streets, on the west side of Market street, the sidewalk to be built in accordance with the ordinance relating thereto, except that on the east side of Centennial Park, on said street, the sidewalk to be eight feet wide.—Granted.

Ald. Kuite moved that a sidewalk be and is hereby ordered to be built on the east side of Market street from Twelfth to Sixteenth streets, according to an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance relative to sidewalks in the City of Holland." Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

How Baking Powders are Made.

While rival companies are disputing as to what ingredients are to be found in the "best baking powder," the public will be interested in the following definition of these now indispensable articles, as given by Appleton's Cyclopaedia, the acknowledged American authority:

"The best baking powders are composed of bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar), tartaric acid, carbonate of ammonia, and soda bi-carbonate, bound together by a little starch."

THE Boston Ideal Company gave the best performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin last night ever given here. The company is a very strong one and is accompanied by a very fine band.—(Bangor, Me.) Courier.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 18th, 1887: C. M. Chaffee, F. M. Faulkner, Lewis Hopkins, C. Sadley, Miss May Scott, C. Remmick.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

The following taken from an exchange applies as well here to Crescent Tent, K. O. T. M., as it does to any tent in the order which is growing rapidly in this city: "The fraternal and mutual insurance order of Knights of the Maccabees has become one of the most flourishing and popular in the city, because it combines all useful features of a secret order with extremely cheap and perfectly reliable insurance. Initiations occur at each meeting."

The old Ideal Uncle Tom's Cabin Company opened their sixth annual tour at Lawrence last night to an enormous house, people being turned away from the theatre long before eight o'clock. The success of this company has been phenomenal and probably arises from the fact that they present the whole play, and always carry a superior company.—(Boston, Mass.) Daily Post.

Don't stand on the order of going—but go straight to the next corner and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you want to cure your cold.

Farmers and Horsemen read this! I find Salvation Oil a most excellent liniment among horses, and I take pleasure in endorsing it as a certain remedy for scratches. JAMES THOMAS, Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

OUT AROUND.

Received last week.

West Olive.

The weather has been quite rainy the past week which was quite favorable for the late sown grain and pasture which has been none too good... Chester Irish lost a young colt last Thursday night. It choked by becoming entangled in its mother's halter strap... John Peck has contracted for the place just east of J. M. Norrington's and is fixing up the house preparatory to occupying it soon... Considerable wood is being loaded here lately by G. Gokey for Mr. Keppel, of Holland... Knowing what we do of a certain party in Johnsville we do not wonder that Mr. Barrows puts on burglar proof blinds. One would hardly think that the News correspondent at that place about a year ago made a public profession of being a temperance man and a prohibitionist. His late attempts shows his great regard for "principle." We have some just such temperance people in West Olive... M. W. Trumble has started up his sawmill at the old stand... Wilbur Sherman, of Grand Lodge, called on the family of C. G. Irish, and his sister Ruth accompanied him home.

Fall work is nearing completion here, corn and potatoes yielding poorly except in extraordinary cases and on low land... D. V. Cone returned from Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Monday, where he was called by the sickness and death of his wife... Mrs. Hall-Dreece and husband have returned from White Cloud, to take up their residence here at Mrs. Hall's former home... The new bridge just west of the station is nearing completion... Supervisor Norrington is at Grand Haven this week attending to town business. We hope that he will so conduct matters while there that he may escape the slanderous criticisms of some of his neighbors in the hereafter... Cora Howe and Emma Marsh, of Battle Creek, are visitors at the Trumble residence... Mr. Davidson continues to improve his property here by erecting buildings and fences... As winter approaches and the memory of the past three are brought to mind some strong talk is indulged in about emigrating South. Who is the man that dare prophesy an open winter this year? "H. A."

Ottawa Station.

The weather has been very immoderate for several days past... Frazier W. Headley is at work on his new house again... Enoch Rhodes is improving his house by a new addition... J. M. Fellows who has been absent visiting friends and relatives in the State of New York, for the past four weeks, has just returned... James Bash who went to California about a year ago, got back here again last week. The golden state had ceased to be attractive... C. L. Waffle and wife drove over to Spring Lake last Saturday, where they remained over night and were pleasantly entertained as the guest of Capt. J. McClure and wife, of that place... Milo Tubbs is dangerously ill with typhoid fever... There has been quite a visible increase in the number of stones appearing in this sandy region of late, which it is well to presume by giving even a hasty attention, would be much better adopted to building, than to be built in any kind of wall, but by approved methods might be raised up to become a useful and intelligent portion of our population. A family of four bearing this name has just arrived from the state of Indiana, and a solitary stranger in the family of William Stone, of this place. It is said to be a boy... Our new minister delivered his first discourse here last Sunday. His name is Graves, and we gather a good opinion of him from some of those who were present. If he should remain and choose to institute a search after those new converts of last winter that Satan has reclaimed, we volunteer our services as private secretary and confidential adviser. References given if desired. But the sad failure of last winter's revival would preclude all and every fleeting fancy that the mind might entertain concerning another similar effort. Besides this we have good reason that a large majority at least, if not all of the old members, or brethren, would anticipate another visitation of that nature with great regret, if not with absolute dread, for a steady draw or drain of three or four months upon a moderate supply of potatoes and chickens, is not to be so soon forgotten. "ANDREW."

Johnsville.

