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### Holland City News, Volume 16, Number 44: December 3, 1887

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 44.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 797.

## 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.

### Just Received.

A full line of material for the new clay work; also cheap vases, jars, etc., etc., for decorating. Mrs. D. M. GEE & Co.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 43-6m

### Great Bargains in Hats.

A nice wool felt for 85 cents. Trimmed hats 55 per cent off. A nice assortment of cloaks to be sold at cost. 44-3t Mrs. D. M. GEE & Co.

### Notice.

To the Taxpayers of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given, that the tax roll has been delivered to me, and that the taxes therein levied can be paid to me at the Furniture Store of Wm. Verbeek on Eighth street, at any time every week day, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, also after 6 o'clock on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, before the first day of January, 1888, without any charge for collection, but that five per cent fees will be charged and collected upon all taxes remaining unpaid on said first day of January.

WILLIAM VERBEEK,  
City Treasurer and ex-officio City Collector. 44-3t

### 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

There is no doubt about the honest worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Thousands, who have been benefited by its use, will attest its virtues. This remedy cures liver and kidney complaint, and eradicates every trace of disease from the system.

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

### \$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or coliciveness 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 counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Just received a large line of Kid and Jersey Gloves, in black and assorted colors, at the Millinery Store of 40- L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

### Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Krulff's Drug Store, Zeeland.

A line of beautiful Hats, Fancy Feathers, and a great variety of Hat Ornaments and Trimmings at 40- L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Apples, 50c; Beans, \$2.25; Butter, 18c; Eggs, 30c; Honey, 9 to 10c; Onions, 70c; Potatoes, 65c to 70c.

### RETAIL.

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

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$2.50; Corn Meal, \$1.05; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour, \$4.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, 9 @ \$10; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.20; Rye, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.50; Wheat, white, 72c; Red Fultz, 72c; Lancaster Red, 74c; Corn ear, 40c.

### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$2.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, 55c; Flour, \$4.40; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, 9 @ \$10; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.20; Rye, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.50; Wheat, white, 72c; Red Fultz, 72c; Lancaster Red, 74c; Corn ear, 40c.

## 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, Communion and Sacramental address. Evening, "Immediate relief of divine grace." Congregation 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, "Exposition of the 15th psalm;" Evening, "The Sabbath School lesson." 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. Subject for next meeting, Acts 3, 1-11.

SLANDER like mud dries and falls off.

SEVERAL weddings are expected to take place in the near future.

MRS. GEO. W. HOPKINS is visiting friends in Grand Rapids this week.

B. P. HIGGINS will open a photograph gallery in the Howard building next week.

A NOTICE from City Treasurer and Collector, W. Verbeek appears in this issue.

CABBAGE is very scarce this season but sauerkraut seems to be plenty and very good.

HOLLAND CITY is bound to continue to "boom." What we want now is more light—electric light.

How will it sound to announce to our readers three months hence that the News is printed by electricity?

THE ladies of Hope Church will hold a Bazaar on Tuesday, Dec. 20th. Further notice will be given.

"TONY" DE KRUIF, of Zeeland, has just completed and moved into a handsome new residence in that village.

FRANK BOONSTRA, of Drenthe, having resigned as postmaster of that place Mr. H. P. Bakker has been appointed in his stead.

That spicy and always readable paper, the daily *Palladium*, of Benton Harbor, was enlarged to a seven column folio last Monday.

JAS. RYDER moved his billiard tables from the Sutton building to A. B. Bosman's store in the First Ward on last Thursday.

MRS. EMMA M. HOWLETT was on Thursday last appointed postmistress of Hamilton, Allegan county, vice Wm. W. Howlett, resigned.

THE Third Church was crowded with people last Sunday both morning and afternoon to hear the gifted Rev. E. C. Oggel preach.

It is reported that Photographers Burgess & Young have bought the gallery of I. Verlee in Zeeland and will run a branch establishment in that place.

THE Nelson & Matter furniture factory in Grand Rapids burned to the ground last Sunday morning at two o'clock. The loss was not far from \$150,000.

AN exchange sagely remarks that in a week's time the world travels over eleven million miles. Fortunately there is no dilapidated wooden bridges to cross.

MACATAWA Bay is covered by a sheet of ice two inches thick. Some of the more venturesome of the town boys were skating on Wednesday and Thursday.

If any of our patrons desire cuts or engravings of their places of business, call at the News office. We can procure them for you at a very moderate price.

**MARRIED.**—By Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, at Hope Church parsonage, on Saturday, Nov. 26, Mr. Frank R. Muffitt, of Reading, Mich., to Miss Emma F. Metz, of this city.

ED. MONTEITH, who was formerly a resident of Holland, is now landlord of the leading Hotel at Long Pine, Neb. We desire to thank him for a "bird's eye view" of his new home.

YESTERDAY the attorneys in "That Injunction Case" argued the matters in dispute before Judge Arnold at Allegan, and asked for an early decision which it is hoped the Judge will grant.

Mr. P. CONLEY, of this place, and Train Master of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y, last Wednesday found a pocket-book containing \$58 and a life insurance policy. It was returned to the owner.

LAST Wednesday noon the Life Saving Station Crew at this port went out of commission and the men, with the exception of Capt. Morton who lives at the Station, departed for their various homes.

THE first real cold wave of the season arrived here last Sunday accompanied by a "small sized rain and sleet storm." On Monday morning the mercury in the thermometer reached a point indicating ten degrees above zero.

