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WHOLE NO. 694.

Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, @ 100 lbs., 75c; Barley, 180 lbs., \$1.25; Clover seed, @ lb., \$5.50; Meal, @ 100 lbs., 1.15; Corn, shelled, 55c; Fine corn meal, @ 100 lbs., \$1.05; Hay, \$20.00; Feed, @ 100 lbs., \$ 1.15; Hay, \$10.00; Middling, @ 100 lbs., 55c; Oats, Pearl Barley, @ 100 lbs., \$5.00; Rye, 60c; Tim seed, \$2.50. Corn, car, 40c.

Congress met last Monday. The president's message was sent in on Tuesday. The document was the longest one presented for a number of years and is unusual, very dry reading to the average newspaper reader. It appears, however, in this issue. Congressman Carlisle chosen as speaker of the House. Senator John Sherman is president *pro tem* of the Senate. Let us hope that our national legislators will not spend more than six months in taking off their coats to do weeks' work. Our congressman, Hon. C. Comstock, has a seat near the front. Only sustaining his reputation, that is

The formal ushering in of winter with full complement of snow and wind, was not up to the standard of some of the winter's blizzards, was all that could be expected. It commenced last week Friday afternoon and there is no telling how long it will last. A beautiful day dawned, and the early morning hours were quite in keeping with the thoughts of the editor upon that delightful topic "Hoiland and Macatawa as a Summer sort;" when lo, the snow fell in flakes large as horse blankets, and all this pleasant disappeared under the fast falling congealed water. While the snow the sky assumed a leaden hue and the wind arose giving a dismal aspect to everything. Saturday all day the snow blew and the snow fell, with occasional stops, until Sunday when the storm was at its worst. Monday we had the season represented for a change. The thermometer recorded four degrees below zero and less than twenty-four hours thereafter gentle rain fell, and some claim to have heard thunder. The streets and sidewalks were a mass of ice and a compound resembling "Gumbo," a Missouri River point which Dakota people say is the place the earth was stuck together with. On Wednesday this state of affairs existed when the wind arose again and snow fell and kept falling, at intervals, up to the hour of writing and we are obliged to think that the winter has come to us. The "Chicago train" was two hours Monday morning. The sleighbells are now gaily ringing and we have a good long stocking waiting the coming of Santa Clause.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A YOUNG schoolmaster named Traher, at Numida, Columbia County, Pa., is charged with punishing talkative pupils by gagging them with corn-cobs and making them stand on the floor. It is said that when a child of Farmer George Snyder, thus treated, was relieved, the cob was covered with blood, and the boy was so exhausted as to require assistance on the way home. Snyder went in search of Traher with a gun, but the young man had disappeared. It is feared that the boy will not recover. Mayor Grace, of New York, claiming to have been libeled by the *World*, brought suit for \$50,000 against Joseph Pulitzer. The latter was arrested, and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000. A steam tug exploded at New York, the crew of six men being killed. The glass in windows for squares around was shattered.

HENRY B. HORTON, the inventor of the calendar clock and the audiphone, died at Ithaca, N. Y. A party of seven robbers blew open the safe in the banking-house of Bentel & Co., at Freedom, Pa., obtaining \$12,000 in currency and bonds. A giant powder was used, shattering the windows and walls. Flames followed the explosion, by which several thousand dollars in money was burned. Citizens who flocked to the scene were kept at bay by a fusillade from revolvers.

THE steel cruiser Chicago was launched from the Roach shipyard at Chester, Pa. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Edith Cleburne, of Philadelphia, who broke a bottle of wine over the bow and liberated a canary, an Irish linnet, and an oriole. Two cable trains on the Brooklyn Bridge Railway collided, and several people were hurt. The grip slipped.

THE WEST.

THE will of the late Vice President Hendricks has been probated at Indianapolis. It is in Mr. Hendricks' handwriting, and the paper is yellow with age. It reads as follows:

I, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion County, Ind., do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any and all wills by me at any time heretofore made. I give, bequeath, and devise to my beloved wife, Eliza M. Hendricks, all my personal and real property of every description whatever, and wherever located, to her and her heirs forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and, if agreeable to her, I desire that she shall be the executrix thereof.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

A HURRICANE swept over portions of Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado, resulting in serious losses. The wrecking of buildings at Kansas City, Omaha, and Lincoln, Neb., is reported. A woman was killed at River View, Mo., and a man was blown from a building and fatally injured at Kansas City. The Union Pacific refused to dispatch trains across the bridge at Omaha.

SOME of the most popular performances seen on a Chicago stage for many a day are those given at McVicker's Theater by the Duff Company in its representation of Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful comic opera, "The Mikado." The management has secured the most capable and popular operatic artists available for the principal characters, and has given the most careful attention to every detail. The performances are witnessed nightly by packed houses. The opera will be continued for another week.

THE SOUTH.

CHARLOTTE WICKLIFFE (colored), who claimed to have handed Washington a cup of water at the battle of Yorktown, died at Louisville, aged 117. Of her seventy-five surviving children and grandchildren the oldest is nearly one hundred years old.

POLITICAL.

ALBERT A. WILSON, of Washington, has been appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. He will not be called on to act as Grand Chamberlain at the White House. The President has also made the following appointments: Frank L. Phillips, of New York, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Greenport, N.Y., and August Aler, of California, Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals in the District of San Francisco, Cal.

MR. TILDEN has written a letter to Mr. Carlisle, making a suggestion as to the use of the surplus revenue of the Government. He holds that seacoast defenses should be provided for, instead of reducing the revenue or applying the surplus on the public debt. The matter is discussed at some length in the letter, and a number of points of interest in connection with the subject are considered. The caucus of Republican Senators at Washington, Dec. 4, at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, unanimously nominated Mr. Logan for President pro tempore. The latter returned his sincere thanks for the honor, but positively declined it, because he thought he could be more useful on the floor and in the committee-rooms.

WASHINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLETON, of Michigan, is preparing for introduction in the House at the earliest opportunity some bills of important bearing on the commerce of the great lakes and passenger travel. He proposes a bill requiring passenger steamers to leave a correct passenger list at every port at which they stop. The object is to provide accurate information in case of disaster. The bill will make it a penal offense to neglect to leave a list correctly showing the number and names of persons on board, the ports of embarkation, and the ports of destination. General Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urges that every step taken regarding the red men should be for the purpose of teaching them to abandon their tribal relations. Outside of Indian Territory Indians are cultivating over a quarter million acres of land.

THE following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	137,742,350
Bonds at 3 per cent.	194,150,530
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	221,730
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,412
Principal	\$1,260,778,612
Interest	11,533,088
Total	\$1,272,311,700
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	\$3,569,105
Interest	217,035
Total	\$3,786,141
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	\$346,738,806
Certificates of deposit	17,555,000
Gold certificates	105,554,092
Silver certificates	92,702,642
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,594, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,553,574
Principal	569,510,114
Total debt	\$1,838,837,832
Principal	12,070,124
Interest	\$1,845,927,956
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	\$31,452,594
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	\$381,452,594
Total debt less available cash items	\$1,514,475,361
Net cash in the Treasury	61,930,595
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1885	\$1,452,544,766
Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1881	1,447,657,568
Increase of debt during the month	\$4,887,198
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	\$105,554,092
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	92,702,642
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	17,555,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,639,220
Fractional currency	1,659
Total available for reduction of the debt	\$231,452,594
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	\$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt	
Fractional silver coin	\$27,930,300
Minor coin	616,371
Total	\$28,546,671
Certificates held as cash	66,737,432
Net cash balance on hand	61,930,595
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	\$468,637,102

A LEADING member of the Ways and Means Committee says: "Nearly every member who comes to me has a tariff bill in his carpet-bag. Tariff experts and people with tariff nostrums of all sorts are going about with schedules already prepared, and three or four at least of the members of the old Ways and Means Committee have already been furnished with ready-made tariff schemes, and two at least of the members of that committee are known to have measures in preparation."

THE estimated revenues for the coming year are placed at \$315,000,000. The Treasury Department has just made an estimate of expenses for the same time, placing them at \$330,000,000. This shrinkage in receipts will compel Congress to cut down many of the usual appropriations and throw a damper on contemplated improvements in the navy and other departments.

GENERAL.

THE Farmers' National Congress, in session at Indianapolis, passed a resolution requesting the restoration of the tariff duty on wool, and asking Congress to create the Cabinet office of Secretary of Agriculture. Robert Beverly was re-elected President. The next meeting of the congress will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

News has reached Washington that a filibustering expedition is fitting out at Key West, Fla., with a view to a descent on Cuba. The revolutionists think that the present unsettled state of affairs in Spain gives them the looked-for opportunity to gain a foothold in the coveted "pearl of the Antilles." The latest advices from Lima are to the effect that Iglesias and Caceres both agreed to renounce executive power, and a provisional government will be arranged by three commissioners, from each side.