W. J. Flatman, of Madison, Wis., is visiting J. B. Bacon... J. Fisher, the peddler, is again on the war-path and in search of victims... Considerable complaint is being made of the way the last lightning rod man "done up" the town... Miss Lottie White is teaching the Johnsville school. It makes us yearn to be a boy again, sore toe and all... Rev. James Hamilton, who has a fruit farm here and whose family have been here during the summer, has moved to Battle Creek where he has a call as pastor of the M. E. Church... Johnsville has a debating school which won't sit on the rear bench for none of 'em. We have been praying for West Olive to get up spunk enough to organize one so we can go down there and pulverize them... We noticed several West Olive people trading at our general store. We are glad to note this as Mr. Barrows is a "square" man, but Lord how "H. A.'s" under jaw dropped when he saw those invincible burglar proof blinds. "TUG BUTTON."

In Brief, and to the Point.

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

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

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

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

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

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruijff's Drug Store, Zeeland.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the quickest cure for all blood diseases. Its effects are felt at once.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc. (WHOLESALE.) (Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 20c; Beans, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Butter, 20c; Eggs, 16c; Honey, 9 to 10c; Onions, 70c; Potatoes, 65c.

Grain, Feed, Etc. (WHOLESALE.) (Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Clover seed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Corn Meal, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Feed, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hay, 9 to 10c; Middlings, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Rye, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.75; Wheat, white, 70c; Red Fultz, 70c; Lancaster Red, 72c; Corn ear, 40c.

Grain, Feed, Etc. (RETAIL.) Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Clover seed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Corn Meal, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Feed, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Hay, 9 to 10c; Middlings, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Rye, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.75; Wheat, white, 70c; Red Fultz, 70c; Lancaster Red, 72c; Corn ear, 40c.

Societies.

F. & A. M. A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, Feb. 2, March 9, April 6, May 4, June 2, June 23, Aug. 3, Sept. 23, Oct. 26, Nov. 30, Dec. 28. St. John's days June 24 and December 27th. A. HUNTLEY, W. M. O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M. Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the First and Third Monday of each month. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application. L. D. BALDUE, Commander. W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Oct. 2, 1887.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.				
TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Holland	10 00	1 15	12 00	4 45
Grand Junction	11 30	2 07	1 06	8 05
Bangor	11 52	2 17	1 24	9 20
Benning Harbor	1 20	3 00	2 23	10 00
New Buffalo	2 45	4 00	3 40	1 10
Chicago	5 55	6 40	6 40	

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.				
Chicago	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Chicago	9 00	2 55	9 10	
New Buffalo	11 35	6 10	12 10	4 45
Benning Harbor	12 30	7 00	1 25	7 10
Bangor	1 45	7 55	2 50	11 50
Grand Junction	2 05	8 07	3 12	12 10
Holland	3 05	9 00	4 35	3 05

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.				
Holland	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Holland	3 05	9 00	14 45	9 50
Zeeland	3 13	9 08	4 50	10 00
Grand Rapids	3 55	9 45	5 45	10 40

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.				
Grand Rapids	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Grand Rapids	9 00	12 30	11 00	5 15
Zeeland	9 42	1 12	11 42	5 55
Holland	9 50	1 15	11 50	6 10

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.				
Holland	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Holland	9 55	3 05	15 30	6 10
Grand Haven	10 30	3 42	6 30	6 50
Ferryburg	10 38	3 47	6 40	6 55
Muskogon, 3rd street	11 05	4 10	7 15	7 55

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.				
Muskogon, 3rd street	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Muskogon, 3rd street	1 50	12 10	7 55	8 35
Ferryburg	2 15	12 32	8 15	9 03
Grand Haven	2 20	12 35	8 20	9 05
Holland	3 00	1 10	8 55	9 45

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.				
Holland	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Holland	3 05	9 00	9 50	
Fillmore	3 30	10 03		
Hamilton	3 30	10 13		
Allegan	4 05	10 45		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.				
Allegan	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Allegan	8 55	5 00	11 25	
Hamilton	9 25	5 35	12 15	
Fillmore	9 35	5 43	13 30	
Holland	9 50	6 00	12 57	

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. W. A. GAVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager. P. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Business Directory.

Attorneys and Justices.

DIERKENS G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, Van der Veen's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, I., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and Pension Claim Agent, River St., near Ninth.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office: Post's Block, corner Eighth and River streets.

Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors, Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

VAN DOMMELN, P., wholesale and retail Baker of rusk, (biscuit) and sweet cakes, Eighth street, near River.

Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlor, Eighth and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly attended to.

Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN BROS., dealers in Boots and Shoes. A large assortment always on hand. Eighth street.

SPRIETSMAN, S., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes. The oldest Boot and Shoe House in the city. Eighth street.

Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the largest stock of Cloths and Ready-made Clothing in city. Eighth street.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA, dealer in Ready-made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Eighth Street.

VORST, W., Tailor. Renovating and repairing clothing a specialty cheap and good. River street.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key West, and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., M. D., proprietor of First Ward Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business.

YATES & KANE, druggists and booksellers. Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BERTSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Furnishing Goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, No. 10th, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

DE JONG, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise, and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STEKETEE A., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc. Double Brick Store, Eighth street.

STEKETEE PETER & CO., general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The finest stock of Crochery in city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in fine Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, J. & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WERKMAN, R. E., proprietor of the Phoenix Cheap Cash Store and dealer in General Merchandise, cor. River and Tenth streets.

WISE J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods. Also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite City Hall.

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Carriages, Wall Paper, Carpets, Picture Frames, etc. River St.

Flour Mills.

CITY MILLS, C. P. Becker, proprietor, manufacturer of "Purity" and several other brands of first-class flour.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS R. & SONS, dealers in general hardware, steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

VAN OORT, J. B., dealer in General Hardware. Stoves, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., Eighth street, opp. Post Office.

