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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 43.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 744.

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.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.

L. S. PROVIN.

Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent.
Office Lovett's Block, opp. Sweet's Hotel,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Business Directory.

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.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc. Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berge's Family Medicines. River Street.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Gen. 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.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

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

Physicians.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in house formerly occupied by L. Spriterna.

Watchmen and Jewels.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITA LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 15, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to HARMONY LOCK BOX, 27-y, Holland, Mich.

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. BALDUS, Commander.

W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 25c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 16 cts; Eggs, 18c; Honey, 10c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 30c to 35c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 30, 35c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 18c; Eggs 20c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 40c

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Barley, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Corn, 70c; Barley \$1.00; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 18c; Eggs 20c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 40c
RETAIL.
Barley, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Corn, 70c; Barley \$1.00; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 18c; Eggs 20c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 40c
RETAIL.
Barley, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Corn, 70c; Barley \$1.00; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 18c; Eggs 20c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 40c

LOCAL ITEMS.

Did you relish your Thanksgiving dinner?

It costs money to advertise, but it costs more money not to advertise.

THANKSGIVING Day was appropriately observed in the various churches of this city.

SATURDAY and Sunday last were remarkably pleasant days for this season of the year.

THE City Hotel 'bus has been repaired and re-painted and now looks like a "brand new" omnibus.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat has a "new dress" and is greatly improved in typographical appearance.

DR. MABBS has a light double harness, a neckyoke, and a whiffletree which he desires to exchange for a cutter.

WILL someone find a safe abiding place for the church deacon who embezzles the buttons from the contribution box.

EDITOR HOLMES, of Fennville, and Wade, of Saugatuck, were among the callers at the News office this week.

J. W. BORMAN, the clothier, visited Chicago Monday and purchased a large bill of clothing. Call and see his goods.

The latest thing in chestnuts is worms and the editor ought to know because he got his information from Mr. Roach.

BEN VAN PUTTEN was confined at home this week with a bilious attack. His pleasant face was greatly missed at the store.

MR. AND MRS. ALONZO HEROLD, of Grand Rapids, spent Thanksgiving in this city with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Herold.

CARDS announcing the marriage of Mr. Dick Smith to Miss Alice Reuse, both of New Holland, on Thanksgiving Day, were circulated this week.

CAPT. FRED JOHNSON, of the steamer "Queen of the Lakes," which ran on Macatawa Bay last summer, was in the city Thanksgiving day.

THE handsome galvanized iron cornice which has been put on the Alberti building this week was made by Mr. J. Van Landegend, of this city.

FOUND:—A pocket book containing some money and papers was found on a highway east of the city. Inquire at this office and pay for notice.

"THE Everette" hat is the one which is creating a sensation among the ladies of this city. It is sold by L. & S. Van den Berge & Co. Call and see it.

WE hear of several new buildings which are to be erected early in the spring and the "building boom" promises to be increased instead of diminished.

THE date of holding the Fair of the Y. L. S. L. Club has been changed to Wednesday evening, December 1, instead of Friday evening, December 3.

C. BLOM and W. Tubergen returned from their hunting trip north last Monday with four nice deer. They have our thanks for a nice large roast of venison.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 25, 1886: Francis Lafave, John Gary.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

MARRIED:—On Thanksgiving afternoon, Nov. 25, by the Rev. G. S. Ayers, of Grace Church, Mr. C. L. Hopkins, of this city, to Miss Emma Nash, of Marcellus, Mich.

A MEETING of the Holland Business Men's Association will be held at the office of H. D. Post, on Thursday evening, Nov. 30. All business men are invited to attend. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, Pres.

OUR townsmen, Dr. Kremers, B. Van Raalte, Thos. Purdy, D. L. Boyd, and M. Jonkman, visited the Fat Cattle Show at Chicago last week. Prof. H. Boers went there on Thanksgiving for "turkey."

THE members of the Business Men's Association are sending out notices to the "D. B.'s" of this locality without reserve and soon the black list will be placed in the hands of all merchants and business men in this section.

We thank our neighbor of *De Hollander* for his kind wishes for our Thanksgiving dinner, and we take pleasure in informing him that we had the sweetest and tenderest of turkeys on that occasion, besides a quantity of "pi."

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y Company is having all its passenger trains equipped with a patent electrical bell cord which is said to be an absolute safeguard against accidents from a train's parting when in motion.

THOUSANDS of bushels of apples and potatoes have been shipped from this city this fall by rail and water, and we doubt if there is another city on this shore of Lake Michigan that can make a better showing than Holland.

THE Young Ladies Aid Society will give a Fair Wednesday evening, December 8, in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Oysters will be served during the evening. Bring your purses and lend a helping hand to the Young Men's Christian Association.

MR. T. J. BOGES called our attention to a mistake in the Prohibition vote of Holland City in the "unulated statement" of the votes in Ottawa County which appeared in our last issue. The vote for Dickie was given as four when it should have been thirty-two.

THE majority of Mr. A. Visscher for Circuit Court Commissioner should have been just one hundred more than was represented in the canvass of votes of Ottawa County which appeared in our last issue. Accept our apology for making the mistake.

THE Fair of the Y. L. S. L. Club will take place next Wednesday evening, December 1, in Lyceum Opera House. Refreshments will be served during the evening. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Ten cents will admit you to the Hall and also to the Gallery of Art.

RELIGIOUS services were duly observed at the Methodist Church on Thanksgiving day. After which a sumptuous dinner was partaken of by the church and congregation in the lecture room. A very enjoyable time was had, closing with recitations, singing and prayer.

THERE is room in Holland yet for several factories, and especially for one which manufactures all light necessary wooden utensils for household purposes. There is a large profit on such articles and we deem it a profitable investment for some of our own citizens to make.

HIGGINS & HANSON have started a factory in this city for the manufacture of water proof coats, horse blankets, and other water proof goods, and they also make tents, awnings, and sails for vessels. A more extended notice of this new industry will be given in a future issue.

LADIES, now is your opportunity to buy Cloaks, Wraps, etc., which are to be sold at D. Bertsch's Dry Goods Store at prices regardless of original cost. Mr. Bertsch desires to dispose of his entire stock before Christmas and will give good bargains. See Special Notices in this issue.

O. BREYMAN is constantly making additions to his stock of diamonds, jewelry, plated ware, and gold and silver watches, and now has a fine line of Holiday novelties. Step in his store and examine the goods and prices, and make your selection of a handsome Christmas present for your "best girl."

WE were unable to attend the lecture of Mrs. Mary Lathrop in Lyceum Hall last week and consequently we neglected to make a notice of it in our last issue. We had rather hoped that some of our friends would have handed us a review of what this noted lady platform speaker had to say, but we were disappointed.

THANKSGIVING DAY with all its pleasant and joyous associations, family gatherings, and feasts of good things is past. The anticipation of the little ones, and the older ones also, for that matter, of turkeys, mince pies, etc., have, in many instances, been realized. We hope that those who have been fortunate, remembered those less fortunate in a substantial manner.

LAST Tuesday Chas. Koenigsburg, an employee in the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company's tannery, was severely burned with vitrol. He was working under a platform upon which a carboy of the liquid was standing. In some unaccountable way the carboy was knocked over and a portion of the contents ran

over Koenigsburg's shoulder and arm burning it in a terrible manner. Dr. J. D. Wetmore was called and administered to the injured man's sufferings and at this writing reports the burns as healing nicely.

THE most distressing and disastrous storm of the year was that of last week when several vessels were beached and wrecked, and a number of sailors drowned. The casualties, however, occurred north of this port. At Frankfort the most serious wreck happened, and by which several lives were lost. No mishap occurred to the fleet from here and our harbor has been the refuge of many a craft during the storm, and vessels in every instance sail in without trouble. Holland harbor is one of the best, if not the best, on the east shore of Lake Michigan.

THE Standard Roller Mills, of Messrs. Walsh, De Roo & Co., have this week filled an order for four hundred and fifty barrels of flour for a firm in England and have also received orders for fifteen hundred barrels more to be shipped to the "mother country." The Standard has been running night and day for some time, and the orders for flour are constantly increasing. The products of the Mill are becoming very popular all over Michigan and the reputation is not only extending into other States, but, as will be seen by the above, is rapidly gaining a foothold in the British Islands.

A FLAG STAFF is to be erected on the new engine house and jail now in course of erection in this city by the committee of the Council on public buildings and property. This action is undoubtedly the result of the non-appearance of a flag at half mast on the arrival of the news of the death of Ex-President Arthur last week. The reason that no emblem of mourning was displayed was that since the destruction of the flag-pole in Centennial Park there has been no public place to display the city flag. We hope that all the public buildings of the city, including the school houses, will be supplied with fixtures for the floating to the breeze of the national colors.

LAST Wednesday morning at nine o'clock Conductor Orta Preston was accidentally killed at Coloma, a small station about fifty miles south of this city. Conductor Preston had charge of freight train No. 17, which runs between this city and New Buffalo and had reached the place of his death at the above stated hour. He was sitting on the end of a flat car near the rear of the train. He gave the engineer a signal to back up and when it was done the jolt threw him off and two loaded cars passed over his body, killing him instantly. Orta Preston had resided in this city for about four years and only moved with his family two weeks ago to New Buffalo. His wife and two little girls were nearly crazed with grief over his sudden death.

THE Southern Ottawa County Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at Zeeland, Mich., on Saturday, December 11th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be guided in its discussions by the following programme:

1. How to teach Physiology in District Schools, by Miss Anna Becker. Discussion by Peter Borst and Chas. Knoof-huizen.
2. The Compulsory School Laws of Michigan, by Milan Coburn. Discussion by Albert T. Huizinga and Albert J. Daun.
3. Methods of teaching Arithmetic, by Albert Lahuls. Discussion by Charles Freeman and Nelson Stanton.
4. Teachers' Associations, by Miss Helen Ossewaarde. Discussion by Seth Coburn and Wietse Downa.

All teachers are invited to attend and to take an active part in the discussions.

MONDAY and Tuesday the daily papers announced that a "blizzard" which originated in the far west was making its way toward this section and would arrive on Wednesday. Wednesday came and the weather was not at all what people were led to expect from the report previously given. The thermometer fell a few degrees and there was a very light fall of snow. It is these "false alarms" about the weather that lead the mariner to pay scarcely any attention to the weather reports, and this neglect on their part, as will be seen by the list of casualties of the storm of last week, prove to be a serious thing at times. Our advice to all ship-owners, and sailors, is to pay a little more attention to these reports and observe them, no matter if storms are not as severe when they arrive as the reports would have them.

THE annual election of elders and deacons for the various Reformed Churches of the city was held last Thursday, Thanksgiving, with the single exception of the Third Church which elected officers last week. The result is as follows:

First Church.—Elders, T. G. Huizinga and G. J. Kroon; Deacons, J. A. Ter Vree and J. Smit.

Third Church.—Elders, I. Cappon, and C. Schols; Deacons, E. Van der Veen and H. Van der Haar.

Ninth Street Holland Christian Reformed Church.—Elders, T. Keppel, B. Kruidenier, J. A. Peijster, and J. Van den Berge; Deacons, J. W. Bosman, F. Kieft, and L. Beeuwkes.

Market Street Holland Christian Reformed Church.—Elders, P. C. Vincent, H. Kragt, W. Klaasen, and M. Notler; Deacons, C. Bos, P. Derksee, H. Meyer, and J. Dykema.

THE notice and communication of R. E. Werkman in regard to saloons, and saloon-keepers, in the last News, set the wheels of local temperance work in motion. Monday one case was settled on the payment of \$30 into the treasury of the city. Mr. Werkman appears to be in earnest in this movement and the saloon-keepers of this city, as a rule, do not have any malicious feelings toward him, but are rather inclined to believe that they would be greatly benefited if "drunkards" would never darken their doors. This state of affairs has resulted in the preparing of a list of men who are claimed to be drinking to the injury of the mselves, and their families in some cases. The list has been printed and Mr. Werkman intends that they shall be posted in every saloon in the city and the first drop of liquor that is sold any of them will be followed with an immediate prosecution. We predict that the posting of this list will create a big sensation in the "camp of the enemy," and may not result as desired.

ALTHOUGH only part of the members were in attendance at the meeting of the Boat Club, called on Wednesday evening last, quite an amount of business was transacted. Upon motion of J. C. Post it was unanimously voted that the club be named "Wau-ka-zoo," after an Indian chief of the Ottawa tribe; and by further vote it was unanimously decided that a course of lectures and also a series of select parties be given under the auspices of the club during the present winter. The president having been instructed to appoint two committees of four members each to make the arrangements, has reported the following: On lecture course, J. C. Post, G. J. Diekema, Prof. G. P. Hummer and P. W. Kane. On parties, F. G. Churchill, D. Gilmore, W. H. Rogers, and Adolph King. Work will begin by the committees at once and by the proper interest being taken by each member a fine start may be made this winter toward the ultimate success of the "Wau-ka-zoo." It is intended to erect a fine Club House at the foot of Eighth street early in the spring and to make preparations for a regatta on Macatawa Bay next summer.

Ada Gray.

Miss Ada Gray, supported by Chas. A. Watkins' company, played an engagement in Lyceum Opera House last Tuesday evening. The audience was not as large as it should have been, nor as large as the merits of the play and manner of presentation warranted. It is very seldom that a company with as much merit as this one possessed plays in Holland and it is to be regretted that larger audiences do not greet them when they do appear here. The orchestra was under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Goodrich and pleased the audience with the selections rendered. The play, "A Ring of Iron," was one of the strongest and the interest was of a domestic character and appealed strongly to the feminine element among the audience. The plot turned upon woman's fidelity to the man of her love through a series of strange vicissitudes and accidents and the situations were very powerful and dramatic. Beneath the plot ran an undercurrent of comedy which greatly relieved the sombre background of the drama. Miss Gray appeared as Mary Gordon and was very effective. She is an actress of experience, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the resources of the stage and understands how to play upon the emotions of her audiences. The other characters were well taken and Miss Gray is fortunate in having such excellent support. We hope on the company's next visit to Holland that they will be greeted with that enthusiasm which they deserve.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

New York, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States were swept by a wind-storm of unusual violence and destructiveness on the 18th inst. In the vicinity of Chambersburg and Lock Haven, Pa., the gale leveled houses and barns, tore up trees by the roots, and imperiled the lives of many persons. The iron smoke-stacks of a paper-mill at Lock Haven were blown down, demolishing another building and burying four men in the ruins. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., roofs were blown off and trees snapped in halves. The Catholic Church at Kingston, Pa., was wrecked, and the steeple of the Methodist Church at Parsons, Pa., was demolished. A carpenter at the latter place was killed by a flying board. The chemical works of John T. Thompson, at Troy, N. Y., were wrecked, causing a loss of \$40,000. Six men were burned by vitriol, and a canal-boat captain was blown into the canal and drowned. The storm in Connecticut destroyed a number of large tobacco sheds which contained this year's crop, and the losses will be heavy. Many buildings were unroofed at Hartford, and chimneys, trees, and fences were blown down, creating a loss of several thousand dollars. It is reported that twelve barges sunk off Milford, Conn., and that on each barge were at least two persons.