ARSENIC sufficient to kill twenty men was placed in soup served at the Metropolitan Club-house at Montreal, by which five bank officials came near losing their lives. The total number of failures reported to *Bradstreet's* since January 1, 1885, is 10,333, against 10,467 during the corresponding portion of 1884—a decrease of 134. The total in a corresponding portion of 1883 was 9,062; in 1882, 7,296, and in 1881, 5,605. Last week the total was 247, against 225 in the preceding week, as compared with 296 in the first week of December, 1884, 246 in 1883, and 247 in 1882.

A GALE on the Pacific near Panama wrecked fourteen sailing vessels and submerged the Isthmus Railway. The imports of general merchandise at New York during the week were valued at \$6,559,034, exclusive of dry goods.

FOREIGN.

THE United States Consul to Samoa writes that a new island, two miles in length, has appeared in the ocean forty miles off the Tonga Islands, bearing toward Fiji. The King of Burmah personally surrendered himself to Gen. Prendergast, commander of the British invading force, and has arrived in British territory. Turkish troops are entering Eastern Roumelia. A council of Turkish Generals was held, and it advised the permanent occupation of the Balkans by Turkey.

TWO VERY singular elections are reported from Ireland. In Clare the Parnellite was Jeremiah Jordan, a Methodist attorney of Fermanagh, Ulster. He was elected by a majority of 7,595 out of a total of 8,167. In Fermanagh young Redmond, a Catholic Parnellite, was elected by a majority of 443 in a vote of 6,000. Clare is the most Catholic county in Ireland. The division of Fermanagh, where Redmond was elected, has a Protestant majority of 500 on the registry.

QUEEN VICTORIA personally invested Lady Randolph Churchill with the insignia of the imperial order of the Crown of India. The recipient of the honor is a daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, a famous stock operator in New York in the days before the war.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

In the Virginia Democratic caucus at Richmond, Hon. John W. Daniel was nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 65 to 31 for Hon. John S. Barbour.

A CABLE dispatch says: "The Bulgarians have attacked a Servian division near Kujevatz. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded his decision on the peace proposals submitted to him by the combatants. He is said to favor the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and to oppose the payment of war indemnity by Servia. Turkey has recalled her commissioners and countermanded her orders for the occupation of the Balkans."

THE crossbar of a shaft in the new Croton aqueduct, near Merritt's Corners, N. Y., fell on a descending bucket containing five men, four of whom were instantly killed, the fifth receiving mortal injuries.

MANY citizens of Beaver Falls and New Brighton, Pa., where natural gas is extensively used for fuel, suffered intensely Sunday because of the shutting off of the gas for the purpose of effecting connections with other mains. Manufactories were closed down, hotels were abandoned, churches were closed, and several families went to bed to keep warm.

BATTERY D, Fifth Artillery—four guns and seventy men—reached Salt Lake City on the 7th inst. and was escorted to Fort Douglas by five companies from that fort, General McCook riding at the head of the column. Great crowds of Mormons sullenly watched the soldiers march past.

CAPTAIN J. A. HOWELL and a brother officer of the navy have for some weeks been experimenting at Michigan City with a cigar-shaped torpedo invented by the former. A rate of speed of eighteen miles was obtained for two hundred yards, with perfect direction and great regularity of submergence.

AT Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., three negroes, John Swanner, Isaiah Richardson and Edward Saunders, were hanged for the crime of burglary, committed last September, at a country store. They robbed the store of considerable money and goods, and, being heavily armed, overawed the clerk.

BOTH houses of the Forty-ninth Congress met at noon on Monday, the 7th day of December, and promptly organized for business. When the Senate was called to order, John Sherman was elected President pro tem. by a vote of 34 to 29—the latter number being cast for Ichabod G. Harris. On being escorted to the chair, Senator Sherman made a short speech of thanks. Messrs. Logan, of Illinois, and Blair, of New Hampshire, were sworn in. Mr. Voorhees announced the death of Vice President Hendricks, and offered resolutions of respect to his memory, when an adjournment was ordered. In the House of Representatives 330 members answered the roll-call. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, was presented with a floral design representing a boat on the Humber Canal bearing bags of grain. Representative Frank Lawler, of the Second Illinois District, was also the recipient of several handsome floral tributes, the largest being a rocking chair made of roses. The ballot for Speaker resulted in 177 votes for John G. Carlisle and 138 for Thomas B. Reed. After Mr. Carlisle had voiced his thanks, John B. Clark, of Missouri, was chosen Clerk; John H. Leonard, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms; Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, Doorkeeper; and Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster. Before drawing for seats, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was allowed his choice. The death of the Vice President having been announced by Mr. Hohman, the House adjourned.

DEATH OF VANDERBILT.

The Great Railway King is Suddenly Called Away.

William H. Vanderbilt, the millionaire, and railroad magnate, dropped dead on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th inst., at his residence in New York.

THERE is a great demand among Dakota men for wives. It is natural to suppose those men have lived away from home so long they have forgotten how much fun it is to be a tyrant's slave.—*Merchant Traveler.*

ROTHSCHILD is pronounced in Paris Rothschild.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.00 @ 6.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97 @ .99
No. 2 Red	.95 @ .97
CORN—No. 2	.52 1/2 @ .53 1/2
OATS—White	.38 @ .42
PORK—Mess.	10.00 @ 10.50
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50 @ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50 @ 5.25
Common	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS	3.50 @ 4.10
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00 @ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.91 @ .92
CORN—No. 2	.41 @ .42
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .31
RYE—No. 2	.60 @ .62
BARLEY—No. 2	.64 @ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23 @ .26
Fine Dairy	.16 @ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09 @ .10
Skimmed Flats	.06 @ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.20 @ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.52 @ .58
PORK—Mess.	8.75 @ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.88 @ .88 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 1	.60 @ .62
RYE—No. 1	.60 @ .62
PORK—New Mess.	8.75 @ 9.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.93 1/2 @ .94 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .32
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94 @ .95
CORN—Mixed	.28 @ .30
OATS—Mixed	.28 @ .30
PORK—New Mess.	9.25 @ 10.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95 @ .96
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .47
OATS—Mixed	.31 @ .32
PORK—Mess.	10.00 @ 10.50
LIVE HOGS	3.50 @ 4.25
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	3.25 @ 3.75
SHEEP	2.50 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92 @ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .40
OATS—No. 2	.33 @ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 @ .91
CORN—No. 2	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .31
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.25 @ 5.75
Fair	4.50 @ 5.00
Common	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS	3.75 @ 4.25
SHEEP	2.50 @ 3.50
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.90 @ .97
CORN	.45 @ .47
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.50

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

The Annual Report of Mr. Vilas on the Condition of His Department.

The Effect of the Reduction of Postage on the Annual Revenues, Etc., Etc.

The annual report of the Postmaster General shows that the total revenue of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year was \$42,560,843, and the total expenditures \$49,602,188, leaving a cash deficiency of \$7,041,345, or, with the amount credited Pacific Railroads, a total deficiency of \$8,381,571. This difference is due, first, to the decrease of the revenues, which amounts in total only to \$2,947,848; and, secondly, to an increase of the expenditures to the extent of \$6,466,955, of which \$6,042,439 have been in the cash disbursements and \$424,516 in the cost of transportation upon the Pacific Railroads. Chiefly the decrease of revenue has resulted from the diminishment in the rate of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents upon the half-ounce, which was the unit of weight during the period, while the increase of expenditures has arisen principally from the natural increase of mails to be carried and the natural extension of the service, although other cases have contributed something to both effects. It is thought that a return of business prosperity will secure a surplus during the ensuing year.

The principal results of the increase of the unit of weight of first-class matter, from a half-ounce to an ounce, are a general increase in the use of the mails, some decrease of the proportion of letters weighing less than a half-ounce, a striking increase of those weighing more than a half-ounce, and some tendency to mail, more than formerly, sealed parcels instead of unsealed. The loss of revenue for the year from this cause is estimated at \$800,000. The reduction of the rate from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound on second-class matter strikes off one-half the revenue from this source, and, so far, there is no indication of any marked increase in the quantity of such-matter to compensate the loss.

The special delivery system has met with public favor, and the Postmaster General says, probably should be extended to all offices and to all kinds of mail matter. It is suggested that postmasters and their clerks at small offices be authorized to deliver such letters.