VAN LANDEGEND, T., Sheet Metal Worker, galvanizing iron cornices, hot air furnaces, plumbing and steam fitting, wood and iron pumps. Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hardware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware. Corner River and Eighth street.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PHOENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, located near depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well appointed Hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J. Jr., proprietor of Holland City Sale and Exchange Stable. General teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh streets.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable: Ninth street, near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer of Oke Yokes. River street.

HIGGINS & HANSON, Manufacturers of the "Anchor Brand" of Water-proof Horse and Wagon Covers, Coats, Leggings, Aprons, Overalls, Awnings, Tents, etc. Factory, Eighth St.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Proprietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels. Cor. Maple and Tenth streets.

HOLLAND CRYSTAL CREAMERY, Notter & Bakelaar, proprietors. Pure Butter in packages. Fish street.

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

HOLLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY. L. T. Kanters, General Manager, Wind Mills, Tanks, etc., a specialty.

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder, and Contractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on River street.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Kleyn, Proprietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick, Sixth street.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, R. E. Workman, proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, and brick. River street.

THE CAPRON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO., tanners of Hemlock, slaughter Sole, Harness, Grain, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

TAKKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole owners of ILL Patent Wagon. Special attention to Horsehoofing and Repairing. River street.

THE ROLLER HEIN, Builder and Designer of all kinds of Buildings. Office on River street.

VAN PUTTEN, & CO. J., proprietors of Holland City Butter Tub Factory, manufacturers of White Ash Butter Tubs.

VAN HAAITE, B., dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

VAN DER VEEN, J. M., Manufactures the best 5 cent cigar made. Havana filled, Smoke them. For sale by all dealers.

CLEVELAND.

The President of the United States Makes His First Visit to Chicago.

Thousands Bid Him a Royal Welcome and Do Honor to His Wife.

Visitors Throng the Streets, and for a Time Effectually Block All Traffic.

The President Reviews the Grand Procession and Shakes Thousands of Hands.

[Special telegram from Chicago.]

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were given an enthusiastic reception by the people of Chicago on Wednesday. The arrangements were generally exceedingly well planned, and were carried out without misadventure of any kind. The procession was a grand affair, and apparently the best use was made of every hour of the time given to this city by the distinguished visitors. The people upon the streets and stationed at every point where a view of the President and his wife could possibly be expected greatly outnumbered those engaged in any similar demonstration of interest in and respect for a public personage that has ever been witnessed here. Whatever there may have been of embittered feeling on account of disappointment in the change of administration, or whatever of party bias may have held sway the day before, all was swept away in one grand, enthusiastic hurrah. The office-holder and office-seeker joined voices in the demonstration, and the about of kindly greeting from the sidewalk was echoed and re-echoed from the verandas and windows, and ascending heavenward, burst from the very tops of the loftiest buildings. The ladies and children, arrayed in bright colors, added enchantment to the scene, and good cheer was not only seen but felt and good cheer was President himself must have been peculiarly impressed by the cosmopolitan character of the demonstration, especially since it was his first visit to any great commercial center west of the Alleghenies. The massive buildings,

Following these came the grand procession, the first part consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Then came various civic societies, the Foresters making the finest display. The procession was over an hour in passing a given point, and must have embraced at least 35,000 people.

The crowds that turned out to view the procession and get a glimpse of the President was something enormous. All the streets on the line of march were lined with men, women, and children. Windows, door-ways, balconies, house-tops, and sidewalks were filled. Trees, telegraph-poles, and lumber-piles were crowded with boys, who held on to uncomfortable positions with wonderful tenacity and waited. Stylish equipages and farmers' wagons ran against each other for places where the occupants could see the distinguished guests as they passed. On Michigan and Wabash avenues, and, in fact, on all the streets included in the line of march, enterprising individuals coined money by renting seats constructed on vacant lots, on verandas, and upon the roofs of houses. Every rickety coal-shed was loaded down with people who paid a good price for the privilege of standing on the crowded elevation for three agonizing hours at the risk of breaking their necks. The prices charged for seats were in some cases exorbitant, but there were takers for all of them. "Five dollars secures you a good seat here," was the modest song of one blanchard, who had fitted up a few tiers of bleaching-boards on Wabash avenue. "These seats are for young accommodation," ladies and gentlemen. The President passes here; fine view of the whole procession. Get your lady's seat, sir; only \$5 apiece; \$10 for the two of you." The jam seemed to be equal at all points along the line, for there was no place where the crowd did not overflow into the street and become a solid mass of humanity, so that it was with great difficulty that sufficient space was cleared to allow the pageant to pass through. The decorations along the line of march were very fine, and many of them in the business heart of the city were rich and gorgeous.

When President Cleveland and his party reached the reviewing stand, and leaving their carriage climbed upon the new pine platform to confront the chilly east wind, they found Michigan avenue paved with faces for a long distance to the north and south.

The appearance of the President was a signal for cheers and long continued shouting. About him on the platform stood Mayor Roche, Postmaster General Vilas, and many other distinguished citizens occupied chairs near at hand. A ball of dense smoke suddenly sprung out from the side of the United States ship Michigan, which lay in the harbor in plain sight from the reviewing stand, her rigging covered with fluttering flags and gay bunting. Out of the short bark of a cannon shot after the water came val which seemed strangely long. It was the first gun of twenty-one fired in honor of the President. As the last report of the cannon faded out Mayor Roche, standing within arm's length of President Cleveland, delivered a neat address of welcome.

tion on political privileges is not only a safeguard against business disaster, but as well the highest obligation of citizenship.

