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### Holland City News, Volume 16, Number 41: November 12, 1887

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 41.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 794.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

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

## Business Locals.

### Wanted.

Six live canvassers for city and country. Must speak both Holland and English languages. Apply to Singer Manufacturing Company, on Eighth street, Holland, Mich., opposite post office. 41-4t

Go and buy your Cloaks and Fur Trimmings at L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

N. W. OGDEN pays the market price for Corn and Rye at his mill on Lake Shore. Custom grinding on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Call. 41-2m

Just received a large line of Kid and Jersey Gloves, in black and assorted colors, at the Millinery Store of L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compound so often sold as purgative medicine, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are invaluable as a family medicine.

### Special Assessors' Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.  
CLERK'S OFFICE, November 1st, 1887.  
To W. Williams, A. J. Clark, J. P. Pannels, Grace Episcopal Church, N. D. Ward, S. Van der Wal and E. E. Annis. You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll, for the repair of sidewalks, has been reported by the Board of Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the 22nd day of November, 1887, at 7:30 p. m., at the Common Council room in said city, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the Board of Assessors to review said roll.  
By order of the Common Council.  
Geo. H. SIFF, City Clerk.

Rheumatism and catarrh, caused by impoverished blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A line of beautiful Hats, Fancy Feathers, and a great variety of Hat Ornaments and Trimmings at L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

A single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will establish the merits of this medicine as a blood purifier. Many thousands of people are yearly cured of chronic diseases by the faithful use of this remedy. It is unequalled for the cure of scrofula.

### A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, says: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1 at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruijff's, Zeeland.

If your hair is thinning and fading, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores color and vitality.

## Societies.

### F. & A. M.

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

A. HUNTLEY, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

### E. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 65, meets in Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the First and Third Monday of each month. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.

L. D. BALDUS, Commander.

W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Apples, 50c; Beans, \$2.25; Butter, 16c; Eggs, 22c; Honey, 9 to 10c; Onions, 70c; Potatoes, 65c.

Apples 60c; Beans, \$2.25; Butter 18c; Eggs 22c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 80c; Potatoes, 85 cents.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Flour, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$1.00; Wheat, \$1.00; Red Fultz, 72c; Lancaster Red, 71c; Corn ear, 40c.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Flour, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$1.00; Wheat, \$1.00; Seed, \$2.75; Corn, ear, 55c.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### CHURCH ITEMS.

HOPE REFORMED CHURCH:—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Jacob's vow;" Evening, "Importance of small things." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

METHODIST E. CHURCH:—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Sanctification;" Evening, "The name of Jesus." All are welcome and the seats are free.

Y. M. C. A.—Meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rooms: Over Jonkman & Dykema's Clothing Store.

### The Anarchists.

Thursday morning at about 10 o'clock news was received in this city that Louis Lingg, one of the condemned Chicago Anarchists, had killed himself by placing a fulminating cartridge in his mouth and then discharging it. The discharge blew the entire side of his face off and at 2:50 p. m. he died, being evidently conscious to the last. During the afternoon of Thursday word was also received here that Gov. Oglesby had commuted the sentence of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab to imprisonment for life. The other four remaining Anarchists, August Spies, A. R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, and George Engle, were hung yesterday forenoon, Friday, at 11:54 o'clock. Thus the vengeance of an indignant and excited people was executed, and the sentence of the law has been fulfilled.

The "Indian summer" was broken by a shower of rain last Wednesday.

The Grand Rapids Board of Trade was formally organized last Monday night.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. James H. Carry, on Wednesday, November 10,—a girl.

MEN, cork-screws and guns go into the woods these days but the dogs remain at home.

This is the first week in the past four months that our "city legislature" has not been in session.

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y will soon add a chair car to the "fast train" to Chicago.

CONGRESSMAN FORD has returned to his home in Grand Rapids from a tour in "stumping" Iowa.

REV. E. C. OGDEN addressed a large congregation in the Third Reformed Church last Sunday afternoon.

HAVE you contributed to the fund to be raised for little Richard Overweg? If not, you should do so at once.

THE proper way to check slander is to despise it; attempt to overtake it and refute it, and it will outrun you.

GATHERING beech nuts, which are plenty this season, seems to be a favorite pastime with our young people.

WE could stand it to have a few more of our delinquents walk in and pay up their subscription to the News.

MR. JAMES HUNTLEY has sold his house on Eighth Street, just across the railroad track, to Conductor T. M. Clark.

MRS. R. B. BEST has just received a large assortment of Fancy Goods. An advertisement will appear in our next issue.

THE farmers are quite actively engaged at present in bringing stave and heading bolts into the city which are bringing good prices.

LAST week Friday night, just as we were mailing our last issue, we received a brief call from Mr. F. T. Ward, of the Allegan Journal.

MR. ED. J. SMITH, editor of the Forum, an old friend of the News man, and Mr. L. C. Brown, of Whitehall, called on us last Thursday evening.

THE social at the parsonage of Hope Church last Wednesday was largely attended and was a success in every way. The musical program was especially fine.

THE Ladies' Guild of Grace Church will give a social entertainment at the residence of Mr. Geo. Ballard on Tuesday evening, November 15. All are kindly invited.

MR. EGERT, the piano tuner, of Grand Rapids, is expected here the first of next week. Any orders for work in that line may be left with Mr. Chas. Waring, or at the City Hotel.

A NUMBER of athletic young men of this place went to Fennville Friday night to witness the sparring exhibition to be given by James Fell and Tom O'Donnell, of Grand Rapids.

HENRY KENYON returned on Tuesday last from a trip to Rochester, N. Y., where he had been with a carload of cattle which he sold. This is the third time he has been east selling cattle this fall.

THE basement for the new Kanters building, opposite the News office, is about completed. From the foundation we should judge that the block will be as handsome a one as there is in the city.

THE November elections last Tuesday resulted in a victory for the Democrats in New York, Maryland, Virginia, and Mississippi; for the Republicans in Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. The honors are nearly equal.

MR. H. TE ROLLER, of the Werkman Agricultural Works, returned from Burlington, Ia. this week and brought an order for the manufacture of fifteen hundred bedsteads, which the factory will commence work on immediately.

THE Chautauqua Circle of this city visited the Standard Roller Mills on Tuesday last where they were given information by Mr. C. J. De Roo and W. A. Holley about "Practical Milling" which was one of the topics of study for this week.

LAST Sunday the marsh on the northern limits of the city caught fire and burned furiously all day. In the evening the heavens were brightly illuminated and many people were led to believe that it was caused by a fire in North Holland.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 11th, 1887: Jennie Branch, Mrs. Loretta Chaffe, F. C. Holden, M. McKnepp, Henry Siersema, J. P. Schwab, Abbott Smith.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

NEXT Tuesday evening at 7:30 there will be a public opening of the reading room of the Y. M. C. A. A special program has been prepared for the occasion. Music will be a feature of the evening. Free to all, both ladies and gentlemen.

THE friends in this city of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, of Fremont, will be pleased to know that on last Monday, Nov. 7, they were the recipients of a eleven-pound son. This is the first and only boy that has appeared in their family of five children.

THE free reading room of the Y. M. C. A. will be opened on Tuesday evening and will, from that time on, be open every evening, except Sunday, from 7 until 9:30 o'clock. Every man, whether old or young, can get the news of the day free, by stepping into the rooms.

LAST week oil was struck in Allegan by the company which was boring for gas and the town is going wild over the discovery. Monday night the village was illuminated with burning oil from six pipes. About one hundred barrels of the crude product has been pumped from the well.

MR. D. BERTSCH received a letter from his son, Cadet William Bertsch, of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point on last Tuesday enclosing a cabinet photograph of himself in full cadet uniform. Will writes that he likes life at the Academy, but that they work the boys pretty hard.

LAST Wednesday was quite a day for runaways. In the forenoon a team came rushing down River street, leaving fragments of a wagon along the road, and in the afternoon a team of horses were running around loose on Eighth street and making things pretty lively for everybody and everything on the street.

TAXES will be high this year, but good things never come without a sacrifice of some kind. Holland has had more than her share of favors the past year and still our taxes are not as high as many of our neighboring cities, which are paying three and three and one-half cents on every hundred dollars of assessed valuation.

A GOOD advertisement is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps; who goes after business early and late; accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at her breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a thousand people every morning and evening, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

THE fund for little Richard Overweg, the boy injured by the cars last week, has reached nearly \$15. This is not as much as it should be. Come, good people, add your name to the list of contributors and give to a worthy object. Any amount will be received. Next week we shall acknowledge the receipts of all sums given, and give the names of the contributors.

WE take pleasure in stating that *De Hope* came to us this week enlarged and greatly improved in typographical appearance. The energy infused in that publication by its present management, and the sagacity and wisdom displayed in the selection of its news and contributed articles, and its regular editorials, is doing much toward increasing its circulation, as well as making it a welcome visitor to the families of its seventeen hundred subscribers.

THE graving of Seventh Street, between the passenger and freight depots of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, was finished last Wednesday. Some forty-two teams were employed in hauling the gravel. The grading of the block between Cedar and Fish streets was finished on Thursday and will be graveled as soon as the Common Council approve of the grading work. The entire improvement on the street will be completed by the latter part of next week.

LAST Sunday forenoon Rev. E. Bos announced from his pulpit in the Ninth street Holland Christian Reformed Church, that he was about to again take unto himself a wife. The announcement caused considerable surprise, as this was the first intimation any of his congregation had had of his intention. In accordance with the announcement he was joined in the bonds of matrimony on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. R. T. Kuiper, of Graafschap, to Mrs. J. Mulder, at her residence on Sixth street in this city.

THE Sabbath school of the Reformed Church of Zeeland take up a collection for Foreign Missions every first Sunday of each month. The boxes of each class, some twenty-five in number, are kept in the library room which is always locked. Last Sunday it was found, however, that some thief had entered the room and taken out all the money except \$3 or \$4. It is thought a considerable sum has been taken, as the collection sent to the Board this summer, of the first half of the year, from January to July, amounted to \$153. The boxes will not be left in the church hereafter.

AMONG the many things which attracted the attention of people on Eighth street this week was the show window of the jewelry store of Mr. O. Breyman. With a large number of ladies' and gentlemen's watches, some very handsome in pattern, silver-plated ware, and precious stones set in valuable articles of jewelry, is it any wonder that the attention of passers-by was drawn to the magnificent display and to its pleasing effect? Mr. Breyman is receiving new goods almost daily and secures all the latest novelties in his line. Among this class may be mentioned a clock which is manufactured in California, the case of which is made of native metal, and it is sold at a very reasonable figure. His store is rapidly filling up with holiday goods and now is the time to commence making your selection of presents.

LAST Sunday the schooner D. A. Wells came into this port for refuge and when leaving this harbor again, struck a stone between the piers and opened the seams of his hull and she leaked so badly that a tug had to be called to tow her to the head of the Bay again where the cargo was discharged and repairs made. It is said that the water in Lake Michigan is two feet lower than during the summer, which left only about six and one-half

feet of water where the Wells struck. Our harbor needs repairing and the first steps in this direction should be a dredging out of the channel between the piers. There is plenty of water on the bars and at the end of the piers, but inside the sand and filling of the cribs has washed into the channel filling it up so that, as shown by the above, there is only six and a half feet of water.

IN these days of anarchists' bombs and infernal machines it is hard to imagine to what a height a woman's fancy may not soar. One day this week a lady residing on Ninth street imagined that she saw upon a passing dray three coffins piled one upon the other and the whole covered by a dismal black pall. The driver of the vehicle seemed to act strangely and the very motion of the horse and dull rumble of the wheels gave every indication of some dreadful mystery. No time was lost in notifying the man of the family and he in turn thought that the solution of the mystery depended on prompt action. The dray with its suspicious looking load was closely shadowed and shortly afterwards overtaken at the entrance of the Opera House, where almost miraculously the three coffins were transformed into an Upright Fischer piano and thus was the great mystery exploded.

### A Difficult Problem.

"Oh, say!" said a Ventura farmer as he rushed breathless into our office this week and evidently in great excitement, "I have got a problem for you which I have been trying to solve for some time, but can't do it."

"Well, let us have it," we replied, expecting an easy one.

Upon hearing our answer he threw back his shoulders, planted his hat on his head at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and after expectorating a liberal quantity of tobacco juice, commenced.

"When I married my first woman I was just twenty years old and at that time my present woman, who is the second one, was but ten years old, making her just half my age. When I was thirty she was twenty,—just two-thirds as old as I am. Now what I want to know is how many years have I got to live before she is as old as I am?"

And as he finished he sank into a chair apparently exhausted.

We confessed our inability to solve so difficult a problem and referred him to the professor of mathematics in our schools. The last we saw of him he was on his way home, driving a good pair of colts, and resting on a huge barrel of cider which he had purchased while here and which will undoubtedly console him while recovering from his disappointment at not getting an answer from us.

### Improvements.—Intentions for next Season.

Recently the News man accepted an invitation to inspect the improvements made this season by Ed. J. Harrington in and around his sale and feed stable on the corner of Seventh and Market streets, and looked over the eight tenement houses he has erected, the last of which has just been completed. Mr. Harrington has been largely instrumental in building up and improving North Market street and was one of the main projectors of the grading and graveling of Market and Seventh streets. Our visit proved to us that what he does is well performed. The tidy and tasty appearance of each house, six of them being on Market street and two on Seventh street, shows that Mr. H. knows how to look after the comfort and convenience of his tenants. They are neat, cosy structures, of late style in architecture, and are an ornament to the streets on which they are located. As is most generally known Mr. H.'s principal business for the past year has been teaming, and he informs us that he still proposes to continue it for another year, and in the spring intends, with the permission of the Common Council and the support of the business men, to place upon our principal streets a handsome street sprinkler and will endeavor to do the work satisfactorily. He claims that in view of his being a resident of the city, and a tax-payer, that he should have as much encouragement as any person engaged in the same business. From the proceedings of the Common Council, published in our last issue, it will be seen that he has made a liberal offer to the council for the granting of that privilege, but we are informed that the City Attorney has decided that the council has not the right to grant exclusive privileges to water takers so that the matter will depend entirely upon the individual support given him by the business men of the city and they will decide whether he will place a first-class sprinkler on our streets or not.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## CHICAGO.

### Anarchist Lingg's Bombs Were Loaded with Deadly Dynamite.

### Spies, Fielden, and Schwab Deny Any Knowledge of the Missiles.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

The excitement caused by the discovery of bombs in Lingg's cell in the County Jail continues at white heat. A careful examination of the bombs has proved beyond question that they were filled with dynamite. How they came into the possession of the prisoner still remains a mystery. The box containing them was a common starch-box that had been in Lingg's cell for some time. He used it to throw odds and ends into. When the deputies ran across it, during their search of the cell, it apparently held nothing suspicious and was kicked out of the door with the other rubbish. In the gallery were a couple of prisoners who were there to carry down the trash. Picking up the starch-box, a piece of gas-pipe rolled out. Deputy-Sheriff Hogan saw what it was in an instant, and put it in his pocket without saying a word. He took the box into his hands for closer inspection and heard something rattle, although it was empty. The result was that a loose false bottom was discovered, and beneath were found the remaining three bombs. There were fifty people in the jail at the time who saw the bombs and the box. Engle's foolish attempt to commit suicide led to the investigation which exposed Lingg's murderous plot. August Spies received a letter from Professor William M. Salter yesterday, asking him to put in writing his views on the finding of the bombs in Lingg's cell. After its completion the reply was handed to Fielden and Schwab, both of whom indicated what Spies had written. The letter is as follows:

"CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 7, 1887.

"MR. SALTER: It is useless for me and my friends to say that we had no knowledge of anything of the kind. No sane man would have bombs in his cell or countenance any such thing in a cell—think of it—subject to a search at any moment and at all times. The first intimation I received of the matter came from Sheriff Matson last evening. I could not believe it at first, and can hardly believe it now. I haven't spoken to Lingg for—I think—nine months. I don't know much of him, but I think that he is a monomaniac. Had only seen him once or twice before we were put together and charged with 'conspiracy.' I don't believe that a single one of the other prisoners has even as much as a suspicion, for otherwise, they would undoubtedly have reasoned the man out of his folly. What use was he going to make of the shells? Throw them into the jail? What intention, what object could there have been in such an undertaking? I repeat no sane man would be capable of such a thing.

"Lingg, as far as I can judge him, seeks to be martyred, and to be candid, would like the rest of us to go with him. Did he put those instruments into his cell so that they might be found? This is the question I have been asking myself. If he had them there for any purpose, this is the only one that looks plausible to me. He was in every respect sane, and wanted to die also. Perhaps he thought that the best and surest way to bring this about was to place a few bombs in his cell. . . . I have never met as peculiar a man as he is before in my life, and for almost a year I have considered him a monomaniac, and have had nothing to do with him.

"You ask me to condemn his action. It's useless to condemn the action of an irresponsible man! If any one holds us, or any one of us, responsible for Lingg's deeds, then I can't see why we shouldn't be held responsible for any mischief, whatsoever, committed in the world. And it has actually come to that. We are being made the scapegoats for everything. Very sincerely yours, A. SPIES.

"In the above I fully concur.

"MICHAEL SCHWAB."

"ADOLPH FISCHER."