In the outskirts of Pittsburgh, the other morning, three sleepers of a Panhandle limited express train were crushed in the fall of a mass of earth and rocks. Eight passengers were seriously injured, and as many more received bruises. The train was hurried to the Union Depot, where every attention was given the sufferers.

At the trial in New York of Arthur J. McQuade, one of the boodle Aldermen, complete details of the Broadway Railroad bribery were given by ex-Alderman Full-graff. At an informal meeting held in his office in 1884, by thirteen members of the board, it was stated that \$22,000 would be given to each for a franchise, but the amount was subsequently reduced. Witness received for his vote \$18,000 at the hands of Mr. Keenan, who had been agreed upon as the disburser.

A STRIKE in which 20,000 cotton operatives will take part, will be inaugurated at Fall River, Mass., within a month, unless the manufacturers grant an increase in the wages of their employees. Freitag's embroidery factory, at Jersey City, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000; fully insured.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN, of New York, in his pastoral letter on the proceedings of the Archdiocesan Synod, warns the people to be on their guard against certain unsound principles and theories which assail the rights of property, as they are to-day proclaimed and espoused by many who would not willfully advocate what is wrong. He points out what he claims to be the fallacy of these theories, and advises the people to rely on the teachings of the church. The will of Francis W. Tracey, after a contest of several months, was admitted to probate at Buffalo. The estate is valued at \$1,000,000, and was contested by his only daughter, who was put of with an allowance of \$10,000.

THE WEST.

LIEUTENANT PETTIT, while on his way to the paymaster's office at Leavenworth, was shot in the breast and robbed of several hundred dollars. He was to have been married at noon to Miss Sharp, a niece of Mrs. U. S. Grant.

A FURIOUS snow-storm, accompanied by a high wind, swept over the Northwest and the far West plains on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November, seriously interfering with railway traffic. The storm seems to have been severest in Southern Dakota, where more than a foot of snow fell. In Iowa and Minnesota all trains were from three to ten hours behind time, and some were even abandoned altogether. The blizzard extended southward to Texas, where the coldest November weather for twenty-five years was reported.

EIGHT lives were lost by the foundering of the barges Dixon and Emerald in Lake Michigan, off Keweenaw, Wis. A Green Bay dispatch furnishes the following particulars of the disaster: "The steam-barge Justice Field, with four sail-barges, the Dixon and Emerald, coal laden, for Manitowish, and Besie and Lillie May, coal laden, for Milwaukee, were driven into Keweenaw, where the Dixon struck about three o'clock and foundered five hours later. Three of the seven men in her crew went down with her. Shortly afterward, the next barge, the Emerald, was in the breakers, and went on the beach about noon. Her crew of five men took to the yawl-boat, but only the mate reached shore alive, and it is thought he can not recover from his injuries. The life-saving crew at Two Rivers were sent for, but had all they could attend to at home. Of the eight men lost three are said to hail from Green Bay, among them being Capt. Gorham, of the Emerald. Capt. Robinson, of the Dixon, got ashore alive."

DURING the burning of a residence at Landsville, Ind., Ella and Minnie Johnson were suffocated. Nothing remained of their bodies but some charred bones. The Grand Jury at Sioux City, Iowa, have concluded their investigation of the Had-dock murder case and returned indictments against the following persons: John Arensdorff, murder and conspiracy; Albert Bismark, conspiracy; Henry Sherman, conspiracy; Paul Leach, conspiracy; F. Munch-rath, Jr., conspiracy; Sylvester Granda, conspiracy; George Treiber, conspiracy; Henry Peters, conspiracy; L. Plath, conspiracy; H. L. Leavitt, conspiracy. These are the persons present when the crime was committed, two of whom, Leavitt and Bismark, claim that John Arensdorff fired the fatal shot. Besides the charge of conspiracy, each of the parties is also charged with murder. Of those indicted, Treiber, Peters, Plath, and Granda have not been arrested, and their whereabouts are unknown. The indictments against Leavitt

were returned at his own request, so that no future jury could bring the matter up. It is well understood that he has been promised full immunity for his connection with the conspiracy as one of the inducements for him to turn State's evidence. Of course, should it appear at the trial that he was the party who fired the fatal shot, he will be held to answer, but otherwise the indictments against him will be quashed. The parties indicted include all of the men who went to the scene of the murder on the night of the 3d of August.

REV. J. MILTON TURNER, the colored politician, is endeavoring to found a negro colony in Butler County, Missouri. The iron ore recently discovered near Denver, Ind., has been proved to be both rich and abundant, the trail covering twelve square miles of territory. Less than two feet of soil covers the deposit.

THE gale that swept over the great lakes on the 18th of November was one of the most violent and destructive experienced in years. Numerous wrecks, accompanied by serious loss of human life, are reported, and the money loss to vessel-owners will reach many thousands of dollars. Two tow-barges, the Menekannee and Marinette, lumber laden from Oscoda to Chicago, were wrecked four miles south of Frankfort, Mich., and fourteen lives lost. Every soul who shipped aboard the Menekannee found a watery grave. One solitary sailor survived the wreck of the Marinette—C. W. Annis, of Port Huron, a sailor on his first trip—who tells a distressing story of the disaster:

At midnight, while abreast of Ludington, six miles out, the gale increased to almost a hurricane. The tow broke, and the steamer left us to our fate. The Marinette pitched and rolled terribly, so that we could scarcely keep a foot-hold. She unshipped her rudder, becoming unmanageable; then rolled her deck and waterlogged. She rolled her deck and load off, taking both rails and bulwarks with it. She also rolled her mainmast out, which, in falling, took the foremast and mizenmast. We were huddled in the cabin, where we built a temporary floor over the water. At 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday the Captain was washed overboard and drowned. Some hours after this we lowered a boat and attempted to reach land, but in lowering it she sprung a leak, rendering her useless, and we let her go adrift. At 10:30 o'clock Thursday night the barge struck the beach broadside and swung head to bow. We rushed out of the cabin. Our crew was eight, all told. Some huddled under the lee of the cabin, clinging to timber-heads. I took the mizen rigging, the stewardess, Mary, clinging to me, crying piteously: "Save me, oh, save me!" I helped her up in the shrouds, and she clung with her little white hands while I sought to fasten her. She could not stand the cold, and suddenly gave up her hold and fell down across me, nearly carrying me along. She fell into the boiling sea beneath us. Her daughter Minnie, our pet, never left the cabin, but drowned there. She was thirteen years old. Clinging to the rigging with me were "French John" and Mr. Cumfrey. Soon the mast fell across the cabin. We then clung to the davits on her stern, the sea dashing over us. The others, I think, gradually washed off one after the other. Cumfrey and John tried to reach the shore, each taking a plank to buoy him. They were overwhelmed by the heavy sea and went to the bottom. A heavy sea swept over the vessel, carrying me along. I grasped a small piece of plank, and after a terrible experience was flung upon the shore. The crew consisted of eight, all of whom with the exception of myself lie at the bottom of the lake.

The Lucerne, a three-masted schooner, ore-laden from Ashland to Cleveland, foundered and sunk near Washburn, Wis., in sixteen feet of water. Three sailors were found frozen in the rigging, and it is supposed that the men comprising the rest of the crew were drowned. The crews of the steambarge Robert Wallace and of her consort, the David Wallace, ashore on Chocoley beach, near Marquette, were rescued by the Houghton life-saving crew. The cargoes of both vessels, 104,000 bushels of wheat, are a total loss, but it is believed the craft can be saved. The schooner Unadilla, valued at \$15,000, was lost in the Straits of Mackinaw. A number of other disasters to shipping are reported.

THERE have been filed at Keokuk articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Kansas City and Western Railway, with a capital stock of \$31,500,000, which proposes to build from the Mississippi River in Lee County, Iowa, in a westerly direction to Kansas City, as a Chicago connection of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Cincinnati was visited with a disastrous fire, which consumed two large clothing houses, causing a loss of \$700,000.

THE SOUTH.

WHILE firemen were at work upon a Baltimore fire, the truck of one of the ladder companies capsized and fell backward into the street. There were on it at the time Capt. Marston, Charles Grund, Frank Kerr, and Henry Ryan. Capt. Marston caught on the edge of the roof of a two-story house adjoining, and escaped serious injury. Grund, Ryan, and Kerr fell with the ladder, which broke in falling, and all had their backs broken. Grund and Kerr have died since, and no hope for Ryan's recovery is had.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE D. WISE was arraigned before a Police Justice at Richmond, Va., on the charge of being about to engage in a duel, but was discharged.

THE French and Eversle factions, in Perry County, Kentucky, had a battle at Hazard, where one man was killed, when it was agreed that all differences be left to arbitration. A Baptist church, erected on the site of Jefferson Davis' birthplace, was dedicated at Fairview, Ky. on the line between Christian and Todd Counties. Davis was present and made a few remarks.

WASHINGTON.

ALFRED ORENDORF, of Illinois, is being pushed for the Dakota Governorship. Suit has been brought by the Secretary of the Interior to vacate 151 entries made in Humboldt County, California, under the timber land act, it being held that the entries were fraudulently made in the interest of a Scotch corporation for the purpose of obtaining control of all the valuable redwood lands in that county.

THE disbursements of the Government for the year on account of the army were \$13,444,733. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has made his annual report on the condition of the navy. Of the flagship Tennessee, he says: "The Tennessee, the only first-rate wooden vessel in active service, can be kept in service but a few months longer. She is, undoubtedly, in very bad condition; her main valve-strewns are so badly decayed as to preclude their being recalced, and her lower mastsheads are so badly decayed that it is not considered prudent to carry a press of sail upon them." The number of serviceable vessels in the navy

has thus been reduced to two first-rate, ten second-rate, twenty third-rate, and seven fourth-rate vessels—the two latter class including two torpedo rams.

POLITICAL.

CHARLES JONAS, of Racine, Wis., has been appointed Consul at Prague. The Mayor of New York has given appointments as school commissioners to two ladies. The Vermont Legislature has passed a bill to compel hotels or restaurants using oleomargarine to announce the fact to guests by large signs. Inverviewed in Chicago, John G. Carlisle stated that he would rather be an ordinary member of the House than Speaker. He accounted for his reduced majority at the last election as one of those accidents arising in politics from lack of vigilance. William A. J. Sparks, Land Commissioner, said in an interview at Chicago that the late elections in the Northwest went to show that his course in land matters was approved by the people. Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, says that in his opinion the labor organizations can never disintegrate either the Republican or Democratic party.

MAYOR AMES, of Minneapolis, will contest the election of McGill to the Governorship of Minnesota.

OFFICIAL returns of the November election from all counties in California, with the semi-official count in San Francisco, give Bartlett (Dem.) a plurality for Governor of 632 over Swift (Rep.). The Republicans have elected Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Surveyor General, and two Justices of the Supreme Court. The Democrats have elected Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and the Clerk and one Justice of the Supreme Court. The Republicans have elected four Congressmen and the Democrats two. In the State Senate the Democrats have a majority of twelve, and in the Assembly the Republicans have a majority of two. A New York dispatch says that unless the Republicans make unexpected gains by future recounts and contests, the New Jersey Legislature will consist of 41 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and 1 Labor member, and a Democrat will be elected to succeed United States Senator Sewell. So far six recounts have taken place, and the net result is a gain of one seat for the Democrats.

THE question of who is to be Lieutenant Governor of Indiana will go to the courts. The Secretary of State will refuse to issue certificate of election to Robertson, which will bring the matter to a head.

GENERAL.

BANDITS are ravaging some sections of the island of Cuba. A Havana telegram says: "On Wednesday last a party of bandits under Romero called at the sugar plantation belonging to Senor Francisco Pedrosa, and demanded \$10,000, declaring that if the money was not forthcoming they would burn the plantation. Senor Pedrosa refused to give them what they asked. Four hours later flames had destroyed not only the extensive and well-cultivated cane-fields, but the factories, dwelling-houses, depots, great quantities of corn, lumber, plows, and nearly everything of value on the plantation. In the province of Cienfuegos a robber band under Nicolas Espinosa and his lieutenant, Matagosa, have kidnapped Senor Baltasar de la Torre, for whose ransom they demand \$8,000. They also had Senor Luciano Casanova and the two sons of Mr. Lombard. Bandits in the province of Santa Clara kidnapped the steward of the sugar estate 'Santa Lugarda.' He was afterward ransomed for \$5,500."

THERE were 207 failures in the United States last week and thirty-five in Canada. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from leading trade centers throughout the country show a moderate gain in the volume of distribution in a few lines of staple articles, noticeably in dry goods. This is reported at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Omaha, and Davenport. The primary cause is the arrival of cold weather, and seasonable goods are in more active demand. The total bank clearings at thirty-one cities is \$1,006,936,696, against \$1,036,998,087 last week. At Boston and New York dry goods jobbers report trade dull, but with no accumulation of stocks. A few additional makes of cotton have been advanced in price. Raw wood continues dull, though stronger at the interior and abroad than at domestic seaboard markets.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA, England, and Germany propose that before Prince Alexander's successor is elected the line between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia shall be permanently adjusted, but Russia objects to the proposal. A committee of Prussian officers is arranging a celebration of the eightieth anniversary of Emperor William's entry into the army. The aged ruler, according to the custom of Prussian Princes, entered the army in January, 1807, when 10 years old.

THE disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Wales now forms an indispensable article in the Liberal policy. About 90 per cent. of the Welsh people belong to the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, and other dissenting churches, and a fierce fight is now being made against paying tithes to the Episcopacy. Gladstone, Morley, and other Liberal leaders have declared themselves as entirely in sympathy with the disestablishment movement.

The socialists of London gathered in Trafalgar Square last Sunday, with bands and banners. Lord Randolph Churchill was hissed in Downing street. About twenty-five thousand unemployed workmen were attracted to the vicinity of the five speakers' stands. After the meetings closed the mounted police cleared the square. The Lord Mayor has decided to form a council to report plans for the relief of the prevailing distress. The Berlin police have seized a large number of socialist pamphlets. Five of the men who were circulating them were expelled from the city. Kanbars, the Russian agent, has left Bulgaria, and the Powers are at a loss to know whether his retirement means peace or war.

ADVICES have reached London to the effect that a ship crowded with native laborers returning from Queensland plantations founded in the Pacific Ocean, and that 140 lives were lost.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

ELECTION returns from every county in Wisconsin are reported officially. Rusk's plurality is 18,718, against 19,269 in 1884. The entire vote on the four candidates for Governor is as follows: Rusk, 133,247; Woodward, 114,529; Cochrane, Labor, 21,463; Olin, Prohibitionist, 17,099. Jeffersonsonville (Ind.) dispatch: "The Commissioners appointed to recount the votes electing Dr. McClure to the State Senate by only two majority have completed their labors. McClure gained six votes in the recount. McClure is a Democrat, and the Republicans indulged sanguine hopes that a recount would elect his opponent, Taggart, and thus make the Legislature a tie on joint ballot."