Then the review of the procession began. Mounted troops with sabers, regiments of uniformed infantry on foot, posts of Grand Army veterans, battalions of police, patrol wagons, firemen with their engines bearing lavishly decorated—all in unbroken past with numberless bands of music. The President removed his hat as each section of the great procession saluted him in turn. He stood at Mayor Roche's side for an hour and a half while the thousands of marching men were hurrying past. Occasionally the enormous throngs of people surged into the line of march and temporarily broke up the parade. The policemen chased the mob hither and thither, pushing it about, bruising it, and driving it away like sheep.

Mrs. Cleveland was taken ill and left her carriage before the reviewing stand was reached. The President was driven to the Palmer House



REVIEWING THE PARADE.

After reviewing the procession, where he was pleased to find that Mrs. C. had completely recovered from her temporary prostration, after luncheon, Mr. Cleveland gave a reception at the Palmer House. He was plainly dressed in an English worsted black coat tightly buttoned around him, black broadcloth trousers, and a congress gaiter. An old-fashioned turned-down collar surrounded his neck, to which was attached a ready-made tie of black silk. In his left hand was a handkerchief of generous proportions and snowy whiteness. Taking up position to the right of the staircase he waited a moment to allow the ladies who were to receive to step into the beautifully decorated Mrs. Cleveland was given a chair beside a huge pillow to the right, and for the first half hour of the reception remained seated. By her side stood Gen. Breckinridge and Judge Wiley, while gathered about her in different positions were the ladies comprising the reception committee. Each was provided with a huge bouquet of flowers.

In a few moments a throng from the outside began to file in, two abreast. There were representatives of every station in life and every nationality before the President. Young and old crowded and pushed to get one brief clasp of his broad hand, and to briefly express their wishes for his welfare. During the two hours of his visit it is estimated that he shook at least 7,000 different persons' hands.

Among the many who presented themselves was the Douglas Camp of the Veterans Association, carrying with them an old tattered and bullet-riddled flag that had waved over the Eleventh Kansas Volunteers a score and more of years ago. As the comrades passed before the President the commander handed a small piece of the precious trophy to Mrs. Cleveland and asked her to keep it in remembrance of the occasion.

Incidents without number kept up a continual interest in the reception that would otherwise have become very tiresome to the President and the reception committee.

At the request of Mrs. Cleveland, Potter Palmer handed the President a glass of water. Grasping it with his left hand, he attempted to secure a drink, but his eager hands tugged and pulled at him to such an extent he was unable to get the glass to his lips for but a single instant, and the endeavor was given up after one draught had been secured.

During the progress of the levee the jam in the Palmer House was immense. If the crush inside the building was exciting the jam outside near the ladies' entrance was actually terrible. A throng of people from State to Wabash avenue was actually choked up. It was not a loose, moving crowd, but literally a solid mass of human flesh. It was a solid mass of women and children were sucked into it. Shifting mass only to find that they could neither advance nor retreat. Husbands were separated from their wives, and children were carried away from the side of their parents and only saved from being trampled to death by some strong fellow taking compassion on them.

When the first woman fainted a champagne bottle filled with ice water was lowered from an upper story of the Palmer House by a cord. The crush was so great that water could not be taken to the sufferer any other way. Later, pitchers of water were lowered with ropes. The scene as viewed from the roof of the building opposite the Palmer House was a strange one. It was a perfect sea of black hats, with here and there a bit of white, and a gay feather bobbing about like a painted buoy, and indicating the presence of a frightened woman.

As the reception progressed the crush grew worse and worse. Men trampled on weak women and children, and squeezed and packed them in and around the entrance door like figs in a box, until at last, overcome by the heat, the pressure, and excitement, fainting and worn out, until nearly two hundred had fainted, been borne out of the crowds on the shoulders of their strong men or passed along building where they were taken in and restored to consciousness. About forty fainting ladies were taken into the Chicago Club building, twenty-five of whom were handed through the front windows. Others were taken into a basement, the drug stores, bath-rooms, back alleys, and everywhere and anywhere, just as a breathing space could be found where restoratives could be administered.

Cheer after cheer went up from the crowd.



THE SCENE ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.

me to say that I have left at home a city which you should see and know more about; a city which, in point of fact, it would be well to keep your eyes closely upon all the time. Your servants and your agents are there; they are there to protect your interests and to aid you in furthering your welfare.

Your ceaseless activity of hand and brain will not yield the results you deserve unless wisdom guides the councils of government, and unless your needs are regarded at the seat of the Government—the nation's capital. Let me counsel you that a careful and thoughtful so-

Parasols were waved, hats and handkerchiefs thrown into the air, in a wild enthusiasm never before witnessed in Chicago.

In the evening there was an informal reception at the Columbia Theatre, which had been arranged by and for the benefit of Chicago "society people." The house was magnificently decorated, and there were plants and flowers in profusion. It was by far the most elaborate example of formal decoration that has ever been seen through a three hours' hand-shaking.

POWDERLY'S MESSAGE.

The General Master Workman's Annual Report to the Knights of Labor.

He Fully Explains His Position on the Anarchist, Denver, and Other Questions.

Following is an abstract of the address of General Master Workman Powderly to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, recently in session at Minneapolis:

"The highest tribunal known to the laws and regulations, as well as to the true and loyal members of the Order of the Knights of Labor, is convened for the eleventh time in regular session. I am to make to the representative assembly report for the eighth time. I ask that it will receive that consideration at your hands which its merits deserve, and that such recommendations as I may make shall be received and acted on according to their importance and necessity. We adjourned a year ago with disension in our own ranks; that disension was enlarged upon and scattered to the world by enemies from within and from without. The news of discord reached the ears of the employers of labor, and they in many instances took advantage of what they mistook for our weakness and rushed into conflict with our members in various parts of the country."