Adolph Fischer also addressed a brief note to Mr. Salter, which says: "I don't know what to think of it. I cannot comprehend that Lingg intended to take the lives of the jail officials, who in every respect have treated us very kindly. Neither do I believe that Lingg wanted to commit suicide, because he possessed so much courage. The whole affair is a puzzle to me. May my fate be what it may, I will be grateful to the jail officials for their kind treatment to the last." Engle acted like a big, gruff bear with a sore head all day yesterday. He had completely recovered from the ill-effects of his attempt at suicide. He not only acknowledged to Dr. Gray that he had taken the laudanum with suicidal intent, but also told the doctor that he had taken sixteen morphine pills at one time Friday night for the same purpose. He said that he had both the pills and the laudanum in his cell for over a year. Dr. Gray gave it as his opinion that the reason the pills had not done death was that the sugar-coating had so hardened as to make them insoluble, and consequently not more than one or two of them had dissolved.

Beginning to-day, everybody will be excluded from the jail and the prisoners will not be let out of their cells again until the night before the execution.

It is claimed that 16,000 names petitioning for clemency have been collected in the city within the last three days.

The jail guard has been doubled, and the police find some trouble in keeping the streets about the prison cleared. Every caller is subjected to a series of questions, and unless he has some business requiring his presence in the building he is unceremoniously "fired" down the stone steps and hustled along by the guard on the outside. Inside the jail two or three dozen deputies, armed to the teeth, patrol the corridors, while a like number bar the entrance to the jail office.

The two old gallows in the County Jail on which it is proposed to hang the anarchists have been repaired, and are now stored in the basement of the building, the insane ward attached to the County Jail. One of the instruments of death is understood to be large enough for the execution of three men, and the other has been enlarged so as to accommodate four.

Measures have been taken by some leading firms in the business center of the city to protect their property against dynamite. Quite a number of Pinkerton men are employed to patrol the vicinity of Franklin and Adams streets, all night. It has also been deemed advisable to provide the employees with small arms, and each man has been furnished with a revolver and has been instructed to use it if necessary.

H. T. Sanford, the juror who sat in the anarchist trial, has been threatened with death on the day of the hanging of the Chicago anarchists. He is now living in St. Paul. Last Saturday he received a letter from State's Attorney Grinnell, of Chicago, advising him not to come home, as his life would certainly be in great danger. Mr. Grinnell advised him to stay at home and look out for his safety on that day.

Parsons wrote a letter yesterday, in which he charged that somebody on the outside not friendly to the anarchists smuggled the bombs into Lingg's cell. This is the view taken by most of the reds, or, at least, they so express themselves. Lingg himself denies knowing anything about them.

Five thousand United States troops are on the way to Chicago from the West. Every soldier is armed with a repeating rifle, two self-cocking revolvers and extra rounds of cartridges.

Closed Its Doors.

The Fifth National Bank of St. Louis has closed its doors owing to continual withdrawal of funds by depositors. The capital was \$300,000, and the deposits are figured at \$400,000, all of which, it is alleged, will be paid in full. Several firms are affected by the failure.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### EAST.

A NEW HAVEN dispatch says that John Hodel, a silk-weaver living at Hebron, Conn., shot his wife and then set fire to the house. Two children were burned to death. Hodel fled, but is now under arrest. He had been on a spree for about a week, and when himself was a quiet, good-natured fellow, but drank made him crazy.

DAVID SCOTT, of the firm of Vernon Bros. & Co., paper dealers of New York, is missing. Scott issued the firm's indorsement to the extent of \$60,000, and besides that he has out notes of his own to an unknown amount.

A SYNDICATE of New York and Philadelphia capitalists have secured control of the New York Graphic, and the paper will continue to be independent Democratic in tone. Col. Frank A. Burr, of the Philadelphia Times, will be the editor.

### WEST.

MISS SALLIE HOPKINS, of Springfield, Mo., knelt in a boat, fastened a short rope around her neck, and pulled on it until she choked to death.

LEADING stove manufacturers of the United States have been in conference at Cleveland, Ohio. One of the delegates said the market was fully supplied, and that prices were quite low. Gas was the fuel of the future, and the meeting had been called to perfect stoves and grates for its use.

NEAR Grand Junction, Col., a number of masked men stopped a Denver and Rio Grande express train, compelled the employees to leave their positions, and then entered the coaches and robbed the passengers. They failed, however, in their attempt to rifle the express safe, but cut the mail pouches and carried off the contents of the registered packages. After holding the train over an hour the bandits, with their plunder, fled to the mountains.

EXPLORATION of the ruins of the buildings wrecked by the recent explosions at St. Louis indicates that they were not caused by gas or oil. A clew to the identity of the conspirators may be obtained.

ONE of the most exciting scenes that ever occurred in St. Louis, or perhaps any other city, took place at the Union Depot the other day, and for a time created not only a tremendous excitement, but the wildest kind of a scare among the people present.

A train bearing John Robinson's circus and menagerie was wrecked at the depot, and a Bengal tiger, two lions, a leopard, a jaguar, an ibex, and a vulture escaped. The wildest kind of a commotion followed. Depot officials and policemen ran frantically about shouting warnings, and there was a general and quick stampede from the yards to the streets beyond. The circus and depot men then made search for the animals. The leopard was found crouched under a freight car and an attempt was made to lasso him, but it failed, and the animal rushed from cover, bit a man severely in the leg on his way out, bounded into the ticket office, and then jumped through a transom into the Superintendent's office. He was besieged by the circus men, and after several attempts to shoot him, he was covered with a tarpaulin and secured. The other animals were captured in the same manner.

THE Crow Indian troubles in Montana have culminated in bloodshed. A dispatch from the agency says:

Scout Campbell and Interpreter Tobacco Jake were sent to the Indian village Saturday, ordering the chiefs to come to General Ruger, at headquarters. Pretty Eagle harangued the camp, and Pretty Eagle, Take's Wronkle, Crazy Head, Iron Fork, Dancing Woman, Kearney, Two Belly, and Spotted Horse rode before to General Ruger's quarters. The following parley then took place: General Frank Armstrong—I have been sent by the great father to settle the trouble. You must give us everything and turn over the chief besides the men. General Ruger will settle it his way. That's all. Pretty Eagle—We are willing to give up Sword-Bearer, but can't give up the others. Gen. Ruger—I want all the bad young men. You must bring them by 12 o'clock. To Crazy Head, I want your boy, too. Pretty Eagle and the other chiefs then returned to their camp. The cavalry were drawn up in full field order on the eminence fronting the Indian position. The Indians soon began riding about and singing war songs. At the end of the time allowed the Indians to come in with the bad young men the cavalry advanced, the infantry took position, and the Indians opened fire. At the first volley Corporal Chas. Sampson, of troop K, 1st cavalry, was shot dead. Private Eugene Molloy, of troop K, was wounded four times. The cavalry now advanced upon the Indians, driving them into the brush. Sword-Bearer and four other Indians were killed.

### SOUTH.

At Louisville, Ky., Charles B. Brownfield, a dissipated character, cut the throats of his wife, his 10-year-old daughter, and his brother-in-law, William F. Bruner, and then hanged himself. He left a note stating that he was tired of life owing to his propensity for gambling; that he did not want his wife and child to be left penniless; and that he killed Bruner because he didn't think he was fit to live. Brownfield was 27 years old and a son of Squire Geo. H. Brownfield. He was a drummer for the shoe house of Ingalls & Beck, and was always known as a sober, industrious young man.

### WASHINGTON.

AS THERE is no money with which to pay for the expense of the necessary surveys and examinations, the action of Congress last session for the distribution of lands in severally to Indians cannot now be carried into effect.

WASHINGTON dispatches state that the sending of the bomb to the house of Chief Justice Waite was a hoax. It was the work of a young man by the name of Sherburne G. Hopkins, who makes a precarious living by selling sensational news to the correspondents. Hopkins has made a confession that the whole scheme was invented by himself and Arthur D. Sperry, a reporter on a local paper, for the purpose of selling the story to the newspapers. Hopkins, in his confession, said the small vial which was found in the package contained only ink and a very small quantity of powder, just sufficient to burst the phial and alarm the person who might open the package.

### GENERAL.

THIRTY-FIVE cases of cholera have occurred on the steamer Alesia, and of these nineteen have proved fatal.

THE shut-down of oil wells, manipulated by the Producers' Protective Association and the Standard Oil Company, has

gone into effect, and it is alleged, is to continue eighteen months. Standard Oil is to divide the profits of 5,000,000 barrels of oil at 62 cents among the syndicate who shall live up to the contract, and 2,000,000 barrels are to be set aside to create a wage fund for the laboring men thrown out of employment.

In his annual report the Governor of Alaska puts the value of the taxable property of the Territory at \$10,000,000. The white population numbers only 5,000.

MR. GEORGE ARTHUR, United States Naval Surgeon, fell from a train near Salem, Va., and was killed.

WESTERN UNION's capital stock has been increased \$5,000,000, raising the total to \$86,200,000.

AN assignment has been made by John Harney and J. B. McQuestion, proprietors of woolen mills at Hespeler, Ont. Their liabilities are placed at \$200,000.

### FOREIGN.

THE periodical dynamite scare has possession of London just now, and the police are on the alert for mysterious-looking Irish-Americans.

THE great dramatic attraction of the season in London has closed. The typical American, Buffalo Bill, gave the last performance of the Wild West show in the presence of an enormous audience.

THE Irish Nationalist O'Brien is causing as much trouble in confinement as he did when at liberty. The governor of the prison in which he is incarcerated is in a quandary as to what to do with him, and has telegraphed the Prisons Board asking for advice.

### THE ANARCHISTS.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, immediately on receiving the news of the Supreme Court decision, rushed off to a telegraph office in Omaha and sent the following dispatch:

Citizen Edward Devine, Editor Western Newsman, Chicago:

Leave Cook-Rochester to Cook-Rochester, and join me at Toronto. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

"There, that settles it. I'm off for Canada, where there is free speech and free press. No more Omaha; I'm off. Good-by, America!" were the last words delivered by Train.

BUSINESS at the various Chicago gun stores has been brisk during the last few days, says a special from that city. The purchasers of revolvers are generally well-dressed business men.

THOMAS OWENS, a carpenter, fell from a building at Homestead, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and had his neck broken. After his death it was developed that he came from Chicago, and was an anarchist of the most rabid character. He told a fellow-workman that he had thrown a bomb at the Haymarket riot, and in his trunk were found letters that in a measure corroborated his stories. A Chicago dispatch says in reference to Owens' alleged confession:

The police unhesitatingly pronounce the story a "fake"—in other words, the unreliable creation of an imaginative brain. John Bonfield, Inspector of Police, when shown the dispatch called it nonsense. "The way sensational telegrams are being sent to this city from Pittsburgh," he said, "would lead an unsophisticated person to think that all of Chicago's anarchists had emigrated to the smoky city. This story, like all the others concerning the anarchists which come from Pittsburgh, does not require much wit to disprove. Chief of Police Ebersold said that the story on its face was but a sensational creation and did not deserve a second thought. Michael Schwab, the condemned anarchist, came as near laughing at the story as it is possible for a man to come with the rope dangling before his eyes. "The story is utterly improbable," said he. "The statement that Owens, before he went to Pittsburgh, was a partner of Schnaubelt is untrue. The young man who was the alleged bomb-thrower's friend and intimate acquaintance is a young mechanic who never attended a meeting or had anything to do with the smoky city. He is still in Chicago. I know of no such person as Owens." "It's absurd," was Parsons' sententious comment on the Owens "confession," and then he promptly walked away to avoid an interview.

In a speech at a meeting of the Progressive Labor party at New York, S. E. Shevitch, editor of the Leader, said that if the condemned men in Chicago were executed, "something, thousands of times worse than the late civil war, would follow," and that persons concerned in the "outrageous murder" will have to answer for the blood they shed by every spark of life in their worthless bodies.

THE discovery of dynamite in the cell of one of the condemned Chicago anarchists was the reigning sensation in Chicago on Sunday. A Chicago special of Monday says:

Through the alertness and caution of Sheriff Matson and Chief Jailer Polz of the County Jail, an immense sensation was occasioned at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by the discovery of four dynamite bombs, loaded, capped, and "fused," and ready to be exploded by an anarchist Louis Lingg. It is almost certain that they were to be used for suicidal purposes by Lingg, Fischer, Engel, and Parsons in case that Gov. Oglesby refused to grant them a pardon. The four bombs were made of ordinary inch gas-pipe, which instead of exploding would serve the purpose of gun-barrels. On one end of each were fixed a cap and fuse, while the other end contained small bolts that would fly out as bullets from a gun, from the force created by the explosion of the cap. From his knowledge of the methods of making bombs for various purposes, Capt. Schuch gave it as his opinion that the bombs found in Lingg's cell were intended to be used only as a means of cheating the gallows. It was doubtless the intention of Lingg, as well as of the other three, to put one end of the bomb in his mouth and light the fuse, just as he would a cigar. The resultant explosion would, it was believed, prove fatal.

GEORGE ENGEL, the condemned anarchist, tried to commit suicide in his cell by taking opium early Sunday morning. Says a Chicago dispatch:

By the prompt use of the usual remedies given in cases of poisoning he was restored to consciousness in about ten minutes. Dr. Gray, as soon as he saw Engel, said that he had taken some powerful opiate. The pupils of his eyes were widely dilated, and the action of his heart was almost imperceptible. When the anarchist recovered consciousness an effort was made to induce him to drink some coffee or swallow an antidote. He firmly declined to take anything whatever. "If you let me cook it myself I'll drink some coffee," he said; but when the jail officials consented to that Engel said he "had changed his mind," and refused to anything. He positively denied that he had attempted to commit suicide, but said that "he had been drinking a little whiskey." "Where did you get it?" he was asked. "Oh, I got it easy enough," he answered.

August Spies, Michael Schwab, and Samuel Fielden, says a Chicago special, have followed up the formal petition to the Governor which they signed a few days ago with a second communication of a still more important character. The document reads as follows:

To Governor Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.

SIR:—In order that the truth may be known by you and the public you represent, we desire to state that we never advocated the use of force, excepting in the case of self-defense. To accuse us of having attempted to overthrow law and government on May 4, 1886, or at any other time, is as false as it is absurd. What we said or did, or said or did publicly, we have never supported, or wished to commit, an unlawful act, and while we attacked the present social arrangements, in writing and speech, and exposed their iniquities, we have never consciously broken any laws. So far from having planned the killing of anybody at the Haymarket, or anywhere else, the very object of that meeting was to protest against the commission of murder. We believe it to be our duty as friends of labor and liberty to oppose other use of force than that which is necessary in the defense of sacred rights against unlawful attacks. And our efforts have been in the direction of electing mankind, and to remove, as much as possible, the causes of crime in society. Our labor was unselfish. No thought of personal gain or ambition prompted us. Thousands of thousands will bear testimony to this. We may have erred at times in our judgment. Yes; we may have loved mankind not wisely but too well. If, in the excitement of propagating our cause, we were led into expressions which caused workingmen to believe that aggressive force was a proper instrument of reform, we regret it. We deplore the loss of life at the Haymarket, at McCormick's factory, at East St. Louis, and at the Chicago Stock Yards. Very respectfully, A. SPIES, MICHAEL SCHWAB, SAMUEL FIELDEN.

A SPRINGFIELD (Ill.) dispatch of Monday says:

The interest in the anarchist case is approaching fever heat at the capital and throughout Central Illinois as the date of the execution of the condemned men approaches. Every movement of Governor Oglesby is watched with fervid curiosity. Petitions and communications are pouring in upon him, and he is the busiest man in the State. He refuses to talk about the case. The Governor has received a number of letters threatening violence to his person if he exercises executive clemency in behalf of the condemned men. Gen. W. H. Parsons has addressed a long appeal to Gov. Oglesby, in which he reviews the trial and the evidence in the case, and argues that his brother, A. R. Parsons, is not guilty.

### DEATH OF JENNY LIND.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT, the celebrated Swedish singer, passed away quietly at her home near London on the 2d of November. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 6, 1821. From infancy she showed a remarkable talent for singing, and at 9 years of age was given admission to a musical academy. She made such progress that in a year she was deemed fitted for the stage, on which she made



her appearance in juvenile parts attracting considerable attention by her dramatic talents as well as by her vocal accomplishments. At 16 she had become the reigning prima donna of the Stockholm opera. In 1840 she went to Paris and received instruction from Garcia, the first singing-master of Europe. In 1844 she first appeared before an audience outside her native city in Berlin. From this time her reputation grew with each performance, and she was received with enthusiasm at all the leading musical cities of Europe. She made her first appearance in London in 1847, and in September, 1850, was brought to the United States by P. T. Barnum, and was everywhere received with the wildest enthusiasm. In 1852 she was married in Boston to Otto Goldschmidt, a young pianist who accompanied her. Since her marriage she has refused all offers to appear on the stage, only singing occasionally in concerts. She resided in Germany until 1858, when she removed to England, where she has since lived.

### MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	\$ 4.75	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.84	@ .89
No. 2 Red.....	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2.....	.35	@ .40
OATS—White.....	.35	@ .40
PORK—New Mess.....	14.50	@ 15.00
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Good.....	4.00	@ 4.50
Common.....	2.75	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grade.....	4.00	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Winter Wheat.....	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	.72	@ .73
CORN—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2.....	.25	@ .31
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.23	@ .26
Fine Dairy.....	.18	@ .20
CHEESE—Fine Cream, new.....	.11	@ .11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Choice..... per bu.	.68	
PORK—Mess.....	12.75	@ 13.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.69	@ .70
CORN—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.31	@ .31 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.54	@ .56
PORK—Mess.....	13.00	@ 13.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.72	@ .72 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.38	@ .39
OATS—Cash.....	.25	@ .25 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12.25	@ 12.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.77	@ .78
CORN—Mixed.....	.43	@ .44 1/2
OATS—White.....	.29	@ .30
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.78	@ .79 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.30	@ .30 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.76	@ .76 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2.....	.23	@ .29
PORK—Mess.....	12.50	@ 12.75
LIVE HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.84	@ .84 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.48	@ .49 1/2
CATTLE.....	4.01	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.74	@ .74 1/2
CORN.....	.42	@ .43 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	.24	@ .25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Fair.....	4.00	@ 4.50
Common.....	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.75	@ 4.25

## UNCLE SAM'S LEDGER.

### Some Interesting Points from the Treasury Statement for October.

### The Debt Reduced Over \$16,000,000 During the Month, and \$41,000,000 in Four Months.

[Washington special.]