A FREIGHT train on the Illinois Central Railroad stopped at Savoy, Ill., to take on two cars of stock, when a wild stock train following rushed into the rear, smashing the caboose into kindling and instantly killing three men who were inside and the engineer of the wild train. The killed are: Albert Dunlap, a grain buyer at Savoy who lived in Champaign; John McDonald, a stock buyer residing in Urbana; James Todd, a blacksmith living in Champaign; James Neer, of Champaign, engineer of the wild train. Neer was decapitated and his body was badly crushed. When found his hand was on the throttle and his head a rod away. A brakeman named F. M. Sanderson, on the rear train, was thrown among the wreck of the engine and scalded so badly that he will die. The fireman jumped and saved his life. The wreck was caused by the failure of the crew of the first train to send back a signal. Carlton, Foster & Co., owners of an extensive sash and door factory at Oshkosh, Wis., with a branch at St. Louis and a large warehouse in Chicago, have failed. The liabilities exceed \$200,000, and the assets are estimated at \$180,000. A black bear weighing over three hundred pounds was killed in the woods near Eau Claire, Wis., by a lad of thirteen years, named Willie Smith. The carcass was shipped to Chicago. Baldwin Gardner, a prominent stockholder of San Francisco, has disappeared, owing customers \$200,000, with no tangible assets.

GEORGE E. MCNEILL, Chairman of an assembly of Knights of Labor in Boston, offers to run for Mayor on a pledge of 7,000 votes. Henry George will canvass the city when the signatures shall have been obtained.

ALFRED EUBANKS, who died thirty years ago at Madison, Ga., left a plantation valued at \$20,000. Eight brothers who claimed the property have ever since kept up litigation. Three survivors have just been paid \$200 each, the rest having gone to the lawyers.

THE visible supply of wheat and corn is respectively 59,551,351 and 12,280,408 bushels. Since last report wheat increased 1,228,803 bushels, while corn decreased 807,305 bushels.

In an eleven-round fight Dominick McCaffrey knocked out "Sparrow" Golden. The battle, which was for \$2,500 a side and a contributed purse of \$1,000, was fought in a canvas pavilion on the banks of the Hudson, ten miles from New York.

KING OTTO of Bavaria is no longer allowed to go outside the park of Schloss Furstenreid. He recently threw himself on his knees in the roadway, and force was used to take him back to his palace. Some bailiffs at Listowel, Ireland, seized a number of cattle in an action for rent. A mob of four hundred men interfered, and the police assisted the bailiffs. The mob was dispersed by bayonets and batons, after several of its members had been wounded.

THE improvements which have been made of late in the mode of discharging torpedoes by means of electrical apparatus have greatly conduced to a far higher degree of precision being attained, and with still further developments in this direction there can be little doubt that almost perfect exactitude will ultimately be reached.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.86 @ .89 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85 @ .86
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .47
OATS—White	.35 @ .40
PORK—New Mess	10.50 @ 11.25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good Shipping	3.75 @ 4.50
Common	3.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .47
OATS—No. 2	.35 @ .37
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25 @ .27
Fine Dairy	.18 @ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.11 1/2 @ .12 1/2
Full Cream, new	.12 @ .12 1/2
Eggs—Fresh	.20 @ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.38 @ .40
PORK—Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.73 @ .74
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .37
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .27
RYE—No. 1	.51 @ .53
PORK—Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.77 @ .78
CORN—Cash	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .30
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.00 @ 4.25
SHEEP	3.75 @ 4.75
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.77 @ .78
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2 White	.30 @ .32
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.76 @ .76 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.34 @ 3 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.26 @ .27
PORK—New Mess	9.75 @ 10.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 @ .77 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .37 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .30
PORK—Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
LIVE HOGS	4.00 @ 4.50
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.85 @ .87
CORN—No. 2	.42 @ .43
CATTLE—Stockers	4.00 @ 4.25
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.75 @ 4.25
SHEEP	2.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.74 @ .75
CORN—No. 2	.34 @ .34 1/2
OATS	.27 @ .27 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	4.25 @ 4.75
Fair	3.50 @ 4.25
Common	3.25 @ 3.75
HOGS	4.25 @ 4.50
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.25

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The Ex-President Passes Away at His Residence in New York City.

A Stroke of Cerebral Apoplexy the Immediate Cause of Death.

[New York special.]

Chester Alan Arthur, ex-President of the United States, died suddenly at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, at 5 a. m. Thursday, Nov. 18. The immediate cause of his death was a stroke of cerebral apoplexy which came in his sleep between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the result of the bursting of a blood vessel. His death was painless. It was like the slow going-out of a burned-down candle, and for hours before the end came the dying man was unconscious. His son and daughter, his sisters, and Sherman W. Knevals, his former law partner and intimate friend, were at his side when the summons of death came. For many months Gen. Arthur had been a very sick man, and although immediately prior to the fatal shock he was apparently brighter



and more cheerful than usual, his death was not unexpected by his most intimate friends. For two years he had been suffering from a complication of Bright's disease of the kidneys and an enfeebled and enlarged heart. It was this latter disorder that weakened his robust constitution and prepared the way for the rupture of the blood-vessel in his brain which caused his death.

The beginning of Gen. Arthur's illness dates back to the latter part of his administration at Washington. On leaving the national capital he at once placed himself in the care of Dr. George A. Peters, his old family physician, and every effort within the reach of medical skill was employed to rebuild his disordered system. The treatment did him no apparent good, and it was thought last spring that he had only a few days to live. With the warm summer weather, however, the patient seemed to rally. Early in June he was removed to a cottage at New London, Conn., and there his health and spirits gained perceptibly.

On Oct. 1, Gen. Arthur returned to this city much benefited by his stay at New London, but it was not long before Dr. Peters saw that his patient was failing, and soon the President found himself too weak to leave his house. He had his bed moved into the front room on the second story, and so arranged, with the foot-board toward the windows, that he could look out and watch the clouds when he did not feel strong enough to move about the house. Tuesday Gen. Arthur had an encouraging day. His mind was clear and his spirits hopeful. He sat up chatting with friends, and in the evening wrote a number of letters and signed some legal papers. At midnight the nurse called into his room and found him sleeping quietly.

Wednesday morning when the attendant entered the sick man's room he was breathing heavily and was unconscious. Dr. Peters and Dr. Valentine were at once called, and a hasty examination satisfied them that General Arthur was near his end. He had suffered a stroke of apoplexy which had caused a blood-vessel in the brain, causing paralysis, and this in turn produced unconsciousness. Restoratives were applied, and after some hours the dying man regained his mind. He was unable to speak, but when the doctor called his name he pressed his hand faintly, and later he put out his tongue when asked to do so by his physician. The family was then told that the sick man could not live more than a few days at the most, and the same message was sent to General Arthur's friends. Mrs. McElroy and Mrs. Caw, the ex-President's sisters, and his son, Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., with the daughter Nellie, were constant in their attendance.

At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon it became evident that death was very near. As Dr. Dr. Peters and Mr. Knevals had been entered the apartment of the dying man he seemed to recognize his old friends. He followed them with his eyes and took the doctor's hand, but his speech failed him. Most of the family gathered in the dying man's room and sadly watched through the long hours of the night. At midnight Dr. Peters observed that the patient was no longer conscious, and listening for a moment at the sick man's head he detected the unmistakable signs of the approaching end. This he made known to the watchers, and feeling that his friend was beyond the reach of his skill he left the house and went to his home.

From midnight on the dying man lay quiet upon his bed, breathing slowly, but apparently in little pain. Toward early dawn the curtains in the room were lifted, and the patient gave few signs of life save a severe and now and then painful breathing. Surrogate Rollins called the daughter Nellie, and the son, who bears Gen. Arthur's own name, and his two sisters, Mrs. McElroy and Mrs. Caw, with his nephew, Mr. Masten, to the bedside of the dying man, and then left the apartment overcome with grief. The ex-President continued to sink rapidly, and at 5 o'clock Thursday morning he died.

The young daughter of the dead man was overwhelmed with grief. When she was led to the death couch of her father she wept bitterly, and was led away inconsolable. The son, who had been a companion to the father, broke into tears.

Chester Alan Arthur, the son of an Irishman named William Arthur, was born in Fairfield, Vt., on the 5th of October, 1829. After the customary New England schooling he entered Union College in Schenectady in 1848, and was graduated high up on the list four years later. Mr. Arthur supported himself while in college, and served his apprenticeship in the humble inclosure of a schoolhouse. After two years in a law school, and a brief service as principal of the North Pownal Academy, in Vermont, Mr. Arthur came to New York and entered the law firm of Culver, Paiston & Arthur, after which, and until 1865, he was associated with Mr. Henry D. Gardner. The law career of Mr. Arthur includes some notable cases. One of his first cases was the celebrated Lemmon suit. In 1852 Jonathan and Juliet Lemmon, Virginia slaveholders, intending to emigrate to Texas, came to New York to await the sailing of a steamer, bringing eight slaves with them. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Paine to test the question whether the provisions of the fugitive-slave law were in force in this State. Judge Paine rendered a decision holding that they were not, and ordered that the Lemmon slaves be liberated. Henry L. Clinton was one of the counsel for the slaveholders. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in taking an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

APPEARANCES are deceiving in this world. The nicest man you ever met was a bunce-steerer.—Lyle.

Whale-Hunting with Bombs.

A Santa Cruz correspondent of the *Alta California* describes the operation of the Monterey Whaling Company. The hunting tools consist of three of the regulation doubled-pointed boats in use by whalers the world over, five long oars to each boat, 200 fathoms of line smoothly coiled in tubs in the bow, and two guns to each boat. The larger size of the two has the proportions of a young cannon and is mounted on a pivot. The missile discharged from it is a steel bar four feet in length, and provided with a folding barb that opens out when the harpoon buries itself in the whale. This takes the place of the old-time harpoon, and is much more certain and effective. The lighter gun is fired from the shoulder, and looks like a large-sized fowling-piece. It has a 1½ inch bore. It is used to put the finishing touches on the whale after the harpoon has made him fast, and the method is to fire an explosive bomb into a vital spot. The bomb is 1½ inches in diameter by 18 inches long, the but end being winged with rubber tips, after the manner in which an arrow is feathered, to secure guiding power.

It was early morning when the white signal fluttered to the top of the staff of the mast on the cliff, and having previously obtained permission to join the hunt with Capt. Mariano, the quartermaster was speedily seated in the stern sheets, awaiting the signal to shove off. This was soon given, and six miles to the northwest the three boats came up with their game, which proved to be an unusually large specimen of the California gray variety. The gigantic fish rolled lazily about on top of the water, all unconscious of impending danger, and did not even deign to notice the approach of the boats that came upon either side and behind her. A hundred feet away the men lay on their oars, and Capt. Mariano sighted over his swivel gun. The men bent over their oars, with every muscle ready to pull or back water at the slightest hostile movement on the part of the enemy. It was a moment that seemed an age of awful suspense to the green hand, but suddenly the captain had a fair mark presented and pressed the trigger. The boat quivered under the shock accompanying the report, and the eye could plainly catch the flash of the harpoon as it cleaved the air and buried itself out of sight somewhere in the right shoulder. Attached to the steel missile was the stout Manila line coiled in the bow, and it bore the appearance of a flash of brown lightning as it zigzagged through the air after its powerful motor.

The whale hardly seemed to comprehend the trouble that had overtaken her at first, and it was fully half a minute before she emitted an angry snort and started for the bottom at a rate that made the line smoke and emit sparks as it ran over the bows. Both the captain and the boat steerer peered uneasily into the clear depths as the line stopped running out, and a minute later the former shouted: "Back all! Back hard!" The five ashen blades bent and quivered with the strain put on them, but it was none too much, as the boat was scarcely a dozen feet away when the huge bulk of the infuriated whale rose to the surface and spouted twin columns of brine high in the air. Before the animated water-spout could repeat the dose the boat was out of range, both of the fire-extinguishing apparatus and the terrible flukes that soon commenced to thrash the water into foam. Her contortions were so violent that the captain could not get in a shot with his bomb gun, which he raised and lowered half a dozen times without pulling the trigger. Finally the flukes quit their thrashing, and like a flash the leviathan dashed away at a terrific rate, burying the boat's bow between two walls of water fully eighteen inches high, but the speed was such that scarcely a drop entered the boat. This gait was kept up for a good ten minutes, and then the speed commenced to slacken, and the wounded monster swam easily and quietly on top of the water.

The living tug came to a total standstill at last, and pulling around to a broadside position, the captain was given his opportunity. The second explosion was followed by the whistling of the rubber-winged bomb, which buried itself in the great mass of blubber. Scarcely had the smoke cleared away from the bow before the muffled boom of the bomb, exploding in the historical residence of Jonah, sounded the death-knell of the poor old whale. The victim's huge bulk grew animated again, but only for a moment. The flukes thrashed violently for a few seconds, while the waterspouts became tinged a warm red. Struggles and spouts became more and more contracted, until, with a last final effort, the inwardly wounded monster rolled over and expired. The other boats made fast, and a hard pull of three hours landed the prize on the beach near the try-pots, where it was to be cut up.

Sierra Nevada Snow Sheds.

The snow sheds over the mountains are found east of Strong's Canyon Station and west of Emigrant Gap, wherever there is no side hill, and the removal of the snow would be difficult for the plow. Except for tunnels and bridges they are without break between these stations, a distance of over fifty miles. The sheds are built in two ways, with a flat roof, or a steep-pitched roof. The roof is made of massive, square timbers, and is supported by huge trunks of trees. The sheds are high enough within to permit the brakemen to walk safely on the tops of the freight cars. The cost of building these sheds was from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per mile,

and in some places where heavy side walls of masonry are built, the cost was \$30,000 per mile. At intervals, also, the sides and roof are built of corrugated iron instead of timbers, to prevent the spread of fires, for in the summer time when everything is dry and sun scorched the danger of fire is great. The whole line is also supplied with automatic fire alarms.—*Inter Ocean.*

Potatoes.

There is a frequently quoted but most fallacious rumor floating around that bread is the staff of life. Believe me, it is all veritable nonsense; simply another concoction of the wheat speculator.

To be sure, if you use the term in its broadest meaning, to include crackers, sweet-cakes, and slap-jacks, as well as the commodity that is sliced off the loaf, there is probably more bread used than any other item in the world's bill of fare; but for good sustaining assistance there is no better prop on which limping humanity can lean than the invigorating potato.

It is most palatable, capable of infinite variety in its preparation, and exhilarates but never inebriates, possessing none of the qualities of a "sour-mash" even when served in the form in which it usually accompanies roast beef.

The nature of the potato is most unobtrusive, there is nothing in the wide world so immensely serviceable that has received so little commendation; however, its modesty bespeaks its merit.