Mr. Powderly gave a complete history of the famous Chicago strike of last year. All the correspondence, both telegraphic and written, between Mr. Powderly and Messrs. T. B. Barry and Carlton, who were in charge of the strike in Chicago, is quoted in full and reasons given for each step taken.

Mr. Powderly then continued: "The relation of the order to anarchy has taken up so much space in the public press and has been the subject of so much discussion in the assemblies of some large cities, that it is proper to speak of it here and report to you my doings in connection therewith. Let me say here that I have never, as has been so much asserted in the press of the land, confounded socialism with anarchy. I draw a wide line of distinction between the two, as every reading, thinking man must. I will ask of the General Assembly to define the position of the order on the attempts that have been made to prostitute it to such base uses as the anarchy subject would put it. I have never publicly uttered a sentence regarding the course of the seven men who are condemned to death in Chicago (this is written Sept. 10, 1887). I will now give my opinion. If these men did not have a fair trial, such as is guaranteed every man in the United States, then they should be granted a new trial. If they have not been found guilty of murder, they should not be hanged. If they are to be hanged for the actions of others, it is not just. The man who threw the bomb in Chicago should be hanged and his accomplices should receive the punishment allotted to such offenses by the laws of the State of Illinois."

All laws relating to the anarchy subject were quoted at length. The Denver question was given in full. The whole affair was an outrage and the questions as being impertinent, rascally, and prompted by malice or revenge. The resolution which should pass is one to demand that every avowed anarchist should be obliged to withdraw from the order or be expelled. We have nothing to fear from the trade union, but everything to fear from the contamination in the name of our order, and who at the same time assert that they are socialists, while giving the lie to every principle of socialism when they advocate violence of any kind. As to the Home Club I believe that this report did not do complete without an explanation of my knowledge of the Home Club of New York and the abuse and ridicule which have been heaped upon me for the last two years in consequence of my supposed connection with it. Now, I intend to speak plainly and candidly. Mr. Powderly quoted voluminous correspondence and related incidentally the facts as known to him of the attempt made to take his life in 1883.

Mr. Powderly continued: "For a long time after the adjournment of the last General Assembly there was no action taken by the General Executive Board on the resolution of expulsion of the cigar-makers. A great many places a demand was made to have the resolution carried out, and the board was finally obliged to take action. I did not favor that resolution at Richmond, and do not favor it now. I believe that it was wrong and in violation of the laws of the order. Soon after it was promulgated by the board, I prepared a decision regarding it and intended to lay it before the board. I did not present the decision to the board, and kept it until now. I present it for the consideration of the General Assembly."

The decision is carefully prepared and expresses Mr. Powderly's belief that the resolution is unconstitutional and of no binding effect except as a warning.

After completing his defense Mr. Powderly said: "I now desire to make some recommendations to the General Assembly, and I do most respectfully ask that more consideration be given to them than has been given to others that I made to past general sessions. I believe that the day has come to ask at the hands of Congress the passage of a law creating a Department of Labor at the seat of the National Government. We have to-day a Department of War; we do not need it at all in comparison to a Department of Labor. The prosperity of the whole country rests on the broad shoulders of labor, and there is nothing now so prominently before the nation and the world as the question of labor. Nearly every action taken now by the Executive, his Cabinet deals in one way or another with the question of labor; its ramifications extend everywhere, its power is felt everywhere, and its usefulness is now recognized everywhere. I believe that the Government of the United States should operate its own lines of telegraph."

He believes that it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the country that the Government should establish a telegraph system to be used in the interest of the people. I recommend that steps be taken to have the next Congress act on a bill to establish a governmental telegraph, to be run in connection with the postal service. I believe that we should go before the next Congress asking for the passage of such a bill, and that the full strength of the organization should be behind those who make the demand. I believe, however, that nothing can be more important than the passage of laws creating a governmental telegraph and a National Department of Labor.

"To be knowingly and intelligently with the questions in our declaration of principles we should have a journal which would reach every member. It should have a department especially devoted to the discussion of these very questions. It must make a radical change in the methods of educating our members. In the Journal of Sept. 10 I published an outline sketch of a plan for the regulation of State, Territorial, mixed, and local assemblies. I will do no more at this time than to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the matter, and ask either that or a better plan be adopted for the regulation of the order. One thing that draws our members away from us is the facilities afforded them to secure assistance of a pecuniary nature in other organizations, some of whom are not sympathetic with our order; and if our members could receive the relief in the order which is guaranteed to them outside of it we would have them with us all the time. I recommend the adoption of a universal benefit plan."

"The question of my being a member of the Socialist organization has been made the subject of so much comment of late that I believe I ought to say to this General Assembly to make me known any connection with socialism, or rather with the men who in former years were at the head of the Socialistic Labor party. In 1883 Philip Van Patten, the National Secretary of the Socialistic Labor party, was a member of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. I became very intimate with him, and we frequently discussed the various measures of reform which all men in the movement regarded as of importance. He sent me a red card of membership some time about the month of August, 1880. The card was paid up by me for three months. I regarded it as a complimentary act on the part of Brother Van Patten. I saw, however, that the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor contained all of the reforms that I cared to advocate, and I no longer took any action on the card, except to keep it as a

memento of the days when we were associated as officers of this association. I never cast a vote for the candidates of that party, was never a member of any of its sections, and had no connection with it except in the manner related above. The use of firearms or dynamite is not advocated by the socialists; the confiscation of property or the distribution of wealth, or, in fact, the bestowing of wealth or means on those who have not worked or earned it, is not socialism; it is robbery; it is rapine, and no sane man can advocate such a doctrine. If believing in the declaration of all the principles of this order makes me a socialist, then I have no denials to make; but that I am a member of any other society in which questions of reform are discussed I do deny.