The statement of the Treasury for the month just closed presents several points of interest. The customs receipts are \$2,000,000 more than for October, 1886, and nearly \$5,000,000 more during the first four months of the fiscal year than during the same portion of the previous fiscal year. The internal revenue receipts show a gain of \$1,000,000 for the month and more than \$3,000,000 for the four months. The miscellaneous receipts show more diminution for October, and a trifling increase for the fiscal year current. The aggregate receipts show an increase of \$2,250,000 for the month and over \$25,500,000 for the last third of the fiscal year. The surplus revenue for the month was \$11,500,000, and for the four months a little more than \$29,000,000. As compared with the same month last year, the ordinary expenditures for October show a decrease of \$3,500,000, and as compared with the same four months of last year the ordinary expenditures since July 1 have fallen off more than \$8,000,000. Pension payments show a falling off of more than \$1,500,000 for the month, but an increase of considerably more than \$5,500,000 for four months. For the last four months the payments have aggregated but a few thousands less than \$2,000,000. The interest payments show slight reductions. The total disbursements show a reduction of over \$3,000,000 for the month and an increase of more than \$1,500,000 for the four months. The reduction of the national debt, or the total debt less cash in the Treasury, was \$16,885,085 for October and \$40,736,035 for the four months. The reduction of nearly \$17,000,000 in the net debt during October was effected by a redemption of over \$5,000,000 of bonds and an increase of \$11,499,939 in the cash balance or so-called surplus in the Treasury. The reduction in the principal of the interest-bearing debt during the last four months has been \$44,545,120, and the surplus has increased nearly \$11,500,000 since Sept. 30, and nearly \$16,000,000 since June 30.

The transformation of the Treasury's silver into gold is going on with marked rapidity. When the present administration came into the stock of gold was low and running down, and the stock of silver was large and increasing, and there was no very great difference between the amounts of gold and silver held in the Treasury. The last Republican Secretary and the first Democratic Secretary for some months were afraid to put out gold for bonds lest the gold should be exhausted and the Treasury be compelled to force silver payments on the Government creditors. Since the administration began the bold policy of redeeming bonds freely, the gold has nearly doubled, though disbursed liberally, and the silver has fallen off a third or more, though forced upon no one. The Government now holds in gold \$262,859,392—considerably more than it ever owned before—an increase for the month of more than \$10,000,000, and for four months of nearly \$16,000,000. The silver owned by the Government is \$58,182,571—a decrease of nearly \$5,500,000 for the month and of more than \$15,000,000 in four months. Since July 1 the Government's gold has increased more than \$15,000,000 and its stock of silver has decreased more than \$15,000,000. The circulation of silver has increased, both in the form of certificates and in the form of coins. The outstanding silver certificates have increased for the month \$6,339,131, and for four months \$18,595,940. The silver dollars in circulation have increased \$2,244,264 for the month, and \$7,084,478 for the four months. On the other hand, the net reduction in the circulation of national banks was \$831,277 for the month and \$9,433,545 for twelve months. While nearly \$2,500,000 of national bank circulation was surrendered and destroyed in October, \$293,520 was issued to new banks and \$1,448,283 was issued to banks increasing their circulation. The outstanding national bank circulation amounts to \$21,901,274, of which \$109,215, in January to 9.1 in October. The gold certificates formed about 3 per cent. of the total in July, 1886, which is about the time the redemption of bonds was resumed, and since September, 1886, the gold certificates have formed never less than two-thirds of the total and most of the time about three-fourths. For the last three months they have been nearly four-fifths of the whole. The present surplus, if calculated as it was under previous administrations, would be \$168,881,803.

Following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued on the last inst., cents omitted:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.....	\$ 230,544,600
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	732,447,550
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.....	155,030
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.....	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.....	64,623,512
Principal.....	\$1,041,770,742
Interest.....	7,762,243
Total.....	\$1,049,532,985
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal.....	\$3,460,105
Interest.....	181,465
Total.....	\$3,641,570
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Gold demand and legal-tender notes.....	\$346,733,121
Gold certificates of deposit.....	7,215,000
Gold certificates.....	96,084,773
Silver certificates.....	160,718,957
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,394, estimated as lost or destroyed).....	6,943,916
Principal.....	\$621,295,767
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal.....	\$1,666,526,614
Interest.....	8,550,100
Total.....	\$1,675,076,715
Less cash not available for redemption of the debt.....	\$ 379,625,508
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes.....	100,000,000
Total.....	\$ 379,625,508
Total debt less available cash items.....	\$1,295,451,436
of cash in the Treasury.....	56,756,704
Net debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1887.....	\$1,238,692,701
Net debt less cash in Treasury Oct. 1, 1887.....	1,235,526,396
Decrease of debt during the month.....	\$ 16,833,695
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1887.....	40,738,056
DEBT IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR THE REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.....	\$96,084,773
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....	160,718,957
5. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.....	7,215,077
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.....	11,493,813
Interest prepaid not accrued per department circular No. 90.....	604,392
Fractional currency.....	1,373
Total available.....	\$279,625,508
LESS RESERVE FUND.	
Gold for redemption of U. S. notes, certificates January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.....	\$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt: Fractional silver coin.....	\$ 24,468,135
Gold coin.....	51,400
Total.....	\$ 24,519,535
Certificates held as cash.....	\$6,479,628
Cash balance on hand.....	56,756,704
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.....	\$ 407,388,303



## THE BRAVEST OF BATTLES.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,  
Shall I tell you where and when?  
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;  
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,  
With a sword, or nobler pen;  
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought  
From mouth of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—  
Of woman that would not yield—  
But bravely, silently bore her part—  
Lo! there is that battle-field.

No marshalling troops, no bivouac song,  
No banner to gleam and wave!  
But, oh, these battles! they last so long—  
From babyhood to the grave!

## A WAR EXPERIENCE.

A Story of the Late War.

"How old did you say?" asked the Commander-in-chief.

"Nineteen."

"And the man?"

"A little older."

The Commander-in-chief puffed his cigar at thoughtful intervals. The war was by twenty-two years a thing of the past, but as head of a great commercial enterprise a military title still clung to him from out of his war experience, and he did not dislike it, for some of his war memories appeared to be his most cherished mental treasures. So he debated with his cigar over the two young people whose sentimental rashness had brought them into public notice, and as he debated he was looking backward over the diverse panorama of two decades of life, through the rifted smoke clouds of a great rebellion at a little drama that seemed almost a dream, but which to him was, perhaps, the best-remembered incident of all the five years' fight. And when he told it, half musingly, the listeners did not wonder. The ways of Fate are very diverse, and it sometimes happens to the least imaginative in the maddening crowd that a face which is looked into only for a moment is never forgotten in all the lengths of the years that follow. Perhaps it was so with the Commander-in-chief. Perhaps not. In any event, nobody dared to ask.

"In the fall of 1863," he began, "I was stationed with a detachment at Paint Rock, Ala. We were drawing on the enemy for supplies—fording, in fact. Our crackers and hard-tack we got from Stevenson, but for fodder for our horses and anything to add sumptuousness to the appearance of the frying pan we had to depend on the country. For some weeks I had sent out the wagon train to the east, the south-east, and down the valley of the Paint Rock Creek. The only direction left for investigation was at the west, where, at a distance of twenty-one miles, was Huntsville, then the capital of Northern Alabama, which, up to the time of the war, had been a wealthy, aristocratic and fashionable city. Well, one pleasant morning I sent the wagons across the creek and followed them with a guard of twenty men. It was reported from time to time that the country ahead of us was full of rebel guerrillas, but we saw no signs of them, and for two months had no trouble whatever with any foe.

"After crossing the creek the wagons took a road which wound along the foot of a spur at the Blue Ridge Mountains, which rose green, heavily wooded, and picturesque at our backs. We passed several small clearings and plantations, whose log houses were filled with hot-blooded and hot-tempered Southern women, whose evident desire to flay us with their finger-nails rather interfered with that sweet spirit of hospitality for which the South is famous. At a distance of seven miles I halted the detachment at a cool but sinister-looking place in the road, known to all the country round as 'The Gap.'

"The Gap" was the entrance to a pass through one of the outlying mountain spurs. It was a deep hollow, heavily wooded. The dense growth of towering pines and firs grew close to the roadside. The woody spaces were so filled with undergrowth and blocked by fallen trees that as you peered into the dark recesses of the forest on either side a hostile army might have been sheltered there without you being able to perceive a button. I remember the looks of the place, because the first time I saw it it made me rather uneasy, and the last time but one that I saw it I came near staying there for good, as did, in fact, some other poor fellows who were not so fortunate.

"Well, after a rest, we kept on, and a few miles further we came on a plantation of 750 acres, with a large and comfortable looking residence near the roadside. The wagons had reached there long before us. They were being rapidly filled from a row of well stored corn-cribs at the back of the house. I had just gotten off my horse near the door when two girls came toward me, and if I were not telling this story, gentlemen, I would honestly declare that they were the two prettiest girls I ever saw in my life.

"They were both tall and slender, with graceful and womanly figures. They were dressed in dark-blue calico, and had no artificial aids to their fresh young beauty. Their faces were intelligent and full of resolution, yet marked by that shyness which belongs to girls who are well born and bred in comparative seclusion. The elder, Ellen, was dark-eyed and dark-haired. Addie was 17, two years younger than her sister, and a yellow-haired and blue-eyed blonde. The apparition they presented astonished us. I think all the men took off their hats instinctively. I know I did. And as my hat was a real Mexican sombrero, and matched the long Mexican spurs that

jingled on my heels, I was rather fond of keeping it on my head.

"It was Ellen who spoke, the other staying a little behind. 'Sir,' she said, in a troubled voice, 'you look like a gentleman. One of your men has taken our guitar. It is all that we have left, and it is a great consolation. Will you not be good enough to have it returned?'

"The guitar was returned to her forthwith as quickly as the man could be found who had it. She was profuse in her thanks, and the light in the younger sister's eyes at the salvation of the instrument indicated how highly it was valued. The corn and supplies they did not appear to grieve over particularly, as I prevented any destruction of the cribs or any unnecessary damage to the property. Consequently I was very hospitably received in the house. The family consisted of an old gentleman named Sunderland, his wife, and three daughters. Sunderland was a well-to-do planter, though too old to take arms. He was a doctor by profession and a Methodist preacher by choice. His family circle was, in its refinement and the beauty of the girls, something charming, particularly to a horse soldier who for some years had known only the roughness of the camp. The eldest daughter was married, her husband being a captain in the rebel army. The other two were our fair petitioners, and with them I enjoyed a flattering degree of popularity from the start."

The Commander-in-chief stopped and gazed with a smile into the Alabama of twenty years ago.

"Well," he said, picking up the thread of the story, "I need only say that their fate was in my hands, that all is fair in love and war, and from that day forth I simply owned the place, cornfields, niggers, guitars, and Methodist preachers, all included. And, gentlemen—" and he dwelt with some particular and meaning emphasis upon the "and," "she, Ellen, was 19 and I was 23."

"During the next two months all our foraging somehow was in their direction. It seemed, perhaps, to the horses that everything available in the food line had migrated to the district back of the Sunderland plantation, which had to be passed in order to light on anything at all. There was something about the Sunderland cuisine, too, that must have appeared very tempting to my men, for I did not willingly, I believe, miss a meal. Ellen and I, in fact, were constantly together. The old folks made no objection. The blue eyes of the golden-haired sister beamed the sweetest kind of approval, the days were long, and the twilights of the dim old fir woods perfect, and—I believe I mentioned the fact, gentlemen," said the Commander-in-chief, with a sigh, "that she was 19 and I was 23."

"I might remark parenthetically, that there is nothing in life quite so fascinating as to be isolated in the wilderness in company with a beautiful woman. Several books have been written with that one idea to carry them, and, like Charles Reade's 'Foul Play,' they have always caught the public's eye. There was no sentimental talk between us. The crack of the guerrilla rifle, the distant boom of battle, the war smoke in the air, and the period when no one knew what a day might bring forth were very ill adapted for sincere love-making, and that anything in the shape of man could have made love to Ellen Sunderland insincerely it would take a pretty bitter cynic to believe. But we were together none the less; together when the tree shadows crept slowly across the hot, still, brown fields as the sun sank lower and lower toward the mountains' summits; together in the stillness and loneliness of the moss-grown aisles of the woods; in the noontide heat; together when the big round harvest moon hung still and shimmering like a great shield of gold balanced against the black velvet wall of the autumn night universe. What we said and what we did and what we thought, it matters not. It would be to you very much like a chestnut, perhaps, to dwell upon it. Every woman knows who has ever been 19; every man remembers who knew what it was to be 23.

"Well, one day, when I had entered the house, I had a surprise. I had heard rumors of there being a wounded rebel officer in hiding at the Sunderlands. I had paid no attention to them, however, believing them to be without foundation. But on this day, entering the house as usual without knocking, I opened the door of the reception room or parlor, the first door on the right-hand side of the hall, which ran through the house. There was a large fire-place in this room on the side opposite the door. As I stepped in I saw an easy chair, high-backed, in front of this fire. I was instantly conscious in some way—for I certainly saw nothing of him—that a man, and a stranger, was sitting in that chair. I did not attempt to see any more. I stepped out, closed the door, and quietly took a chair in the sitting-room opposite. In a moment or two the eldest daughter came in hurriedly, pale and agitated.

"Mr. —" she gasped, 'Did you go into the other room?'

"I did," said I.

"Did you see anybody?'

"I did not," I answered very quietly. She looked me squarely in the eye. I looked squarely back. She bowed, and, apparently relieved, passed out.

"She had hardly gone before Addie came in. She was confused at seeing me in the sitting-room.

"Oh, Mr. —," she said, and then stopped in perplexity.

"What is it?" I asked.

"I was going to ask—I—that is—Did you go into the other room?'

"I did," said I.

"Did you see anybody?'

"I did not."

"And then, with the same question on her lips, Ellen came in, ignorant of what had occurred with the others. She was very grave, almost sad. She asked me the same question in a low, appealing tone. I did not like even a subterfuge with her. When she asked if I had penetrated the mysterious apartment I asked, shaking my head: 'And why? Is there anything in this house to conceal?'

"The eldest sister, who had returned, shook her head in denial. It was no wonder. He was her husband, I suppose. I looked at Ellen and Addie. They looked away. They never looked as lovely, at least to me. For they would not tell a lie and they trusted me.

"Well, I heard no more of the stranger, and things ran on as before for a week or two. Then there came repeated rumors of the guerrillas in the neighborhood, and we began to take extra precautions. I continued to call daily at the Sunderlands, and one afternoon as I was going away, Ellen seemed particularly ill at ease. She was nervous, hesitating, and altogether unlike herself. I said good-by to her at the porch, and went out to my horse. As I was about to mount she came out of the house toward me bearing a long, rich, crimson silk scarf, with fine tassels of white silk at either end. She held it out to me, saying:

"Will you wear this—for me?'

"I cannot rob you," I said. Outside of the guitar I believe it was the only thing of any value that she had left in the world.

"Please wear it," she said. And while I hesitated she deftly put it around my neck, and before I suspected had put her arms around, too, and had kissed me squarely on the lips. As I looked at her, quite staggered, in an altogether happy state of surprise, the tears sprang to her eyes, she turned away and went hastily into the house. "I rode down the road slowly. Her conduct was so strange, the memory of that kiss, the first and last she ever gave me, was so tenacious that it drove everything else out of my mind. My rein fell upon my horse's neck, and if there had been a hostile sharpshooter or a rebel troop anywhere about, I would have been an easy prey. I had five men with me, but they had gone farther up the road and I did not wait for them. I rode thoughtfully along during most of the way for four miles. Finally I approached 'The Gap,' the place of which I spoke, the darkest and most secluded section of the whole distance.

"As I entered it I heard some one calling behind me. In a little while I recognized Josh, my negro cook, who had been visiting some plantation. He was afraid, I suppose, and wanted protection, though he made some other excuse for calling me. I reined up in the shade of a big fir by a white fallen trunk in 'The Gap' and waited for him; waited perhaps five minutes. I sat twisting the tassels of the scarf and thinking of Ellen: I was an easy mark as I sat there, a dead shot for any man in hiding who had ever looked along a gun-barrel.

"Then, with Josh a short distance behind, I journeyed onward. I stopped at a plantation some miles farther down and waited for my men. They did not come. I went back to camp, got a detachment and went out to look for them. We found them all in 'The Gap.' They lay in the road in the shadow of the big fir, by the white trunk riddled with bullets from a guerrilla ambush, and had been shot dead from their saddles not ten minutes after I passed the spot."

There was a silence for some minutes as the listeners gathered his meaning. Finally one suggested:

"You probably kept that scarf."

"Well, rather. It saved my life to a certainty. I never saw her again, for our orders took us away that day. But—"

The Commander-in-chief, by slow and deliberate puffs, relighted his extinguished cigar.