The breach between the department and the American steamship lines is taken up. After citing the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, which authorize the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for the transportation of foreign mails, after legal advertisement, with the lowest responsible bidder, at a rate not exceeding 50 cents a nautical mile on the trip each way actually traveled between the terminal points, provided that the mails so contracted should be carried on American steamships, and that the aggregate of such contracts should not exceed one-half the sum of \$800,000 appropriated, the report shows that only the routes between New York and Havana and between San Francisco and Japan and China are navigated by more than one American company; and, therefore, it was idle to advertise for a competition which could not be had. The report shows the difficulty of adopting the many plans suggested for securing legitimate competition for the carrying of the mails. The Postmaster General did not consider the adoption of the mileage contract plan compulsory, and declined to make such contracts during the recess of Congress. It was thought best to send the mails by the swift ships covering the desired routes—sometimes of one line and sometimes of another, as they were available. It was held by the department, after thorough investigation, that the rate of sea postage, 43 cents per pound for papers and 43 1/2 cents per pound for letters, was a proper remuneration for the service of carrying the mails, but the desirability of showing the friendliness of the Government to American lines was deemed sufficient warrant for extending to them the full inland and sea rate. The Postmaster General says that, in declining to make yearly contracts, he does not render a decision as to the policy of subsidizing American steamship companies. He says:

Much has been said about employing the postal appropriation to aid American commerce. When Congress shall desire to invest the Postoffice Department with care for that object it can not be doubted it will easily choose language which will plainly convey the purpose and impose the duty. Until then, that department can not rightfully employ the moneys appropriated for the postal service to secure objects not intrusted to its care, however meritorious in themselves. It may be properly further observed of this that during many years the practice of granting pecuniary aid to American lines was pursued at as great a cost and to so little advantage that it was long since wholly abandoned; that, when followed, Congress had directed it, and it that body designed its renewal, presumably it would again have declared the purpose.

The steamship companies running to the south and to Asia rejected the offer of sea and inland postage, and after Aug. 1 refused to carry mails except to foreign countries with which they had contracts. This caused much annoyance to the department, but very little inconvenience to the public.

Between New York and Havana the service is stated now to be three times a week instead of two, as formerly, and within a short time it is expected to be lessened in time to about seventy-four hours, a gain of a day and a half over the time of steamers. The Australian mail has not been specially interrupted, and a new company has undertaken the service under contract with New Zealand for three years.

Some delays and inconveniences have arisen between New York and Colon, San Francisco and Japan and China, and to the west coast of Mexico, by the refusal of the Pacific Mail Company, and some between New York and Venezuela by the like action of the Red D Company. Except these, all the foreign mails are transported either in the same manner or a better than during the last year.

Early action by Congress is very desirable to provide such means as it shall deem appropriate to relieve the inconvenience sustained on the routes indicated. The department recognizes its obligation to the business men of the country, who have forborne complaint, with but few exceptions, rather than manifest a willingness to see the Government compelled to a course which upon careful consideration, had been decided inexpedient and unwise to be pursued. They are entitled to the earliest practicable relief which can be given.

The revenue for the next fiscal year is estimated at \$47,500,000, and the expenditures are estimated at \$55,000,000. Of the 178 cities where the carrier system is in operation, only seventeen realized more local postage than the expense of the service. The surplus at New York was \$1,131,500, at Chicago \$154,000, at Philadelphia \$292,000.

The Growth of this Country.

"John C. Fremont, who is 72 years old, says that he camped where Chicago is, where Minneapolis is, and where Salt Lake City is, before there was a house at either place."

The growth of this country is something remarkable, some parts of it phenomenal. Instances like that mentioned in the experience of a man living among us, show the fact better than in any other way. It took this "Hub" two hundred years to reach a population of 60,000. It has done wonders since, but if population is the chief end of a city, Chicago outtops us. But there are other things besides people, wealth, health, and sentiment, so we are not cast down at our deficiency. The writer of this article is not so old as the "pathfinder" by almost a decade, and he saw Chicago when it was quite a baby, its population being about 5,000.

Here is another way of presenting a similar growing fact: The late Major George H. Crossman related a circumstance to this writer in connection with St. Louis, that made him feel at the time as if all the good chances in this country had passed by and that he was born an age too late. He said after his graduation at West Point, which was in 1824, he was sent to the frontier post of St. Louis, where he was stationed several years. It was, as is well-known, then a small place, and one day he went with a jolly party of friends into the outskirts of the town on a sort of lark to have a good time. They rolled nippins, and engaged in other amusements, with the "solian attachments" of gambling, and he came off quite lucky with his purse pretty full. To judge from his fiduciary size then, he being but a Second Lieutenant with a salary of \$400 a year, we suppose \$40 or \$50 would pass with him for fullness. On his way back to his station he was attracted by the red flag of an auctioneer, who was selling some lots of land for non-payment of taxes. He bid some of them off for the fun of the thing, using his winnings in that way with no especial expectations. He kept the lots and when he left St. Louis had an agent to look after the property.

At the time he related the circumstance to this writer, who was a relative, it was some twenty-five or thirty years after the purchase, when he was quartermaster and stationed in this city and had become wealthy, that is, had \$200,000. This was in the days when millionaires were no so numerous as now, so that a man with \$200,000 was considered wealthy.

After relating the circumstance as above, he said, "Mr. Shadows, the land I bought then at that auction is now valuable property in the heart of St. Louis, and it is now the larger half of what I am worth." This gave the writer to understand that the careless, accidental purchase, more for devilry than for luck, grew afterwards into a solid hundred thousand dollars.

To offset the above, showing all tickets do not draw high prizes, here is another experience, also founded on fact. The first time this writer cast his shadow in Julesburg, in the northeast corner of Colorado, was in 1866. It was then a sort of military station, to keep the Indians in awe. In 1868, on his second visit, it was the railroad terminus, and grew suddenly in one season into a city. This is away they have in the West. It was only a few months old, but it had its mayor, its theater, its saloons, its lawyers, doctors, and merchants, also its newspaper. The writer met there an old schoolmate, who had just bought a corner lot of 150 square feet, paying \$1200 cash for it, and had leased it to a man who was putting up a building for a saloon for \$200 a month rent. This will show the wide-awake character of the place and its expectations. There was a settled population of from 2,000 to 3,000, and a larger floating one. The next season Cheyenne was started. This was 200 or 300 miles farther west, and Julesburg saw it was going to get left, and the whole city packed up its wooden houses and all its movable attractions, mayors, lawyers, doctors, theaters, and saloons, and dropped them all into Cheyenne, and this latter city has become one of permanence and is now one of the large places of the farther West. Julesburg is, indeed, a deserted village. "Wealth did not accumulate, but still men decayed." One in passing the spot of so many houses and so much municipal and trading activity will see the deserted streets, knowing them only by their ruins or trail; not a house or building there of any kind, not even a cellar, and the only indication that it had ever been even a camp is the old rusty cans that when this writer last saw it were glittering in the sun. So it seems that "there is a divinity that shapes towns and cities as well as human ends, locate them how we will."—*Cor. Boston Budget.*

A Short Homily on Childhood.

"Now, Bobby," warned the old gentleman, as the family sat down to dinner, "you mustn't bother Mr. Featherly with your foolish questions. In the presence of older people little boys should be seen, not heard."

"I was only going to ask him one?" said Bobby, with an injured air.

"All right, Bobby," laughed Featherly, very much amused, "go ahead. You mustn't be too hard on Bobby, Mr. Hendricks," he continued, turning to that gentleman, "little boys are all alike; the world to them is full of the strange and inexplicable! And after all, what are we but children of a larger growth? Er—what is it, Bobby, that you want to ask me?"

"I was goin' to ask you about your eyes."

"My eyes?"

"Yes, Pa says that a silver dollar to you looks as big as a cartwheel."—*New York Sun.*

Is Everybody Drunk?

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge _____ overtook me with his wagon, and invited me to a seat. We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I, "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much." Putting his head out of the window, the Judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Bedad! but that's the first rightful s'cision your Honor's giv'n 'n twel'mont!"

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the street who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunkenness in the blood."—*The American Rural Home.*

The Boy Didn't Tumble.

A lawyer and an editor in a Northern Ohio town (the former an enthusiastic student of geology), both have offices on the same floor. Some time ago a farmer took a lot of specimens to town for the lawyer to examine, and finding his office locked up he left them in the printing office.

A few days afterward the lawyer went into the public opinion foundry, and accosted the printer's apprentice with—

"I say, Charley, didn't Mr. Plowman leave some geological specimens here for me the other day?"

"No," replied the boy; "I guess not. I haven't seen no sech."

Every two or three days the lawyer would drop in with the same query and receive the same reply, until finally he settled down to the conclusion that the young man was trying to beat him out of the specimens.

This ran on for a couple of weeks, until he happened to meet the editor on the stairs one day, and immediately preceded to discuss the question.

"See here, Agate," said he, "isn't that boy of yours a little crooked?"

"No, sir, he's all right," responded the scribe. "Whatever put that notion into your head?"

The lawyer then explained the cause of his suspicion, and the two went into the printing office together to see about it.

"Look here, Charley," said the editor, going up to the young man's case; "what did you do with that sack of dornicks somebody left here a week or so ago?"

"Why, they're over there in the closet behind the roller-box."

"All right. Trot 'em out."

After the lawyer had departed with his prize, the youth went up to his employer, and said:

"Do you call them blamed things geological specimens, Mr. Agate?"

"Why, certainly, Charley; that's what they are."

"Well, by George, that gets me," said the boy, with a dazed sort of look. "I couldn't make out what the old blither was drivin' at. He's been buzzin' me about geological specimens for the last two weeks, and I couldn't make out what the blazes he was givin' me. What's the use o' puttin' on airs like that? If he wanted rocks why didn't he say so, and he'd a got 'em long ago."—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Noted Ladies' Seminary.