THE Chicago & West Mich. R'y Company have just completed a combination passenger, baggage and mail car to be used between Grand Rapids and Macatawa Resorts next summer. The car will accommodate about forty passengers.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 1st, 1887: Henry Bush, Mrs. L. F. Dearborn, W. H. Ferris, E. M. Newier, J. H. Roseman, Miss Letta Steel, Miss Jennie Wickcomb. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

AN apron sale will be given by the young ladies of the First Reformed Church on next Tuesday evening, December 6, at Lyceum Opera House. Coffee and cake will be served to all during the evening. A general invitation is extended to everybody.

MORE testimony has been taken before Circuit Court Commissioner A. Visscher this week in "that injunction case." It is simply wonderful how the testimony of one witness conflicts with that of another. We have no prevaricators in this section and we know it,—but somebody is awfully mistaken.

We are requested again to call attention to the meeting of the members of the S. O. & W. A. Agr'l Society which is to be held at the office of Secretary A. Visscher next week Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock. This meeting is for the purpose of hearing the Secretary's and Treasurer's annual reports, and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

SOMETIME ago it was announced in the First Reformed Church that a number of "offering chests" had been secured and would be distributed among the families of the church to catch all loose pennies about the house, which should be devoted to the building fund. On Thanksgiving the "chests" were collected and opened and \$217.02 was found. The experiment will be tried over.

We desire to call attention to the fact that while the city and township are quarreling over the "bridge question" the bridges remain in a very poor condition and the small one which the city has control of—or pretends to control—is actually dangerous when covered with snow and ice. If this bridge is left in the condition it is in at present the taxpayers must prepare themselves to pay a considerable sum for damage done this winter.

De Hope has now commenced to receive collections for the "Overweg Fund" and will add materially, we suppose, to the amount already collected. When the idea was first suggested to us we proposed that all the city papers should be asked to engage in the work and our suggestion was heeded. The publishers of the other papers were seen and readily assented to the proposition. Friends, leave your money at any of the newspaper offices and your contributions will receive attention.

THE dramatic climax in "That Bridge Difficulty" injunction case was reached last Saturday afternoon when Alderman Kulte and Highway Commissioner Souter had a "windy" altercation in front of the postoffice attracting a large crowd of people. They all but came to blows in their excitement, but to their credit be it said, refrained from a pugilistic encounter. The bridges, however, still remain as a monument to the "peculiar firmness" of the town and city officials.

THE Ladies Aid Society of Hope Church will hold their next social on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., at the house of Mrs. A. King. The following programme has been arranged for the occasion: Vocal solo by Miss Kittie Doesburg; Piano solo by Miss Lilla Dutton; Reading by Miss Rea Boone; Guitar duet by Misses Martha and Emma

Zeel; Piano duet by Misses Calla King and Kittie Brower; Chorus singing by the company. All are invited.

THE work of the Michigan Hedge Company in this State is several thousands of rods ahead of any previous record at this time of the year, and the work is largest where the company has been the longest showing that satisfaction was given those who had fences built. The day is now past when humbugs can flourish in any locality in our state without enough gratuitous advertising by the *lynx-eyed press* to sink them to degradation in less than 30 days. "A word to the wise, etc."

AT the annual election of officers of Unity Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. Masons, held last Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Alfred Huntley, W. M.; J. G. Loepple, S. W.; F. H. Carr, J. W.; E. Herold, Treas.; Otto Breyman, Secretary; W. H. Rogers, S. D.; C. Markham, J. D.; James Huntley and John Hummel, Stewards; A. Charter, Tyler. The officers were installed the same evening after which the members sat down to a hastily prepared repast and spent an hour or two in social enjoyment.

THE latest fad, or craze, which has struck Holland City is "modeling in clay." Wherever the "craze" has settled, homes have been ransacked for jugs and all have been duly adorned. Grocers have wondered at the demand for catsup during the past week, but on investigation, it appears that the appetite has been for the *jugs* and not for the catsup. Young men have roamed the city over for "kornschnapps," and it may be said to their credit that they have never once thought of the contents of these peculiar shaped vessels, their only aim being to secure the highly prized article—the jug. Materials for this new work may be obtained at Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co.'s millinery store.

ON a casual tour through the jewelry store of O. Breyman a person would not suspect the value of the stock of goods there, but it reaches into the four and nearly to the five figures. This week a new line of Waterbury and Manchester watches have been received, besides the largest assortment of solid silver ware ever displayed in this city. A number of novelties are displayed in the show window which attracts universal attention. Mr. Breyman has an eye to business and is doing his utmost to satisfy the taste of his many customers. The holidays are almost here and those wishing to purchase beautiful and useful holiday presents should not neglect to give him an early call.

THE "Overweg Fund" is slowly increasing. It now amounts to \$50.40. Come parents, encourage your children to contribute to so good a purpose. Small amounts will be cheerfully received and acknowledged. School children who want to give something to the Fund can do so by leaving their names and the amount with Prof. Hummer who will see that we have both. The amounts received this week are as follows:

John Kramer	1 00
D. E. Lozier	50
Willie and Mamie Bosman	50
Harry and Hoyt	50
Cash from a friend	1 00
John Beukema	50
Mrs. Everhard	25
News' previous collections	22 50
De Hollandr fund	14 50
De Hope fund	7 03
Thanksgiving col. M. E. Church	2 02
Total	\$50 40

THURSDAY evening last the officers elected at a late meeting of Star of Bethlehem Chapter O. E. S. No. 40, were installed by the Grand Worthy Matron, Mrs. G. W. Mattison, of Middleville, and the Grand Associate Matron, Mrs. O. L. Davidson, of Grand Rapids, and Representative Mrs. F. G. Griswold, of Middleville. The officers are Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Worthy Matron; Mr. F. G. Churchill, Worthy Patron; Mrs. S. J. Higgins, Associate Matron; Miss C. Herold, Secretary; Mrs. A. King, Treasurer; Mrs. F. G. Churchill, Conductress; Mrs. P. Conley, Associate Conductress; Mrs. G. N. Williams, Ads; Mrs. T. M. Clark, Ruth; Mrs. J. H. Purdy, Esther; Mrs. H. C. Farley, Martha; Mrs. J. A. McNabb, Electa; Mrs. A. Huntley, Warder; and Mr. A. King, Sentinel. After the installation services were over refreshments were served to the seventy-five people present and the balance of the evening was spent in social enjoyment and in exemplifying the ceremonies of the degrees.