### Putting Up a Boy's Lunch.

A recent writer—and she writes as one whom any boy would love—tells how she saw a mother put up a lunch for a boy to take to school, and then she tells very prettily how daintily she would have put up that lunch, and I know she would do just as she said. Now, if I were going to put up a lunch for a boy 13 years old, I wouldn't take a little tin pail nor yet a neat little covered bucket. I would just take the market basket, if the family wasn't going to use it that day, and would cut up a loaf of bread, and trim off every bit of the crust to keep the boy from lying about it, and telling me that he ate it and didn't fire it over the fence, when he came home. I would cut that loaf of bread into slices and spread on butter until it began to fall off, then I would stack on the sugar as long as it would hold. Then I would load a couple of links of sausage and some slabs of ham; a dainty cluster of hard-boiled eggs—say half a dozen—all the cake there was in the house, and fill up the rest of the space with pie, and then stuff two of his pockets full of apples to eat during school-hours, and fill the rest of his pockets with nuts, and give him five cents to buy "taffy." Then, if that boy came home at 4 o'clock and said he didn't have enough luncheon, and couldn't be have a piece, I would give him the keys to the cellar, cupboard, pantry, cake-chest, and fruit closet, and, yielding to dark despair, go out into the barn and hang myself. We were a boy myself, once.—Bob Burdette.

GERMAN cattle are now being imported into England.

## CHICAGO.

### Police Arrangements for the Protection of the City on Nov. 11.

### The Tireless Captain Van Schaack Wide Awake and Watchful as a Ferret.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5. The police arrangements for the protection of the city until after the execution of the anarchists are practically completed. The various stations, especially the precinct stations, have a notable appearance of vigilance and readiness. The police are a splendid set of men physically, and there is no question that they are efficiently armed. Each man has a club, a revolver, rifle, bayonet, and forty rounds of ammunition, while extra arms and ammunition are in readiness.

Capt. Schaack, of the Chicago police force, is the man who has relentlessly pursued the anarchists from the hour the fatal bomb was exploded in the Haymarket Square. To him



CAPT. SCHAACK.

chiefly belongs the credit of unearthing the great conspiracy and bringing the conspirators to justice. The Captain expects to have no rest until the seven anarchists are disposed of, either by the hangman's noose or executive clemency. He has accomplished an immense amount of work in the last few days, but sticks to his post in spite of fatigue that would wreck an ordinary man, and in spite of dark threats hurled at him. The Captain receives all callers, but is prepared for surprises and armed against them by a brace of glittering Colt's revolvers, ever at his hand. "There have been threats," said Capt. Schaack, last evening, "made by persons whom I believe to be capable of causing trouble, but I will say that if they attempt it there will be more dead bodies on the streets of Chicago than there were on the night of the Haymarket massacre. I think the Mayor and Chief of Police have done the right thing in their early and wise disposition of the police force."

At Judge Gary's home on Ontario street, ample precaution is also taken. Ever since the trial of the anarchists a year ago, a trusty officer has given the Judge's residence special surveillance. Since the decision of the Supreme Court two officers maintain the watch. The same protection is extended to the homes of State's Attorney Grinnell and Captain Schaack.

### CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

The citizen soldiery are wide-awake and are nightly being put through their paces. There is no splutter or unnecessary excitement attendant upon their preparations and precautions. While as yet they have not received any instructions with reference to the impending executions, still they feel that they must be in readiness to answer promptly. Arms and ammunition have been carefully inspected and within twenty minutes fully 90 per cent. of the civic militia of Chicago would be in shape to answer the call to arms. Not only are the armories being guarded nightly, but all the public buildings as well. At the city hall and county building twelve policemen are detailed to do sentinal duty. The Board of Trade is also closely watched by city and special officers. The powder magazines have not been forgotten, and are carefully looked after.

### AT THE JAIL.

Behind every door and in front of every window stand armed sentinels, watching the movements of those who enter the jail building by day or night. The men thus detailed represent two full companies—one from the Chicago Avenue Station, the other from Harrison street.

The Grand Jury room, on the upper floor of the Criminal Court building, is used as a barracks for one of these companies. The ante-rooms on the lower floor, leading from the main court room, supplies a retreat for the other company. During spare moments the men are drilled in squads, and are fast attaining a proficiency rivaling that of the regular troops.

Each package undergoes the careful scrutiny of Deputy O'Neill, who, by long experience, can locate contraband goods on a moment's inspection. It has been often noticed that the only package that Mr. O'Neill is actually afraid of is



MRS. PARSONS' BASKET.

that brought in daily by Mrs. Parsons. Mr. O'Neill is rather touchy upon this point, but always adds that vigilance is the watchword just at present.

THE SCAFFOLDS. The material for additional scaffolds was brought to the jail yesterday afternoon. It consisted principally of well-seasoned hard timbers, partly finished, and requiring but a few touches to complete them into perfect working instruments of death.

NINA IN A RAGE. Nina Van Zandt came to the jail yesterday with a badly ruffled temper. Nothing seemed to suit her, and even the visit of Spies' sister to the jail increased her wrath. The two rarely speak with one another and each is said to be jealous of the other's visits. Not finding an opportunity to vent her ill-temper on others Nina assailed her old enemies, the reporters. Going up to Jailor Fols she said: "Why are these nasty reporters allowed to clamor around here and listen to everything? They ought to be kept out of here."

Mr. Fols's only reply to the young lady was to inform her that in his opinion the reporters were more entitled to be present than herself, and that if any one were to be excluded he was afraid it would have to be her. With a look which the reporters now call "a withering glance" she brushed by the scribes and vented her spite by picking nervously at the hard iron cage which kept her lover a prisoner.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—R. F. Latimer, a well-known druggist of Jackson, died recently.

—The literary people of Morenci have organized a Shakespeare club.

—Albion has contracted for twenty-five are lights for street lighting purposes.

—An East Saginaw man has a dog that can turn somersaults as well as an acrobat.

—A resolution favoring prohibition was adopted by the recent Baptist State Convention.

—An effort is being made at Caro to organize a hotel stock company, whether the enterprise will pay directly or not.

—Sault Ste. Marie has granted a natural gas company a thirty years' franchise to bore and pipe the town as it sees fit.

—It is said that Mrs. J. Marxhansen, of East Saginaw, has fallen heir to \$500,000 in England, and will leave for London at once.

—A Montague man drew \$108 in the last Louisiana lottery, and now remittances are flying there fast to purchase tickets for the next drawing.

—In Ishpeming recently James McConkey stabbed Charles Williams twice, inflicting fatal injuries, in a quarrel over a woman. McConkey was arrested.

—Chas. Harris, of Midland, who was charged with setting fire to Reardon's grist mill, was brought before Justice Rice for final examination, and was bound over to the Criminal Court for trial.

—J. H. Townly, formerly of Jackson County, exhibited at the Spink County, D. T., fair, a short time ago, eight beets that weighed 144 pounds, and S. M. Bowman a seventy-six and a half pound squash.

—The State press occasionally have a drive at Jackson on account of its numerous suicides. The fact is that the Central City has become so popular throughout the country that those contemplating suicide for hundreds of miles around start at once for Jackson, knowing that they will be tenderly cared for and decently buried. "See Jackson and die" has become a popular maxim.

—Parker Pillsbury, a pioneer anti-slavery agitator, has been visiting in Adrian for a few days, on the way to his New Hampshire home. Recently a reception was given him at Mrs. Ed Comstock's house, which was attended by many old-time Abolitionists, many Quakers from Raisin Valley going miles to greet the old leader. Adrian having been a leading station on the "underground road" in ante-war times made the occasion rich in reminiscences.

—Seventy-five of Michigan's bank Presidents met in Detroit to form a State society like the American Bankers' Association. Senator Stockbridge, E. S. Lacey, and Byron M. Cutcheon stated the objects of the meeting. Perry Hannah was elected President; Albert Ives and W. R. Burt Vice Presidents; with F. W. Hayes as Secretary, and S. B. Coleman Treasurer. The idea of the organization is stated to be the better acquaintance of the bankers, the facilitation of doing business, the securing of proper legislation, the education of the people on the subject of practical banking, and the securing uniformity in banking methods. The question of securities was also discussed at some length, but finally left to a future meeting.

—Henry Moyers, alias Charles Miller was put in jail in Detroit for burglary. Recently he was apparently taken very sick and grew rapidly worse. He was very low, and a consultation of doctors agreed that he had a cancer in the stomach, and recommended that he be removed to the witness room, where he could be better cared for. The only other occupant of the room was William Murray, a boy about to be sent to the reformatory. One morning Murray walked into the Woodbridge Street Police Station, fully a mile from the jail, and said he had been forced by Moyers to escape, and he wanted to get back to jail, but did not know the way. The police officer telephoned the jail the first news there of the escape. Moyers had threatened to kill Murray if he made any noise, and, breaking off a part of the iron bedstead, had dug his way through the two-foot wall, moved the bed up to the wall so the falling bricks would not make any noise, and, once on the outside, dropped to the jail-yard wall and thence to the street. He is now supposed to be in Canada.

—Probably the most interesting and valuable curiosity in the firemen's museum at No. 2 engine house at Jackson is the one brought in a day or two ago by a farmer, whose name the men did not learn. It has been found to be a South American black vulture, though the farmer thought it a black eagle. He said he saw it running about his farm a few days ago, and chased it into a brush pile, where he captured it. The bird is about the size of a hen turkey and its main color is a rich blue-black, though many of the larger feathers and plumes are brilliantly colored, making the bird a very handsome one. The head is small and nearly bald, and the beak is about three inches long, strong, and a little hooked. About the center of the upper portion of the beak is a comparatively large hole, cut by nature, nearly rectangular in form. The bird measures five feet from tip to tip of its wings, which are very large and strong in comparison to its body, showing that it is capable of long flights and of carrying considerable weight in its talons.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SAURDAY, NOV. 12, 1887.

## Thanksgiving Proclamations.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

The goodness and the mercy of God which have followed the American people through all the days of the past year claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowledgment. By His omnipotent power He has protected us from war and pestilence, and from every national calamity. By His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment. By His loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiment and patriotic endeavor, and by His unerring guidance we've been directed in the way of national prosperity. To the end that we may with one accord testify our gratitude for all these blessings, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular work and employment be suspended, and let our people assemble in their accustomed places of worship, and with prayer and song of praise give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all that he has done for us, while we humbly implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuance of His mercy. Let families and kindred be reunited on that day, and let their hearts, filled with kindly cheer and remembrances, be turned in thankfulness to the source of all their pleasures and the giver of all that makes the day glad and joyous. And in the midst of our people and our happiness let us remember the poor, the needy, and the unfortunate, and by our gifts of charity and ready benevolence let us increase the number of those who with grateful hearts shall join in our thanksgiving.

Governor Luce's proclamation is as follows:

A moment of reflection brings to each of us abundant reasons for observing a day of thanksgiving and praise. Though our fields have not brought forth their usual bounty yet during the year God's hand has stayed and kept afar pestilence and famine, war and dissension, and hath showered upon our State and its grateful people the blessings of peace, loyalty, and contentment, and numberless benefits that only its individuals can recount.

It is therefore in humble recognition of God's wonderful goodness to us, and in harmony with the revered custom of our fathers, that I appoint Thursday, November 24, 1887, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

In the sunshine of His providence may our hearts be lifted to Him in earnest thankfulness, that when bowed down with the afflictions that come to all we may in confidence approach Him for help;

And that we may give testimony of our appreciation of His kindly dealings with us, let our praises and thank-offerings on that day be borne to Him on the wings of sacrifice;

Let those who enjoy the reunion of families and friends remember the widow, the orphan, and the lone ones;

Let those who are the recipients of comfort, cheer and social enjoyment, be mindful of the poor in deeds of charity; and

Let those who labor and toil for hire be given, by their employers a day about their own heart-stones for thanksgiving and respite, without the loss of daily bread to their families.

Seeds of kindness thus scattered, and burdens so lightened, will be but bread upon the waters and will make the Fiftieth Thanksgiving Day Anniversary of our State but worthy of her law-abiding, generous and Christian people.

## The Conference of the Y. M. C. A. of the Third District of Michigan.

The Conference of the Y. M. C. A. of the Third District held in this city last week Friday, Saturday and Sunday, was a successful one, being full of life and interest.

The third district embraces the Associations of Kalamazoo City, Kalamazoo College, Olivet College, Plainwell, Sturgis, Grand Rapids, Hope College, and Holland City. Nineteen delegates from these Associations were present. The conference was opened by a song service in Hope Church Friday evening, after which Rev. A. Vennema, of Kalamazoo, delivered an address on "Live for Christ."

Saturday morning a praise meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to return thanks to God for the blessings of the past year, after which short oral reports of the Associations represented were given, showing that the year had been, on the whole, one of prosperity. Thereupon Mr. F. R. Bunker, the State Secretary, gave an address on District Work, telling how the District Committee was composed and what their work was, and suggesting methods as to the manner in which it should be performed. He also gave the new division of Michigan into ten districts. The district in which Holland is now is called the Grand Rapids District and includes the Grand Rapids, Ionia, Ionia High School, Hope College, and Holland Associations. The morning's session closed with an interesting report of Moody's Summer School by G. E. Hunt, of Olivet, who was sent to that school as a delegate.

The afternoon session was opened by a devotional meeting. Then a very interesting subject was taken up, viz: "What work may be successfully prosecuted in small towns?" Mr. Beattie from Grand Rapids took up this topic and made many telling points.

The Saturday evening meeting was held in the First Reformed Church. After the praise meeting, Mr. Bunker read the first chapter of St. John, a chapter on personal work. Thereupon Mr. Beattie took up this subject. He said, "this is the most important part of our work. The Lord Jesus Christ gave us the best example. Jesus did it quietly. The best fruit is the

hand-picked fruit. Business-men, commercial houses, politicians, and Satan himself even understands the subject of personal work." Mr. Bunker then said that in order to be personal workers we must know how to deal with enquirers. "Remember," he said, "that God's word is the hammer we are to use and not our own words." Mr. White then spoke of personal work in colleges. This should be done in two directions: First, To promote growth of Christians; Second, To convert the unconverted.

The Sunday morning meeting was a Consecration meeting. The Y. M. C. A. rooms were moderately filled. After Mr. Beattie had spoken very earnestly and impressively, all knelt down before the Heavenly Father, and several earnest, hearty, prayers were sent up. The regular church services in the morning were attended.

In the afternoon a meeting for young men only was held in the Methodist Church. Three arose for prayer, two of whom gave their hearts to the Lord Jesus. In the evening the farewell meeting was held in the Third Reformed Church, which was crowded with people. The last subject now taken up was "State Work," by Mr. Beattie. The work here in Michigan he said was far behind Indiana. Work ought to be done among the lumbermen. There are 40,000 lumbermen in Michigan, nearly all young men. There are fifteen city associations and eight college and high school associations. But there are seventy-six places where there could be, and ought to be, organizations. Yet they must not be organized prematurely. What the great necessity is, is to have two evangelists in every association. Sympathy and money are required for the prosecution of the work. A collection was taken up, amounting to \$46.67. Then there was a call for impressions that were received from this conference. After singing "Blest be the tie that binds," the conference was ended.

## New Advertisements.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage made by Henry J. Ten Have and Fanny Ten Have, his wife, of Olive, Ottawa County, Michigan, to John C. Post, of Holland, Michigan, dated July second, A. D. 1885, and which mortgage was recorded on September twenty-fourth, A. D. 1885, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, in liber 26 of mortgages on page 501; upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, one hundred and twenty-two dollars for principal and interest of said mortgage and the further sum of fifteen dollars and fifty cents for taxes paid by mortgagee on the mortgaged premises, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale; said sale to take place on

DECEMBER TWENTY-SIXTH, A. D. 1887, at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House at Grand Haven, Michigan. The mortgaged premises to be sold being: All that certain parcel of land situated in Olive, Ottawa County, Michigan and described as follows, to-wit: The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section thirty-one (31) in town six, north of range fifteen west, forty acres.

Dated, September 21, 1887.

34-131 JOHN C. POST, Mortgagee.

**J. KERKHOF,**  
(Office at B. Van Raalte's Store.)  
HOLLAND, - - MICH.

**Pump Points and Pipe of all kinds furnished.**

Special attention given to the making and repairing of

**Steam Heating Apparatus.**

JOHN KERKHOF.  
Holland Mich., Sept. 10, '87. 34-3m

## —AT—

## CRANDELL'S BAZAAR

ON EIGHTH STREET,

You can obtain NOVELTIES of all kinds as well as useful HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, and Furnishing Goods.

HANGING LAMPS,

GLASSWARE,

TINWARE,

WOODENWARE,

CROCKERY,

JEWELRY,

CLOCKS,

TOWELING,

HOSEERY,

PRETTY TOYS.

And many other things too numerous to mention and all sold at astonishingly

**Low Prices!**

Call and see us and if you don't see what you want ask for it.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 20, 1887.

S. R. CRANDELL.

## JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesalers and Retailers of

**Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods**  
**CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.**

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

**GIVE US A CALL!**

N. B.—We are prepared to furnish Cakes for Wedding Receptions and Banquets of every description, shape, style, and price.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

## NEW STORE

—AND—

**New Goods!**

**O. BREYMAN & SON,**

Dealers in

**JEWELRY,**

**Watches, Clocks,**

**Solid and Plated Ware,**

**Spectacles, Etc.**

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

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

We have some very fine novelties in Jewels.

O. BREYMAN.

Holland Mich., Aug. 18 1887.