We must acknowledge the potato is not a pretty thing to look upon.

Its form is not comely, its color not aesthetic, and its skin is rough and lumpy; wash it clean of the dirt of its native home and it does not gain much.

Some things, like certain varieties of wild flowers, are not pretty as a single specimen, yet when you get a number of them together they are quite handsome, but the potato has not even this advantage, for a heap of a thousand potatoes is no more beautiful than a lone solitary tuber.

But take them when they are prepared for our use, when we find them on the table cracking open, white as snow, full of steaming nourishment, they are lovely to the eye and savory to the palate.

Only give the potato a little seasoning, a little luxurious cream, and a good stirring up, and the richness, the pleasure it can confer is unrivaled.

The potato is the symbol of plain, substantial, useful, but homely, people.

Their unobtrusiveness may teach you more fortunate ones how your homely brothers and sisters feel.

You may learn from the potato that there are thousands of men and women, unattractive in appearance, uncouth in speech, and awkward in manner, whose hearts are rich in goodness and whose lives are a perpetual unfolding benefaction to those around them.

They only need a little stirring up, a little developing, a little investigation, and their repaying qualities are found to be unequalled.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Mr. Springer's "Dead Roses."

The Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, always wears in his buttonhole a beautiful rose. Sometimes it is but a bud, again it is the full-blown flower, as if the man marked the anticipations of to-day, or the fruitions of yesterday, by this voiceless but speaking symbol. Yet few know the cause of this man's faithfulness to the queen of flowers. Listen, then. Many, many years ago, when Mr. Springer was only a college freshman, whose eyes were filled with the beauty of the world but whose soul was saddened by the knowledge that all life was fleeting and man was born only to die, he wrote a poem in a minor key whose music was as tears falling upon tender hearty-strings, and this poem he called "Dead Roses." The editor of the village paper knew Mr. Springer's family, and, pleased with the young student's effort to crown himself with bays and laurels, he accepted the poem, and the lad went to his room thinking of the glorious golden future whose doors were opening before him on noiseless hinges. He had never written for the press before, and in his youthful innocence he trusted all to the editor and waited with poetic longing for the paper to appear which would introduce him to fame and teach the world in its age what he had learned so young. It was on Wednesday, a beautiful day in June, when the sun kissed the flowers in field and in fen, that the young poet went to the office for the paper. It was there, cold and still, and expressionless, but pregnant with thought and feeling when the creative spirit should touch it into being. With a throbbing heart he took the lifeless sheet in his trembling hands and eagerly he scanned its pages, seeking the most remote positions first, that he might enjoy to the full the search for his treasure. At last he found it—on the first page, standing forth bold as a beacon light, and as the tears streamed from his eyes he bowed his head and kissed his offspring sleeping there in its cradle of type. Then he brushed the joyful tears away and looked again to read. Horrors upon horrors, what does he see? "Dead Roses?" Ah, no! The fiendish hand of the intelligent compositor has done its cruel work, and there standing in hideous black letters, the sensitive youth found the words, "Dead Horses." With a piteous moan he flung the hated thing aside, and steeling his heart against the Muse, he gave up poetry forever and went into politics. But the "Dead Roses" are not forgotten, and in remembrance of them, Mr. Springer each day wears a rose in his buttonhole.—*Washington Critic.*

The greatest wealth is contentment with a little.

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL.

Report of Mr. Vilas, Showing the Year's Operations of the Postoffice Department.

The Year's Postal Changes—More than 22,000 Changes of Postmasters During the Year.

The report of Postmaster General Vilas for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, says in immensity and extent of means, of expenditures, of performances and results, the postal machinery of the United States exceeds—in some points far exceeds—that of any other nation on the globe. The entire length of all railways employed by the United States nearly equals the combined extent of those of all other countries of the world, while the other post routes more than quadruple the total of any single people besides; and the mileage last year of our mail transportation exceeded by more than 125,000,000 miles the service rendered to any other government. Of postoffices no other nation has one-third our number. It is estimated that 100,000,000 more letters were mailed in the United States last year than in Great Britain, and nearly that number more than were mailed in Germany, France, and Austria combined. The proportion to each inhabitant is estimated in the United States at 66, Great Britain 57, Germany 19.

At the close of the fiscal year the total number of postoffices was 53,614, besides 497 branch offices. Of these 2,244 were Presidential offices, divided as follows: First class, 75; second class, 400; third class, 1,769. In the fourth class there were 51,370. Among all the offices 7,265 were money-order offices, besides 92 money-order stations. Concerning appointments the report says:

"The appointments of Postmasters during the last fiscal year numbered altogether 22,747, of which 9,112 were made to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations or expired commissions, 587 to vacancies caused by death, 3,483 on the establishment of new offices, and 9,566 upon removals. Of the total number of appointments, 1,039 were made by yourself, the vacancies having occurred from the following causes, respectively:—viz: By expiration of commission, 468; by resignations, 253; by deaths, 24; by removals or suspensions, 247; and to offices which had been assigned from the fourth to the third class, 47."

During the year the free-delivery service was extended to Aurora, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; and Newport, Ky. The total number of carriers was 4,840, an increase of 483. The total cost of this branch of the service was \$4,312,306, an increase of \$326,354 over the previous year. The work performed by the carriers is summarized as follows:

"The number of pieces of mail matter, counting collections and deliveries, handled by the carriers during the year was 1,949,520,593, an increase over the previous year of 204,983,186, or 11.75 per cent., while the carriers increased but 11.08 per cent. in number."

The money-order system has been extended to 311 additional offices during the year, while 10 were dropped from the list.

"During the year there were issued 7,940,302 domestic orders, amounting to nearly \$114,000,000; 5,999,428 postal notes, amounting to \$11,718,000; and 493,423 international orders, aggregating \$7,178,786.21; besides the payment of foreign orders reaching a total of almost \$4,000,000. The entire amount of fees received was \$1,214,506.38, less by \$2,869.60 than the previous year."

The act establishing the special-delivery system limited its privileges to 555 postoffices. During the full year of its use—Sept. 30, 1886—1,118,820 letters were received for special delivery at these offices. Taking the full year, the total amount of fees received from this source was \$84,782, leaving a gross profit to the Government of \$27,097. From the enlarged system, extending the privileges of the act to all postoffices and all mailable matter, the Postmaster General expects great results.

The total revenues of the department for the year were \$43,948,422, and the excess of cost over revenue \$8,254,157. Of the total appropriations for the year, amounting to \$54,183,642.14, the entire outlay actually made and estimated to be made is but \$50,839,340.46, leaving a balance to be eventually covered into the Treasury of \$3,344,301.68.

Letter-sheet envelopes, the report says, have been long authorized, but no real attempt was made to introduce them until last October, when a contract was made with the owner of a patent, by which the department receives them without cost, and pays for only what it sells. So far the envelope appears to find popular favor, but the Postmaster General thinks longer experiment desirable before recommending the purchase of the patent and the manufacture by the Government.

The dead-letter office during the year handled 5,023,745 pieces of mail matter, of which number 186,448 were delivered unopened to the proper parties, and 366,379 foreign pieces were returned to the country of origin. Of those opened about one-half were destroyed as undeliverable or valueless. Letters to the number of 12,138, containing money aggregating \$21,732, besides 18,105 letters containing drafts, checks, or other instruments for the payment of money of the total face value of \$1,121,154.74, were delivered to the owners. The revenue derived from dead letters which could not be restored to owners, and from auction sale of unclaimed parcels, amounted to \$8,879.20.

Postoffices were reported robbed to the number of 487, and 269 were burned; 76 postal cars were burned or wrecked, 27 mail stages and 7 mail messengers were robbed, 79 pouches were lost, and 127 reported stolen or injured. The records of the inspectors show the following facts:

"For violation of postal laws 660 persons were arrested, of whom 243 were in the service and 417 were not; 110 were postmasters, assistants, or clerks, 14 railway postal clerks, 24 letter-carriers, 27 mail-carriers, and 11 of various employment. Seventy-nine burglars and 31 former postmasters are included among the arrests outside of the service. The State courts took jurisdiction of 54 cases and the Federal courts of 606. Of the latter convictions followed in 214, acquittals in 26, trial waits in 295, and the residue were dismissed or failed of indictment."

ITALIAN FUN AND FARE.

The Sons of Sunny Italy at Play and at Table.

"A queer set of fellows are our Italian pipe-layers," remarked a gentleman connected with one of the leading natural gas companies of this city on his return from one of their camps. "I laughed till my sides fairly ached at one of their favorite evening pastimes. They get hold of an old barrel and carry it to the top of some hill. Their present camp, about five miles from the city, is admirably adapted for the sport, being located on the top of a hill which has a gradual slope of about 400 feet before it reaches the level grade."

"After they get the barrel ready half a dozen of them take hold of one of the smaller men, and, despite his protests and struggles, dump him head first into the barrel. Sometimes they have a good deal of trouble at this stage of the game, but they get there in the end."

"The barrel and its living contents are then thrown over, given a hearty push, and sent down the hill a-flying. The fellow sometimes lets his legs stick out of the open end of the barrel, and you can't imagine how funny they look flying around in the air as the barrel bounces up and down over the stones and rough spots."

"There are always several Italians at the foot of the hill to stop the barrel when it gets there. They help the fellow out, and sometimes they have to carry him up the hill. It makes some of them deathly sick, while others don't seem to mind it a bit. The barrel is again rolled up the hill, and this kind of fun is kept up until it gets dark. Queer, ain't it?"

"Do you know what those Italians eat? No? Well, I'll tell you what their favorite dish is. They get a big hunk of pork—not a particle of lean on it. Then they mix flour and water until it makes a kind of dough. This is rolled flat, about an inch thick, and in the center they put the piece of fat pork. The dough is then wrapped closely around it; then they put it in a pan over a hot fire. This causes the pork to turn into grease, which permeates the dough."

"When it is completely saturated and the outer edge browned, then it is ready for the table. One sight of it would make a Caucasian sick, yet those fellows can never get enough of it. Sometimes instead of going to the trouble of making the dough they get a loaf of stale rye bread and scoop out the middle and place the fat pork in there. Then this is suspended over the fire until the fat burns to grease and soaks into the bread."

"I have been told that these low-class Italians will eat anything that ever walked on four legs. Maybe you remember the story that was published some time ago about a party of Italians finding a drowned colt in the river and towing it to shore and eating it. That was a true bill. They were caught in the act by a country constable, who was going to sue them for it. The story may go down as hard as the cold would, but I repeat that it is strictly true."—*Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.*

How Empires Have Been Founded.

There are a few facts, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that impress the imagination more in beginning the study of physical science than the rain of the skeletons or shells which continue ceaselessly from the surface of the sea to the ocean depths. Out of these tiny relics of marine life is formed the chalky ooze of the ocean bed, makers of the marble that is to be. The young princes in "The Cruise of the Bacchante," speaking of our island empire in the West Indies, which some propose we should abandon, ask indignantly, "Was it for this that these islands were taken and retaken, till every gully and every foot of the ocean-bed holds the skeleton of an Englishman?" It is a striking figure and suggestive. What a rain of English skeletons through these purple seas, skeletons which, hardening in time like the shelly ooze of the ocean floor, from the material of empire! It is a great thought and a true one, although grim enough in its way. All empires are founded on skeletons. Whoever wishes to rear a throne must use corpses as its foundation. The eastern conquerors who reared pyramids of skulls but roughly illustrated the universal truth. He who would attain to supreme dominion must first find men who are willing to allow their carcasses to be used as building material. The noble Russian soldiers who were marched into the bog in which they sank overhead merely in order that those who came after might find the way paved with the crowns of their dead companions' heads were but offering in a most horrible fashion the same sacrifice which all men must offer who would found empires, or, indeed, do anything else of permanent and solid worth. The price of liberty, as of empire, is life. And he who is not willing in case of need to lose his life will never attain to those things which alone make life worth living.

Why He Hated Him.

"O, Charles, let us turn and go off some other way; there is that bad man following us."

"Who is the fellow, my dear?"

"Why, that is the man who was so near marrying me before I met you. I just hate him."

"By Jove, so do I."

"You?"

"Yaas."

"You don't know him. How can you hate him?"

"He didn't marry you, don't yer know, my love."—*Texas Siftings.*

EDUCATE the people to the fact that effects follow causes.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The six sons of a lady who died at Adrian, acted as pall-bearers at her funeral.

—Many farmers of Branch County have both the old and new wheat crops on hand, refusing to sell at present prices.

—Miss Florence Nash, of Adrian, determined to rid herself of a dangerous malady by means of faith cure. She died.

—Twenty-nine companies of Michigan State troops are being armed with Springfield rifles. They have hitherto carried Sharpe's rifles.

—The collapse of the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company of Grand Rapids is reported. The risks are to be reinsured in the Massachusetts Benefit Association.

—Lucy Trombley, sentenced to the Adrian Reform School, from Bay City, is only 11 years of age, yet she chews and smokes tobacco and drinks whisky and beer.

—Parker Waters, an old resident of Clinton County, was shot and killed by John Harrington. The men were with a hunting party in Rosecommon County, and Harrington mistook Waters for a deer.

—Detroit special: Libel suits involving \$200,000 have already been piled up in the personal war being waged between the *Free Press* and James E. Scripps of the *News*. To-day Scripps began another suit for \$50,000 damages against William E. Quinby and the Free Press Printing Company for printing a poster Oct. 31 denouncing Scripps as an infamous person who had offended against all the laws of decency. Two more suits will be begun to-morrow, and the total amount claimed will at this rate soon foot up \$500,000. Judge Chapman, the Congress-man-elect, announced through the papers to-day that he would not try these cases. His candidacy led to, or at least developed, the personal warfare between Scripps and the *Free Press*, and the Judge does not care to be mixed up in the litigation between the parties.

—Detroit *Free Press*: In the death of William B. Hazelton, which occurred in Baltimore last week, American journalism has lost one of the brightest and best in its ranks. He was born at Flint, Mich., and was educated at Lafayette College in Philadelphia. He made his first start in journalism on the *Norristown Herald*, and in later years was connected with the *Philadelphia Herald*, *Press*, and *Times*, *Baltimore Gazette*, *Sun*, *Times*, and *American*, and his health broke down while engaged in editorial work on the *National Tribune*, of Washington. Outside of newspaper work he wrote the libretto of an opera, which had a successful run, and his general literary work was excellent. He was a journalist of whom it might be said that he never wrote a line in bitterness. He had pride in his work, enthusiasm in his profession, and a helping hand for all unfortunates. Michigan has always had reason to feel proud of him, and his untimely death at the age of 33 is a loss which she will mourn.

The Official Figures.