In no institution of learning in the country is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baltimore, Md. The Sisters in charge say they find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat troubles among their pupils. It is absolutely free from poison, and costs but twenty-five cents.

The Violet.

The violet is one of the most beloved of flowers; its delicate scent greets us at a season of the year when other flowers have little or no perfume. We may perhaps suppose that it was Shakespeare's favorite flower, for he often alludes to it. He says he knows a bank whereon

The oxlip and the nodding violet grow.

In another place he speaks of

Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath.

Again, in "Twelfth Night:"
That strain again! it had a dying fall.
Oh, it came o'er my ear like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor.

In the early part of the fourteenth century the "Jeu de Floraux, or Academy de Jeux," was founded at Toulouse. It was the very first literary institute, and in 1694 was raised by Louis XIV. to the rank of an academy, which it still holds. Each year a prize is awarded for a poem; a golden violet, or other flower, is bestowed on the successful competitor on the third day of May at a public meeting.

The "Violette Tircolore, or Pensee," is what we may call the pansy or heartsease; it is a variety of the violet, of greater beauty, but with no perfume. Ophelia includes this flower in her nosegay, and says of it, "There are pansies; that's for thoughts."—*The Quiver.*

Inaction Fraught with Danger.

Inaction of the kidneys and bladder is fraught with danger. Renal diseases of the most stubborn and fatal character have this initial symptom. To disregard it is to invite them. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the special quality of stimulating urinary secretions and discharge to a degree consonant with health, and no further. It is not an excitant of the organs, like the unmoderated stimuli of commerce. It simply arouses them when their activity and vitality are impaired. This stimulating and tonic action the Bitters likewise exerts upon the bowels, the liver, and the stomach. It averts renal disease, cures dyspepsia, prevents and remedies fever and rheumatism, and removes biliousness and constipation. No finer tonic exists, and to persons with a tendency to gout it strongly recommends itself, as it is a fine depurant of the blood.

A SLIDE DOWN THE BANISTERS.

Sliding down the banisters, though a swift and delightful way of getting down stairs, is not a popular method of descent except among boys of the hobbledohoy age. When, therefore, Mr. Dolph Hotchkiss, a solid citizen of Peoria, Ill., adopted that style of coming down from his room recently it augured that something out of the usual line had happened to him. Such was indeed the case. Mr. Hotchkiss explains as follows why he preferred the railing to the stairs:

"It was last winter, during the month of December. One evening after getting home from the store I was taken with a severe pain in my ankle. It felt at first as if I had sprained it. I was up stairs when the trouble first came on and I wanted to go down. The pain, however, had increased so that I found that it was impossible to walk down the steps, and so I slid down the railing. From that night I began to grow worse, the pain became more severe, and my ankle gradually swelled up until it seemed as if the flesh would burst. It was almost impossible for me to lie in bed, and the least noise or attempt to move me would cause me the greatest agony."

"After being in bed a month I could not stay there any longer. I felt that I must have some kind of a change, and so I was moved into an easy chair, where I lay for two months, suffering more than words can express. My trouble was rheumatism. The doctors could do nothing for me. I used about every medicine I had ever heard of for rheumatism, and many different remedies recommended by my friends and neighbors, but nothing afforded me any relief. A lady friend living in Chicago, hearing of my affliction, wrote me, saying: 'Try Athlophoros. It cured me.'"

"I was very glad to try anything. I had tried many different sorts of medicines, but this was new to me. I sent at once and bought a bottle and began using it. I had a terrible buzzing in my head at first, but as it was said in the directions I would have this if the medicine took hold of the disease, I stuck to it. The buzzing was nothing with my sufferings. I think it was on a Monday evening I first began with the Athlophoros. By the following Saturday the pain was nearly all gone, the swelling was very much reduced, and with the aid of a pair of crutches I went out for the first time in three months."

"I continued taking the Athlophoros until I had used four bottles. My pain and swelling had then all gone, and I had no further use for crutches. I have not felt any rheumatism since. Athlophoros is a very valuable medicine. I recommend it whenever I have a chance, and never want to be without some Athlophoros in the house in case I should ever again be so afflicted."

Mr. Hotchkiss' residence in Peoria is at No. 610 Hancock street. Greatly as he regrets the loss of three months' valuable time, not to speak of all the suffering and mental anguish he endured, he feels that there is some slight compensation in the fact that he was made acquainted with a medicine which can cure rheumatism and rob that disease of all its terrors. Mr. Hotchkiss, it is almost needless to state, has never had occasion to repeat his ride on the railing.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall street, New York.

How to Cook Hot Water.

The late Charles Delmonico used to talk about the new hot-water cure. He said the Delmonicos were the first to recommend it to guests who complained of having no appetite. "Take a cup of hot water and lemon, and you will feel better," was the formula adopted. The lemon juice takes away the insipidity of hot water. For this anti-bilious remedy the caterers charged the price of a drink of their best liquors (twenty-five cents or more), and it certainly was a wiser way to spend small change than in alcohol. "Few people know how to cook water," Charles used to affirm. "The secret is putting good fresh water into a neat kettle already quite warm, and setting the water to boil quickly, and then taking it right off to use in tea, coffee or other drinks before it is spoiled. To let it steam, and simmer, and evaporate, until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and iron dregs only left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all." Every lady who reads this valuable recipe of a great and careful cook should never forget how to cook water.

A "SHORT" cashier is generally a long way off by the time his brevity is discovered.

..... Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility or other delicate diseases, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A FAVORITE dessert with lawyers is sue it pudding.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Texas, writes: "I have been handling DR. WM. HALL'S BALSM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most valuable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds, and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross."

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class. HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

I was relieved and cured by Athlophoros so quickly that words could not tell my surprise. I do not hesitate in recommending it to any one suffering with that most painful complaint, rheumatism. A. M. Blakney, Decatur, Illinois.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

"The light that lies in woman's eyes" is a ray of heaven's own brightness; but it is, alas! often dimmed or quenched by some wearing disease, perhaps silently borne, but taking all comfort and enjoyment out of life. That light of the household can be kindled and made to glow with its natural brightness. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a potent specific for most of the chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

PARIS generally leads in the fashions, but Niagara cannot be equaled for fall style.—*Texas Siftings.*

The huge, drastic, gripping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

The best hunting dogs are like the best jokes—they are pointers.—*Stockton Maverick.*

Try Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters for liver and kidney complaint, scrofula, rheumatism, worms, fever, skin eruptions, headaches, and all disorders arising from bad blood. That remarkable vegetable preparation has never failed to effect a speedy cure in any instance. Many thousands of persons testify to its wonderful effects.

THE guinea hen never lays a golden egg.—*Boston Bulletin.*

I have been a sufferer two years from catarrh or cold in the head, having distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs, my left ear was almost deaf, my voice was failing me. I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and within five days my hearing was restored, the pain ceased over my eyes, and I am now enjoying good health. I recommend it to some of my friends. One of them sent for a bottle. He told me that half of it cured him. My advice is to those suffering with catarrh or cold in the head not to delay, but try Ely's Cream Balm, as it is a positive cure.—John H. Vauzant, Sandy Hook, Elliott Co., Ky.

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

The Proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the Head, and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. It gives relief at once. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents.—Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES OF VAN VOORHEES or VOORHEES, or VOORHIS, or VOORIS.

The undersigned, having spent many years in the collection of family records of the above families for the compilation of a genealogy or family history, of the Van Voorhees family of which all the above named branches are members, would be happy to receive from members of the above families in whom he has not yet corresponded any records of births, deaths and marriages, as far back as obtainable, that would enable him to give them in full and proper recognition in his forthcoming work. He will send on application to any member of the family, free of expense, a chart of the three first generations of the family in this country, with a circular concerning the forthcoming work. A. W. VAN VOORHEES, 129 East 5th St., N. Y. City.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop pain for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLEN SICKNESS and a long list of nervous diseases a cure for the world. Because others have failed to cure them for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for the cure and a long list of my cures. Give Express and Post Office. I send you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Ed. tor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885.

Patronize Home Industries.

Patronize home industries and give wanderers a severe letting alone. The person who is a resident and expends all the money he is able to accumulate at home is of real value to any locality and is entitled to support in preference to persons who come for a few days or for a few weeks only, and whose only interest in the place is to get what money they can to take away and spend elsewhere. Then, too, customers are sure to receive honorable treatment from residents. A man who wishes to continue in business in any one place will in most cases be honest in all his transactions, because, in order to be successful, he must establish and maintain a reputation for reliability. Not so with those in business temporarily. In many instances, caring only for present gain, and knowing that they will soon move to pastures new, they are ready to resort to any trick or sham practice that will aid in carrying out their immediate plans, and do not care what people may think of them a few weeks hence. If you have any feeling of loyalty for the place in which you live and wish to deal with people of honesty and integrity, patronize home industries and home business men every time.

Hon. Chas. E. Van Wyck.