## Just Received

A Large Stock of

**DRESS GOODS,**

[Flannels, Blankets,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

YARNS, FUR CAPS,

—AT—

**G. Van Putten & Sons.**

Our Stock of

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is full and complete and kept fresh by frequent invoices.

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**13 Weeks**

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed, securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of

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Address all orders to

**RICHARD K. FOX,**

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## —AT—

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Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.



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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE, G. ORANGE, MASS.  
CHICAGO - 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX.  
ILL. ATLANTA, GA. - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
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**Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,**

Dealers in Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Carpets, Picture Frames, etc.,

## BARGAINS!

The best of bargains in

**Furniture, Wall Paper,**

**CARPETS,**

**Picture Frames, and Oil**

**Paintings,**

may be obtained at the new

**FURNITURE STORE**

—OF—

**Wm. Verbeek**

in the old postoffice building on Eighth Street.

**CALL AND SEE US AND LEARN OUR PRICES.**

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

our stock,

WM. VERBEEK.

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

**J. H. Nibbelink,**

Proprietor of Ninth Street

**Livery, Sale, and Feed**

**STABLE.**



I have added to my business that of

**UNDERTAKING**

and keep constantly on hand

**CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC.**

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

Attention and courteous treatment can be relied upon. Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of same. J. H. NIBBELINK.  
Holland, Mich., January 20 1887.

THE FINEST

**Boots and Shoes**

—AT—

**E. HEROLD'S.**

Honest Goods

—AT—

**Honest Prices.**

**BEST \$3.00 SHOE**

in the city, always on hand.

I have the Celebrated

**GRAY BROS.' SHOE**  
for Ladies. Call and see them.

**Repairing promptly and neatly done.**

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, MICH. Oct. 20, 1886.

**Van Duren Bros.**

DEALERS IN

**BOOTS,**

**SHOES,**

ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assortment of Goods on hand.

**We make a Specialty of Custom-Work.**

**-REPAIRING-**

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Three doors east of Post-office.

Holland, Mich., April 13, 1887. '18-1f.

## Standard Roller Mills.

For the next thirty days we will sell

**LOW GRADE FLOUR**

in lots of 10 sacks or more at

**\$1.50 per 140 lb. Sack.**

At this price it is the cheapest and best food on the market for Cattle, Hogs, etc.

**Highest Market Price**

Always paid for

**WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BRILEY, RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.**

Wheat exchanged for Flour. Corn and Oats exchanged for Feed and Meal.

WALSH-DE ROO MILLING CO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 15, 1887. 88-4t.

**C. A. STEVENSON,**

Successor to

**H. WYKHUYSEN,**

Dealer in

**WATCHES,**

**Clocks and Jewelry,**

**MERIDEN SILVER WARE,**

**Rogers' Knives, Forks and**

**Spoons.**

A large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Etc.

**Repairing of every description done promptly and carefully.**

Store next door to News Office.

C. A. STEVENSON.

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

## HO!

**For the Clothing Store**

—OF—

**JONKMAN & DYKEMA**

Who have the largest and best stock of FALL AND WINTER

**CLOTHING**

FOR MEN AND BOYS

In the City.

**-OVERCOATS-**

In all grades, styles, and at all prices.

**HATS and CAPS,**

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

**Gent's Furnishing Goods**

**AND UNDERWEAR.**

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

**Call and See Us!**

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.



## A Letter from California.

302 S. 2d St., SAN JOSE, Cal.,

Nov. 1st, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—I suppose a little more about Santa Clara Valley won't cloy you will it? My pen has been silent quite a while because I've been ill, with heart disease—rather ridiculous isn't it, in one of my age? I didn't know but it was about to cease altogether—its throbbing.

You must understand that there are two valleys inside of the coast here, the great one called the San Joaquin Valley, being in the middle of the state and separated by the Contra Costa Mountains from the smaller and more western valley of Santa Clara, which is divided from the ocean by the Coast Range. Contra Costa means it seems the "opposite the Coast" mountains as contrasted with "toward the Coast." The beautiful mountains of both ranges hem in the Santa Clara Valley, which is to the great San Joaquin Valley like a lady's toilet mirror, in a lady's hand, she full length and undraped. As yet the San Joaquin is like the statue of the Sphinx, its head is only above the sand, and the riddle on its countenance is water. It is probably two hundred and fifty miles long, and the Sacramento Valley, which comes down from the north "to meet" it, prolongs this length to more than four hundred miles so that it is as long as the State of Pennsylvania and as wide as the State of Connecticut, and the Sacramento half of it, is as full of expression as the Sphinx's head I have spoken of, while the San Joaquin Valley rolls its great statue in the dust of cattle and the sand drifts of the desert. Against the resuscitation of this valley, "Kearney," of the San Francisco "sand lot" enterprise, is said to operate in its hostility to the combining intelligence and energy of men. That, after all, is the chief difference between the American and the Celt—the one incorporates and keeps faith and looks to the heroic end, the other resists what he does not understand and is a kind of Romanesque puritan, meddles with the public purposes of intelligence and quarrels with his own redeemers.

Beneath these sunny valleys lies the precious gift of water under the unseen pressure of some distant reservoir and by the machine-bored wells found everywhere. Here the earth overflows and runs springs of water at every mound. I was told that in opening one of these artesian wells the sawdust of redwood ran out, and yet it is said there were no redwoods nearer than twenty miles, and that the inference was, that the sawdust of the mills there, descended upon the drainage and reappeared under the hydrostatic pressure. Thus the great palm of Providence laid upon the earth is felt many a mile away and the air of skies is the engine of wells, the greatest of our engineers is atmosphere pressure. Did you ever see an artesian well? It appears like a little hydrant driving water downward like a fire plug opened in a city and running hard. It is a mere pipe of iron eight inches wide, with a jacket of some other metal and a spout which revolves and thus loosens or tightens the flow. When running hard it is said these wells have power to turn a turbine wheel and could be easily applied to that kind of power. They are bored for about \$1.25 per foot, and are from sixty to two hundred feet deep. Water is obtained generally within one hundred feet. These wells and the seldom idle minds above them cause tanks and windmills to be stationed everywhere. Sometimes these tanks are placed in pairs near the ground; generally they are raised on timbers to the height of thirty feet or more and these are latticed round with a sort of balcony, reaching a T-shaped tower which hides the tanks and looks architectural. The California windmill is generally a pin-wheel in form, such as a boy makes out of paper, and several of them in a row being set contrariwise, they play about like trifling and crazy things, yet do a power of work, and as the wells are often down in a hollow and the water is wanted on the hillsides, there are long troughs placed from the windmill level to the hill or reservoir, and there the water pours like a flume.

The mechanical craft of the Americans attained before they found California and stimulated by the new necessities they found here, was half the battle of wealth already. As for the streams in this plentifully watered country, they are dry a large part of the year, and I have seen level roads running on their dried bottoms, where the road maker torrent has hewn out a deep level twenty feet below the roots of vegetation. Such passages from the Bible as "Cisterns, living Cisterns," often occur to one traveling here, and I would not be surprised if the Jews some day restored their Holy Land through contrivances fetched from America. If they can water Jerusalem by artesian wells they need not try to do it at the wailing place with their unavailing tears. Is that "river, the water of which shall make glad the City of God," only a river of this earth beneath the surface but a little way? Did the Jews pay such close attention to gold-beating and doctrinal theology that they forgot nature and her everlasting wells? Are the Jews only to be dispersed

till they shall master the courses of nature and understand the hidden way of brooks?

As for San Jose it is a cheery white and yellow French, American and Spanish city, set upon a plain which is almost level and for miles away on both sides start up the soft tulip-shaped and scalloped mountains, in all the tints between chalk and soft purple, seldom the tints of glaring colors, secondary tones, where the granite grays and the cold greens are sponged away and faded like grandmother's old silk and grandmother's once decided lineaments. These mountains bear the tones of toleration and moral letting down, like Solomon when his proverbs only illustrate garrulity and earthiness. Mr. Lick's observatory, towering above San Jose, looks white as a whitewashed dome at the crest of a bank of delicate and neutral tinted colias, for it sits on a mountain over four thousand feet high, while San Jose is very little above the tide water of San Francisco Bay, which penetrates to within twelve miles of it. Who ever heard of land settled only thirty years ago which has already got from private munificence a \$750,000 observatory? San Jose's neat building blocks of yellow and white frame, and plastered, have wooden awnings often covering all the sidewalks, with open air booths and wide-open-shops like New Orleans and with the foliage of Florida and Louisiana. The palm grows as large as the palmetto. The aloe grows large and of great pointed leaves, live oaks drop Spanish moss, and mountains tower up as in Cuba.

The Court House is a great porticoed building saying in its pediment "Fiat Justitia." A large square of brilliant foliated trees is left for a park. A new City Hall is to be built. In one of the private parks a pleasure hotel, called the "Vendome," is to be erected; over \$80,000 has already been subscribed toward it. At the middle of the town, where the two main streets cross, is an obelisk frame-work of iron nearly two hundred feet high, to light the town with an electric torch, and this I suggested might have vines run up it and be the tallest arbor in the world. Almost half the business of San Jose is transacted on the sidewalks in the air of Seville. The Normal School is one of its attractions and a large court of Notre Dame adds its mysteries and sentimental attractions. Artesian wells and tanks and windmills give a flavor of Andalusia and Damascus to the scene.

Two weeks ago Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, was here and gave us a rousing prohibition lecture. Prohibition don't "take" in California. The wine interest is too stupendous, and too many good (?) temperance men are engaged in it. Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, lectures here this evening. As she has been in Holland, you all know what an able and telling lecture she is likely to give us.

The weather is just perfect. The roses, cypripediums, and geraniums, are beautiful. We begin to have cool mornings and evenings, so that a little fire is comfortable.

Yours Respectfully,

Mrs. A. E. S. BANGS.

We have the satisfaction of hearing from several sources that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is all it claims, to be—a genuinely good preparation. Publ. *Molly Stark*, Toulon, Ill.

"Oh! it is excellent to have a giant's strength" and walk the earth free and happy again, was what the man said when he had cured his ten-year rheumatism with a bottle of Salvation Oil. 25 cents.

## OUT AROUND.

## Johnsville.

Miss Alice Brockway, who has been teaching school near Abilene, has returned home.

Mrs. Isaac Stites, of Wauseon, Ohio, is here attending the funeral of her grandson "Artie."

J. B. Bacon is doing quite a business in the way of farm machinery, the cutting boxes "go like hot cakes."

Mr. L. A. Abbott is busy finishing his almost completed residence which, when done, will be a neat little abode.

Mrs. C. C. Barnes, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. L. A. Abbott, returned to her home at La Crosse, Ind., last Tuesday.

The anarchists' case will be argued in the Johnsville Lyceum and until then it would be well for Gov. Oglesby to hold his decision.

Mr. J. Fisher beams upon us again with heart full of love and grips full of goods. He smiles upon the ladies in a way that bids disaster to the family purse.

We will say to "H. A." that trying to make up with a neighbor is good, but because he could not do so spitefully misrepresents him is not good, thus we find "consistency" is ours.

The "board" in School District No. 3, are in a wrangle over something and the school house is empty. No one knows what it is about, but all are hoping they will soon settle it so the little ones can go to school.

We hear that one of our old citizens, who now is a prominent "Boniface" in Muskegon, has lately received two distinct thrashings in one day. Now that is putting it on too thick, one ordinary licking a day is enough for any man, and when one of our old citizens tries to make a hog of himself and have all the fun it makes us feel ashamed of him.

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of "Little Artie," the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Stites. We have known the little fellow from babyhood up to his present age and had hoped to see him grow to manhood. His little ways so winning went straight to the hearts of all. He showed a strong mind far in advance of his years, and was everybody's friend and everybody was his. But it seems "God loves a shining mark" and the little voice we loved so well is silent, the little loving ways we cherished so are living only

in our memory as sweet things of the past, and the parents hearts now bleed for the loss of their cherished one, who, at the tender age of five years has left them in sorrow where once he filled their hearts with joy.

## Lake Shore.

Enos Lawrence went north for work last week. Arthur Carrier has sold his place here to N. W. Ogden.

Mrs. Victor is going to Grand Rapids to live this winter.

The cider mill of C. R. Nichols is doing a good business this fall. He makes the "boss" cider, allowing us to be judge.

H. Beckman has been out here visiting old friends for a couple of weeks for his health, which is improving a little. He returned to his home, near Shelby, last week.

Mr. Reed and Arthur Carrier went to Grand Haven on the 8th inst to try and settle their case by law. Reed had Carrier arrested for assault, while Carrier contends that the assault was committed by Reed. Time will tell who is guilty.

Wm. Wyatt had the misfortune to lose one of his horses last week. Mr. Wyatt and family have moved from this vicinity to a house just east of Van Dyke's Mill. His object in moving being to get nearer to a school and to the city.

All of the young men in this vicinity who have been properly weaned, are going to the north woods this winter where there is plenty of work at good wages. They will come home in the spring and ride in their "shases" while the sucklings" will go on foot.

The old Carrier place changed hands quite often of late. J. Cochrane recently sold to Wm. Ogden and he has sold to a Mr. Baker who comes from the southern part of this state. Baker takes possession early in the spring. He and Mr. Cochrane have gone to the north woods for the winter.

N. W. Ogden had about one hundred and fifty bushels of peaches this season. He shipped over one hundred bushels across the lake. He also had in the neighborhood of eight hundred bushels of apples of which he shipped over one hundred and seventy-five barrels of the choicest varieties. The peach and apple trees which produced them stand on only about three acres of ground.

Oh! say! Mr. Editor, let's have a boat line. Give us a line of boats. Yes, give us two lines of boats. They only charge from 25 cents to 30 cents for carrying apples across the lake. We had a few barrels to ship so we patronized the boats until they quit running here, and of course we had to fall back to the cars again and don't you believe they had the "cheek" to charge 20 cents on a barrel to Chicago, and 22 cents to Milwaukee.

"Andrew" says that the barn which burned in Polkton recently was fully insured and the fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the engine. That's right lay it to the engine or else to them blamed threshers. But under the circumstances we think it would be just as well to lay it to a man with a match in his hand, or to a pipe in his mouth, or to a spark from a stove pipe; We don't suppose that there was any other way it could have caught fire on the place than from the engine.

## Ottawa Station.

Miss McIntyre is getting well.

Mrs. Tubbs is very low, with little hopes of recovery.

Winter grain sown upon sandy soil is looking better at this time than where sown upon clay.

Capt. Jay McClure and wife, of Spring Lake, were the guests of U. L. Waffle and wife Tuesday night.

Our school house is soon to appear with an ornament in the form of a belfry, that is now in the process of erection.

One of the best markets for hounds in this State is to be found at present at Olive Centre, where some fine specimens of the species are always to be seen.

Carlos Niverson is busy plastering the lower rooms of Frazier W. Headley's new house. He re-plastered the Tubbs' house for Augustus Names last week.

We understand that one of the News' correspondents has changed his residence to Olive Centre. This may be done in order to assist us, and relieve us of a portion of our labor and anxiety.

The business of carrying the mail from Holland to Robinson has changed hands. The business is now conducted by a man named Graham, and we hope will be performed with improved accommodations, and better time.

Our last new minister, the Rev. Mr. Norton, of Coldwater, preached to a small congregation here last Sunday afternoon. He occupied an hour or more in speaking, without developing anything new. After a critical examination of the charge here he has decided to remain where he now lives, and allow the Lord to find and send some other person here to labor in this particular part of his moral vineyard.

Olive Centre is enjoying the progress of quite a boom. All of the vacant houses are to be occupied during the winter. A number are seeking that place as a winter resort. Of the old residents expected to return we mention James Carey and Fordyce Lyon. Among the new residents will be found Romaine Robinson, of West Olive, and his father late of Wisconsin, who we learn contemplates putting in a store and harness shop at that place. There is also quite a number of strange names mentioned, some of which have escaped our poor memory, while others are found to contain far too many angles to be easily mastered, by the ordinary twist of an English tongue.

## Olive Center.

Greely Chaffield and family spent Sunday in Holland.

Wallace Comstock, of Allendale, called at Ed. Watson's Sunday.

Reuben Tasker and family were in this vicinity over Sunday and Monday.

Alexander Smalley, of Ohio, has bought the J. D. Merritt farm and will move here in the near future.

M. R. Merritt has sold one of those hounds that "Andrew" got crazy over and has bought Pigeon Lake.

A nice little entertainment at the school house Saturday evening closed a very successful term of school here, of which Miss Retta Merritt was teacher.

Will Pierce had quite a fire Sunday, which disturbed the services at the school house, and the day of rest generally. Origin, a match in the hands of a boy. Several other fires started up in different directions, fanned to life by the brisk breeze.

The vacant houses here are being all filled up and it seems like quite a desirable place to live. Wm. De Boer has moved into the Stanford house, and the family of one Ten Brink, of Holland, occupies the Baxter house. A. R. Robinson, of West Olive, has taken possession of the J. D.

Merritt store building, and M. L. Robinson will open the store in a few days with a few of the necessities of life for sale at reasonable prices.

## West Olive.

James Reynolds is home from Sullivan.

The beautiful weather was interrupted by a slight rain Wednesday afternoon.

The Misses Brundage, the young lady daughters of the village blacksmith arrived Saturday.

The Township Library is now located at the Post Office where responsible parties can obtain good reading matter by complying with the rules.

Jack Hovis, formerly of this place, but late of Oberlin, Ohio, arrived here Tuesday evening and is stopping at R. Monjars. Jack has been studying telegraphy and will continue his studies with Chas. Shearer at the station.