## ON THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

An Allegan County Farmer's Wonderful Curiosities.—A Spring of Water that has no Equal. Allegan's Oil Well left in the Shade.

Among the letters, papers, circulars, etc., that had accumulated on the desk of our sanctum over Sunday the editor of the News found on Monday morning last a strange epistle, the contents of which we give below:

EAST SAUGATUCK, Nov. 26th, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—

I met you once in Fennville I guess you will think about it and once in Holland you was so kind I never forget you give me some old papers that keep me reading three months. Now if you want to see sumthin you never seed before come to my place seven miles south of New Richmond, or twelve miles by wagon road from Holland. If you don't come you will wish afterwards you did. Come sure before next Thursday.

Your Friend,

D. B. LIESMAN.

At first we looked upon the letter as being an attempt at some sort of a joke by the railroad men or mail carriers as the envelope bore the West Michigan R'y postmark and we therefore consigned it to the waste basket. Upon second thought, however, we resurrected it from among the cast off scraps, and after a careful perusal of the contents placed it under a paper weight as worthy of future consideration. Inquiries from a farmer, who stepped in later in the day, established the fact that there was such a man in the section of Allegan County described in the letter. Wednesday being a pleasant day, and having some delinquent subscribers to call upon on the road, ye News man started out for Farmer Liesman's. The drive was a long one, the distance seeming twenty-five miles and really proved to be sixteen instead of twelve as represented. We were thankful, however, to find the place even if it was located in an almost uninhabitable, and to say the least very uninviting section of country. Mr. Liesman and wife, the only two comprising the family, were found at home and seemed extremely well pleased at our coming. Their house, a simple cabin on a newly cleared piece of ground, was scantily furnished and contained only the bare necessities of life, or what some people might prefer to call an existence. Mr. Liesman explained for this condition of things by stating that he had reached here only last spring from Washington Territory and was doing the best he could with the limited means that he had at command. Both Mr. and Mrs. Liesman had evidently seen better days and they hoped to some day have a more cozy home and pleasanter surroundings. From the present outlook their expectations are soon to be realized. Upon entering the cabin the very first thing that attracted the News man's attention was a drowsy looking cat, but the like of which he had never seen before, curled on the floor near the cook stove. This little so indispensable a pet in almost every household more resembled a hedge-hog than a cat, being covered with a growth of curly flaxen hair from eight to ten inches in length. Our apparent astonishment at seeing such a strange freak of nature of the feline persuasion, caught the eye of Mr. Liesman and turning to his wife said: "That's one of the things I sent for him to come and see, isn't it Mollie?" With this remark he passed into the yard, and commanding me to follow, led the way in the direction of a shed which answered the combined purpose of a barn, cow-pen, and pig-sty. Leaning over the rickety board fence which surrounded the latter Mr. Liesman pointed out the solitary occupant of the pen and the only one he possessed. Like the cat the pig was covered with a mass of hair but presented a much more disgusting appearance. From wallowing in the mire the hair had become matted together with mud and filth, and the animal could but barely stand under its own weight. The cow was next shown which had even a more luxurious growth of hair than either of the two previously mentioned. The hair, originally flaxen, had become somewhat discolored by coming in contact with the bedding in the pen. "Now that you have seen my hairy family what do you think of them?" asked the News man.

The News man must acknowledge that he was so completely astonished that he barely knew what to say. That he had been fully repaid for making the trip was certain, but he was little prepared for the more astounding revelations which were to follow. "When I came here early in April of this year," said Mr. Liesman, "I

Continued on fourth page.

Paul 3



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Notes, Labor Notes, Etc.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

#### THE CAUSE OF CANCER.

Important Experiments by a Physician at Berlin.

THE rumor that a Berlin physician has, at last succeeded in isolating the bacillus which is supposed to cause cancer has attracted much attention in Berlin, as it is generally thought that such a discovery might in some way be advantageous to the Crown Prince, says a cable dispatch. The discoverer is a young physician, Dr. Scheurien, an assistant at the Royal Hospital. Pending further experiment Dr. Scheurien prefers not to explain his methods and the results of his research. Dr. Scheurien is positive regarding his discovery, claiming that no loopholes for mistakes have been left; but before publishing his experiments he wishes to submit them to the members of his profession in Berlin for their judgment. Cancer, by the way, has long been supposed to be the result of some micro-organism. Several of the most eminent microscopists have been at work on the same problem which Dr. Scheurien hopes he has solved.

#### REDS RATHER CAUTIOUS.

A Large Meeting of Anarchists in New York—Speakers Tame in Their Remarks.

IF a meeting of 3,000 men, women, and children, crowding the big hall of the Cooper Union to the doors, can be taken as a straw of indication, the anarchists have not been suppressed by the tragedy at Chicago, says a New York telegram. Such a mass of excited humanity was gathered together, the object being to collect funds for the support of the widows and orphans of the anarchists who were executed. Most was not present. It was an anarchist meeting through and through. There were red ribbons and feathers on the women, red neckties and hat-bands on the men; there was a red and black flag back of the stage; and portraits of the hanged anarchists were draped in black and displayed. The police were present in force, but the meeting was not interrupted. The speech of the evening was made by Sergius Shevitch. He, as well as the other speakers, was extremely moderate in his language.