"I cannot speak too highly of the energy and ability displayed by the general investigator. From the places she has investigated I hear the most flattering reports of her management, and the disclosures that have been made to her are of such a nature as to strengthen my belief that the office should be made permanent and the sphere of usefulness of the department increased."

A NEW APOSTLE.

Train Makes the Chicago Anarchists Happy—His Utterances Loudly Cheered.

[Chicago special.]

George Francis Train opened his campaign in Chicago at the Princess Theater Sunday afternoon before a highly appreciative audience of about six hundred. Nearly all the leading socialists and anarchists were present and greeted the celebrated crank with a cheer. His speech was a curious mixture of bombast, eloquence, rhetoric, history, fiction, anecdote, and "insanity." He caught the audience from the first word spoken and retained their strictest attention until the close of his talk. Said he:

I have come to Chicago for the purpose of starting the *Daily Anarchist*. I crammed Herr Most down the throat of the New York labor people. When I started there Herr Most was uppermost among the Socialists there. After I had spoken his talk seemed tame and insipid. I told them, and I tell you, that if these seven Socialists hang, I will lead 30,000,000 workmen against Chicago and cut the throats of the men who so foully murdered them. [Long continued applause.]

The police have now made a startling discovery. They have found some bombs. All those in favor of bombs say aye. It is carried. Wild applause and laughter. I will leave it to the reporters if I haven't talked long enough. All in favor of coming again to-night say aye.

The meeting broke up amid wild applause and cheers for Train.

Several hundred crowded around the speaker and tried to shake hands with him. He refused to shake hands with any one, claiming that it would deprive him of his psychological powers. Nina Van Zandt came forward and was recognized by Train, who mounted a table and said:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to introduce to you Mrs. Nina Spies. All those who, in case the Supreme Court refuses to liberate her husband, August Spies, will follow me to the County Jail and help to liberate him will signify by saying aye.

A wild anarchist yell, such as has not been heard in Chicago for a year, was the answer given the daring or crazy orator. The crowd gave cheer after cheer for Train, Spies, Parsons, and other anarchists. Train was surrounded by the crowd, who tacitly crowned him the King of the Anarchists. A dozen or more detectives and officers in citizen's clothes made no move, and seemed dazed at the recklessness of the man who had thrown down the gauntlet to the police force and authorities. Socialists and anarchists who have not smiled for months went out of the hall with a new light in their eyes and congratulated each other that a new apostle had arisen.

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

The Saloon and Dining-Room of the President's Car.

President Cleveland, says the Chicago News, does not accept any favors from the railroad companies, but pays out of his own pocket for the best conveniences and comfort that modern railroad enterprise can



DINING SIXTY MILES AN HOUR.

afford. The saloon of the President's car is furnished with all the comforts and attractions that brighten the elegant modern parlor, and his bedroom is furnished as choicely as the upholsterer's art can sug-



THE CAR SLEEPING ROOM.

gest. As Mr. Cleveland pays in full for all he gets as he goes, there is no danger of the railroads that carry him coming into any conflict with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE TRAIL OF DEATH.

Massacre of Immigrants by Indians on the Prairie.

We had been following the broad trail left by four or five immigrant wagons for many weary miles when the guide suddenly halted. What of a wagon-train leading across the great prairie ocean toward sunset? The wheels had crushed flower and blossom with their iron tires—the iron-shod feet had torn up the creeping vines and sweet grasses—the wagons had groaned and complained as they ascended and descended the sharp swells. That was all. But no!

What of the people—the brave men who were daring hunger, thirst, accident and the Indians' thirst for blood to reach new homes under the shadow of the Rockies? What of the stout-hearted wives who were clinging to them through peril—of the children whose eyes opened wondrously wide at the immensity of the prairie? We thought of them with a chill as we halted. Here the wagons had halted as well. A halt two hours before sunset without wood or water at hand meant danger. What danger? The horses had pawed the ground in a nervous way as they stood there. The five or six men had assembled together on a knoll for consultation. The grass which their feet had pressed to earth had not yet recovered its position. Which way had their gaze been turned? To the south. What had they seen? Indians—the dark-skinned race of haters—human beings who glory in having the hearts of tigers. Five, six, seven men against—how many? Later on we put the number at fifty. Fifty painted, yelling, shrieking warriors—not a drop of pity in any heart, not a feeling of mercy in any bosom. They had caught sight of the white-topped wagons and were coming up from the south—tigers after human blood.

What did the pioneers say among themselves? On how many cheeks did the sunburn of the prairie give place to the paleness of anxiety and fear? They gathered together away from the wagons, they talked in low tones, they sought to hide their fears from those they loved.

And what of the women and children? Faces turned whiter than the snows of the new year, lips quivered with emotion, limbs trembled as the mind recalled stories of blood and cruelty. And in each wagon some one knelt and prayed to God to extend His hand of protection.

And now the wagons move on. For a time it is in close order, with the brave husbands between danger and their loved ones. Then there is an accident—a death—a something to cause alarm, and the alarm soon becomes a panic. Heaven help them now! The horses are pushed to a trot—now to a gallop—now they are running in mad excitement, urged by the whips of the drivers and the shouts of the Indians. We know how it will end. The night is coming down now and we go into camp. One night more will make no difference with the skeletons lying on the grass two or three miles away. The wolves have been there each night for a week.