Mrs. Hennessee, an aged Irish lady, died last Friday evening very suddenly. Very little is known of her personal history except that she was born in Ireland, was an idolater and a very peculiar person generally. Some friends were present from Berlin where the remains were taken for interment.

The wood market is better here than it has been for two years past, and Madame Rumor says that a prominent wood merchant here found that by shipping some wood (already sold for seventy-five cents per cord) in another direction he could get a few cents over a dollar per cord for it. The temptation was too strong for him to resist as there was money to be obtained by the transaction.

"H. A."

## What am I to do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent.

A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred; at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhoea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

## Business Directory.

## Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

## Bakeries.

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

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

## Barbers.

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

## Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

## Bank.

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

## Clothing.

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

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

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

## Commission Merchant.

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

## Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

## Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Furniture.

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

## Flour Mills.

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

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

## Hardware.

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

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

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

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

## Hotels.

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

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

## Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

## Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufactory and blacksmith shop. Also manufacturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILMS P., Pump manufacturer, and dealer in Agricultural implements of all kinds, South River street.

## Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

## Marble Works.

DE MERELL, R. N., dealer in Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets. Building Work done. Eighth street.

## Meat Markets.

DUK, C. & SON, Fresh and Salt Meats, and choice steaks always on hand. River street.

KUITE J., wholesale and retail dealer in fresh, salt and smoked meats. No. 38 Eighth St.

VAN DUREN & VAN DER VEEN, First Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

## Millinery.

VAN DEN BERGE L. & S. CO., Millinery and Fancy Goods. The oldest millinery establishment in the city. Cor. Eighth and Cedar streets.

## Photographers.

BURGESS & YOUNG, Best cabinet photos, made in the city. Call and see them. Views taken outside on short notice. Eighth street.

KELLER, H., all kinds of work in the photographic line executed with care and dispatch. Old pictures copied and enlarged to any size. Cabinet Photos \$3.00 per doz. Gallery on Eighth St., opp. News office.

## Physicians.

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

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in house formerly occupied by L. Spruietma. Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

WETMORE, J. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office Hours: 10.30 a. m. to 12 m., 2.30 to 4 p. m., and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Office: in rooms over News Office.

## Saloons.

BLOM, C., proprietor of the "Rose Bud Saloon" and dealer in liquors and cigars. River street.



## "WE DENY THE WRIT."

### The Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Anarchist Case.

### No Federal Question Involved, and the Court Unanimous in This Opinion.

### How the News Was Received by the Condemned Men in the Chicago Jail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday denied the writ of error in the anarchist case. The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Waite and was that of the full bench. It occupied thirty-seven minutes in rapid reading. When the justices entered the room Justices Miller and Waite signed a number of times, and the voice of the latter trembled for some minutes after he began reading. At times he repeatedly faltered, and, going back, re-read whole sentences. The faces of the other seven justices were turned to the floor during nearly the entire time of the delivery. Occasionally Justice Waite took his eyes from the paper, looked at the audience in the face, and gave emphasis to points in the decision which marked the outline of his intentions and showed what had guided the bench in reaching its conclusion. Following is the text of the opinion:

When, as in this case, application is made to us on the suggestion of one of our number to whom a similar application has been previously addressed for the allowance of a writ of error to the highest court of a State, under Section 709 of the Revised Statutes, it is our duty to ascertain not only whether any question reviewable here was made and decided in the proper court below, but whether it is of a character to justify the bringing of the judgment here for re-examination.

In our opinion the writ ought not to be allowed by the court for the reason that the face of the record that the decision of the Federal question which is complained of was so plainly right as not to require argument; and especially if it is in accordance with our own well-considered judgments in similar cases. That is in effect what was done in *Twitcheil vs. The Commonwealth*, 7 Wall. 323, when the writ was refused because the questions presented by the record were "no longer subjects of discussion," although if they had been in the opinion of the court "open" it would have been allowed. When under Section 5 of our Rule 6 a motion to affirm is united with a motion to disallow, for want of jurisdiction, the practice has been to grant the motion to affirm when the question on which our jurisdiction depends was so manifestly decided right that the case ought not to be heard for further argument. *Arrowsmith vs. Harmoning*, 118 United States, 191, 195; *Church vs. Kelsey*, 121 United States, 282.

The propriety of adopting a similar rule upon motions in open court for the allowance of a writ is apparent, for certainly we would not be justified as a court in sending out a writ to bring up for review a judgment of the highest court of a State, when it is apparent on the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant a motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form. In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and, while counsel have not deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved, they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain, and how the questions arose. In this way we are able to determine, as a court in session, whether the errors alleged are such as to justify us in bringing the case here for review.

We proceed, then, to consider what the questions are in which, if it exists at all, our jurisdiction depends. The particular provisions of the Constitution of the United States on which counsel rely are found in Arts. IV., V., VI., and XIV. of the amendments, as follows:

Art. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable search and seizures shall not be violated.

Art. V. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Art. VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Art. XIV., Sec. 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

That the first ten articles of amendment were not intended to limit the powers of the State governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate on the National Government alone, was decided more than a half century ago, and that decision has been steadily adhered to since. *Barron vs. Baltimore*, 7 Peters, 243, 247; *Livingston vs. Moore*, 10 Id., 452; *Fox vs. Ohio*, 5 How, 410, 424; *Smith vs. Maryland*, 10 How, 71, 76; *Withers vs. Buckley*, 30 How, 81, 91; *Perser vs. The Commonwealth*, 5 Wall, 475, 479; *Twitcheil vs. The Commonwealth*, 7 Wall, 321, 323; *Justices vs. Murray*, 9 Wall, 274, 276; *Edwards vs. Elliott*, 21 Wall, 532, 537; *Walker vs. Sanvint*, 92 United States, 91; *United States vs. Cruikshank*, 92 United States, 542, 552; *Pearson vs. Yewdall*, 95 United States, 254, 265; *Dayton vs. New Orleans*, 95 United States, 70, 101; *Kelly vs. Pittsburgh*, 104 United States, 70; *Presser vs. Illinois*, 116 United States, 252, 255.

It was contended, however, in argument that though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as limitations on Federal power, yet in so far as they secure and recognize fundamental rights, common law rights of the man, they make them private rights and immunities of a man as a citizen of the United States, and can now be abridged by a State under the fourteenth amendment.

In other words, while the ten amendments as limitations on power only apply to the Federal Government, and not to the States, yet in so far as they secure or recognize rights of persons, these rights are private rights of citizens of the United States, and the fourteenth amendment as to such rights limits State power, as the ten amendments had limited Federal power.

It is also contended that the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, which declares that no State shall deprive "any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," imply that every person who is within the jurisdiction of a State shall be entitled to a trial by an impartial jury, and shall not be compelled to testify against himself. The objections are in brief: (1) That a statute of this State as construed by the court deprived the petitioners of a trial by an impartial jury, and (2) that Spies was compelled to give evidence against himself. Before considering whether the Constitution of the United States has the effect which is claimed, it is proper to inquire whether the Federal questions relied on in fact arise on the face of this record.

THE QUESTION ON THE ILLINOIS STATUTE. One statute to which objection is made was approved March 12, 1874, and has been in force since July 1 of that year. The complaint is that the trial court, acting under this statute and in accordance with its requirements, compelled the petitioners against their will to submit to a trial by a jury that was not impartial, and thus deprived them of one of the fundamental rights which they had as citizens of the United States under the National Constitution; and that if the sentence of the court is carried into execution they will be deprived of their lives "without due process of law." In *Hopt vs. Utah*, 120 United States, 437, it was decided by this court that where a defendant by a defendant in a criminal case to a jury for bias, actual or implied, is disallowed, and the jury is thereupon peremptorily challenged by the defendant and excused, and an impartial and competent jury is obtained in his place, no injury is done the defendant if, until the jury is completed, by him or other peremptory challenges which he can use; and so in *Hayes vs. Missouri*, 120 United States, 7, it was said, "The right to challenge is the right to reject, not to select, a jury. If from those who remain an impartial jury is obtained the constitutional right of the accused is maintained." Of the correctness of these rulings we entertain no doubt. We are therefore confined in this case to the rulings on the challenges to the jurors who actually sat at the trial. Of these there were

but two—Theodore Denker, the third juror who was sworn, and H. T. Sanford, the last who was called and sworn after all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted. At the trial the court construed the statute to mean that "although a juror called as a juror may have formed an opinion based upon rumor or upon newspaper statement, but has expressed no opinion as to the truth of the newspaper statement, he is still qualified as a juror if he states that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict thereon in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the Court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement. It is not a test question whether a juror will have the opinion which he has formed from newspapers changed by the evidence, but whether his verdict will be based only upon the account which may here be given by witnesses under oath."

Interpreted in this way the statute is not materially different from that of the Territory of Utah, which we had under consideration in *Hopt vs. Utah*, supra, and to which we then gave effect. At that time a Territorial statute passed by a Territorial Legislature for the government of a Territory over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, it came directly within the operation of Article 6 of the amendments, which guaranteed to Hopt a trial by impartial jury. Webster vs. Reid, 11: How, 437, 441. No one at that time suggested a doubt of the constitutionality of the statute, and it was regarded, both in the Territorial courts and here, as furnishing the proper rule to be observed by a Territorial court in impaneling an impartial jury in a criminal case.

A similar statute was enacted in New York May 3, 1872. [Acts of 1872, c. 475, 9 New York, 345, 346, second edition, 373; in Michigan, April 18, 1873, acts of 1873, act 117, Howell; statute of 1874, and also in Nebraska, compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1885, p. 383, and Criminal Code of Nebraska 408.] The constitutionality of the statute of New York was sustained by the Court of Appeals of that State in *Stokes vs. The People*, 53 New York, 164 to 172, decided June 10, 1875, and it has been acted upon without objection ever since. So far as we have been able to discover no doubt has ever been entertained in Michigan or Nebraska of the constitutionality of the statutes of those States respectively, but they have always been treated by their Supreme Courts as valid, both under the Constitution of the United States and under that of the State. [Stephens vs. The People, 38 Michigan, 739 to 741; Ulrich vs. The People, 38 Michigan, 245; Murphy vs. The State of Illinois, 111 Ill., 455.]

Indeed, the rule of the statute of Illinois, as it was construed by the trial court, is not materially different from that which has been adopted by the courts in many of the States without legislative action. [Commonwealth vs. Webster, 5 Cushing, 293; Holt vs. The People, 13 Michigan, 224; State vs. Fox, 1 Dutcher, 560; Ostrander vs. The Commonwealth, 3 Leigh, 700; State vs. Ellington, 7 Wendell, 61; Smith vs. Eames, 3 Soam, 81. See also an elaborate note to this last case in 36 A. M. Dec. 521, where a very large number of authorities on this section are cited.] Without pursuing this subject further it is sufficient to say that we agree in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case at bar that the statute as construed by the trial court is not repugnant to Section 2 of Article 3 of the constitution of that State, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. As this is substantially the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in which the petitioners now rely, it follows that their position as to the operation and effect of that Constitution is correct and the statute is not open to the objection which is made against it.

THE CHALLENGED JURORS. We proceed then to the consideration of the grounds of challenge to the jurors, Denker and Sanford, to see if, in the actual administration of the rule of the statute by the court, the rights of these defendants under the Constitution of the United States were in any way impaired.

The court then gives extracts from the examination of Denker by the defense, and says that he was challenged for cause by the defendants, but before any decision was made thereon he was questioned by the court, and the court's examination is appended. "The court, it continues, 'thereupon overruled the challenge, but before the juror was accepted and sworn he was further examined by counsel for the defendants.' (This examination is also reprinted from the record.) The court then says that the examination of the juror by counsel for the defendants closed and he was examined by the attorney for the State, and citations are given from the questions and answers in this examination. The opinion continues:

At the close of the examination neither party challenged the juror peremptorily, and he was accepted and sworn. When this occurred it was not denied the defendants were still entitled to 143 peremptory challenges, or about that number.

When Juror Sanford was called he was first examined by counsel for the defendants. (The examination is here quoted.) At the close of this examination on the part of the defendants the juror was challenged on their behalf for cause, and the attorney for the State, after it was ascertained that all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted, took up the examination of the juror. (The result of this examination is given, as is the ruling of the court denying the challenge to overrule counsel's statement that the peremptory challenges of the defense are exhausted. Sanford is a juror to try the case, so far as the defendants are concerned.) This was accepted by both parties, the court says, as a true statement of the then condition of the case, and after some further examination of the juror, counsel alleged nothing of importance in connection with the inquiry, no peremptory challenge having been imposed on the State. Sanford was sworn as a juror, and the panel was thus complete.

This, so far as we have been advised, presents all there is in the record which this court can consider touching the challenge of these two jurors by the defendants for cause.

In *Beynolds vs. The State*, 98 U. S. 145 to 150, it was decided by 11 to 4 that the order to justify the reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah for refusing to allow a challenge to a juror in a criminal case on the ground that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the issues to be tried, it must be made clearly to appear that upon the evidence the juror had formed the opinion that he could not in law be deemed impartial. The case must be one in which it is manifest the law left nothing to the conscience or discretion of the court. If such is the degree of strictness which is required in the ordinary cases of writs from one court to another in the same general jurisdiction, we ought to be careful that it is not at all relaxed in a case like this when the ground relied on for the reversal by this court of a judgment of the highest court of the State is that the error complained of is so great as to amount to a denial by the State of a trial by an impartial jury to one who is accused of crime. We are unhesitatingly of the opinion that no such case is disclosed by this record.

We come now to consider the objection that the defendant Spies was compelled by the court to be a witness against himself. He voluntarily offered himself a witness in his own behalf, and by so doing he became bound to submit himself to a proper cross-examination. The complaint is that he was required on cross-examination to state whether he had received a certain letter which was shown, purporting to have been written by Johann Most, and addressed to him, and upon his saying that he had, the court allowed the letter to be read in evidence against him. This, it is claimed, was not proper cross-examination. It is not contended that the subject to which the cross-examination related was not pertinent to the issue to be tried, and whether a cross-examination must be confined to matters pertinent to the testimony in chief, or may be extended to the matter in issue, is certainly a question of State law in the courts of the State and not the Federal law.

Something has been said in argument about an alleged unreasonable search and seizure of the papers and property of the defendants, and their use in evidence on the trial of the case. Special reference is made in this connection to the letter of Most, about which Spies was cross-examined, but we have not been referred to any part of the record in which it appears that objection was made to the use of the evidence on that account, and upon this point the Supreme Court of the State in that part of its opinion which has been printed with this motion remarks as follows: "The objection that the letter was obtained from the defendant by an unlawful seizure is made for the first time in this court. It was not made on the trial in the court below. Such an objection as this, which is not suggested by the nature of the offered evidence, but depends upon the proper mode of its introduction, should have been made on the trial. The court should have proved that the Most letter was one of the letters illegally seized by the police, and should then have moved to exclude, or opposed its admission, on the ground that it was obtained by such illegal seizure. This was

not done, and, therefore, we cannot consider the constitutional question supposed to be involved."

### AT CHICAGO.

### How the Prisoners Received the News—Police Precautions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3. When the news came from Washington that the Supreme Court had refused the writ of error and made public its decision, to say that the heart of every man almost in the jail jumped up into his throat almost tells the truth. Clerk Price actually turned pale and Jailer Fols talked with excitement. It is understood that everything rests on that decision, and it was waited for with as much dread almost as though each man himself was interested. The information was hastily written on a slip of paper, and Chief Clerk Price himself took the notes up to Spies and Parsons to see what they would say. Their faces might as well have been stone for all the feeling they betrayed. Not a shiver, a shrug of the shoulders, nor any act that looked as if it made any difference to them whether the Supreme Court decided they should hang or not. When Clerk Price broke the news to Parsons the latter was so impassive as a marble statue. Not a muscle moved, and if his heart stood still an instant no one could tell it. Putting his cigar between his lips, he picked up a newspaper and slowly remarked: "Well, I don't think I have anything to say."

"Will you answer the note?" "No, I believe not. I don't believe it." "It may be true." Spies' conduct was Parsons' over again.

Mr. Osborne, who keeps the death-watch in murderers' row, was then prevailed upon to go to the cell of each anarchist and tell him the decision of the Supreme Court. When the white-haired officer came down he was trembling with emotion and his voice was choked.

"I don't want to do that again," stammered he. "Every time I spoke to one of those fellows I thought I was giving him his death sentence, while each one turned and looked at me as unconcerned as if I was telling him nothing of any importance. Lingg said he expected it. Fischer said, 'Is that so?' and the rest merely grunted their acknowledgment. It did seem as if a flash of remorse had been in their faces when I told them, but perhaps I imagined it. Each one turned to whatever he was doing and I passed on to the next. Just see how I tremble, while they are as cool as cucumbers."

The first visitor to arrive at the jail after the news became public was Mrs. Engel, who never fails to call twice every day to see her husband. She remained in the jail office for about ten minutes awaiting the appearance of her husband. She was, indeed, an object of pity.

Lingg's girl was the next to arrive. She cried continually. Lingg, on the other hand, was the happiest man in the prison. He wore his usual flaming red necktie, and laughed and chatted with his visitor, who replied to his sallies with tears in her eyes.

"Just before" cell was unlocked to release him for a brief hour and a half he coolly lit a cigar, and as he stepped from his cell to the floor below looked the picture of a contented gentleman going out for a stroll. He never held his head higher nor smiled more benevolently. In the cage stood the aged and sorrowing mother of Spies, accompanied by his two brothers, Ferdinand and Henry. Mrs. Spies was dressed in deep mourning and was scarcely able to support herself in her grief.