#### OUTRAGE AGAINST AMERICANS.

A Steamship and Schooner Seized by Nicaraguan Soldiers.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: "The steamship Harlan, just arrived from Central America, reports that November 28 an armed force of Nicaraguan soldiers boarded the American steamship W. S. Moore and schooner Nevada, both wholly owned by American citizens and duly licensed by the Mosquito Government to trade in the ports of that country. The officers and crew abandoned everything to the captors, who, when their authority for the seizure was demanded, presented their muskets. The owners of the vessels are making an appeal to the Government of the United States for redress."

#### CALLED WHILE IN THE DANCE.

A Hall in Texas Blown Down, Killing Five Persons and Maiming a Score.

A MINNEOLA (Texas) dispatch states that a heavy wind-storm blew down a hall in that place during the progress of a dance held by colored people. Five persons were killed and about twenty injured. About seventy persons were in the hall when it collapsed. Six of the injured have arms or legs broken. The killed are: Thomas Hardeman, Jack Wilson, Reuben Garrett, Fannie Benson, and Rose Benson.

#### Minor Telegrams.

A BOILER exploded in the hotel known as the Kirby House, in Milwaukee, Wis., and one woman was instantly killed, a number of others fatally injured, and some seriously hurt. In all, fifteen persons were wounded.

It is reported that the interview between Bismarck and the czar was a stormy one, and that the iron chancellor bullied the Russian autocrat to his heart's content. The alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy explains Bismarck's temerity.

THE tobacco crop this year falls far below the average. The eastern and western leaf crops and all the market stocks of the United States make up 360,000,000 pounds, against 541,000,000 the preceding year, and 575,000,000 two years ago.

THE latest news from Samoa is that the Germans are preparing to establish an absolute sovereignty over the island.

A JUDICIAL decision has been rendered which will prevent a Pennsylvania coal company from carrying out its intention to evict striking miners from their homes.

POWDERLY's friends in the Knights of Labor organization of New York are said to be anxious to precipitate a strike on the street railroad lines of that city in order to demonstrate how strong the administration is.

THE sculling-race for the championship of the world between William Beach and Edward Hanlan on the Napolean River at Sydney, Australia, was won by Beach.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### EAST.

GREAT excitement prevailed at the meeting of the First Unitarian Society, at Hartford, Conn., an attempt being made to oust the pastor, the Rev. J. C. Kimball, for his sympathy with the Chicago anarchists. The women supported Mr. Kimball, and a resolution asking for his resignation was defeated.

JOHANN MOST, the anarchist, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions at New York, Wednesday, on a charge of inciting violence by an inflammatory speech. Having been admitted to bail, he entered the court-room without the escort of policemen. He kept his hat on after entering until one of the court officers brusquely took it off his head.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch states that T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, Knights of Labor, when shown the published report of a letter purporting to have been written by him to E. T. Gould, of Indianapolis, Ind., which expressed his determination to resign, said: "I sent no letter to Gould embracing the points he claims, but he probably takes extracts from other communications I sent him, and combining them with the gist of my speech at Minneapolis, published the combination as coming from me. You can say for me, I am not going to resign this year. That is about all I can say on the question."

IN a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, about fifteen miles south of Pittsburg, three men were killed and five others were injured. At Anna, Ohio, an engineer and fireman were killed in a smash-up on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road.

### WEST.

NEAR Portrero, a suburb of San Francisco, fire destroyed two blocks of dwellings, rendering forty families homeless, and causing a loss of \$75,000. The burning of the Windsor Packing House at Des Moines, Iowa, entails a loss of \$250,000, with \$195,000 insurance. The owner will rebuild in the spring.

LANBERT & BISHOP, the wire mill company at Joliet, Ill., won the celebrated arson case, the jury returning a verdict of "no cause for action." The insurance company immediately appealed. The defendants will commence suit for \$50,000, charging malicious prosecution.

INTELLIGENCE of a ghastly quadruple tragedy reaches us by wire from Glendive, in Montana, the particulars of which are as follows:

SIX Indians named Finger-Nail, Sitting-in-Front, and Pete Matthews, confined in the county jail for horse-stealing, made an attack on two white prisoners. Their weapons were table-knives, a pair of scissors, and common chairs with which the jail was supplied. After inflicting mortal wounds on the white prisoners, Finger-Nail and Sitting-in-Front hanged themselves in their cell with their bunk-straps. They were assisted by the other Indian, Pete Matthews, who, after they committed the deed, tried to butt his brains out against the wall of the cell, but was secured and ironed by the sheriff and two other persons. The two Indians who hanged themselves stabbed themselves all over their bodies before resorting to hanging. Francisco Salamo, an Italian, who was confined on a charge of burglary, was stabbed in several places and lived only a few hours. The other prisoner, L. H. Turk, was stabbed and pounded over the head with chairs in the hands of the Indians. The Indians who did the work tried to starve themselves to death several months ago, and after that remarked that they would not live to be tried for horse-stealing.