Senator Van Wyck is a native of Orange county, N. Y., and was born about 1820. Graduating at Rutgers' College, N. Y., he entered upon the legal profession, and soon gained a prominent position at the bar. Being elected to Congress from his native county, he was in that body at the time of the dastardly attack, made by Maj. Brooks, of South Carolina, on Senator Sumner. Van Wyck's bitter and stinging denunciations of this and similar Southern outrages, ended in an attempt to assassinate him in the streets of Washington. He luckily escaped the pistol ball. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he raised and commanded one of the largest regiments of N. Y. Volunteers, and distinguished himself under McClelland in 1862. He served throughout the war, rose to the rank of Brigadier General, and after the surrender of Lee was assigned to the charge of South Carolina, and of the numerous freedmen in that important military district. He resigned about 1866 on account of President Johnson's "policy," and re-entered the arena of politics in New York. Once he presided over the Republican State Convention, and was prominently named as their candidate for governor. Not long after he removed to Nebraska and his hold upon popular favor is seen in the fact that he was so soon elected to the high and honorable position of U. S. Senator from that enterprising commonwealth. General Van Wyck is one of the most bold and fearless of men. If not a polished orator, he is a forcible and persuasive speaker, and knows how to address himself to men. At the present time he is the leading champion of anti-monopoly in Congress, and the advocate of what he deems just measures for the protection of the many as against the few. When he comes to Holland, as he engages to do, he will undoubtedly give a lecture of much interest to our people. It is pleasant to see and to hear in person, any man, who has gained, as he has, a worthy public reputation.

The above is a brief account of the career of one of the persons chosen to lecture here this winter. The lecture committee are awaiting the sale of season tickets. Secure your tickets early and thus facilitate matters. Those desiring to secure tickets and whom the committee have failed to see can procure them at Breyman's jewelry store.

The Annual meeting of The Holland Farmers' and Fruitgrowers' Society will be held at the office of Arend Vischer, Esq., on Saturday, Dec. 26th, 1885, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting.

A. VISCHER, President.

I. MARSHLEE, Secretary.

Newspaper Postal Law.

It is not generally known that a man refusing to pay for his newspaper can be prosecuted like an ordinary criminal or thief. A New York paper has begun suit against several delinquent subscribers under the U. S. postal laws which say, "the taking of a newspaper and the refusal to pay for the same renders a person liable to criminal prosecution as a thief, and a person guilty of the same can be punished as if he had stolen the goods to the amount of the subscription." Postmasters are also liable for price of subscription for allowing papers to accumulate in their office when the subscribers have moved away or refuse to take them from the office.—*Orid Union*.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Rev. N. M. Steffens will occupy the pulpit.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects, Morning, "Separation from God." Evening, "The mistakes of youth;" second sermon to young men. Congregational singing. Opening Anthem by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, Communion sermon. Afternoon, "Four means for promoting growth in the Christian life."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Subjects: Morning, "The cured blind preaching to his judges." Afternoon, "Knowledge of sin." Evening, "The interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. Theol. Student Otto Stult, from Grand Rapids will occupy the pulpit.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30.

Special Notices.

Free Concert.

Hubbard's Voice Company, of New York City, are coming, and will give a Free Concert in the Methodist Church next Monday evening, Dec. 14th. Don't fail to hear them. Every lover of good music are invited to be present and hear the opening chorus. See small bills for time of opening.

THOMAS W. HUBBARD.

Notice.

To the Tax payers of Holland Township:

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the Township of Holland will receive Taxes during the month of December, 1885, as follows: Fridays, at his residence and Mondays at Noordebos in the office of Christian D. Schilleman, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., and the other days in Holland City, in Van Landegend & Kerkhof's shop, No. 12, Eighth street, formerly Kuit's butcher shop, and the month of January, 1886, Saturdays in Holland City, at Van Landegend & Kerkhof's.

M. PELTON.

43-21 Treasurer of Holland Township.

Notice!

To the Tax payers of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given, that the tax roll has been delivered to me, and that the taxes therein levied can be paid to me at my office in the "Holland City Bank" on Eighth street, at any time every week day, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, also after 6 o'clock on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, before the first day of January, 1886, without any charge for collection, but that five per cent fees will be charged and collected upon all taxes remaining unpaid on said first day of January. C. VAN SOHRE, City Treasurer and ex-officio City Collector.

For Sale.

A house and lot on Land street is for sale cheap for cash. Parties desiring a good cheap home should inquire of

C. ODELL.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 2, '85. 43-2m

New Advertisements.

THE CENTURY, For 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published recently in the Century has given that magazine a regular circulation of

MORE THAN 200,000 COPIES MONTHLY

Among the features for the coming volume, which begins with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS

BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

These will be continued, most of them illustrated, until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides.

The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year.

SERIAL STORIES BY

W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK FOOTE,

AND GEORGE W. CABLE.

Mr. Howells's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Include "A Tricyle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. Benjamin; Astronomical articles, practical and popular, on "Sideral Astronomy;" Papers on Christian Unity; Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, etc.

SHORT STORIES

By Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson, Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others; and poems by leading poets. The Departments—Open Letters, Brac-a-Brac, etc. will be fully sustained.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Will be kept up to the standard which has made the Century engravings famous the world over.

PRICES, A SPECIAL OFFER.

Regular subscription price, \$4 a year. To enable new readers to get all the War Papers, with contributions from General Grant, Beauregard, McClellan, J. E. Johnston, Lew Wallace, Admiral Porter and others, we will send the 12 back numbers, November, 1884, to October, 1885, with a year's subscription beginning with November, 1885, for \$6 for the whole. A subscription, with the 12 numbers bound in two handsome volumes, \$7.50 for the whole. Back numbers only supplied at these prices with subscriptions.

A free specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

All dealers and postmasters take subscriptions and supply numbers according to our special offer, or remittance may be made directly to

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.

Christmas Gifts!

Now is the time to secure them at

YATES & KANE'S.

The most elegant line of Christmas Cards ever seen in this city.

Dressing Cases, Odor Cases, Scrap Books! Toy Books from 1c Up!

Photograph Albums finer and Cheaper than ever before seen here.

Books, Books, Books of all sizes and subjects.

Prices never so low as now. Come and see.

YATES & KANE,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

A LARGE AND FINE

ASSORTMENT

FOR

OLD AND YOUNG

HAS BEEN

JUST RECEIVED

COME AND SEE!

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 10.

NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut, or

Invigorating Shampoo.

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

W. BAUMGARTEL.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1885.

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

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

MY DAUGHTER WAS VERY BAD OFF ON ACCOUNT OF A COLD AND PAIN ON HER LUNGS. DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL CURED HER IN 24 HOURS. ONE OF THE BOYS WAS CURED OF A SORE THROAT. THE MEDICINE HAS WORKED WONDERS IN OUR FAMILY.

ALVAH PINCKNEY.

"ITS SPECIALTIES." DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLES GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

THE MOST VIOLENT ATTACK OF NEURALGIA WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE AND PERMANENT RELIEF. IN FACT, AS A CURE FOR NEURALGIA IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

H. WYKHUYSEN,

—dealer in—

Gold and Silver Watches!

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

I also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES!

My stock of

SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

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

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

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 2, 1884.

DO NOT BUY ANY STOVE

THIS SEASON,

Before you have Enquired our Prices.

We are Offering Special Inducements

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

Never have we had so nice a variety.

SOME ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS

THE "105" GOLD COIN,

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

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

are the most Durable and Beautiful Boiler Iron Stoves.

The "HOME JEWEL,"

Cook Stove, sells at sight.

Come and look at us.

R. KANTERS & SONS,

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1885.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Dec. 7, 1885.
Members present: McBride, Harrington, De Roo, Kanter and St. Johns.
Minutes of Nov. 2nd and 13th read and approved.

The Committee on Teachers reported that they had employed Miss A. M. Osborne as teacher for room No. 6; and that Miss A. Clark had been promoted to room No. 4; and Miss R. Verbeek to room No. 5.—Adopted.

Committee on School Books and Furniture reported recommending that the following indigent parties be supplied with books: Room 1, Rena Dock; Room 4, John Wygmans, Elizabeth Van Langevelde; Room 5, Hessel Yskes, Jennie Otte; Room 6, Cornelius Dalman, Gerlie De Wirt, Henry Wygmans, John Prase; Room 7, Cornelius Yskes, Minnie Van Langevelde, Reka Otte, Jennie Doctor; Room 8, Bertie Homkes, John Mayboer; Room 9, Gerrit Mayboer; Room 10, Artie Wygmans, Katie Wygmans, Peter Mayboer, Albert Mayboer; Room 11, John Van Langevelde; Room 12, Willie Wygmans, Mary Van Langevelde.—Referred to Committee with power to act.

The Committee on Bills and Accounts recommended to allow the following bills: E. J. Harrington, goods, \$6.87; Iveson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., for 2 doz. readers, \$5.40; P. H. McBride, two telegrams, 96 cts.; R. Kanter, paid to A. Van Dyk, for wood, \$4.00; Alex. Forbes, for 2 doz. 1st readers, \$4.32; H. Toren, paid out for work and goods, \$3.20; H. Toren, for watching at School building \$3.00.