Mrs. Schwab talked long and earnestly with her husband. Her face was flushed with excitement, and at last attempts at a conversation by the other visitors she turned a deaf ear.

Mrs. Parsons brought her two children with her, and they all went to go behind the bars and play with the father. Parsons was far from overawed at his approaching fate. On being asked how he felt he replied: "I feel pretty much as did my ancestor Jonathan Parsons, who served in the good cause of 1776. He was the original of the term 'Brother Jonathan,' and was a likely man in his day. An elder, by the way." And without further explanation he turned on his heel, took another whiff at his cigar, and walked off.

Nina Van Zandt was the last of the prisoners' friends who came to the jail in the afternoon. She remained for about fifteen minutes, and then turned to Sheriff Matson.

"It looks very bad for August," she said, "and I really don't know what to think. This is fearful, isn't it?"

Outside the jail the preparations for preventing any kind of attacks were noticed on every hand. Immediately on receipt of the news from the East a detail of police arrived from the Central Station and were distributed about the building and its approaches. Capt. Schaack arrived early in the afternoon and renewed his orders for vigilance on the part of his men. The officers have little fear of any attempt at violence from outside sources. The only preparation for the hanging that has been made by the Sheriff was to give an order for rope.

Within two hours of the receipt of the news from Washington an order came from the Grand Jury in session opening the jail to release eleven prisoners who were confined on various charges. It is understood that several discharges will be made each day. Only aggravated cases will be held for trial. It is desirable that there be as few prisoners as possible on Nov. 1. It is also quite probable that the number of prisoners will be taken to the police stations for safe-keeping until after the execution.

Captain Schaack very naturally believes that should there be any organized demonstration of the anarchists out of jail the threat often expressed of setting fire to the town would be the first plan carried out, and this would include the demolition of the water-works by dynamite. As a precaution he has stationed in the water-works building a strong guard, armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers.

### ELSEWHERE.

New York and St. Louis Anarchists Wild with Rage—Vengeance Threatened.

The New York anarchists are wild over the decision of the Supreme Court, says a dispatch from that city, and threaten all sorts of vengeance. Said one of them: "There are fully 8,000 or 10,000 recently enrolled into a new order called Anarchist's Avengers Society, sworn to butcher any one concerned in the murder of any of our numbers. It's a new order, but its influence will soon be known."

The news of the decision was received with terrible threats. They immediately called a meeting to express hatred for the Government and the existing order of things. The editor of the anarchist paper said: "If these men are allowed to hang there will be an outbreak in Chicago that the authorities will be powerless to quell, and that will result in bloodshed and damage to property. The reign of terror that now prevails in Russia will be inaugurated in this country."

Neebe, Like Niebe, Is All Tears.

JOHNET, Ill., Nov. 3. Louis Neebe, brother of Oscar Neebe, the anarchist doing a seventeen-year sentence here, visited his brother at the prison cell to bring him the news of the doom of the condemned seven at Chicago. Neebe was overcome with emotion and shed tears copiously.

George Francis Train's Terrible Threat.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3. When the news from Washington which settled the fate of Chicago's seven condemned anarchists reached this city George Francis Train, anarchist leader, declared his intention of leaving the United States forever. He says he will go to live in Toronto, Canada.

### A Case of Conscience.

Kentucky Judge (to Commonwealth's Attorney)—"Are the gentlemen ready for trial?"

Attorney—"They are not, your honor. One of the principal witnesses forgot to bring his Winchester rifle."

Judge (angrily)—Mr. Clerk, enter up a fine of ten dollars against him for contempt of court."—Arkansas Traveler.

In 1687 the sea retired from the coast of Peru and returned in mountainous waves which destroyed everything on the coast, among other places Callao.

THE University of Edinburgh was founded in 1561, and Trinity College, Dublin, in 1592.

We are indebted for Euclid, Ptolemy, and Aristotle to the Arabian universities in Spain during Moorish domination.

## DR. MOSES GUNN DEAD.

### The Brilliant Surgeon's Career Cut Short by Malignant Disease.

The death of Dr. Moses Gunn of Chicago, says a dispatch from that city, was a severe blow to the medical profession.

Like Dr. Gross of Philadelphia or Dr. Slayter of Buffalo, he was what is called a "giant" in the profession, known far and wide. He died of a malignant form of liver disease. Dr. Gunn was celebrated as much for his clean and honorable conduct toward his brother professionals as for the rapidity and accuracy with which he diagnosed all cases brought before him. His profound, rapid judgment was considered something wonderful, and all who knew him remember him best for that.

He was regarded by many of the leading surgeons as the best man in the profession to call in for consultation, and his clear, quick judgment was always invaluable on such occasions.

Dr. Gunn was never in greater glee than when, surrounded by his students, he was at work upon a patient, and he always had a joke which aided in fixing what was difficult of remembrance in his students' memories. His droll stories were as familiar to the rising medical profession as "household words." His most technical lectures fairly bubbled over with wit and originality, and it was contrary to his very nature ever to become tedious. Whenever his familiar "that reminds me of something" was spoken his class knew at once that some rich fun was in store.

Dr. Gunn had been in Chicago twenty years, practicing nothing but surgery, at which he was a recognized authority. All this time he had held the chair of surgery at Rush Medical College. The graduates from that institution can testify to his superiority as an instructor.

Dr. Gunn was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1832. He was a beardless youth when he graduated from the old college at Geneva, N. Y., in 1846. But he was an ambitious youth and determined to migrate.

He landed at Ann Arbor, Mich., a few days later, the possessor of an innocent-looking pair of trunks. In one were his few books and clothing, while the other contained the body of a colored man which he intended to dissect before the eyes of the Western doctors. He soon gathered quite a class about him. Ann Arbor University had no medical college at that time, but the labors of Dr. Gunn opened the eyes of the faculty, and a department was soon established, with Dr. Gunn in the chair. The class of work was limited, and after the war he came to Chicago and rapidly advanced to the front of the profession here.

## ANARCHISTIC PICTURES.

August Spies, the Anarchist Editor, in the Hands of a Tonsorial Artist.

Spies is not an unwashed anarchist. He is clean and neat in personal appearance, careful almost to the degree of dudsiness



in dress, and shaves twice or thrice a week. The accompanying cut is copied from a photograph taken of the anarchist editor while in the hands of the knight of the razor.

Lingg's Girl.  
(Chicago special.)

Eda Miller, who for several months has been known only as "Lingg's girl," appeared at the jail yesterday in light colored apparel. Her trappings of woe lasted but two days. Her friends say Lingg objected to the somber black she had assumed, and insisted on her wearing lively colors.

EDA MILLER.

### Where Diamonds Are Polished.

One of the great industries of Amsterdam is the cutting and polishing of diamonds; and nearly all the finest diamonds in the world are brought here to be cut into shape. We will make a visit to one of the principal diamond establishments, and when we get there I think we shall be surprised to find a great factory, four or five stories high, a steam-engine in the basement, and fly-wheels, and leather bands, and all sorts of whirling machinery in the different stories. On the very top floor the diamonds are finished and polished, and here we see skillful workmen sitting before rapidly revolving disks of steel, against which the diamonds are pressed and polished. It requires great skill, time, and patience before one of these valuable gems is got into that shape in which it will best shine, sparkle, and show its purity. Nearly half the diamonds produced in the world, the best of which come from Brazil, are sent to this factory to be cut and polished. Here the great Koh-i-noor was cut; and we are shown models of that and of other famous diamonds that were cut in these rooms.—Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.

## THE "CLEVER FELLOW."

The Man Who Is Everybody's Friend but His Own—A Familiar Character as Everywhere Found.

He is an American institution. His habitat is the country village. If you should go gunning far him in the winter you would find him in the village store which kept the best fire. If you went trapping for him you would set your trap in the cracker barrel. If you wanted to creep up and catch him in the summer, you would find him on a salt barrel in front of a store on the south side of the street if it did not rain. Summer or winter you will find him smoking cheap tobacco in a clay pipe, unless it is election time, and then you will find him smoking a cigar which would blister a tomato can.

He carries his hands in his pockets. His trousers are worn out around the delta. He gets his hair cut so seldom that when it is cut there is a wide margin of pallor which makes him look as though he had had a long run of fever. Why do we call him a clever fellow? Because he never hurts anybody. He never stirred around and got the start of anybody and made a big trade. He never gets interested in politics and argues until some one wants to destroy him off the earth. His information on general subjects is large and comprehensive. He is the village and suburban directory. He remembers when the mercury went down to 25 once before. It was January 25, 1863. The snow was four feet deep that winter, and lay on the ground until spring.

He is authority on the genealogy of every family in the village. He will take out his pipe, reach around and scratch his back, and say: "Jim Smith's first wife was a Simmons. Come up from Solville way; the Simmons that kept the tavern, and the oldest boy fit into the Mexican war. He hadn't but one leg and got a pension and belonged to the Methodist Church and boarded mostly at old Kipper Brown's, an' he peddled essences an' thread an' suspenders and hed a wart on his nose." Thus he can go on for hours and give you solid facts about every family in the vicinity.

In the romantic realm of love he rules as a very Cupid devoid of bow and arrows, and clothed in a suit of blue jeans and a stale smell of tobacco. Would you know who took Araminta out riding, or who pulled down the blinds at Belinda's abode, you must consult our hero. Many and rich are the jokes he cracks from his throne on the codfish box at the store, and hot are the blushes he evokes on the cheek of the adolescent youth.

He is handy and willing to help everybody only himself. Is a cellar being dug, there you may find him with his hands in his pockets, his back against a tree, and a pipe in his mouth helping to dig a cellar. Wisely and carefully does he expectorate every time a shovelful of dirt falls at his feet. Has the merchant a cask of molasses to roll into the cellar. Then on the long rope way back out in the middle of the road, you will find the clever fellow with his hands out of his pockets and his pipe laid away, ready to lower on the long rope, and if he gets partially asleep and the rope jerks him forward on his nose, it will add interest to the scene, and make the village look lively. He is also great when a horse or cow is sick. He always has a recipe for a sick horse. He suggests salts, or soap, or bleeding under the tongue, or alum, or a half pound of soda. You never saw such a willing fellow, and the gravestone peddler or drummer who owns the sick horse is so grateful that he wants to knock the clever fellow through the side of the barn. He will sit up all night with a sick cow and smoke, and the cow generally dies.

His ideas on art are more than twenty laps ahead of Raphael or Pheidias. He comes out strong when somebody is having a house painted. He will help carry the ladders and mix the paints, and then sit on the top board of the fence across the way and roll out a whole treatise on the harmony of colors. Everybody in the village calls on him for help. He carries the paste when the circus bills are put up. He bosses the digging of the hole when the Republican and Democratic poles are respectively put up. He gets an ear blown to rags and his face full of powder firing the anvil on "the Fourth." In fact, he is indispensable everywhere except at home.

He is not a general and sweeping success at home. His ideas on art have not yet eliminated the straw hats and old coats from the windows at home. Good judge of architecture as he is he yet conveys his smoke out of his house through a six-inch stove-pipe in the roof. A very poor prophet in his advice to children, his own poor brats go barefoot until their feet look like alligator hand-bags. Handy to help everybody else, his own wife splits up the woodshed door to cook his dinner, and when he gets back to his seat on the salt barrel and commences in epicurean style a dissertation on chicken salad you will see crumbs of cornbread in his whiskers.

For this clever fellow, with all his cleverness does not get rich. He has too much to attend to. He has no time. The interests of the whole village rest on him, and his personal affairs must suffer. He is always turning a grindstone to sharpen some one else's ax.

FORTUNE has been considered the guardian divinity of fools, and, on this score, she has been accused of blindness; but if it should rather be adduced as a proof of her sagacity, when she helps those who certainly cannot help themselves.—Collins.

A SMILE is said to be a sign of refined. Now vulgar, then, must be the man who holds four aces.



## THE FUNNY PROFESSOR.

Comments of the Compositors Who Set Up His Copy and Discouraged His Work.

Professor Remington, of the Calacanth Academy, the author of many of the amusing articles which have recently appeared in the *Daily Horn*, called on the editor of that journal several evenings ago, and after much "tittering," said:

"If, sir, the articles which I have been sending to your influential journal were humorous, I have now prepared one for you that is unreservedly funny—so funny, indeed, that even I, after conceiving it, and thereby being prepared for all surprises, cannot read it over without extreme laughter. I should think that when an author laughs at his own conceits it is the best test of their mirth-provoking qualities. Artemus Ward, you know, often laughed uproariously at some of his jokes, and, what better bears out the truth of my observation, the jokes that most excited his laughter had the most effect upon his readers."

The editor, who was running a six-line advertisement for the Calacanth Academy, agreed with the Professor.

"I am told," said the school man, "that printers are fair judges of humor."

"Yes," replied the editor.

"Well, then, sir, when they strike this article a wave of mirth will ride throughout your entire office. By the way, I would like to take an unobserved position and hear their comment."

The editor consented, and the Professor secreted himself behind a pile of paper. He had to smother his mirth when he recalled certain expressions in the article, and once, had it not been for the timely and vigorous use of his handkerchief, he would, with a snort, have betrayed his hiding place.

First compositor (with a groan)—I've gone into the floral business.

Second compositor—How so?

First compositor—Caught some slush from Calacanthus.

Third compositor (with a groan)—Is that chump writing again?

First compositor—Yes; and he's extra funny this time.

Second compositor—He's calculated to make a man tired.

First compositor—Yes; and yet some people wonder why printers drink.

Third compositor—The real wonder is that they don't commit suicide.

Fourth compositor—Hello, I've got a take of it. Wish I had that fellow.

First compositor—What would you do with him?

Fourth compositor—Teach him to stand on his hind legs.

Third compositor—He's getting funnier. Says here that a widow is a widow because her husband won't live wid'er.

Loud groans.

First compositor—Hold on; here's a master stroke. Says that the yellow negro ought to have more affection for the mule than the black negro has, because the yellow fellow is a mule-atto.

More groans.

The printers loudly thumped their cases.

Third compositor—Wonder if the law would do anything with a man for killing him?

Fourth compositor—Not if the jury had any sense.

Second compositor—That settles it. If that fellow comes around here I will bathe my hands in his cold and watery blood.

The Professor slipped away. As he passed through the editorial room the editor innocently asked:

"Professor, won't you stay and look over your proof?"

"No, I thank you. In fact, I don't feel very well this evening."—*New York Telegram.*

Peculiar Ways of Different Nations.

*London Life* calls attention to very peculiar differences in the customs of nations. Europeans uncover the head as a token of respect or reverence; Orientals never uncover it, and the Turkish ambassador is allowed to retain his fez even in the presence of Her Majesty. In church all men's heads are bare; in the synagogue it is considered wrong to remove the hat. In China to uncover the head is a mark of disrespect. To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mohammedans in the East, and for this the native commissioned officers of the Indian army in giving the military salute confined it to the sword held in the right hand without at the same time raising the left hand to the forehead, as in the ordinary English salute. Unlike our women who, when they go out, adorn themselves most carefully, Thibetan women, when leaving their houses, smear their faces over with a dark, sticky substance. It is said that they do so in compliance with a certain Lama, King Nomeskhan, in order to protect their morals by making them look ugly when in public. The Thibetans also put out the tongue as a sign of respectful salutation, and in similar contradictions to our own customs the Malays, the Fijians, Tongas and many other Polynesians always sit down when speaking to a superior. At Natavulu it is respectful to turn one's back toward a superior, especially when addressing him; and among the Wahuma, in Congo and in Central Africa the same custom prevails. The Todas of the Neigherry hills show respect by raising the open right hand to the face and resting the thumb on the bridge of the nose.

The importance of soft water for domestic purposes is illustrated by the experience of a large London asylum, in which a change from hard to soft has resulted in an estimated annual saving in soda, soap, fuel, time, of more than \$4,000.

## PERSONAL CHARMS.

How the Delsartian Theory of Development Beautifies Women.

What is the Delsartian method? If ladies can secure cultivation of the voice, so as to read and converse in a sweetly modulated yet strong and deep tones, and by the same course of training acquire grace of carriage and the development of chest and lungs that ensures health and adds to personal charms, the methods employed are worthy investigation.

So thought our reporter, who called upon Mme. Gray, the noted teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture, at one of our leading hotels.

As he entered the room a lady tall but well proportioned came with graceful movement toward him. A well-shaped head, crowned with a wealth of iron-gray hair, dark, brilliant eyes, beneath finely arched brows, were noted as she approached. When she spoke it was with a voice sweet and low, yet with a wonderful compass.

"What is the secret of this power of vocal expression you seem to have?"

"Secret? There is no secret," laughed Mme. Gray. "Time was when I had one of the weakest and thinnest of voices. Any one could accomplish what I have done. It is so easy to acquire a full, resonant voice, that will never tire or grow hoarse. All vocal disabilities may be overcome, hesitation, stammering, stuttering, soon disappear under proper training."

"Does this training affect the physical system?"

"Yes, it will develop the bust to almost ideal perfection. Gentlemen will add four or five inches chest measurement in as many months."

"It is desirable from a point of beauty, then?"

"Yes, ladies gain the roundness of waist, taper of arm and hand, and the perfect poise, ease and grace in movement, that add so much to personal charms."

"Health, I should think, would be benefited, also?"

"Indeed it is. Lung and throat troubles decrease, narrow chests and thin arms are developed, and female weakness largely overcome."

"It seems to be a regular panacea?"