The sun is an hour high as we reach the spot. Here is an acre of ground on which a curse may ever rest. Here the wagons were headed off—here the husbands and sons made the fight which men make when the last hope is gone and despair comes like a dark cloud. One—two—four—five—all the wagons are here, but broken and useless. The bloated and half-devoured bodies of the horses are here. The bodies of men, women, and children are—no! You cannot call a skeleton a body. You cannot say that this bundle of clean-picked bones was a man or woman. They are all here. Not a soul escaped. Over this ghastly acre are strewn the garments of the dead—the contents of the wagons. In the circle about the wagons are blood spots on the grass. Those pioneers did not die without revenge. But when the last one had fallen, what shouts of victory! What yells of vengeance! What a feast for tomahawk and scalping-knives! The wolves hiding away in the shadow of yon grove must have heard the shrieks of affright—the calls for mercy—the prayers to God. The vultures sailing overhead must have quickened their wings as the horrible din of slaughter reached their ears.

And we ride on. What use to tramp over this hell spot in search of name? Of what use to dig a grave for these bones? What to the world away beyond the mighty prairie that a few more of its millions have died, or how, or when? But we utter a curse upon the human devils, and we utter silent prayers to God for the victims.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Six-Fingered People.

The chairman of the Six-fingered Club lately delivered an interesting address on the statistics of the society, in which he stated that by the latest computations there were 2,175 persons in the world with six fingers on each hand, 431 with seven fingers, and one, in the Island of Madagascar, with eight fingers. He further remarked that pianoforte music for six-fingered players was about to be published, which announcement elicited loud applause.—*La Settimana.*

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

If the keeper of a jail is a jailer, why isn't the keeper of a prison a prisoner?

Terrible Are the Ravages

Upon the system inflicted by diseases of the kidneys and bladder. They wreck the constitution more speedily in some cases than consumption and other maladies of a fatal pulmonary type. As you value your life, arrest a tendency to debility, and consequent inactivity of the renal organs, should you experience any such. Infuse vigor and activity into the vitally important secretory action of the kidneys with that salutary diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The proper degree of stimulation is imparted by it to the bladder also, when that organ is sluggish. With this timely check, Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh of the bladder, and other kindred disorders, may be prevented. Liver complaint, constipation, nervous ailments, and rheumatism are likewise conquered by this sovereign household remedy. Against the effects of exposure in damp or otherwise inclement weather, it is a benign safeguard, and revives strength after undue fatigue.

The Mother-in-Law.

All mothers-in-law are naturally interested in knowing something about the housekeeping capacities of their sons' wives, and some of them have amusing but severe standards of excellence, below which the daughter-in-law will not fall if she is wise.

A critical old lady, visiting the wife of one of her sons for the first time, returned home not altogether satisfied with the result of her three weeks of keen scrutiny and sly investigation. "She's a real nice, smart little woman," Henry's wife is, said the old lady. "I liked her very much, but I'm afraid she'll never be no great housekeeper. I peeked into the corners and closets and out-of-the-way places, and things was spick and span enough I'll allow, but I noticed that she put soap on the flannels, and rinsed the colored clothes through but one water when she washed, and Henry ain't used to that kind of housekeeping. It wasn't my way, but maybe he won't mind. I hope he won't, for 'bout the only failing his wife has."

An extensive amount of smuggling is reported at the Thousand Islands.

It's Always the Way.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "it's always the way." "What's always the way?" inquired a mutual friend of the two men, who happened along just then. "Why, just this," replied the first speaker; "you see Smith, here, the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you ever heard. He complained of a loss of appetite, of night-sweats, of low spirits and other unmistakable premonitory symptoms of consumption. I told him to get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery at once. He did so, and look at him now! Did you ever see a healthier-looking man? The 'Discovery' has snatched thousands from consumptive graves. I knew it would cure Smith. It's always the way."

WHEN the fierce tragedian cried, "What ho! there," the new super walked on the stage and asked what he wanted.—*Texas Siftings.*

She Broke the Engagement

Because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had faded, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional derangement; she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex. And so their two young lives drifted apart. How needless, how cruel! Had she taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness. If any lady reader of these lines is similarly afflicted, let her lose no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give her a new lease of life. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

THE entire assets of a recent bankrupt were nine children. The creditors acted magnanimously, and let him keep them.

If Sufferers from Consumption,

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

"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the second hand said to the pendulum.

Prof. Loissette's Memory Discovery.

No doubt can be entertained about the value and genuineness of Prof. Loissette's Memory System, as it is so strongly recommended by Mark Twain, Mr. Proctor, Hon. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Dr. Buckley, and others. For full details send for Prof. Loissette's prospectus, at 237 Fifth Ave., New York. From it the System is taught by correspondence quite as well as by personal instruction. Colleges near New York have secured his lectures. He has had 100 Columbia Law students, two classes of 200 each at Yale, 200 at Meriden, 250 at Norwich, 400 at Wellesley College, and 400 at University of Penn. We cannot conceive how a system could receive any higher indorsement.

The Favorite Line to California.

The Great Rock Island (C. R. I. & P. Ry) offers a choice of routes beyond Missouri River, on both single and round trip tickets. First-class excursions every week. Rates as low as the lowest. Trains composed of elegant day coaches, superb dining cars, magnificent chair cars and Pullman Palace sleeping cars. For full information, address E. A. Holbrook, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other." Mrs. ELLA A. GORF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

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The Question Settled at Last.

So much has been said on the hedge question, both for and against, that we whose names appear below, were anxious to know what move to make in the way of planting or discarding that kind of a fence. We were ready to be guided in this matter, after making such an examination as should prove to us that it was what every farmer needed, or what every good farmer should decidedly avoid, and in order to make a thoroughly satisfactory examination that would satisfy ourselves and our neighbors, we visited Kalamazoo, the headquarters of the company, and was shown a large amount of hedge in different stages of growth, from that planted last spring to twenty-five and thirty years old, both in the city and surrounding country. To say we were surprised, would hardly express it, for we in fact have always thought a hedge fence one of the greatest humbugs on earth.