AT Wausau, Wis., a building occupied as a residence by Carl Honikel, his wife, and five children was burned, and the father and children perished. Mrs. Honikel received injuries of a serious nature. The building was a wooden structure, double-boarded, filled in with sawdust, and very inflammable. The front was used for sleeping rooms and the back as a kitchen. The fire started in the kitchen, and the family were doubtless asphyxiated before they were reached by the flames. The fire department was very slow in responding to the alarm. Honikel was a hard-working, industrious German. When dragged through the window he had clasped in either arm the inanimate bodies of two babies. The building was fired by an incendiary. Mrs. Honikel, upon recovering consciousness, and on learning the fate of her husband and children, raved like a maniac, and it is feared that if she lives she will be hopelessly insane.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported from the Indian Territory, which grew out of the attempt of a deputy marshal named Dalton to arrest a horse thief named Smith. The latter was found in a tent, in which there were also another man named Dixon and his wife. When the officer inquired for Smith the desperado rushed out and fired upon him, and a general fight ensued, which resulted in the killing of Dalton and Smith and Mrs. Dixon. Dalton and Cole were brave men, have killed several desperados in the Nation, and were looked upon by the United States Marshal as the best men on his force. This makes fifteen United States Marshals killed in Indian Territory during the last two years.

### SOUTH.

AT Seguin, Texas, Martin Robertson and James Bromley, white boys, each 17 years old, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life for having decoyed Archie Henry, their companion, into a cave and murdered him. The three boys had run away from home and banded together for the purpose of committing highway robbery and other depredations. Young Henry informed the authorities of their thefts, and it was for this reason that his associates killed him.

THE strike troubles in the Louisiana sugar belt have culminated in a bloody conflict which resulted in the death of nearly a dozen of the negro strikers. New Orleans dispatches give the following particulars of the affair:

At Thibodaux a body of striking negro laborers fired from ambush, and wounded two of the white picket guard which had been on duty there since the withdrawal of the State militia. An attack was immediately made on the negroes and ten were killed. The rest of the men left for the woods. The following statement concerning the affair explains itself: "Our labor troubles had about ceased, when, on Tuesday afternoon, the people of this town were reliably informed that an attack would be made upon the town during the night. To prevent any trouble a strong guard of deputy sheriffs was

posted at all the approaches. At 7 o'clock in the morning two of the guards, John J. Gorman and Henry Malston, two of the most respectable and esteemed young men of our town, were shot from ambush and seriously wounded. Two of their friends rushed to their assistance, and while they were attempting to relieve their wounded comrades they were also fired upon from ambush. Luckily they were not harmed. A fearful state of excitement arose, and the armed guard of the town rushed to the scene of action. They were again fired upon from ambush, and then returned the fire by a general fusillade, which was kept up until the rioters dispersed. Some six rioters are known to have been killed and as many more wounded, none of the other guards of the town being injured except those above mentioned. Our people are determined to preserve the peace, and all good citizens are in perfect accord. The above facts are gained from a reliable source. Clay Knobel, Lieutenant-Governor; Taylor Beattie, Judge; T. Thibodeau, Sheriff; S. Moore, Mayor. Another dispatch from Thibodaux states that the casualties so far are sufficiently numerous, but there is a feeling among the best citizens that the worst is over; that the passions aroused by utterances of the New Orleans communists, the so-called friends of labor, have been stilled, and that no more blood will be shed or more lives lost. A feeling against these New Orleans communists is very strong and on every side their conduct is denounced in most unmeasured terms.

WHILE the steamer Charles P. Choteau was lying at Sunflower Landing, Miss., fire broke out and the vessel was burned to the water's edge. A colored fireman and a colored deck passenger were burned to death. The boat and cargo are a total loss, nothing being left of the great cotton carrier but her immense iron hull. The Choteau's cargo consisted of 4,500 bales of cotton, 2,500 sacks of oilcake, and sundries. On Nov. 6, 1876, the Choteau brought to New Orleans the largest cargo of cotton that had up to that time ever been carried by a Mississippi River steamer—8,844 bales.

A NEGRO named Bigus was taken from the jail at Frederick, Md., and hanged to the limb of a tree. The man was charged with assaulting an aged white woman, but he died protesting his innocence and accusing another negro of the crime.

AFTER the most exciting campaign in the history of Georgia, the Prohibitionists were defeated at Atlanta and in Fulton County by a majority of 1,122. Four years ago the county was carried by the Prohibitionists by 223 majority. Hereafter whisky will flow free as water in the capital city of Georgia. An Atlanta dispatch says:

The principal fight made on prohibition during the campaign was that it did not prohibit, and that intoxicating drinks could be openly purchased in a number of places throughout the city, which paid taxes to the United States Government. The sale of whisky. Thousands of gallons have been sent in from month to month from cities around Atlanta, from which it was almost as easy to get a jug as it was at bars in the city. The anti-alcoholists claimed that prohibition injured the city, which was receiving \$3,000 a year in whisky licenses without increasing in the slightest the amount of whisky sold in the city. The Prohibitionists, on the other hand, claimed that Atlanta never had prohibition; that while it was so voted years ago, the licenses then existing did not expire at some of them until almost a year ago, and that since that time the domestic wine clause in the local option bill allowed many places in the city by which the law could be easily evaded. This was, however, remedied by the last Legislature, which put a license of \$1,000 on all wine-rooms, which license will go into effect after Jan. 1.

### POLITICS.

THE total vote cast in Ohio in 1885 was 733,966, in 1886 it was 704,233. This year the total vote reached the very large figure of 744,568, which is a large increase. The totals on the Governor are as follows: Foraker, Republican, 356,937; Powell, Democrat, 333,205; Seitz, Labor, 24,712; Sharp, Prohibition, 29,700; scattering, 14. Total, 744,568. Foraker over Powell, 23,732. This is a slight increase for the Prohibitionists over 1885, when Leonard had 28,081.

### FOREIGN.

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of John Dillon, one of the most capable of Parnell's lieutenants.