"No, I am sorry to say that some organs cannot be made good in this way after they have been injured as mine were by a scrofulous near a Southern swamp. Before I tried physical culture and Warner's safe cure I was a confirmed invalid. I was consumptive in early life, and it is only a few years since I overcame a serious liver trouble. I owe much to Warner's safe cure, and I do not hesitate to acknowledge it."

"And the consumption tendency?"

"Disappeared after the use of this remedy, and when I learned how to breathe. Not one in twenty breathe in such a way as to fill the air-cells, to expand the strong muscles at the base of the lungs, which should do the labor of expelling air. Hence, if kidney disease prevails, the lungs affected by the kidney poisoned blood soon give way."

"Is not your system the Delsartian theory?"

"Yes, and I greatly rejoice when this grand teacher gave to the world his ideas. They correspond to those I had long taught, for I am a pioneer in this work, and have devoted life and energy to teaching the world that women may gain vocal accomplishments, health, grace and beauty all at the same time by these methods of cultivation."

"You are yet teaching?"

"Yes, at the School of Oratory and Physical Culture at Syracuse, N. Y., a permanent institution, now in very successful progress."

Area and Population of Europe.

Gen. Strelbitski, who was selected by the International Statistical Congress held at The Hague to prepare a report upon the area and number of inhabitants in the different countries of Europe, has completed his labors, the gist of them being that the total area of Europe is 6,283,060 square miles, of which 3,423,185 square miles belong to Russia, 391,000 to Austria-Hungary, 338,000 to Germany, 333,435 to France, 312,810 to Spain, 281,615 to Sweden, 303,375 to Norway, 196,615 to Great Britain and Ireland, 180,310 to Italy, 163,350 to Turkey in Europe and Bosnia, 88,810 to Denmark, 82,125 to Roumania, 55,690 to Portugal, 40,435 to Greece, 30,375 to Serbia, 25,875 to Switzerland, 20,625 to Holland, and 18,430 to Belgium. The Russian Empire in Europe alone covers more than half of the whole continent, embracing the Kingdom of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and part of the Caucasus.

Russia also stands far in advance of all the other nations in respect to her population, which is given by General Strelbitski at 94,000,000, the countries which come next being the German Empire (47,200,000), Austria-Hungary (39,000,000), France (38,300,000), Great Britain and Ireland (37,200,000), Italy (30,000,000), Spain (16,900,000), Switzerland (7,900,000), Belgium (5,850,000), Roumania (5,400,000), Turkey in Europe (4,900,000), Sweden (4,700,000), Holland and Portugal (4,400,000 each), Denmark (2,190,000), Serbia (2,000,000), and Norway (1,960,000). Total for all Europe, 350,000,000. The density of the population is very different, for while Belgium has 201 inhabitants to the square kilometre (five-eighths of a mile), Holland 133, Great Britain and Ireland 119, Italy 105, the German Empire 86, Switzerland 71, and Austria-Hungary 59, Spain has only 35, Turkey 27, Russia 17, Denmark 15, and Norway 6. But the population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,250,000 a year, and in half a century it will, at this rate, exceed 150,000,000.

The above figures ascribe to Europe and Russia in Europe vastly more area than has usually been given to them.

—*London Times.*

A Substitute for Prayer.

Somewhere in the country a number of ministers were wont to meet together on stated days for purposes pertaining to their calling. As might be supposed, each meeting was opened with prayer. But one day they met at the house of a brother who had a stock of excellent cigars, which he passed around freely. Soon all the brethren were puffing away, and before they knew it they had taken up the business of the meeting. Suddenly one of them remembered the forgotten prayer, and suggested that somebody make up for lost time. But one of the others was equal to the occasion. "Never mind now, Brother X—," he said; "we have opened this meeting by offering up incense. Let that suffice."

THE largest piece of ordnance used in the Crimean war cost less than a single shot fired from the huge guns of the British iron-clads.

## At Peace.

A stomach in revolt is an odorous rebel. Corrected with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its disensions with the food introduced into it in unwary moments of appetite ceases. Then it is at peace. Then dyspepsia abandons its grip. Then such fractious manifestations as heartburn, a sinking sensation in the pit of the abdomen between meals and unnatural fullness afterward, flatulence, acid gulping, biliousness, etc., cease to inflict martyrdom. After a course of the national tonic and alterative, the liver and bowels, always more or less disordered during a prolonged attack of indigestion, resume their functions and become regular. Thus not only dyspepsia but its concomitants, constipation and biliousness, are conquered by the medicine, which remedies their fruitful cause, weakness of the organs of digestion. The epigastric nerve, cellular tissue, in short every organ that bears a part in the digestive processes, acquire vigor and regularity from the benign invigorant.

STEEL wire mats are a new article in metallurgical industry. They are made from steel wire, with steel frame and steel braces, all perfectly galvanized, and are wear and weather proof, are self-cleaning, require no shaking, and by the slightest scrape, snow, ice, mud, clay, and water are wiped out of sight.

SEASONS of depression in trade are generally followed by years of success and prosperity.

A STOP-WATCH—a sleeping policeman.

—*Philadelphia Herald.*

BEAUTIFUL woman, from whence came thy bloom,

Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?

What kindly hand on thee was laid—

Endowing thee with beauty rare?

"'Twas not ever thus," the dame replied;

"Once pale this face, these features bold;

The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce

Wrought the wonderful change which you behold."

You can outlive a slander in half the time you can outtake it.

—*Law Circular.*

"GOLDEN at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to anyone suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the lungs and liver. It is unfailing. By druggists.

We have noticed that the man who has his nose on the grindstone generally gets his wits sharpened.

—*Duluth Paragapher.*

A Family Jewel.

DOCTOR DAVID KENNEDY, the famous surgeon and physician, of Rondout, N. Y., has sent us a copy of his new Medical treatise, a work of great intrinsic merit, apart from many elegant life illustrations of rare beauty. We find on examination that it is a work of exceeding merit, one which should be kept and read in every home. In addition to the studied and valuable medical lessons inculcated by the Doctor, there are two articles from the widely-known author, Col. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline), which add to the interest of the work. The printed price of this book is only 25 cents, but any one enclosing this notice with the name of the paper from whence it is taken, with four 3-cent postage stamps, will receive the book free by mail.

A Popular Thoroughfare.

The Wisconsin Central Line, although a comparatively new factor in the railroad systems of the Northwest, has acquired an enviable popularity. Through careful attention to details, its service is as near perfection as might be looked for. The train attendants seem to regard their trusts as individual property and as a result the public is served with perfect excellence. The road now runs solid through fast trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis with Pullman's best and well equipped dining cars; it also runs through solid sleepers between Chicago, Ashland, Duluth and the famous mining regions of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

THE SPECIAL OFFER

OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, which we have published, includes the admirable Double Holiday Numbers for Thanksgiving and Christmas, with colored covers and full-page pictures, twenty pages each. These, with the other weekly issues to January 1, 1888, will be sent free to all new subscribers who send \$1.75 for a year's subscription to January, 1888. THE COMPANION has been greatly enlarged, is finely illustrated, and no other weekly literary paper gives so much for so low a price.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumptive blood. I will send me their Express and P. O. address respectfully.

T. A. SLOCOM, M. C., 151 Pearl St., N. Y.

Lyon's Patent Hell Stiffener is the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

Catarrh

May affect any portion of the body where the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far the most common, and, strange to say, the most liable to be neglected. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. The wonderful essence Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing catarrh warrants us in urging all who suffer with this disease to try the peculiar medicine. It renovates and invigorates the blood, and tones every organ.

"I have been troubled with that annoying disease, nasal catarrh, and have taken all kinds of blood purifiers, but never found relief till I used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I am confident will do all that is claimed. Hurrah for Hood's Sarsaparilla!" J. L. ROUNT, Markburg, Ky.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been worth everything to me." LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

\$5 to \$5 a day. Samples worth \$1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Dr. Waterbury Reinholder Co., Holly, Mich. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

PENSIONS An increase may be due. Address MILBURN STRENGTH CO., 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Leicestershire, Ohio.

FREE By return mail. Full Description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

HOME STUDY Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars sent. L. B. BENTLEY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

MUSIC ANY PERSON CAN PLAY the PIANO AND ORGAN in 20 days. No pay till out. Send for book of testimonials. FREE. Address SOPEL MUSIC CO., Box 1457, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## \$500 Reward.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others thick, tenebrous, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed, and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

THE best belt road is that around a pretty girl's waist.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections, and Bronchitis, it is unequalled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THEO. PRIN, M. D., Alabama.

MONEY gets tight so often that it will have a bad reputation for sobriety before long.—*St. Louis City Journal.*

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, and all other Throat Troubles.—"Pre-eminent the best."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A WORKINGMAN's wife is a better depositary of his nickels and dimes than is the saloon-keeper.—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

PENSIONS to Soldiers and Heirs. L. BING, 333 M. St., Wash., D. C. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

GOLD is worth \$200 per pound, Pettit's Eye Salve \$1.00, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 50 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢ N

Offer No. 170.

FREE!—TO MERCHANTS ONLY: A three-foot French glass, oval-front Show Case. Address at once, R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

KIDDER'S

DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION and DYSPESIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

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

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DIGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; that all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price \$1 per bottle). If he does not have it, send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

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

J. F. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry and comfortable. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Himmans St., Boston, Mass.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES

Sure relief. Price 35c. ASTHMA. Only mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

FOR MAN AND

BEAST,

Mexican

Mustang Liniment

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply aboard and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

## DAYLIGHT.



If a gentleman by the name of Day volunteers to throw the light of his experience into the darkened places of misery, so that others may go and do as he has done and enjoy life, may it not be reasonably called daylight?

As for instance, take the case of Captain Sargent S. Day, Gloucester, Mass., who writes April 16, 1881: "Some time ago I was suffering with rheumatism. I used a small portion of St. Jacobs Oil and was cured at once. I have used it for sprains and never once have known it to fail. I will never be without a bottle." Captain Day also received a circular letter, and in reply under date of July 1, 1887, he says: "I used the Oil as stated and was permanently cured of rheumatism by its use." During the intervening six years there had been no recurrence of the pain. Also a letter from Mr. H. M. Converse, of the Warren (Mass.) Herald, dated July 9, 1887, as follows:

"In response to yours of June 22, would say that in 1880 my wife had a severe attack of rheumatism in shoulder and arm, so that she could not raise her hand to her head. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured her permanently, and she has had no return of it." Another case is that of Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox county, Va., who writes, November, 1888: "Was afflicted for several years with rheumatism and grew worse all the time. Eminent physicians gave no relief; had spasms, and was not expected to live; was rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved, the second removed the pain, continued use cured me; no relapse in five years, and do as much work as ever." These are proofs of the perfection of the remedy, and taken in connection with the miracles performed in other cases, it has no equal.

PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

PENSIONS Send for Pension Laws to U. S. Claims Agents FITZGERALD & POWELL, Indianapolis, Ind.

PATENTS R. B. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Baltimore, Md. Send for circulars and opinions as to patentability FREE. 25¢ 17 years' experience.

R. BAIRD'S GRANULES

Cure Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness, Heart Disease, Impure Blood, Kidney Disease, Torpid Liver, Habitual Constipation, Etc. A new principle of cure. A sure remedy. Purely Vegetable. A full size Box sent FREE, by postage prepaid, to any invalid, or their friends, sending their address. Address DR. BAIRD, 157 W. 23d St., N. Y. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise



The period of teething is the most dangerous to young children. They should then have extra attendance and occasional doses of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

The purity of the ingredients and the accuracy of the combination in Lakador, coupled with the important fact that it is free from any deleterious substance, is a strong argument for its adoption as the remedy for all diseases of the liver. Price 25c.

#### Money and Matrimony.

The reluctance of young men to marry is rapidly taking the shape of one of the most perplexing problems of our time. In sections where the women outnumber the men by about 10 per cent, the situation presents many difficulties. But the disinclination of young men to marry seems to be in the nature of a contagious epidemic. It is spreading all over the country except in agricultural regions, where people hold fast to old-fashioned ways. The trouble is, too many of our young men are determined to marry rich women, or to accumulate wealth themselves before entering the wedded state. This state of affairs is unhappy and demoralizing. —*Atlanta Constitutionalist.*

#### \$250 in Cash.

3 Worcester's and 3 Webster's Dictionaries, worth \$89, and 4 Dictionary Holders, worth \$15.50, given as prizes for best essays answering the question "Why should I use a Dictionary Holder?" For full particulars, send to LA VERNE W. NOYES, 99 & 101 W. Monroe St., Chicago, the maker of Dictionary Holders. Or inquire at your Bookstore.

#### It Would Be Annoying.

At a social gathering in Austin, they were talking about monstrosities of one kind and another, about two-headed calves, five-footed horses, bearded women, etc., and finally about the Siamese twins.

"How dreadful it must be to be fastened in that way to another person, and be dependent upon such person in waking or sleeping, in life and death," said Mrs. Yerger.

"It is a fortunate thing," remarked Gilhooly, "that the Siamese twins were relatives. Just think how unpleasant it would be to come into the world grown fast to a perfect stranger!" —*Texas Siftings.*

#### Don't Experiment.

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

#### Boole's Arnica Salve.

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

#### Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Oct. 2, 1897.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	a.m. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
	10 00	1 15	12 00	4 45
Grand Junction.....	11 30	2 05	1 08	8 05
Bangor.....	11 53	2 17	1 23	9 20
Benton Harbor.....	1 20	3 00	2 25	12 00
New Buffalo.....	2 45	4 00	3 40	3 10
Chicago.....	5 55	6 40	6 40	
	p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.			

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

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

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Fr.
Holland.....	a.m. p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
	3 05	9 00	4 45	9 50
Zeeland.....	3 13	9 18	4 56	10 00
Grand Rapids.....	3 55	9 45	5 45	10 40
	p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.			

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Fr.
Grand Rapids.....	a.m. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
	9 00	12 30	11 00	5 15
Zeeland.....	9 42	1 11	11 42	5 55
Holland.....	9 50	1 15	11 50	6 10
	p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.			

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Fr.
Holland.....	a.m. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
	9 55	3 05	12 30	6 10
Grand Haven.....	10 35	3 45	6 30	6 50
Ferryburg.....	10 40	3 47	6 40	6 55
Muskegon, 3rd street.....	11 05	4 15	7 15	7 35
	p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.			

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Fr.
Muskegon, 3rd street.....	p.m. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
	2 15	12 30	8 15	9 05
Grand Haven.....	2 20	12 35	8 20	9 10
Ferryburg.....	2 25	12 40	8 25	9 15
Holland.....	3 00	1 10	8 55	9 45
	p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.			

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Fr.
Holland.....	a.m. p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
	3 05	9 00	4 45	9 50
Philmore.....	3 20	9 10	4 55	10 05
Hamilton.....	3 30	9 20	5 05	10 15
Allegan.....	4 05	9 45	5 40	10 45
	p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.			

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	Exp.	Fr.
Allegan.....	a.m. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
	8 55	5 00	11 25	
Hamilton.....	9 20	5 25	12 15	
Philmore.....	9 35	5 40	12 30	
Holland.....	9 50	6 00	12 50	
	p.m. p.m. a.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.

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W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.  
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Absolutely Pure.

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

## Liver Complaint

Is more surely and speedily cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, than by any other remedy. "I was a great sufferer from liver troubles, and never found anything that gave me permanent relief until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, about two years ago. A few bottles of this medicine produced a radical cure." — Wm. E. Baker, 155 W. Brookline st., Boston, Mass.

### A Remarkable Cure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me of as bad a case of Abscess of the Liver as any human being could be afflicted with and live. I was confined to the house for two years, and, for the last three months of that time, was unable to leave my bed. Four physicians treated me without giving relief, and, in fact, nothing helped me, until I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using a quarter of a bottle of this medicine I began to feel better, and every additional dose seemed to bring new health and strength. I used three bottles, and am now able to attend to my business. I walk to town — one mile distant — and return, without difficulty. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has accomplished all this for me. — W. S. Miner, Carson City, Mich.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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

INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

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

PRICE, \$1; Three Bottles for \$2.50.

Delivered free of any charges. Sold by all Druggists. W. JOHNSTON & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For Sale by Yates & Kane. 27-10mos.

## J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the BEST WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

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

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

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

I also manufacture Ox Yokes and have them constantly on hand.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN. HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 13, 1897.

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We have the latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, etc.

for Ladies, Misses, and Children, and also

Special Bargains

—IN—

Ribbons, Gauzes, Silks,

AND VELVETS

and all in the new shades and colors.

Call and See Our Goods.

Stamping Done to Order.

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PRISMOIDAL SPECTACLES

Youth's Keen and Easy Vision Restored.

These glasses are ground on a NEW PRINCIPLE, which gives the aid the eye requires without causing any strain or

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HOLLAND, MICH.

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by YATES & KANE, Druggists, Sole Agents, Holland, Mich.

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For CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNOEA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBRILITY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

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"COMPOUND OXYGEN—Its Role of Arterial and Venous" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Dr. Starkey & Palen, which gives in all inquiries full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred successful cases in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Also "COMPOUND OXYGEN—Its Origin and Development," an interesting book of one hundred pages. Both of which will be sent free to any address on application. Send the brochure!

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\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeit and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

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HAVANA FILLED CIGARS.

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Remember that Clothing can be made to order very nearly as cheap as ready-made. The small difference in first cost is fully made up in the better quality of color and texture of the cloth and the improved style and fitting qualities, to say nothing of the freedom from annoyance resulting from poorly made clothing. In ordering it is necessary to consider Quality, Style, and Workmanship. In deciding where to order you must consider that

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Fine Gents' Furnishing Goods and

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