The official figures are now received from all counties of Michigan on Governor excepting Alger and Leelanaw. The plurality from the latter (173 for Luce) is included in the following compilation, which gives Luce 8,277 more votes in the State than Yapple:

Counties.	Yapple, Fusion.	Luce, Rep.	Dickie, Pro.
Alcona.....	297	360	1
Alcona.....	2,934	3,671	660
Alcona.....	1,257	1,119	119
Antrim.....	522	906	59
Arenac.....	361	491	...
Barry.....	308	349	6
Bay.....	2,010	2,675	660
Benzie.....	406	521	90
Berrien.....	3,788	4,263	534
Branch.....	2,767	3,525	638
Calhoun.....	3,439	4,145	964
Cass.....	2,480	2,974	380
Charlevoix.....	733	1,444	151
Chelanow.....	1,011	714	54
Chippewa.....	816	677	...
Clare.....	641	500	...
Clinton.....	2,953	2,996	456
Crawford.....	253	268	...
Delta.....	735	921	19
Eaton.....	3,377	3,902	690
Emmet.....	827	793	120
Genesee.....	2,380	4,525	1,900
Gladwin.....	722	303	37
Grand Traverse.....	1,230	1,336	176
Gratiot.....	2,693	2,912	229
Hillsdale.....	2,734	4,568	705
Houghton.....	1,844	2,298	42
Huron.....	1,730	1,513	400
Ingham.....	4,077	3,993	905
Ionia.....	3,914	3,574	513
Iosco.....	1,085	805	260
Isabella.....	474	707	...
Jackson.....	1,520	1,639	124
Kalamazoo.....	4,406	4,754	359
Kalamazoo.....	3,566	4,293	570
Kalamazoo.....	302	510	81
Kent.....	6,670	7,743	1,533
Keweenaw.....	187	293	1
Lake.....	616	877	140
Lapeer.....	2,400	2,888	314
Leelanaw.....	...	173	...
Leelanaw.....	5,010	5,723	1,084
Livingston.....	2,784	2,453	303
Mackinac.....	591	90	42
Macomb.....	3,016	2,469	263
Manistee.....	1,714	1,198	212
Manitou.....	0	21	...
Marquette.....	1,590	3,118	...
Mason.....	1,001	1,81	...
Meosotny.....	1,446	2,049	283
Michigamee.....	2,118	1,667	72
Midland.....	1,125	1,083	132
Missaukee.....	671	412	83
Monroe.....	3,935	2,547	276
Montcalm.....	3,285	3,305	401
Montmorency.....	157	127	10
Muskegon.....	2,824	3,117	293
Newaygo.....	1,696	1,850	248
Oakland.....	4,642	4,441	684
Ocean.....	1,115	1,195	500
Ogemaw.....	500	520	51
Ontonagon.....	768	823	...
Oscoda.....	657	1,240	310
Oscoda.....	253	249	...
Otsego.....	464	413	119
Ottawa.....	2,639	3,243	221
Presque Isle.....	310	490	...
Rosecommon.....	697	244	1
Saginaw.....	6,690	6,457	31
St. Clair.....	4,368	4,074	425
St. Joseph.....	3,186	3,308	337
Sanilac.....	1,832	2,313	312
Schoolcraft.....	534	443	...
Shiawassee.....	2,832	3,034	794
Tuscola.....	2,360	3,042	410
Van Buren.....	2,693	3,983	480
Washtenaw.....	4,718	3,628	814
Wayne.....	15,010	15,992	918
Wexford.....	783	1,116	...
Total.....	172,621	180,938	24,985
Plurality.....	...	8,277	...

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1886.

AN exchange remarks that the man who places a \$10 advertisement in his local paper and flatters himself that he is a liberal advertiser, will be surprised to learn that a yearly advertisement, one column in length, in the *Chicago Tribune*, costs the advertiser \$26,000. The *New York Herald* receives for its lowest priced column, \$39,623, and for its highest \$348,000. The *New York Tribune*, for the lowest, \$85,648, and those papers, it is stated, are never at a loss for advertisements to fill their columns.

Notions are strange things. The people who fear water travel, for instance, never seem to realize the fact that a much larger number of people in proportion are killed by railroad accidents, and even by horse and carriage accidents, than by accidents to passenger steamers, and that no line of travel presents so small a loss in proportion as that across the Atlantic ocean. Another queer notion is that of shutting out the night air, as if anybody could breathe anything but night air after dark; pure night air from without being much better than impure night air within a close and stuffy room.

WHEN trade grew slack, and bills fell due, the tradesman's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night, with sheriff's bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said, "Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink, and pen, and say these words unto all men: My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wives and daughters, too; my prices are so very low, that all will buy before they go." He did as his good wife advised, and in the papers advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had, his bills were paid, his dreams were glad; and he will tell you to this day how well did printer's ink repay. He boasteth, with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink.

HON. DAVID DAVIS tells the frozen truth when he says: "Each year every local paper gives from \$100 to \$5,000 in free lines for the benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The local editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other ten men and in all fairness, man with man, he ought to be supported, not because you happen to like him or admire his writings, but because a local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliant or crowded with great thoughts, but financially it is more of a benefit to a community than a preacher or teacher. Understand us now, we do not mean morally or intellectually but financially, and yet on the moral question you will find the majority of the local papers on the right side of the question. To day the editors of the local papers do the most work of any men on earth. Subscribe for your local paper, not as a charity, but as an investment."

The Primary School Fund.

The Primary School Fund apportioned for 1886 amounts to 50 cents for each person of school age, who has been properly reported. Superintendent of Public Instruction Nelson has notified the County Clerk that the amount apportioned to Ottawa County is \$7,165.76, divided according to the number of persons of school age reported from the cities and Townships as follows:

NO. OF CHILDREN.	AMOUNT APPORTIONED.
Attendale.....	496 \$ 277 73
Blendon.....	425 238 00
Chester.....	182 325 92
Crockery.....	482 269 92
Georgetown.....	737 407 12
Grand Haven Town.....	425 165 20
Grand Haven City.....	1930 1050 80
Holland Town.....	1274 713 44
Holland City.....	1114 623 84
Jamestown.....	805 450 80
Olive.....	500 280 00
Polkton.....	978 547 68
Robinson.....	172 96 32
Spring Lake.....	1022 512 32
Tallmadge.....	413 231 28
Wright.....	528 295 68
Zeland.....	1053 589 68
	12,706 \$7,165 76

*District No 9 deficiency in May apportionment 1886, \$60.16.

OUT AROUND.

West Olive.

A blizzard struck us again on Thursday. ...Nellie Trumble has got more cheek than any girl in town. Why? three weeks of neuralgia. Mrs. Trumble has been suffering from the same malady but does not display so much face....Abe. Peck and family arrived Friday and took possession of the rooms over the post office. ...As expected, the northern hunters returned Friday evening loaded with stories, but not with game....Fred Trumble, who has been at Battle Creek during the summer, surprised his people by stepping in on them Saturday evening. His many friends here gave him a hearty welcome home, but he says he must return after Thanksgiving....Mrs. Gokey went to Johnsville Saturday evening and Miss Gokey followed very hurriedly Sunday morning. They were the guests of J. D. Bacon, station agent, while there....The Knights of Labor, of Holland, visited this

place Saturday evening and held a large meeting. There was an attentive audience. The meeting was held in the school house. Mr. H. Pettineill was chosen temporary chairman and introduced Mr. Graham, who made a few opening remarks, and then Mr. J. P. Allen, Master Workman of Holland Assembly, read and explained the platform on which they stand. A committee was appointed to canvass West Olive for members. Quite a number present seemed favorably impressed and will assist in organizing an assembly. ...Thanksgiving was observed here by the earnest and thoughtful by a prayer and praise meeting at the School House on Thursday evening. The gay and giddy celebrated by tripping the light fantastic toe at Jones Hall, Olive Center, the same evening. "H. A."

Ottawa Station.

The demand for overcoats and mittens just now, is from fair to good, with an upward tendency....Mrs. Paulina Welton and family started on Monday for California, with James Bush as escort....Mr. Carlos Niverson, who went to Rapid City, Dak., last March has returned. He is silent as to the amount of his net earnings during his absence; but leaves the estimate to the scholar who might calculate approximately, when allowed to consider his average rate of wages to be from five to eight dollars per day....We cheerfully accept the olive branch that "H. A." extends to us, and promise that on our part the future shall not be clouded with scenes of wicked strife of war or duels, and that our weapons shall be remodeled in olden times into implements for the use of the peaceful and industrious husbandman. But we will accept his invitation to talk buzzard for a few moments, or in other words of that refreshing piece of news, that good old Uncle Samuel anticipated making West Olive the place where he would dispense the favors of the Post Office, in the interest of Ottawa Station and Olive Center. We wonder if the canal and great future possibilities have figured in these conclusions. We are willing to suppress our curiosity in the matter for a while, at least, until the present contract for carrying the mails on this route expires, and the government notices, now posted for re-letting, are declared null and void, before our faith becomes abundant in these predictions. But in the face of stern realities, of an adverse nature, we will bow our head in silence, and submit with becoming grace and dignity to whatever inconvenience or indignity falls to our lot in the course of events that are inevitable....One day last week, in the absence of paternal restraint, that infant daughter, nearly seventeen years of age, grip in hand, made her way to West Olive and took the train going north. On her return home, and learning the news, the mother sought her Winchester, and favorite position at an upper window in search of offensive objects. None being discovered, nothing serious occurred. But the next morning the team was hitched to a light wagon, and driven through a steady and chilling rain to Spring Lake, where the runaway was found engaged in domestic duties in a very respectable family of that place. She was persuaded, however, to return home with her father and brother, seemingly well pleased with the escapade. "ANDREW."

Special Notices.

You can save from one to three dollars by getting your winter cloak at Bertsch's. 43-3t.

Oysters! Oysters!

At the City Bakery you will find the very best fresh Oysters in any quantity. Try them.

Regardless of Cost.

I am selling Ladies and Misses' cloaks regardless of cost in order to dispose of my immense stock before Christmas. 43 3t. D. BERTSCH.

Thanksgiving!

Every lover of good fresh Oysters should make their purchases at Pessink's Bakery.

A full line of Underwear and Hosiery at 43 3t. D. BERTSCH.

Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co. invite the attention of the ladies of Holland and vicinity to their fine line of Cloaks just received. The garments are new, stylish and pretty. Prices lower than goods of the same quality have ever been sold before.

Taffy! Taffy! Taffy!

Every day fresh made at the City Bakery. All flavors.

New Advertisements.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Published Monthly WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

First Number Ready Dec. 15th.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and each number will be fully illustrated.

Some of the most notable papers to appear during the first year are a series of UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, a very great autobiographical value; ex-Minister E. B. Washburne's Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris; Gilpin's at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris, Minister to France at the close of the last century (giving descriptions of social life and characters at the time); a collection of contemporary letters describing Early New York and New England Society.

There is much excellent fiction including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Banner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. I. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, B. H. Boyesen, Miles Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hazen Ward's on Babylonian Cyinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at \$3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, New York.

THE CENTURY

For 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies. Often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN

by his confidential secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.

This great work begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,

THE WAR SERIES,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by General Howard and Sherman. Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by Geo. Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

PRICES. A FREE COPY.

Subscription price, \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. Dealers, postmasters, and the publishers take subscriptions. Send for our beautifully illustrated 24-page catalogue (free), containing full prospectus, etc., including a special offer by which new readers can get back numbers to the beginning of the War Series at a very low price. A specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

Can you afford to be without THE CENTURY? THE CENTURY CO., New York.

ARE YOU

In need of a pair of

BOOTS or SHOES

Bear in mind that

Van Duren Bros.

Always have a large and well assorted stock on hand which they will be pleased to have you come and examine. No trouble to show goods.



PROTECTION CONGRESS GAITER. Patented April 10, 1877, Nov. 11, 1879, and Nov. 24, 1885, by Cyrus Libby.

Custom Work and Repairing a Specialty.

Store, two doors west of Post Office. VAN DUREN BROS. Holland, Mich., Nov. 3, 1886. 18-tf.

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

for young people is what the papers call ST. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it,—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if it is n't just the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS

for 1886-87.

Stories by Louisa M. Alcott and Frank R. Stockton,—several by each author.

A Short Serial Story by Mrs. Burnett, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

War Stories for Boys and Girls. Gen. Badeau, chief-of-staff, biographer, and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The Serial Stories include "Jaun and Juanita," an admirable written story of Mexican life, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides"; also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

Short Articles, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy"; "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child-Sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruder; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, B. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Platt, Mary Mapes Dodge and many others, etc., etc.

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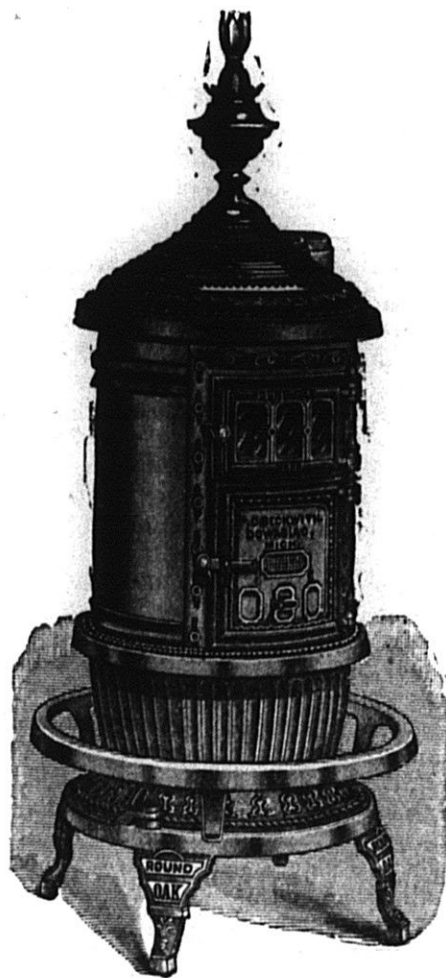
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Simple Water Tests.

Test for Hard or Soft Water.—Dissolve a small quantity of good soap in alcohol. Let a few drops fall into a glass of water. If it turns milky, it is hard, if not, it is soft.

Test for Earthy Matters or Alkali.—Take litmus paper dipped in vinegar, and if, on immersion, the paper returns to its true shade, the water does not contain earthy matter or alkali. If a few drops of sirup be added to a water containing an earthy matter, it will turn green.

Test for Carbonic Acid.—Take equal parts of water and clear lime water. If combined or free carbonic acid is present a precipitate is seen, to which, if a few drops of muriatic acid be added, an effervescence commences.

Test for Magnesia.—Boil the water to a twentieth part of its weight, and then drop a few grains of neutral carbonate of ammonia into a glass of it, and a few drops of phosphate of soda. If magnesia be present, it will fall to the bottom.

Test for Iron.—1. Boil a little nut gall and add to the water. If it turns gray or slate, black iron is present. 2. Dissolve a little prussiate of potash, and, if iron is present, it will turn blue.

Test for Lime.—Into a glass of water put two drops of oxalic acid and blow upon it. If it gets milky, lime is present.