The Visiting Committee for November reported having visited all the rooms, and that good work was being done in rooms No's. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and in the Ward School; but that they could give no opinion about rooms No's. 4, 5 and 6, as they had only just been supplied with teachers that day.—Accepted.

The Special Committee on School Law, Ins. McBride, requested further time to report.—Granted.

The secretary reported having drawn an order of \$75.00 in favor of Mr. H. Kenyon for wood.

A communication from the County Treasurer was then read. The communication stated that the amount of primary school money due the city was \$818.64.—Accepted and filed and the Treasurer instructed to collect the amount.

The Superintendent's report for the month ending Nov. 27th was received and upon motion placed on file.
Adjourned sine die.

C. J. De Roo, Sec'y.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., December 5, 1885.
The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the mayor.

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

Reading of the minutes dispensed with and the regular order of business suspended.

The following bill was presented for payment: Frank Van Ry and three assistants moving City Library Book Cases from 1st floor to second floor in City Hall, \$1.00.—Allowed and a warrant ordered issued in payment thereof.

The clerk reported that no objections had been filed in the City Clerk's office to special assessment roll, numbered 17, for the repair of sidewalks, and that notice had been given two weeks, in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, according to the requirements of law.—Filed.

Said roll was then reviewed by the Common Council and the Board of Assessors and on motion of Ald. De Roo, confirmed by the following yeas and nays: Yeas, Rose, Ter Vree, Burgess, De Roo, Bertsch, and Kanter. Nays, none.

Said roll was directed to the Supervisor to be spread on the general tax roll according to section 24, Title XIX of the City Charter.
Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

In the treatment of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, the douloureux, semi crania, sciatica, &c., Salivation Oil should be applied to the parts affected, and thoroughly rubbed in, so as to reach the seat of the disease. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Michigan & Ohio Ordered to be Sold.

A mortgage for \$2,700,000 held by the Central Trust Company of New York on the Michigan & Ohio Railroad was foreclosed last week in the United States Circuit Court, and the railroad was ordered to be sold at the Toledo Produce Exchange Building.

The road was built about three years ago. It runs from Toledo to Allegan through the Counties of Lucas, in Ohio, and Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Barry and Allegan in Michigan, being about 135 miles in length. November 1, 1883, 2,000 \$1,000 bonds were issued payable in 1923, with interest payable semi-annually, and as security executed a deed of trust and mortgage to the Central Trust Company. The defendant is ordered to pay into court within thirty days \$248,000 gold coin, with the interest on the interest due and also \$12,000 costs, under penalty of having the mortgage foreclosed. The commissioner making the sale is ordered to accept no bid for less than \$1,000,000, and a guaranty of \$50,000 is also required from all bidders.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidney, or any disease of the urinary organs, or who ever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Heber Walsh.

If your lung trouble is of scrofulous origin, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do you more good than any other medicine.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve you well and do you good through eternity. Hold on to virtue, it is beyond price to you at all times and places. Hold on to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for there is nothing like it to cure a cough or cold.

SENATOR VOORHEES is a direct descendant of Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees, who came from Holland in 1660. The senator will be one of the principal speakers at the dinner of the Holland society of New York, to be given January 8.

5,000,000 people in the U. S. are troubled with a cough or throat affection. We offer \$1,000 reward for a case (the last stages of the disease accepted) which can not be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address, STONE MED. CO., Quincy, Ill.

S. B. Dufrey, mate of steamer Arizona, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas' Electric Oil cured it. Nothing equal to it for a quick pain reliever.

Preachers and Teachers.

Why will you suffer with sore throat, a cough or exhausted vocal organs, when you can obtain relief and comfort, by the use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Pure, pleasant, safe and sure. Throw prejudice aside, and try them. Sample free. Address, STONE MEDICINE CO., Quincy, Ill.

Don't neglect your cough! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will quickly cure it and prevent consumption.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A Card.

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

IMPORTANT.

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

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

Special Notices.

Having been witnesses of the truly miraculous cures made by Golden Seal Bitters, we do not hesitate to say there is no other remedy for blood, liver, stomach and kidney diseases, half its equal. 41 4

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 10 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Yates & Kane.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

Fargo's Boots and Fine Ladies Shoes.

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON,

HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-1y

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Yates & Kane.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by Yates & Kane.

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principles embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by H. Walsh. 41-4

HACKMETACK—a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by H. Walsh & Son. 41-4w

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sale by Yates & Kane.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Dec. 29, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland.....	10 25	1 30	1 30	5 00	2 15
Grand Junction.....	11 37	2 10	2 10	5 30	4 35
Bangor.....	11 53	2 37	2 37	5 50	5 15
Benton Harbor.....	12 27	3 23	3 23	6 10	5 00
New Buffalo.....	2 35	4 25	4 25	5 35	9 10
Chicago.....	5 45	7 10	7 00	++	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Chicago.....	9 00	2 30	2 30	5 35	
New Buffalo.....	11 35	5 35	5 35	7 25	
Benton Harbor.....	12 42	6 35	6 35	10 15	
Bangor.....	2 02	7 35	7 35	1 35	
Grand Junction.....	2 20	7 55	7 55	1 55	
Holland.....	8 30	8 40	4 40	5 30	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland.....	3 30	8 40	4 40	10 25	5 40
Zeeland.....	3 40	4 50	4 50	10 35	5 58
Grand Rapids.....	4 30	9 25	5 45	11 20	7 15
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Grand Rapids.....	9 00	12 35	10 40	4 30	
Zeeland.....	9 58	11 25	5 10		
Holland.....	10 10	1 20	11 35	5 35	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland.....	10 25	3 30	3 30	5 35	8 40
Grand Haven.....	11 15	4 20	6 30	6 30	9 30
Ferrysburg.....	11 20	4 25	6 40	6 35	9 35
Muskegon.....	11 55	4 50	7 15	7 40	10 05
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Muskegon.....	1 45	11 40	7 00	8 50	9 50
Ferrysburg.....	2 30	12 25	7 38	9 27	10 40
Grand Haven.....	2 35	13 30	7 43	9 33	10 45
Holland.....	3 25	1 20	8 40	10 20	11 35
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland.....	3 30	10 25			
Fillmore.....	3 45	10 40			
Hamilton.....	3 55	10 50			
Allegan.....	4 30	11 25			
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	Mix'd
Allegan.....	9 10	4 30	11 2		
Fillmore.....	9 45	5 05	12 15		
Hamilton.....	9 50	5 15	12 30		
Holland.....	10 15	5 30	1 00		
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST.		Central Time	GOING EAST.		
Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.	Pass.	Pass.	
a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
10 10		5 45	L Toledo A	11 10	5 10
11 02		6 40	Dundee..	10 10	4 15
11 24		7 04	Bridgton..	9 46	3 52
11 29		7 09	Ridgeway..	9 42	3 47
11 39		7 16	Tecumseh..	9 38	3 37
11 55		7 32	Tipton.....	9 17	3 22
12 08		7 45	Onsted....	9 05	3 08
12 30		8 09	Addison..	8 43	2 45
12 48		8 25	Jerome....	8 28	2 28
12 55		8 32	Moscow....	8 20	2 21
1 06		8 42	Hanover....	8 09	2 10
1 17		8 53	Pulaski....	7 57	1 59
1 39		9 15	Homer.....	7 38	1 38
2 05		9 44	Marshall..	7 06	1 14
2 17		9 57	Ceresco....	6 49	1 02
2 36		10 15	Battle Crk	6 30	12 44
2 56			Augusta....		12 27
3 04			Yorkville..		12 30
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A TRIBUTE TO MR. HENDRICKS.
To the Congress of the United States: Your assembly is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues, will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and, at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY.
The Constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the Government under the Constitution will disclose the partition of power between our respective departments, and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the powers entrusted to each, in that spirit of unity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituents, great and small, supplements their suffrage; and, therefore, in the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.
It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of our nation's existence, is one of secure maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good-will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign Government.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.
The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessors caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction, by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid before the Senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions led me to withhold it from resubmission to the Senate.

Maintaining as I do the policy of the President from Washington's day, which proscribes enlarging entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization, is being urged on by the increasing facilities of production, transportation, and communication to which steam and electricity have given birth. But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American people from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments. Therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or rights outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie.

SHIP RAILWAY.
While the general project of connecting the two oceans by a canal is to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end, to be considered with favor, shall be free from the features alluded to. The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists to afford an entirely practical transit for vessels and cargoes by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others more remote from the coast lines of traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world, must be for the world's benefit—a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, and to become a means of invitation to peaceful relations and a price for the people. An engagement enabling the construction, ownership, and operation of such a work by this Government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign states whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our nation's policy or present means. The laws of our country have abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier administrations, which, long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic traffic across the commercial isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by the positive declaration and through the formal obligation of trade. Toward such realization the efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who, while Secretary of State in 1853, announced that "what the

United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of the people, is the security and neutrality of the inter-oceanic routes which may be laid through it."