M. BRISSON had a conference with President Grevy at Paris and told him that the crisis in relation to the Presidency appeared to be without a remedy. The President asked the reason of this. Brissson replied that it would be painful to explain. The reason was universally apparent. He reminded M. Grevy that at an independent meeting on Sunday he had maintained that nobody was entitled to demand that the President resign. He was still of the same opinion. The President alone, added M. Brissson, was entitled to raise the question.

LORD SALISBURY's speech before the meeting of the National Union of Conservatives, at Oxford, makes it clear that the Premier feels that he is absolutely dependent upon the support of the Liberal Unionists. He outlined a rather extended platform of reforms which the Government proposed to introduce at the next session of Parliament, and said that he did not intend to propose increased powers of local government in Ireland until there was a marked change there.

A PARIS dispatch says: "M. Ribot has consented to undertake the formation of a Cabinet at the request of President Grevy, who desired him also to convey his message of resignation to the Chamber of Deputies."

LONDON dispatch: "A letter written by Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is published, in which he refers to 'the grotesque episode' of O'Brien's clothes. He says O'Brien is not treated in Tullamore prison either with leniency or severity. He has succeeded in sheltering himself under medical opinion that his lungs are delicate and heart action weak. Balfour also says if O'Brien refuses to wear the prison dress force will not be applied to compel him. There is no reason why he should not fulfill his term in prison, but he cannot safely be subjected to the usual discipline."

CABLE dispatches on Saturday from the French capital thus outline the situation at that date:

President Grevy still stubbornly resists the demands for his immediate resignation. The press unanimously condemns the prolongation of the crisis. Le Petit says President Grevy will not resign before he has placed the republic in a safe position. The Orleans princes are very active and warn Republicans to reflect on the course they are taking. A meeting will be held in the Belleville quarter to-night to adopt measures, as the call says, to conform to the situation. Councillor Vaillant presided at a revolutionary meeting in Salle de l'Evolution last evening. Two thousand persons were present. Deputies Caneloni and Baily delivered violent speeches directed against Ferry. They

declared it necessary for the people to march to the Hotel de Ville to prevent the King from going to the Tuileries. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people called upon the popular forces to organize themselves to venture everything against extortioners and traitors. The meeting dispersed with cries of "Vive la commune." There was no disorder.

CHARLES A. GILLIG, of the American Exchange, London, says that Mr. Gladstone will visit this country in April and make a six weeks' tour of the country. "Mr. Gladstone," said Mr. Gillig, "has so far overcome his dread of an ocean voyage that he will make a short trip to this country in the spring. One thing that tended to bring about this change of mind in Mr. Gladstone was the fact that his physicians have long advised him that an ocean voyage would be beneficial to his health, and as he has always cherished a desire to visit this country, now that his dread of the ocean has been conquered, he embraces the opportunity eagerly."

A CABLE dispatch from Paris says: "M. Grevy on Sunday informed M. Rouvier of his resolution to resign the Presidency, and said that he would send a message to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on next Thursday. M. Rouvier proceeded at once to the residence of M. Floquet to announce the resignation of the President."

### GENERAL.

EX-SENATOR CHARLES F. JONES, of Florida, is reported in financial distress at Detroit. He has been turned out of hotels and restaurants, but has been taken in charge by a friend who will give him shelter for the present. It is said that he is a mental wreck.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the tragedian, said to a Pittsburg reporter that a trip to England with Mr. Booth was contemplated, but that the visit would be very brief. Regarding the rumor that the two tragedians would erect a theater in New York for the exclusive production of the legitimate drama, Mr. Barrett said: "It is true. We have in contemplation the erection of a metropolitan theater, although not exclusively for the legitimate drama. It will be at least two years before the scheme can be consummated, but when it is all sorts of pure and meritorious works will be produced."

A SPECIAL telegram from New York says:

Senor Luis Tanco, of the Colombian Legation at Washington, and now in this city, says that the exact account of the work on the Panama Canal up to June 30, 1885, was \$154,509,088. Some of the items are peculiar as well as interesting. For example: The excavating has cost \$23,000,000, the offices at New York, Paris, and Panama \$84,000, the purchase of the Panama Railroad \$18,000,000, and the expenditure for materials has caused an outlay of \$23,000,000. Servants for employees, \$2,700,000. Mules and wagons figure up a total of \$122,000; the building for offices, private residence for manager, country seat for same, grounds, etc., \$5,230,000. Carriages and horses for employees cost \$215,000; a parlor-car for manager \$42,000; and interest on the capital \$300,000. The encampments on the line foot up \$9,000,000; the police, for encampments, \$2,300,000; and the pharmaceutical staff \$4,800,000. It cost the company \$2,000,000 to indemnify the commissioners sent at the company's expense to report on the canal, in other words to defray the expense of entertaining the guests invited to accompany De Lesseps to Panama. To inspect the canal; \$2,400,000 to indemnify contractors for the company's failure to carry out certain contracts, and \$5,000,000 for employees on the line. Senor Tanco believes the canal, if ever finished, will cost \$690,000,000. As the work advances greater difficulties are met, and now what remains is mostly solid rock. He doubts if the canal will ever be finished by the present administration. The financial outlook of the company, Senor Tanco says, is quite alarming.

THE following is telegraphed from Panama to the New York Herald:

The Revista Catolica of Bogota, speaking of mission work in Colombia, says that in Caqueta, San Martin, Casanare, La Guajira, Sierra Nevada, Choco, Cauca, and Llaneros there are over two hundred thousand Colombians who live a savage life. Many of these people, men, women, and children, are stolen and sold into a life of slavery of the vilest description. Sometimes combats take place, from which results the slaughter of hundreds, whose bodies are left where they fall. The Revista Catolica also refers to the plunder of Colombian citizens on the Putumayo and Napo by Dolores Remedios and to his infamous slave-dealing transactions, and particularly to his public sale on the lower Amazon of women stolen from Colombia.