Test for Acid.—Take a piece of litmus paper. If it turns red, there must be acid. If it precipitates on adding lime water, it is carbonic acid. If a blue sugar paper is turned red, it is a mineral acid.—*Scientific American.*

That Wasted Power.

We don't understand why windmills are not in more general use on farms. There are many services these cheap motors could render that are now done by horse or human power if they are done, at all. A windmill over or near a barn could grind and cut feed. Connected with a grindstone the farmer could busy himself on a rainy day by sharpening the tools, especially the plows, which should always be sharp. It could run a jig or a buzz saw by which many farm and household conveniences could be manufactured. A great deal of time and muscular force are wasted in providing fuel by the agency of human muscles, a saw and a saw buck. Better save your muscles and let the wind do this drudgery. While you are considering this subject, just think of the many things that you and your horses are doing that the wind can do cheaper and better. We suspect that the reason why wind power is so little appreciated, is the same that seems to prevent many people from getting salvation—it is free.

Sawdust for Cleansing Garments.

Mr. Scott proposes to cleanse garments by submitting them to a uniform friction produced by sawdust from hard wood, and in connection with benzine, naphtha or analogous solvents. The garments impregnated with any of the above solvents are placed in a revolving apparatus along with sawdust of mahogany or any other suitable wood. By the employment of this wood powder it is stated that an economy is effected of 25 to 27 per cent of the cleansing material employed, and it is stated besides that the brightness of the colors is not impaired. The principle is not altogether a new one, since dyed skins, or rather skins the wool or fur of which has been dyed, are very often exposed with sawdust in a revolving case, not only to remove any adhering particle of color which may not have fixed on the fiber, but to give at the same time a kind of finish by the gentle rubbing action.—*Scientific American.*

Detection of Leaks in Water Mains.

The microphone is now being used in Germany for the purpose of detecting loss of water through leakage in town mains. The apparatus consists of a steel rod, which is placed upon the cock in the neighborhood of which the leak is suspected, and a microphone attached to the upper end of the rod. A dry battery and a telephone complete the equipment. No sound is heard in the telephone if the cocks are closed and no leak occurs; but a leak of even a few drops through a badly fitting cock causes sufficient vibration in the pipe to affect the microphone, and to give audible sounds in the telephone. At the recent meeting of gas and water engineers in Eisenach, it was stated that the apparatus is so simple to handle that, with a little practice, ordinary workmen are able to detect and localize any leak.—*Scientific American.*

To the December number of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine*, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett contributes the complete novel, "Miss Defarge," a study of life in the household of a dissolute, spendthrift English lord, which affords ample scope for both pathos and humor. E. P. Roe, the most popular of all American novelists, contributes a story in his characteristic vein, entitled, "A Ghost on Christmas Eve." A delightful little extravaganza is Seawell Sidney's "Maid Marian." The literary autobiography is furnished by John Habberton, who writes with modesty

and dignity, and with a humor and good humor that are very captivating. Another autobiographical sketch of unique interest is that in which Charlotte Adams tells "How I Became an Artist's Model." Julius Henri Browne, in "Newspaperism Reviewed," makes a very clever, entertaining, and good-tempered answer to Conde Pallen's article on "Newspaperism," in the November number, Frank G. Carpenter discusses "The Presidents as Gastronomers," and gives a good deal of curious information gathered from authentic sources.

Madame Twostar's Ball.

It is not always an enviable thing to be the hostess who "entertained a distinguished company last night," and figures perennially in the papers. The Twostars are parvenus, who have made a great fortune, and set up a grand establishment—in Greenland, say—and this done, madame sat before the fortress, Society, determined to hang her banners on the outer wall, and fly her flag over the citadel. She was, if not a lady, a cleverly veneered imitation of one; she had ambition and tact and brains, but, alas! a hot temper. Toward the close of her second season, during which she had entertained like a fairy princess, she determined to give a grand ball. Hundreds of invitations were sent out and accepted. An orchestra of eighty picked men was secured. A supper worthy of Soyer or Vatel was ordered. An army of flunkies, tons of flowers, bunting, Chinese lanterns, etc., floors that were waxed to perfection, electric lights, gas, wax lights, produced a brilliant *ensemble*, and madame, in her Worth dress and all her diamonds, was a chandelier.

Guests poured in, and the rooms were soon filled; but, in spite of all her precautions, the women somewhat outnumbered the men, who grouped themselves about the doors, and looked blandly on at the row of girls in pink and girls in blue that lined the walls, and the dancing, which was going on in a feeble sort of a way. Madame saw that this would not do. She approached the gentlemen.

"Let me introduce you to Miss Blank, that pretty girl in green over there. She dances beautifully," she said to one of them.

"Thanks, but I am not by way of dancing to-night," he replied. "It is so awfully hot."

A second declined her proposal to go and have an ice, on the ground that it was "so awfully cold." A third was "not making any acquaintances," and would not be presented to any of the ladies. A fourth had "seen the decorations upstairs" and declined to budge. A fifth "never ate anything after dinner." "They all began with one accord to make excuse," like the guests of the Biblical feast, but madame, instead of taking the same revenge, grew furiously angry, and, stamping her foot, cried: "Then what the devil did you come here for?"

This effected more than all her entreaties. The men burst into a hearty laugh, and protested their entire willingness to do whatever she pleased, were introduced, talked, supped, danced, made themselves agreeable, and the ball a success. But the story was an open secret; in twelve hours everybody was talking of it, Society was shocked beyond expression, and madame went abroad.—*Harper's Magazine.*

An intelligent person when hurt will at once procure a bottle of Salvation Oil. It is the best thing to cure swellings, burns, or wounds. All druggists sell it at twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of consumption. One dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from the grave.

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, Belleville, 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, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

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Nice fresh Crackers of every description can be found at Pessink's old stand, the City Bakery.

Toboggan hoods and all kinds of knit goods at D. BERTSCH. 43-St.

Candies, Nuts,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Currants, Citron, and Figs, all at Pessink's.

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The only Direct Route between the East and South and Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

WEST. READ DOWN.		TIME TABLE Taking Effect June 22, 1886.		EAST. READ UP.	
A. M.	P. M.	Leave	Arr.	A. M.	P. M.
9 00	6 05	..Detroit..	..Detroit..	13 45	9 00
10 30	6 50	..St. Ignace..	..St. Ignace..	8 30	6 10
11 13	7 16	..Moran..	..Moran..	8 01	5 12
11 41	7 35	..Palms..	..Palms..	7 41	4 44
11 52	7 43	..Ozark..	..Ozark..	7 34	4 33
1 37	8 52	..Newberry..	..Newberry..	6 21	2 48
1 45	8 59	..Dollardville..	..Dollardville..	6 14	2 40
2 15	9 14	..McMillan..	..McMillan..	6 00	2 15
2 36	9 40	..Seney..	..Seney..	5 15	1 38
3 33	10 06	..Walsh..	..Walsh..	4 49	1 02
4 20	10 12	..Reedsboro..	..Reedsboro..	4 15	12 13
4 44	11 00	..Munising..	..Munising..	3 58	11 50
5 28	11 31	..Au Train..	..Au Train..	3 25	11 06
5 40	11 38	..Rock River..	..Rock River..	3 17	10 54
5 54	11 50	..Onota..	..Onota..	3 06	10 39
6 10	12 05	..Sand River..	..Sand River..	2 50	10 19
7 00	12 40	..Marquette..	..Marquette..	*2 15	*9 30
		Arr.	Leave		

A. M.	P. M.	Leave	Arr.	P. M.	P. M.
8 00	12 50	..Marquette..	..Marquette..	2 00	6 10
8 35	1 40	..Negaunee..	..Negaunee..	1 25	5 32
8 50	1 55	..Ishtepemung..	..Ishtepemung..	12 58	5 20
10 00	3 05	..Republic..	..Republic..	11 50	4 10
10 00	3 10	..Michigamme..	..Michigamme..	11 50	*4 10
	4 10	..L'Anse..	..L'Anse..	10 40	
	5 30	..Houghton..	..Houghton..	9 20	
	5 50	..Hancock..	..Hancock..	9 01	
	6 35	..Calumet..	..Calumet..	*8 15	
A. M.	P. M.	Arr.	Leave	P. M.	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.—(1) Via M. T. Co's boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday mornings, Thursday and Saturday nights. (2) With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. (3) With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Standard—Central time. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

A. WATSON, E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Superintendent, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Marquette, Mich.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, November 24, 1886.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Mix.	
Holland	10 20	11 37	2 05	1 15	12 10	4 45					
Grand Junction	11 37	2 05	1 28	8 05							
Bangor	11 57	2 17	1 47	9 20							
Benton Harbor	1 25	3 00	3 10	12 00							
New Buffalo	2 25	4 00	4 45	3 00							
Chicago	5 15	6 40	*7 45								
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.							

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

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Fgt.	
Holland	3 05	9 00	14 45	10 05	5 55						
Zeeland	3 13	9 08	14 50	10 10	5 55						
Grand Rapids	3 55	9 45	15 45	11 00	8 00						
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.							

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Fgt.	
Grand Rapids	9 10	12 30	11 00	5 00							
Zeeland	9 54	11 42	10 45	5 41							
Holland	10 05	1 15	11 50	5 55							
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.							

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Fgt.	
Holland	10 15	3 05	15 30	6 00	9 05						
Grand Haven	10 53	3 43	16 30	6 40	9 45						
Ferryburg	10 57	3 47	16 40	6 45	9 50						
Muskogon, 3rd street	11 25	4 15	17 15	7 15	10 15						
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.							

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Fgt.	
Muskogon, 3rd street	1 50	12 10	7 55	8 50	10 15						
Ferryburg	2 15	12 32	8 17	9 12	10 43						
Grand Haven	2 20	12 35	8 20	9 22	10 48						
Holland	3 00	1 10	8 55	10 05	11 35						
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.							

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Fgt.	
Holland	3 05	10 10									
Fillmore	3 30	10 35									
Hamilton	3 30	10 35									
Allegan	4 05	11 05									
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.							

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.		TOWNS.		Mail.		Exp.		Exp.		Fgt.	
Allegan	9 05	5 00	11 25								
Hamilton	9 37	5 32	12 15								
Fillmore	9 47	5 40	12 30								
Holland	10 05	5 55	12 57								
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.							

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
*Train arrives in Chicago 7:30 a. m. on Monday.
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THE LAST WORD upon all the important and much-mooted questions connected with the Great Modern Movement! No statesman, no knight of labor, no union workman, no editor, lawyer, or minister—nay, no intelligent citizen of any sect, party, color, or persuasion whatsoever, can afford not to own and read this great work!

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ARLETTE.

The day is spent, and fields, new-shorn,
Are bright with fading sheen;
Like blossoms left behind the corn,
The maidens come and gleam.
Blue eyes and floating locks of gold
Have caught you in their net;
You smile, and call me strange and cold—
You never knew Arlette.

I met her when this life of mine
Had turned from sweet to sour;
There was no sparkle in the wine,
No bloom upon the flower.
I roamed away to bear alone
The stings of vain regret;
The grain was gone, the reapers flown,
When first I found Arlette.

The glamor of the "sunny South"
About her beauty lies;
A mellow cheek, a scarlet mouth,
And dark, beseeching eyes;
A daughter of the soil, as sweet
As summer buds dew-wet;
No taint of our town-bred deceit
Has ever touched Arlette.

With half her charms some girls might win
A fashionable fame;
How came she with her Southern skin,
And soft old Norman name?
We talked, I questioned, she replied,
Till I forgot my fret;
For bitter thoughts and angry pride
All fled before Arlette.

How ends the tale? To your surprise
There is no end to tell;
I left no tears in those dark eyes,
Although I loved them well;
Her picture hangs within my brain
Fresh and unsullied yet;
No empty vows of mine shall pain
The heart of true Arlette.

But, when my harvest-field appears
As bare as it can be,
She comes and finds some golden ears
Of life's good grain for me;
My old belief in truth and trust
She brings back, sometimes yet;
You smile again—ah, well, you must;
You never knew Arlette.

—Good Words.

THE STORY OF A RING.

BY BERT BRYNE.

One afternoon, last week, I went a short distance out of town, to visit my own and my father's old friend, Dr. Hall. The Doctor was not only an old and valued friend, but he was also the uncle and guardian of a certain young lady whom I admired.

My position as a friend, and, in an informal sense, a ward of the Doctor, gave me a certain advantage over other men in visiting Miss Mabel Hall, and our intercourse had grown to be somewhat confidential.

The evening before I went out to the Doctor's I had seen her at the house of a common friend, and she had then, to my surprise and regret, expressed her intention of leaving home the next day on a visit to some very distant relatives in Scotland.

I expressed, in what I thought fitting terms, my regret at her near departure, but there seemed to be a shade of coolness in her manner as she gave me her hand in parting. I could not understand why there should be any shadow of disagreement between us, especially at the rather tender moment of parting, and I could only account for it on one theory that seemed rather an audacious one, but yet gave me an undefined feeling of hope—namely, that she regarded my feeling toward her as of sufficient importance to cause her to note, with some degree of sensitiveness, any apparent lack of warmth in my expressions of regret at her departure, or even to imagine such a lack, though none existed. But of course I could not be sure of this, and we parted good friends, but I feared, nothing more.

Could she have planned this visit simply with the view of seeing how much difference it might make to me? Or did she simply not care a rush what I might or might not suffer by it? I meditated this question long and deeply as I rode out to the Doctor's place the next day, but could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion; I had not data enough to go upon.

My visit to the Doctor was partly a friendly call, partly a business one, but of course I did not expect to see Miss Mabel at all. So I was considerably astonished, on my way through the grounds, to come suddenly upon the young lady herself, seated on the bank of a small stream, with a book in her lap, which she made no pretence of reading.

She smiled at my start and exclamation of surprise, and moved a little to make room for me beside her. And my undefined feeling of hope was considerably strengthened by finding her there, I confess.

"Well!" I ejaculated, as I threw myself down upon the ground beside her. "I thought you were, by this time, well on your way to Scotland. Why are you not?"

Without answering my question, she smilingly picked up me with a little pebble she had thieved from the streamlet's bank.

"You haven't answered my question, Miss Mabel," I said, gazing intently into her deep hazel eyes.

"What question?" she replied, with a slow, beautiful color rising in her face and neck.

"Why did you not proceed with your journey, as arranged?" I asked, still gazing intently into her face. "Had you any reason for it, or did you simply exercise your prerogative as a woman, and—change your mind?"

"I had a reason for not going," she answered, "but—I don't choose to tell you what it was, Curiosity."

We were both silent for some moments, I busily engaged in putting this and that together, and Miss Mabel amusing herself by idly picking up and tossing into the waters the small, white pebbles that lay on the bank at her feet. Something in her action brought back to my mind—as such trivial incidents often will—a whimsical story, heard from my father when a boy, and hardly thought of since. I thought I now saw of a way to turn it to some account, and roused myself to tell it.