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.
The construction of these trans-continental lines of railway, all in successful operation, wholly within our territory, and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, has been accompanied by results of a most interesting and impressive nature, and has created new conditions, not in the routes of commerce only, but in political geography, which powerfully affect our relations toward, and necessarily increase our interests in, any transisthmian route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or in other contingencies, for uses inimical to both.

Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our existence already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendency of monopoly, which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any inter-oceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations and subject to the ambitions and warlike necessities of none.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal, will be communicated for your information.

CHILI, PERU AND BOLIVIA.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chili in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a Claims Convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.
The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1859, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination.

The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unfortunates, Chinese, unacceptably within the protection of the laws and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are still fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent to similar lawless demonstration. All the power of this Government should be exerted to maintain the amicable good faith toward China in the treatment of the Chinese, and the flexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States engaged in competition with Chinese laborers.

Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we try to maintain with China. The admitted rights of a Government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

THE CONGO STATE.
The independent state of the Congo has been organized as a government under the sovereignty of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, who assumes its chief magistracy in his personal character only, without making the personal character of the monarch a dependency on Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owing all it has of quickening civilization to the beneficence of the philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantages and security of his benevolent supervision.

The action taken by this Government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of the International Association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States to the understanding that its part should be merely deliberative, or without imparting to the result any binding character, so far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this Government to share in any disposal of the International Congress of jurisdictional questions in remote foreign territories. The action of the conference was carried in formal act of the nature of an International Convention, which laid down certain obligations purporting to be binding on the signatories, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other governments, making the United States a party, without reserve or qualification, as signatories to joint international engagement imposing on the signers the conservation of the territorial integrity of distant regions, where we have no established interests or control. This government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired, and holding that an engagement to those in the obligation of enforcing neutrality in the remote valley of the Congo would be an alliance whose responsibilities are not to be positively assumed, I abstain from asking the sanction of the Senate to that general act. The correspondence will be laid before you, and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this government to the Congo country, and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast, are also submitted for your consideration.

THE COMMERCIAL COMMISSION.
The commission appointed predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and report on the methods of enlarging the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports which will be laid before you.

AMERICAN POWER ABROAD.
I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continue, notwithstanding the abundant demonstrations of respect for the American flag and the strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with regard to Germany, Austria, and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of reasonable change.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND NATURALIZED AMERICANS.
The interpretation of existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the Imperial Government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this Government with regard to these questions, will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS DISPUTE.
The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline Islands has attracted the attention of this Government, by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil laws of the United States. With regard to the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this Government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce on their domicile, and has so informed the Governments of Spain and Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The marked policy will be maintained the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FISHERIES.
The termination of the fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted

in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British-American waters, but for a temporary understanding, reached with the British Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season.

A COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.
The question of the North American fisheries is one of the most important of the kind, and the information given by me when the extensive arrangements above described were negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement upon a just, equitable, and honorable basis of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Governments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North America.

The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon continuity and intercourse, consideration thereof in all their equities might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

THE ALBERT.
The Arctic exploring steamer *Alert*, which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great Britain in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1883.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The fourth article of the treaty of 1849, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes, no less inimical to the social welfare, should be embraced, and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with present international practices.

Negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

CHOLERA AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

An International Conference to consider the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases, was held at Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet again on further notice. An expert delegate in behalf of the United States has attended, and will submit a report.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and intimacy exist as the natural and growing consequence of the similarity of our institutions and geographical proximity. The relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, eastward of the Rio Grande, under the convention of July 29, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed, but I see no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment. The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last, and since ratified on both sides. At this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty-making branch, I express the hope that legislation to make it effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister Republic. Lines of railway, penetrating the heart and arteries of the country, and bringing the two people into mutually beneficial intercourse, and enlarged facilities of transit add to profitable commerce, create new markets, and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the Territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.

AMERICAN CITIZENS MUST BE RESPECTED.
The United States must hold, in their intercourse with every power, that the status of their citizens is to be respected, and equal privileges accorded them without regard to creed, and affected by no considerations and save those growing out of domiciliary return to the land of their original allegiance or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive under municipal laws after such voluntary return.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARDS.
The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the Mixed Commission, constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the recent acquisition of the Venezuelan Envoy in the principal point advanced by this Government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has been agreed upon, and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

UNITED STATES TRUST FUNDS.
Under section 3659 of the Revised Statutes, all funds held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in the stocks of the United States, bearing a rate of interest not less than five per centum per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid.

The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions, it being contrary to the general rule of American Government to allow interest on claims. I recommend the repeal of the provision in question.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.
The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating improved acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be canceled. The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with intent of escaping duties with their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of the new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a selfish purpose toward their original government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States, now invested with that power.

The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, and which are coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibility of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international laws. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic under the shelter of the policy of liberal intercourse between them and us.

Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of reciprocal exemption from custom duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor.

Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing commerce in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain those ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterward signed by the Dominican Republic. Subsequently overtures were made by Her Britannic Majesty's Government for a like mutual extension of commercial

intercourse with the British West Indian and South American dependencies, but without result.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

On taking office I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the expediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation, such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly imprudent at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored nation clauses of treaties with other nations. As a further objection, it is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independence of action over the tariff, however which is essential for the safety and welfare of any Government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government.

TUNNAGE DUES.

By the fourteenth section of the Shipping act, approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tunnage dues were made in respect to vessels entering the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America. The West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermuda, Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama; the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway, have asserted under the favored-nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their respective ports. The Government, however, holds that the privilege granted by the act is purely geographical, inuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined zone, and no warrant exists under the most-favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with the several nations whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which continuity makes natural and desirable.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances, and the several branches of the Government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was \$45,993,215.43, and there has been paid since that date and up to Nov. 1, 1885, the sum of \$366,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date \$1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury applicable to the general purposes of the Government the sum of \$66,818,292.38.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are \$215,000,000.

The expenditures, ascertained and estimated for the same time, are \$245,000,000, leaving a surplus at the close of the year estimated at \$70,000,000.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise.....	\$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise.....	15,578,800
Gold.....	8,477,892
Silver.....	33,753,633

Total.....\$784,421,280

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

	Value.	Per centage.
Cotton and cotton manu- factures.....	\$213,709,049	29.43
Manufacturers' goods.....	150,370,820	22.07
Breadstuffs—provisions.....	107,332,456	14.77
Oils—mineral, vegetable, and animal.....	54,326,202	7.48
Tobacco and its manu- factures.....	24,767,305	3.41
Wood and its manufactures.....	21,464,322	2.95

OUR IMPORTS.

Our imports during the year are as follows:

Merchandise.....	\$579,580,033.87
Gold.....	26,601,836.00
Silver.....	16,550,627.00

Total.....\$622,732,537.80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their values and with the percentage they bear to the importations:

	Value.	Per centage.
Sugar and molasses.....	\$76,738,713	13.29
Coffee.....	46,723,318	8.09
Wool and its manufactures.....	44,656,492	7.93
Silk and its manufactures.....	40,393,002	6.77
Chemicals, dyes and med- icines.....	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel, and other manufactures.....	34,563,689	5.08
Flax, hemp, jute, and their manufactures.....	32,854,874	5.49
Cotton and its manufactures.....	28,152,001	4.69
Hides and skins other than fur skins.....	20,680,443	3.58

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount expected from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection. And it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditures and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties.

The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of the present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interest which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should deal with the subject in such manner as to leave no ground for American labor, which is the capital of our workmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens? If the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessities of life, we thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the public in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

During the year ended Nov. 1, 1885, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,938,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to \$4,374,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,737.

The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks compared with the amount the law permits them to issue, upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumental

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Since February, 1873, the Government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than 2,000,000 of dollars every month. By this process up to the present date \$15,759,431 silver dollars have been coined.

A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the General Government would limit its exercise, without express restrictive words,

to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare.

Upon this theory the authority "to coin money" given Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase by the Government of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act is negated by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of silver dollars are in circulation, and actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than one hundred and sixty-five millions in possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about \$8,000,000 of dollars. Every month \$2,000,000 of gold in the public Treasury are paid out for \$2,000,000 or more of silver dollars, to be added to the already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined, having been made legal tender for all debts, public and private, and being sometimes during the past few months first coin of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been twenty per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company.

Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposit of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil has suddenly shrunk in purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in coin heavily depreciated, and fluctuating, and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in price beyond that justified by actual depreciation. The words uttered in 1834, by Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, are true to-day: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver situation, has lately said: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending, the silver-dollar dollars," and those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring man should receive four silver dollars where he now receives but two, he will pay in the equivalent coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessities and comforts of life.

Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country, intended as its result, will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to force the same time the same of money of different excellence, when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the Government to make the circulation of silver dollars worth 80 cents side by side with gold dollars worth 100 cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run contrary to laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will.