A MYSTERIOUS disease is said to be claiming many victims at Posoya, in Chili. The victims are first taken with pains in the stomach, followed by a flow of blood from the mouth, and sometimes from the eyes and ears.

### MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	\$ 4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.91 @ .91½
No. 2 Red.....	.87 @ .88
CORN—No. 2.....	.57½ @ .58½
OATS—White.....	.38 @ .41
PORK—New Mess.....	15.00 @ 15.75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good.....	4.00 @ 4.75
Common.....	2.75 @ 3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Flour—Winter Wheat.....	3.75 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	.86 @ .70½
CORN—No. 2.....	.55 @ .56
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .30
FINE Dairy.....	.18 @ .23
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.11 @ .13
EGGS—Fresh.....	.19½ @ .20½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.80 @ .85
PORK—Mess.....	14.00 @ 14.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.74 @ .74½
CORN—No. 3.....	.45 @ .45½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.29½ @ .30½
RYE—No. 1.....	.55 @ .56
PORK—Mess.....	13.75 @ 14.25
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.75 @ .76
CORN—Mixed.....	.44 @ .44½
OATS—Cash.....	.23½ @ .23½
PORK—Mess.....	13.00 @ 13.50
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.91 @ .91½
CORN—Cash.....	.49½ @ .49½
OATS—May.....	.32½ @ .33½
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.75 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.81 @ .82
CORN—Mixed.....	.48½ @ .49½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33 @ .34
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80 @ .81
CORN—No. 3.....	.49½ @ .50½
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 @ .33½
PORK—Mess.....	14.25 @ 14.75
LIVE HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.50
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.87 @ .88
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.43 @ .44
CATTLE.....	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.75 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.35
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.79 @ .79½
CORN.....	.47 @ .47½
OATS—Mixed.....	.31 @ .31½
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Common.....	3.50 @ 3.80
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.25
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.50

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Jackson's gas well is now down 2,400 feet, but no change of importance in the indications.

—The copper wires for the new fire alarm service at Adrian are being strung and the system will soon be in operation.

—Houghton farmers are having considerable trouble with wolves. The beasts make nightly raids on sheep flocks and chicken coops.

—Three Adrian small boys started West to grow up with the Indians and become mighty hunters. They got as far as Butler, Ind., and were glad to be sent back home.

—Sunfield, the new station on the new branch of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, has a lumber-yard, needs a grist-mill, and is to have a weekly newspaper. Will Knapp will be the editor of the latter commodity.

—Judge Geddes, of the Probate Court of Adrian, dismissed a petition lately filed in his court for the appointment of a guardian for Mrs. Jane Nelson, a lady of 70, residing in Fairfield. Her son George asked for a guardian, but so vigorously did the old lady protest that it was very evident she could not only manage her own affairs, but could "tune up" her boy with a slipper if necessary, and probably would do so if he didn't keep out of reach.

—Adrian claims a man who has been in actual service as a fireman more years continuously than any other person connected with any department in Michigan. Irving A. Aldrich concluded his forty-first year of service on the 23d day of last May, and still has the documentary evidence of his first appointment. Mr. Aldrich joined the department in the days of the old hand-engines when a steamer had never been thought of. Notwithstanding this fact, the present force has no member more efficient than this old veteran.

—A 9-year-old son of Randolph Grayden, a farmer near Taylor Center, in a spirit of childish foolhardiness recently shot and killed his sister, two years older than himself. The boy got his father's revolver and boasted to his sister of his knowledge of the weapon. It was loaded, but the lad was presumably ignorant of the fact. He pointed the revolver at his sister's head, remarking as he held it within a few inches of her temple: "If you was a burglar I'd shoot you just like that." He pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode. He raised the hammer and again pulled the trigger, still aiming the revolver squarely at the side of her head. The report startled the household, and the bullet crashed through the child's brain. She died in an hour. Mr. Grayden is up in the north woods gunning, and his friends have been unable to get word to him of the tragedy.

—That there is quite a belt of sandstone underlying Jackson, and portions of the county, has been known for a number of years, but it has never been examined to any extent. Several small surface quarries have been opened and a considerable amount of foundation stone taken out. The latest of these were ore in the northeast part of the city, one in the park and one on Franklin street, between New York and Milwaukee streets. Master Mechanic Howind, of the prison, has recently had his attention called to another outcropping of the stone on the prison land, just north of the coal mine. He has examined it to the depth of twelve feet, and finds that the stone grows better as the depth increases. As this is the case with all the large quarries of the country, he thinks first-class building stone will be found there. Further examination will be made, and should the expectations be realized a quarry will be opened and the stone utilized for building purposes. This would be a great help to Jackson, as the principal cost of sandstone there is the freight on it from the quarries.