But we can candidly say to our brother farmers that the difference in a hedge rightly handled and properly pruned, which means planted deep and bent and wired in the way the Michigan Hedge Company do it, is a fence so different from the ordinary old brush row hedge fence that we have been in the habit of seeing, that to see it is to want it. It is stock proof against everything from the smallest to the largest animal and about twelve to fifteen inches in thickness and as handsome as any picture can be drawn. We are fully satisfied from what we saw, that experience in this, as every other business, is necessary to success and that deep planting and proper training afterwards will allow crops to grow as close to a hedge as to any other fence. The trimming, one of the big objections to what we have been in the habit of calling hedge, is reduced to so small an item as to be hardly noticeable. We saw it trimmed and tried it ourselves and found it very easy to do, but it was done with a large knife instead of the shears as of old, a great improvement in this particular. We saw thousands of dollars in farmers' contracts for hedge now growing in different parts of the state and visited the banks and made inquiry as to the financial standing of the company and their ability to fulfill these contracts and can say that we are fully satisfied that they are thoroughly reliable and we believe they will carry out their contracts to the letter.

Brother farmers of Ottawa and Allegan counties we can truthfully say it is the greatest improvement that can be put on any farm, and we unhesitatingly endorse its introduction as a cheap, durable, ornamental, and lasting fence, and with the terms given, within the reach of all.

B. VAN RAALTE, Holland P. O.,
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Ten Night's in a Bar Room.

The greatest moral drama ever written, will be given for the first time in many years, at the Opera House, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18. The prices are within the reach of all, 25 and 35 cents, seats are now on sale at Breyman's Jewelry store.

"Last night the great moral drama, entitled 'Ten Nights in a Bar Room,' from T. S. Arthur's celebrated book of the same name, was produced at Wieting Opera House by Leech & Stevens' Dramatic Company, assisted by the Brooklyn Church Choir quartet. The production has been almost entirely rearranged, the dramatic work has been brightened, and very many musical numbers introduced in quartets, trios, duets and solos, making it a most effective musical and dramatic composition, and one that is as instructive as it is entertaining. The company producing it is a most capable one. Mr. Ogden Stevens, who was formerly leading support to Clara Morris, is seen in his quaint and comical characterization of Sample Switcheel, and 'Baby' de Castro, the beautiful child actress, as little Mary Morgan, was exceedingly effective. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing it."—Syracuse Courier.

Why suffer with that aching head when you may be cured with Ayer's Cathartic Pills? Send a 2-cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a set of their attractive album cards.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Yates & Kane's, Holland, or A. De Krulff's Drug Store, Zeeland.

Diploma.

The Chicago Cottage Organ received the diploma for being the best instrument at our Fair. They are first-class in every respect, and we sell them at very reasonable terms and prices. Come and see them. MEYER, BROUWER & CO., 36-41 River St., Holland, Mich.

To cure any scrofulous disease or humor, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. 50-48w.

Indigestion.

Many persons lose appetite and strength, become emaciated, suffer, and die, because of defective nutrition, who might have been restored to health by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine acts upon the digestive organs, through the blood, and has effected many wonderful cures.

For years I suffered from Loss of Appetite and Indigestion, and failed to find relief, until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this medicine

Entirely Cured

me, and my appetite and digestion are now perfect.—Fred G. Bower, 496 Seventh st., South Boston, Mass.

I have, for years, suffered acutely from Dyspepsia, scarcely taking a meal, until within the past few months, without enduring the most distressing pains of Indigestion. My stomach sometimes rejected all food. I became greatly reduced in strength, and very despondent. Satisfied, at last, that my trouble was of a scrofulous nature, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and believe it has saved my life. My appetite and digestion are now good, and my health is perfect.—Oliver T. Adams, Spencer, Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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OH! MY BACK!



DR. HILL'S ENGLISH BUCHU is One of the Best

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INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrhea in all its stages. Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Brick Dust Deposit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to Retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

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Manufactures and sells the

BEST WAGONS

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I have recently commenced the manufacture of Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

To which I invite the attention of all who desire light and durable wagons.

I desire also to call the attention of all owners of fast horses in this vicinity to the fact that I have procured the assistance of one of the best horse-shoers in the west and am now able to do the finest possible work in that line, both with steel or iron shoes either of hand or machine make. I believe that all should patronize home trade when they can be as well served, and I would ask that all give me a good trial before taking their work elsewhere.

I also manufacture

Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

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New Goods!

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We have just occupied our new store on the corner of Market and Eighth Streets, and will be pleased to see the people of Holland and vicinity at any time. We are selling Goops cheaper than ever and intend to give customers their money's worth.

Call early and make good purchases and be assured of good bargains.

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Youth's Keen and Easy Vision Restored.

These glasses are ground on a NEW

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Wm. Verbeek in the old postoffice building on Eighth Street.

CALL AND SEE US AND LEARN OUR PRICES.

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

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Honest Goods

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CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC.

Good Horses and Carriages of all kinds and a first-class Hearse for funerals can be obtained at my place of business.

Attention and courteous treatment can be relied upon.

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Pump Points and Pipe of all kinds furnished.

Special attention given to the making and repairing of

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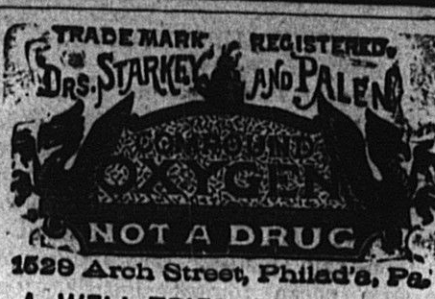
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