Special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but it is a long share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, but the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home-nature, unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question, but it is perfectly apparent that a line of regard to our own currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade, and travel. An acknowledgment of this is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that: "The President shall invite the governments of the countries comprising the Latin Union, as called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing international uses of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals."

This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the Silver Coinage Act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of Congress on this subject, I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last Congress.

To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in financial matters to proceed to the financial centers of Europe, and in conjunction with our Ministers to England, France, and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of these governments respecting the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our Consul General at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the Congress of the Latin Union in order to indicate our interest in the subject and report its action.

It may be said in brief as the result of these efforts that the attitude of the leading powers remain substantially unchanged since the Monetary Conference of 1881; nor is to be questioned that the views of these Governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps taken have, therefore, only more fully demonstrated the impossibility of further attempts to present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coinage upon our peculiar ratio to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries comprising the Latin Union mentioned in our coinage act, embracing with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among themselves that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments, and that such as has been already coined and in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this

relation of the law unto all, and more binding upon the conscience than any human law, local or national. This is the strong spectacle presented by a community protected by a republican form of government to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief in a standard of conduct, and an obedience to the law which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. The mother is the guardian of the polity; the mother of our land who rule the nation are they would the characters, and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinance, and each, pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, shade the warm light of true womanhood, and imparted an amplitude of influence in her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy.

The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the Republic; wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for their defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm out-just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are re-enforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

ANIMAL DISEASES.
The prohibition of the importation into several countries of certain of our animals and their products, based upon the suspicion that health is endangered in their use and consumption, suggests the importance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such an injurious prohibition. If the laws now in operation are insufficient to accomplish this protection, I recommend their amendment to meet the necessities of the situation, and to place the matter under consideration. Consider the suggestions contained in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture calculated to increase the value and efficiency of this department.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The report of the Civil-Service Commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the Civil-Service law has been executed during the last year and much valuable information on this important subject. I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more generally held by the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principles upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies tests of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives a certain character to the examination. It does not cover the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and without relaxation of the principle which underlies it and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in the administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we never shall again be permitted to the system which distributes public posi-

tion purely as rewards for political services, and the Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which, upon every change of administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, and spreading abroad the seeds of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partial activity, debauch the courage and raise the political ambition of the thoughtful and delusive character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding, growing from its indulgence, would pervert our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the desire for the public good and some of the noblest and most useful qualities banished from the activity of our party contest and cease them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful straggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil-service reform, enforced by law, cannot be too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices without change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

time, and the same is true of the other side. Nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages not disconnected with officeholding which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials, in charge of important trusts, responsible for the best of the world. They are bound by their duties and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the world of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. It is not fair to hold them responsible for this, nor does it require, that those in subordinate position who fall in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be restrained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the vote of the majority, and who, if he is a spoils man, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation

for the most questionable party work. The Government has to disburse the charge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with an unfit party worker. Thus in both the phases it is seen benefit to the public service. And the people, who desire good government, having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest, nor are they ungrateful to the fact that the full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge, and that they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate with their important

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.
The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President, is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice President and the vacancy

at the same time in all other offices, the incumbent, of which might immediately exercise this function of the Presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs and the welfare of the American Nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantage of partisanship and to the accomplishment of personal aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interest. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and stern determination to perform our duty well, must give its place among those who have added, in this day and generation, to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1895.

ENGLAND has 22,500 trading vessels

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.
Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

How the Great Statue Was Made.
Charles Barnard contributed to St. Nicholas a very graphic and popular account of Bartholdi's great Statue of Liberty, from which we make the following extract: "In the first place, there had to be a sketch or model. This was a figure of the statue in clay, to give an idea of how it would look. The public approved of this model, and then the first real study of the work was made—a plaster statue, just one-sixteenth the size of the intended statue."

"The next step was to make another model just four times as large, or one-fourth the size of the real statue. This quarter-size model being finished, then came the task of making the full-sized model in plaster. But this had to be made in sections. For instance, the first section would include the base on which the figure stood, the feet, and the hem of the garment. The next section would include a circle quite round the long flowing dress, just above the hem. The third section would stand above this and show more of the folds of the dress, and reach part of the way up to the knee. In like manner, the whole figure would be divided into sections."

"The quarter-size model was first divided in this way, and then to lay out the full-size plan it was only necessary to make a plan of each section four times as large as the section actually was in the model. Every part of the model was covered with marks or dots for guides, and by measuring from dot to dot, increasing the measurement four times, and then transferring it to the larger model, an exact copy just four times as large was made. For each of these large sections, however, there had to be a support of some kind, before the plaster could be laid on. Having marked on the floor an outline plan of the enlarged section, a wooden framework was built up inside the plan. Then upon this framework plaster was roughly spread. It soon resembled, in a rude way, the corresponding section of the quarter-size model, but was four times as large. Then the workmen copied in this pile of plaster every feature of the model section, measuring and measuring, again and again, from dot to dot, correcting by means of plumb-lines, and patiently trying and re-trying till an exact copy—only in proportion four times as large—was attained."

"The great irregularity of the drapery made it necessary to put 300 marks on each section, besides 1,200 smaller guide-marks, in order to secure an exact correspondence in proportion between the enlarged sections of the full-sized model and the sections of the quarter-size model. Each of these marks, moreover, had to be measured three times on both models, and after that came all the remeasurements, to prove that not a single mistake had been made."

"When these sections in plaster had been completed, then came the work of making wooden molds that should be exact copies, both in size and modeling, of the plaster. These were all carefully made by hand. It was long, tedious, and difficult. Each piece was a mold of a part of the statue, exactly fitting every projection, depression, and curve of that portion of the figure or drapery. Into these wooden molds sheets of metal were laid, and pressed or beaten down till they fitted the irregular surfaces of the molds. All the repousse, or hammered work was done from the back, or inside, of the sheet. If the mold is an exact copy of a part of the statue, it is easy to see that the sheet of metal, when made to fit it, will, when taken out and turned over, be a copy of that part of the statue."

"These sheets were of copper, and each was from one to three yards square. Each formed a part of the bronze statue, and of course no two were alike."

"In this complicated manner, by making first a sketch, then a quarter-size model, then a full-size model in sections, then hundreds of wooden copies, and lastly by beating into shape three hundred sheets of copper, the enormous statue was finished. These three hundred bent and hammered plates, weighing in all eighty-eight tons, form the outside of the statue. They are very thin, and while they fit each other perfectly, it is quite plain that if they were put together in their proper order they would never stand alone. These hammered sheets make the outside of the statue; but there must be also a skeleton, a bony structure inside, to hold it together. This is of iron beams, firmly riveted together, and making a support to which the copper shell can be fastened."

Couldn't Be Expected to Know.

School-board visitor, while examining a scholar: "Where is the North Pole?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Don't you? Are you not ashamed that you don't know where the North Pole is?"

"Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin, and Dr. Kane, and Capt. Nares, and Markham couldn't find it, how should I know where it is?"—*Buffalo Express.*

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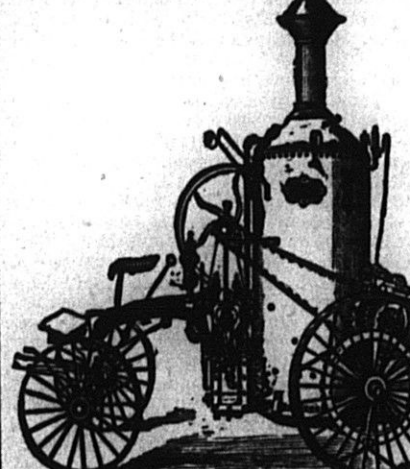
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DE LAND & CO'S
CAFFEINATED SODA
Best in the World.

PHOENIX Cheap Cash Store!

The undersigned has purchased the store and stock of goods of M. Jonkman, on River street, opposite the Phoenix Planing Mill, and will hereafter conduct the business. He has a large stock of

Crockery,
Flour and Feed,
and Glassware,
Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.

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

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

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

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

R U Central Drug Store

is the cheapest place in the city to buy
Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes, and
Flavoring Extracts?

We are
SOLE AGENTS
for the

SHERWIN - WILLIAMS PREPARED PAINTS.

TRY THEM.

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

Mortgage Sale.

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

First day of February, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Ottawa county, Michigan, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as will satisfy said debt and the interest and expense of this advertisement and sale, viz.: The southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) and the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section three (3), town five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, lying in the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. JOSCELYN,
Mortgagee.
Holland, Michigan, November 4, A. D. 1885. 40-18t



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

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

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among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES.

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

CUSTOM WORK.

Repairing promptly and neatly done
CALL AND SEE US.
NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.
E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 4, 1885.

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

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

Strength and Durability
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I also have a lot of
Sleighs of Every Description.
on hand which I propose to sell at **COST.**

FARMERS and OTHERS

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

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks
which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

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

A Safeguard.

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

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—
"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation so great as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

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Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.
There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

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