"Miss Mabel," said I, carelessly, "those pebbles you are so absently flinging away—do you know what a curious thing might happen if you were accidentally to kiss one of them?"

"I suppose I might swallow it," she answered sarcastically. "That, however, would not be so curious as unpleasant."

"Oh, something much more curious than that," I answered, undaunted, "and not at all unpleasant. Thereby hangs a tale—shall I tell it, or do you not enjoy fables?"

"Of course I do," she replied, "else were I no woman. Proceed, O fabulist, and if I grow weary, I'll ruthlessly cut thee short."

I proceeded.

"I used to think this story a very interesting one, Miss Mabel," I said; "but that may have been because it was told me by a master of the art of tale-telling. However, whether well or ill-told, the story

possesses, I think, some points of interest."

I settled myself comfortably on my elbow, Miss Mabel leaned back against the trunk of a tree in a listening attitude, and I commenced:

"My grandfather was, when a young man, employed by a firm as their representative in India, and resided in Bombay for nearly five years.

"When, at the end of that time, his summons home came, he wished, as a memento of his sojourn in India, to take home something rare and valuable, and, if possible, unique.

"Of course he had made the usual selection of curios and native productions, as presents for friends and relatives; but this was to be something for himself—something to be kept in the family always, and preserved as an heirloom, like grandfather's snuff-box, or grandmother's slippers.

"The subject cost him considerable reflection, and he spent many hours in searching for the desired object, but in vain.

"At last it occurred to him that an old native merchant, a dealer in jewels and precious stones, whom he had more than once served in a business way, might be able to help him. He knew he could count upon the old man's doing anything that lay in his power.

"Accordingly, he called upon him, and stated his wishes.

"The old Hindoo, as my grandfather told the story, smoked in silence for a full minute before replying.

"My son," he said, at length, "what you desire is not easy to find."

"It is not, indeed," replied my grandfather, "as I very well know; I have tried to find it, and failed."

"Again the old merchant fell silent, smoking reflectively, and apparently weighing something in his mind.

"Presently he rose, and going into an inner recess of the shop, he brought forth a small dingy case of brass-bound leather! Tapping the lid impressively, he said, 'My son, this small case contains the rarest gem in India—perhaps in the world—not on account of its size, but because of its marvelous history and its wonderful qualities. It was the property of my grandfather's grandfather. There is an old, old legend current in India that the first kiss given in love by a pure and high-born maiden has a wondrous power of changing whatever it may chance to fall upon into something higher and better. If it fall upon the lips of a lover, he becomes a better, purer man for the rest of his days. If, perchance, it falls upon a withered flower, straightway that flower blossoms into life again; if upon the commonest pebble of the roadside, that pebble will become a precious gem. Now it chanced that a certain princess, when throwing a first kiss to her young lover, accidentally kissed this stone, then a common pebble, which she held in her hand. Straightway the stone became a gem. Through a series of incidents the metamorphosed pebble came into the possession of my ancestor, the court physician, who had it cut and set in a ring of a rare and quaint device, and of virgin gold. And this," said the old merchant, opening the case, "is the very ring."

"My grandfather, Miss Mabel, as you may imagine, eagerly examined the ring which the opening of the case revealed. The stone was not a large one, but of a singular and exquisite brilliance. He was enchanted. He would have given a great deal to be able to believe as implicitly as the old merchant evidently did the romantic history of the jewel; but, even apart from that, the ring was a treasure, and forthwith he offered the old man his own price for it. Imagine his consternation when the Hindoo shook his head gravely and said: 'My son, this ring can never pass from one to another for money. Should I sell it, its beauty would gradually fade away, and it would become a common pebble again. Only as a free gift of love can the ring pass from one to another. Ah! you smile, unbeliever. Ten years ago I, too, thought the story an idle fable; and, pressed by poverty, I sold the ring to a traveling merchant. Within a month he brought it back to me, complaining that the stone was not genuine—it had already lost much of its brilliancy. I, sorry that I had ever parted with the ring, gladly took it back, returning the man his money. That, I say, was ten years ago, and the insured stone has just regained its former power and beauty. No, it never can pass from me to thee for a price; but I am an old man, and childless, and thou hast freely served me as a friend, and freely I give thee the ring, with an old man's prayers for whomsoever may wear it. Nay, I wish it. No one in my own country has any claim upon me; and perhaps in a new world the old ring may carry with it an even greater blessing of love and happiness than it has here. Take it, my son, and bless thee!"

"My grandfather was overwhelmed. The value of the ring was greatly enhanced in his eyes by the evident sincerity of the old merchant's affection for him, and though, as in duty bound, he at first protested against so valuable a gift, he finally accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered—as a free gift of love. And that, Miss Mabel, is the strange and romantic history of my grandfather's diamond ring. What do you think of it?"

"I think it a very pretty story," she answered, "and considering the narrator, fairly well told. I only wish I could believe it. But what became of the ring itself?"

"My grandfather placed it on my grandmother's finger the day she became his affianced bride," I answered. "She wore it until she died, and on her deathbed gave it to my father. It became, in turn, my mother's engagement ring, and when she died, two years ago, the ring came into my possession."

I paused and glanced at the young lady. Her eyes were downcast, a soft color suffused her face, and her whole attitude seemed to suggest, to a lover's eyes, that she was waiting for me to complete the story in the only way it could end for me. I took courage from her looks, and said, as I took in mine the hand that lay in her lap, "Dear Mabel, of course I told the fantastic story of the ring with a purpose—can you not guess what my purpose was? A long line of noble women have worn that ring as a pledge of love—of life-long devotion—will you, dear Mabel, be the last and loveliest to wear it, as such a pledge from me?"

The princess' diamond never shone with such beautiful luster, I am convinced, as it does now, upon my Mabel's white hand. But my princess' first kiss of love was not wasted on an insensate stone—it warms a throbbing human heart, and will, until that heart is stilled in death.

THE scions of the times—babies.

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

He Passes Peacefully Away,
After Suffering for Years
from Brain Trouble.

His Public Services in Politics, Diplomacy and Literature—A Useful Life.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Sr., died at his residence in Boston on Sunday, Nov. 21. Mr. Adams' mental and physical powers had been declining for nearly a decade. Until the very last, however, he was a quiet, dignified gentleman, who simply took no interest in what was going on about him. His intellectual collapse was so complete that for fully two years he had been unable to identify any of his family, except, perhaps, his wife. Nothing roused him except an occasional outburst of merriment in his presence, when he would join sympathetically in the general laughter. There were no offensive features of his infirmity whatever, the outward effect being simply complete reticence.

No apprehension of his immediate death was felt until the day preceding his demise, when Mr. Adams showed slight symptoms of fever. A physician, who was called at once, said his wasted strength would not be able to resist the attack, mild as it was. Mr. Adams lingered some sixteen hours, when his life left him as quietly as a breath of air extinguishes a candle flame. The end, when it came, was simply the flickering out of the last spark of vital fire, which had been fading away so gradually that the change from day to day was not perceptible.

Sketch of His Life.

Charles Francis Adams, grandson of John Adams, second President, and son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was born at Boston, August 18, 1807. His father holding diplomatic positions in Europe, he spent most of his first ten years abroad, returning to America in 1817, when he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1838, but never engaged in practice, having previously married the daughter of Peter C. Brooks, a wealthy Boston merchant. Previous to 1848 he had served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for five years. In 1848 he was nominated by the newly organized "free-soil" party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. This party, composed mainly of Democrats who were opposed to the extension of slavery, cast but few votes, but its members, finally coalescing with most of the Northern members of the Whig party, formed the Republican party, which came into power in 1860. Meanwhile, in 1858, Mr. Adams was elected a member of Congress.

In 1861 Mr. Adams was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Great Britain, a post which he retained until 1868, when he was recalled at his own request. In 1871-2 he acted as arbitrator for the United States in the commission to settle the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States growing out of the civil war. He was one of the originators of the "Liberal Republican" movement in 1872, but was defeated by Mr. Greeley in securing the Presidential nomination. He subsequently joined the Democratic party, by which he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts in 1876.

Mr. Adams has furnished many contributions to the *North American Review* and to the *Christian Examiner*, and in 1870 delivered before the New York Historical Society an able discourse on "American Neutrality." He has published "The Life and Works of John Adams," ten volumes, and "The Life and Works of John Quincy Adams," thirteen volumes.

John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1871, and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who has long been identified with railroad development, are sons of Mr. Adams.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

What the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair Says of It.

The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair, in his annual report, to the Secretary of the Navy, says that the Lackawanna, Tennessee, and Shenandoah are beyond repair, thus reducing the number of serviceable vessels in the navy to two first-rate, ten second-rate, twenty third-rate, and seven fourth-rate vessels, the latter class including two torpedo rams. The Franklin, Wabash, Minnesota, and New York, all first-rate vessels, are set down as requiring extensive repairs, and thirteen ironclads require more or less repairs. In addition the naval list comprises thirteen iron and twelve wooden sailing vessels used for receiving and transport ships.

The new vessels completed, building, or authorized to be built are summed up as follows: One (the Dolphin), complete; two (the Boston and Atlanta), armament incomplete; five (the Chicago and the monitors), incomplete; five (the Baltimore, Charleston, and Newark, and two gunboats), under advisement; and four (an armored cruiser, a battle ship, a pneumatic dynamite boat, and a torpedo boat), not yet designed. To this list can be added the Alert and the Ranger, four guns each; the Monocacy, paddle-wheel gunboat, six guns; Michigan, paddle-wheel gunboat, four guns; Alarm, one gun; Intrepid (yet to be completed), gunboat, two-thirteen-inch guns. The remainder of the iron-built vessels now in the service consist of thirteen river and harbor monitors with single screws rated as fourth-rates, which could not be got ready for service without an expenditure of \$200,000 under this bureau alone.

Of the second-rates the Trenton, Omaha, and Vandalia can probably be continued in service ten years longer, the Lancaster and Brooklyn six years, and the Hartford, Richmond and Pensacola five years.

Of the third-rates the Michigan can be continued in the service for ten years, the Adams, Alliance, Essex, Enterprise, Tallapoosa, Yantic, and Nipsic for six years, and the Juniata, Ossipee, Quinnebaug, Swatara, Galena, Marion, Kearsarge, and Iroquois five years longer.

BASE-BALL RULES.

Managers Introduce Many and Sweeping Changes in the Laws of the Diamond.

Good Players Are Handicapped and the Poorer Men Given an Unfair Advantage.

Radical changes in the playing rules were made by the Joint-Rules Committee of the League and American base-ball organizations, at their meeting in Chicago last week. Heretofore a batter could call for either a high or a low ball. The new rule deprives the batsman of that privilege. The pitcher must, in the future, deliver the ball over the plate and between the shoulder and knee of the batsman. If five balls are sent wide of the plate the batter will take his base on called balls. In such an event the batter will be credited with a base hit. Four strikes will be allowed the batter, instead of three, while, if the batter is hit by a ball when at bat, he will be allowed to take first base. Any motion of the head, feet, or arm made by the pitcher while in the act of delivering the ball shall, in the future, be considered a balk. The choice of innings will next season be left with the home captain. A batter is out on the fourth strike under the new rule whether the ball is dropped or passed by the catcher. The question of having two umpires and a referee was brought up, but a majority of the committee voted against the scheme, and it was dropped. A modification of the umpires' rules of both organizations was adopted. The pitcher's box was shortened to five and a half feet, and the pitcher will be required to keep his forward foot firmly on the ground when about to deliver the ball. His rear foot must be on the back line of the box, and he will be allowed to take but one step when delivering the ball. The ball must be held in plain view of the umpire. The pitcher cannot, as heretofore, deliver the ball to the batter after making a feint to throw to first base, but must resume his position in his box. Only two coaches will be permitted, and they shall have the right to talk to base-runners only. For talking to a batsman the coach will be reprimanded for the first offense and be forced to give up his coaching and another man put in his place on a repetition of the fault.

In scoring, when a batter is given his base on called balls, a hit is credited to the batter, and an error given to the pitcher in the summary only. All batting errors are charged in the summary, as are earned runs, two and three base hits, home runs, double plays, base on balls, hit by pitcher, passed balls, wild pitches, time of game, and the name of the umpire. A pitcher will be given no credit for a strike-out. In the place of total bases the record of stolen bases will be kept. Any attempt made by a player to steal a base must be credited, whether an error is made or not, if the runner is successful in reaching a base.

Manager of the St. Louis Browns.

Chris Von der Ahe, the manager of the St. Louis Browns, is one of the best known and most popular base-ball men in the country. Under his management the Browns have been brought to a state of efficiency and skill rarely attained by a ball club. They have received more champion-



ship titles than have ever been held by any other club, for they have won the championship of the world, the championship of the American Association, and also that of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. Von der Ahe has been shrewd and discriminating in the choice of his players, and secured his prize man in many instances where opposition was running high.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Struggle for the Control of the Legislature—Prospect of a Big Rumpus.

[Indianapolis special.]

The struggle for the mastery in the incoming Legislature goes merrily on. McDonald, of Jackson County, whose seat has been contested by the Democracy on the ground that he (McDonald) carried to the election and used 400 silver dollars, is in the city. He says that the meat of the whole charge lies in the fact that the Democracy has reigned in the district for thirty years, and their defeat at this crisis has so enraged them that they are willing to charge or do anything that promises to break the force of the Republican victory. He says that the only bribery he knows of was on the part of certain Democratic county officers, who carried to one township a "swig" of whisky and \$200 in money.

There will be about twenty contested seats, and many of the counties in which papers are filed are boiling with excitement, which in due time will be transferred to the Legislature. Chairman Henderson says to-day that the Republicans will begin the matinee by throwing out Mengher, Democrat, of Vigo County, and added: "Then the meeting will be open and preaching will begin." He refused to unfold the Democratic policy, but it is an open secret that for every Democrat of the lower house unseated by the Republicans, who control that branch, a Republican will be fired out of the Senate Chamber. This policy seems to be endorsed by the Democracy throughout the State. As the Democrats have contested more seats than the other side, it is claimed they will have somewhat the advantage. The outlook for a rumpus of large dimensions continues favorable from every standpoint.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BENTON.

President Cleveland Issues an Official Order Reinstating Him.

A Letter from the Suspended Officer Explaining Certain Matters.

The President has reinstated M. E. Benton as Attorney for the Western District of Missouri. Following is the correspondence in the case:

BENTON TO GARLAND.
NEOSHO, Mo., Nov. 10.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General, Washington:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 1st inst., with inclosures, apprising me of the basis of my suspension from the office of Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, is received. I desire to make a plain statement of facts in relation to the list of appointments to make campaign speeches. The United States District Court for the Eastern Division of the district convened on the 4th day of September. I had been there with my assistant several days prior to that date preparing cases for trial. District business, except a few pleas of guilty, was finished on the 24th of September, and on the following day adjourned. On the night of the 25th I spoke at Jefferson City. I then went to Kansas City, and Rush (my assistant) and I prepared ourselves for the October term of court for the Western Division. Meanwhile I had, at the earnest solicitation of Messrs. F. Dockery, Cravens, and others, candidates for Congress, and the Democratic State Central Committee, and with the knowledge of Senators Cockrell and Vest, agreed to make some campaign speeches. After so arranging them as to time as not to interfere with my official business, I gave a list to D. H. Shields, Chairman, and this list was published, the dates beginning Sept. 29 at 7 p. m. at Aurora, Mo. The appointments were made on each side of my district, so I could, and did, reach Kansas City once each week to look after the routine business of the office. My assistant (W. M. Rush) was in the office all the time I was away. Two of my appointments were made (Webb City and Sarcoxie) conveniently to my trip, and I appeared in two important cases on the 1st day of October before Clark Crawford, United States Commissioner. I filed my engagement to Saturday, October 18, at Seneca. Monday, October 18, the District Court for the Western Division began its term. Every indictment and information was prepared. In consequence of this the grand jury was dismissed at noon of the third day. I had thought I would get through with the business of this short term in one week. I had two engagements to speak during that week—one at St. Joseph, which I did not fill; the other at Kansas City I did fill at night after the adjournment of court. I found on Saturday, the 22d of October, I had six important cases which I believed should be tried. On that night I came here and got my partner, Hon. Joseph Cravens, Hon. John T. Evans, of Mount Vernon, and Dr. James Teal, of Nichols, Greene County, to agree to fill my appointments, beginning with the 23d of October, on the 25th of October, and immediately returned to Kansas City and announced that I was ready for trial the hour the District Court docket was called. I remained in court attending to cases until I received the President's letter suspending me. As to my record as a public officer, I am willing for the department reports of my success in trials, the court officers of the Circuit and District Courts, and those who had business with the office to say. I relied on the following clause of the President's letter of July 19 in making engagements to speak:

"Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden to exercise political privileges, but their privilege is not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding."

If making political speeches is the cause of my suspension, I can make no defense, but if it is inferred that I neglected my official duties by so doing, I am not guilty, and ask full scrutiny into the facts. I respectfully ask that this communication be referred to the President, with such recommendation as you deem just. I have but to add that I had no idea that the making of political speeches would be taken as a violation of the President's letter of July 19, 1888. Very respectfully,

CLEVELAND TO BENTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, NOV. 16.

Hon. M. E. Benton:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 10th inst., addressed to the Attorney General, has been submitted to me and carefully considered. Its frank tone, and all I know of your character, convince me of the truth therein related touching matters which led to your suspension from office. When I issued the warning to officeholders to which you refer as an "order," I expected to be much harassed by all manner of loose and frivolous tales, originating in malice or disappointment and deliberate design on the part of political enemies to annoy and embarrass, concerning indulgence by appointees under the present administration in the "pernicious activity" in politics against which my warning was directed. I hoped, however, that by careful consideration of the spirit as well as the language of such warning those in good faith intending to respect it might not be in doubt as to its meaning, and would themselves apply it to conditions and circumstances which it was impossible for me to specify. I did not intend to condemn the making of a political speech by a Federal official to his neighbors, nor at any time and place where it was merely incidental, if the speech itself was decent and fair, but I do not think such official can enter as a business political campaign, and, consenting to a long list of engagements to address political meetings, widely separated and of daily occurrence, and all such engagements without neglecting his duty, if he holds an office worth having, nor without taking with him in the canvass his official power and influence. Therefore this course is condemned. The number of speeches that can be properly made can not be specified, nor the time when, nor the place where, nor the circumstances in which they are proper, nor can their character be prescribed. But a correct line of conduct can be determined on without difficulty. I believe in the right of a desire to have the spirit of the admonition given by divorcing the conduct of a citizen from the use of official influence in a political campaign, illustrating at all times the truth that official duty is paramount to partisan service, maintaining the dignity of officeholding, avoiding any pretense of control over the political action of others by reason of official place, and teaching the lesson to the people that public positions are not bestowed or held under a pledge of active partisan service. A printed list taken from a newspaper and submitted to me contains engagements to speak, made by your consent, daily for quite a long period, and not infrequently twice a day, in different parts of the State of Missouri; and I was led to believe that on many of the days specified the court at which you had duties to perform was in session. This seemed to me to present a case of flagrant and defiant neglect of official duty and propriety, and even with the explanation given, your course appears to be thoughtless, and at least subject to criticism. But the statement in your letter showing that you did not permit campaign engagements to interfere with the performance of official duty, your satisfactory discharge of such duty during your term, and a belief in the truth of your allegation that you honestly supposed you might properly do that which was actually done, have induced me to rescind the order suspending you from office, and to reinstate you to the same. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND TO GARLAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, NOV. 17.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General:

SIR—Having fully examined and considered the statements contained in the letter of Messrs. E. Benton which you submitted to me at the time of our consultation concerning the matter therein referred to, I have determined to rescind the order suspending Benton from the office of Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, and direct that he be notified of his reinstatement to that office. Very respectfully yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH

Regarding the Functions of an Important Organ,

Of Which the Public Knows but Little, Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past eight years, concerning disorders of the human kidneys and the organs which diseased kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. It is needless to say, no medical Journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sieves, as they may be called, many times a day as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily night and day, sleeping or waking, useless as the heart itself, and fully as much vital importance; removing impurities from sixty-five gallons of blood each hour, or about forty-nine barrels each day, or 9,125 hogheads a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis, or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants, or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvis sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay, the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect, when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption, in weak lungs; dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis, or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker, until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict.

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys, which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work without attention from the engineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians can not detect it at times, for the kidneys themselves can not be examined by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent, as shown by after-death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidneys.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition, and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a

month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN.

What Can Be Done With Them?—Necessity of a Training School.

To the thoughtful woman the question occurs again and again, "What can be done with the purposeless, untrained women willing to work for wages but unable to spend time and money in a doubtful attempt to fit themselves for a particular occupation?" A women's exchange is chiefly a storehouse for undesirable articles, a few of which are bought in pity. It is a device of those who are earnestly seeking to help their fellow-women, and not a natural outgrowth of the law of supply and demand. The training school begins at the foundation; it fits a girl to hold her own, asking no favors.

A woman's duty begins with the women nearest to her by ties of blood and affection, and stretches out to those accounted less fortunate than herself, but it does not end there. There are women far above her in the scale of wealth, perhaps, who need a wider outlook and broader sympathies; who need to be drawn out of themselves and their exclusiveness; who need to be interested in the great busy, struggling world outside of their circle, and to feel that upon them rests, in part, the responsibility of making it better and purer. In some ways they are more restricted than the woman who sews for them. The wife of a teamster, if she have the time, can take up any remunerative employment, and her friends neither question nor repudiate her. The wife of a millionaire, possessed of unlimited leisure, must be idle. For "He also is idle who might be better employed." If she can endure the epithet of "peculiar" she may give her life to the investigation and improvement of tenement houses, or devote herself to a particular line of study; otherwise her work for her fellow men and women will be confined to charity balls and fashionable bazars. To do aught which would bring her a return in money is not to be thought of for an instant. And from the wife and daughter of the millionaire to the girl who starves behind a counter rather than go into a comfortable kitchen the same power is at work. Alas! how weak we are. Women may say that all honest work is ennobling, and all voluntary idleness belittling, and that, in comparison with the woman who never lifts a finger to serve another, nor has a thought above her own adornment and her social conquests, the woman who does the work of her kitchen, if she do it well, is worthy of all the honor; but the conviction has not yet become a part of them.—Ella C. Lapham, in the Forum.

A Horrible Form

Of malarial disease is dumb ague. Constant drowsiness, sleep interrupted by a chill, succeeded by a consuming heat, and that by an exhausting sweat. A sensation as of numbness from cold, but no shaking, attends it. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably eradicates it, though it is the most obstinate form of miasmatic disease. To conquer it with quinine is as impossible as to battle down Gibraltar with a howitzer. Malarial disorders of every kind are attended with derangement of the liver, a fact evinced by the saffron tint which the skin assumes in such diseases. For this symptom, as well as for its cause, the Bitters is a certain remedy. Constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, are also relieved by this fine alterative.

The Need of Out-of-Door Life.

What these young woman need is out-of-door life. Not exercise in the "gym," but tennis, croquet, rowing, horse-back riding, all in light-weight clothes and with loosened corset strings. Nowhere, writes an enthusiast, is beauty so perfect as in the saddle. If woman, conscious of loveliness, convinced that the gods have appointed her a trustee of beauty for the delectation of the sterner sex and the discomfort of her fellow-women, has a keen perception of the environments most favorable to her beauty, she certainly will not hesitate to seek the saddle as her throne, and the soft, warm, melting landscape for a background. As the glove fits so must the habit. Then, well mounted, with a free rein in a firm bridle hand, she is off with a dash. Good! The color comes, the eyes sparkle, and the tresses would prove traitor to the comb. And this is the sunlight. Here ninety per cent is to be attributed to nature and ten per cent to the artistic tailor. Get away from half lights and dreary five o'clock teas. Mount and be off. Dash around the park in pursuit of happiness. Into the saddle, young maids and matrons. You will then rival the stars, to be followed in your course by the eyes of honest admiration.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Mr. J. HOWARD JAMES, manager Stackert's Livery, 619 N. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: After trying all other remedies without relief, for a heavy cold on the chest, accompanied by a severe cough, I used Red Star Cough Cure, and in a very short time was entirely well.

"WHERE does she put her liver," asked Hiram Powers, as he gazed upon the slender, wasp-waisted woman of fashion, and in the Herald of Health, Dr. M. A. Allen has tried to answer this question, showing how when crowded out of its own place it infringes the space of the digestive and breathing organs and impedes all vital functions.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

St. JACOBS OIL is pronounced a most extraordinary cure for rheumatism by Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor, Louisville, Ky.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and \$3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

618 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Suffering from the "Jim-Jams."

I have had a large experience in treating gentlemen suffering from the effects of alcohol; in other words, "the jim-jams." The popular idea that all of these unfortunates "see snakes" is a mistake. I had one patient, a man whom I never suspected of being in any way aesthetic, who lay on his bed and struggled against a suffocating sense of a shower of beautiful fragrant out-flowers constantly pouring upon him from the blue sky, that in his delirium had taken the place of the smoky ceiling of his little hotel bedroom. Another complained that for days a brass-band had been concealed near him, which played without cessation some unpopular "popular air."

A very obese lawyer, well known throughout the State, once capered into my room and informed me that he was a "bounding gazelle." He acted more like a rhinoceros, and I gave him the third hypodermic before he quieted down sufficiently to take the carriage to a quiet retreat. For nearly four days I had a patient who would read books and converse rationally, except at intervals he would lean on his elbow and intently watch (and minutely describe to me) the maneuvers of a large body of pigmy soldiers on his bed-room floor. I have had them write checks by the hundreds, and for large amounts; and I have had them declaim in long-forgotten Latin or Greek. What they wanted was sleep. If I did not succeed in giving it to them, they generally took the long one in the dark house.—Dr. Golden, in Globe-Democrat.

THERE are a number of Mormon missionaries in Turkey, but they are not making any converts. The Mormons do better in Christian lands.

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

WHERE one "man wants but little here below" three others are within calling distance who want all.

THE prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will often prevent serious lung troubles.

IS IT not strange that the masculine singers do not start a bass bawl club?

BUCKINGHAM'S Dye for the Whiskers is easily applied, and colors brown or black.

MUDDY streets are dangerous because they are full of cart ridges.

Sixtieth Year.

The Youth's Companion celebrates this year its sixtieth anniversary. It might well be named the "Universal Companion," since its readers are found in 400,000 families. It is so wisely edited that its pages are as interesting to adults as to the young people. Besides the best short and serial stories it contains a great variety of popular and useful information on natural history, science, home arts, games, and sports, and is fully illustrated. It costs but \$1.75 a year, and a subscription sent now is credited to January, 1888.

How to Make Money.

No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, information about work you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not needed; Hallett & Co. will start you. Either sex; all ages. Those who commence at once will make sure of snug little fortunes. Write and see for yourselves.

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Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. \$1. At druggists.

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Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

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Ask for "Rough on Dirt." A perfect washing powder found at last! A harmless, extra fine, A1 article, pure and clean; sweetens, freshens, bleaches, and whitens without the slightest injury to finest fabrics. Unequaled for fine linens and laces, general household, kitchen, and laundry use. Softens water; saves labor and soap. 5c, 10c, 25c. At druggists or grocers.

MENEMAN'S Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also in all enfeebled conditions, whether the work of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice. 15c. "Rough on Corns"—hard or soft corns. 15c. "Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c. "Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. 10c.

Wide awake 3 or 4 hours every night, coughing.—Get immediate relief and sound rest by using "Rough on Coughs" Troches, 10 cents.

THE mother's favorite cough medicine for the children and adults is "Rough on Coughs" Troches, 10c. Liquid, 25c.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

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

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How Women Differ from Men.

At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest, just to show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

It is said that a green turtle can live six weeks without food. The turtle seems to be the editor of the brute creation.

Human Calves.

An exchange says:—"Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure blood, liver complaint or biliousness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sores, ulcers, skin diseases and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of druggists.

TALK is cheap—except you employ a stenographer.—Somerville Journal.

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a safe and sure remedy for Bronchitis, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

AN ode to a goat may be called a nanny-versary.

Catarrh Can be Cured

Thousands who have been troubled with that disagreeable flow from the nose, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, and other disagreeable symptoms of catarrh, have been entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood-purifying medicine. It expels every taint of impurity from the blood, vitalizes and enriches it, and also improves the general health. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled with catarrh about a year, causing great soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache. I saw the advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a cure for catarrh, and after taking only one bottle I am much better. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and my headache has all disappeared." R. GRONOS, Hamilton, Butler Co., O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. DALL, Syracuse, N.Y.

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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. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Labors of love rewarded;" Evening, "Expectations of the wicked perishing." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

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First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45.

Holland Christian Ref. Church.—Rev. E. Van Der Vries, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. 2:00 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. All the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, "Death to sin." Evening, "God our Refuge."

Grace Episcopal Church—Rev. George S. Ayres, Rector. Divine Service every alternate Sunday, 1st, 3rd and 5th. Morning Service at 10:30; Evening Service at 7:30; Sunday School at 12 m. Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m., and Children's Service at 8.15 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. All are invited to attend. Strangers especially welcome. "O Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness," Ps. 96-9.

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Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great Discovery for consumption free at Yates & Kane, Holland and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

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Honest Goods

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Repairing promptly and neatly done.

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Because I am going to sell out my entire Stock of Goods, consisting of

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The entire business is for sale, with good will included.

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I have on hand a large assortment of BUGGIES Which I will dispose of at the lowest possible figures.

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They cannot be beat, and I make anything in the hardwood line.

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Mr. Ed. Scott has been engaged as Clerk and will wait on all customers with courtesy and politeness.

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