—Church circles are a good deal exercised over a scandal between the Rev. J. M. Getchell and his wife. Mr. Getchell is the pastor of the Universalist church at Tecumseh. He married his wife at Columbus, Pa., Sept. 15, 1875. They came to Tecumseh several years ago, and apparently lived harmoniously and happily until Nov. 8, when Mrs. Getchell suddenly left town and has not since returned. She published a notice in the papers that the Myrtle Club, of which she was Treasurer, would find its money deposited in the bank subject to the order of the President. Recently a bill for divorce was filed in the Circuit Court at Adrian by Mrs. Getchell, making a number of sensational charges. She claims that immediately after their wedding Mr. Getchell declared he had a right to inflict corporal punishment on his wife whenever he considered it necessary, and from that time on until she left him he put his belief into execution, and only the day before she left him he assaulted her before she had risen, dragged her out of bed, and was only prevented from throwing her down stairs by the opportune presence of a lodger. An injunction was issued by the court restraining Mr. Getchell from disposing of his property. When the writ was served Mr. Getchell said he would fight the proceedings to the bitter end; that the presence in the house of a young man named Clarence Monaghan was the cause of the trouble between himself and Mrs. Getchell, and he intimated that at the proper time he should make some sensational developments.



## CHANGING THE RULES.

### Important Action of the Base-Ball Magnates of the National League.

### The Scheme of an Eastern and Western League Peters Out—The Brotherhood Pacified.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE]

The last two weeks have formed a most important fortnight in the history of base-ball. The meeting of the Joint Rules Committee at Pittsburg, followed by the annual meeting of the National League at New York, were attended by results of vital importance to the game, and this year, as in previous years, the meetings in question were marked by the keenest public interest. It would require too much space to state in detail the changes made by the Joint Rules Committee in the playing rules. Suffice it to say, however, that in the main the changes are highly approved, although the general impression seems to be that the alteration of the number of strikes to be allowed a batsman was unnecessary, and that it will tend toward the re-establishment of the old order of things, when "pitchers' games" were of common occurrence. It was long ago decided by the League clubs, and the players as well, that the public wanted to witness a heavy batting game, and another strike was added to the limit of opportunity afforded the batsman to hit the ball before going to the bench. The change worked admirably, as the lively character of the games during the past season will testify. There was plenty of good, stiff hitting, and the change found high favor with the public. Now, when everything seemed as it should be, the committee goes to work and undoes what it did last fall. "Four strikes are too hard on the pitcher," says an enthusiast, in defense of the joint committee's action. Nonsense. One pitched ball more or less is not going to make any material difference in the effectiveness of a trained pitcher, while it will make a very great difference to the batsman.

The elimination of that miserable provision, however, which during the past season has given a batsman a base hit for a base on balls, is heartily gratifying to every man who has talked with your correspondent upon the subject. John Day's thoughtfulness in amending the old rule—that of 1886—on this point, so that the fact of a man's having reached first on called balls will not alone prevent his scoring an earned run, is commendable. A batsman should not be held responsible for a pitcher's error, and if he possesses the patience and good judgment to stand at the plate until five balls and perhaps two strikes have been called on him he should be given the opportunity, so far as his own work has entitled him to it, to score an earned run.

It is too bad that the committee should not have taken decided action upon Mr. Spalding's suggestion, that a club may hold in reserve for use upon the field, at the discretion of the team captain, as many men as it wishes. The rule is a good one in that it will tend to more rapidly develop young talent by giving them the advantage of training in championship games. If a team captain has placed his best nine in the field, and as a result of their work sees that the game is hopelessly lost or unquestionably won, he can utilize the situation by substituting during the last innings of the game such of his young talent as he desires to try. Moreover, it will have the effect of checking a too frequent inclination upon the part of the players to sulk upon the field, or play indifferent ball, for no ball-player would wish to be disgraced by being sent from the field for poor work and another man put in to fill his place.

So far as can be learned, Mr. Spalding's suggestion of this measure is favorably regarded everywhere, and there are many who hope it will become a rule.

In connection with the League meeting, the Eastern and Western Circuit scheme, which has been pretty thoroughly aired during the past few days in the dispatches from Pittsburg and New York, came in for its share of discussion, but the majority of well-posted base-ball "cranks" refuse to bite at the sensational bait. It was not even discussed.

A committee from the Brotherhood of Ball Players waited upon the League meeting, and, after discussing in a friendly way the objects of the Brotherhood and the relations existing between the clubs and their players, the League appointed a committee to discuss the advisability of amending the form of contract in accordance with the suggestions offered by the Brotherhood committee. The League committee consisted of Rogers, Day and Spalding, and the Brotherhood committee of Ward, Hanlon and Brothers, the two committees meeting in conference. They went over the new form of contract presented by the Brotherhood in detail. The League then assembled to hear the joint committee, and in short order ratified the new form with but few alterations, the most important change being made in the clause relative to the distribution of players in the event of a club disbanding. This was changed entirely the moment the League showed the Brotherhood the absolute necessity of controlling the players in such a contingency. The new contract drawn up by the Brotherhood's counsel and adopted proves to be a better document all around than the old one. The principal changes made affect sections 6, 7, 8, 15, 16 and 18. By the terms of the new contract players will not be fined at the discretion of the managers for certain offenses, a graded limit being named for repeated offenses. Neither will a club reserve players for the ensuing season at \$1,000, as was previously the case, but clubs will now pay reserved players the salary named in the contract. Players are also exempted from the charges of 50 cents per day for traveling expenses. In the future, if a club disbands, resigns or is expelled, the players of such club will not be compelled to go to another club unless that club will pay the same salaries as the club resigning, disbanding, or expelled. In section 6 the word "drunkenness" was stricken out as being an undefined term. The change made in this section is expected to be productive of much good, and will prevent men drinking while off duty. Players may be "doctored" a pro rata amount of their pay for time lost by illness from natural causes. If a player is injured in the performance of duty and thus incapacitated, his pay shall go on just the same, but he may be released; such release must, however, be ab-

solute and unconditional. Any violation of contract by the managers may be held as proper ground for dissolution of contract if their players desire it. Another change provides for a fine of \$50 for neglect of duty and does away with suspension. The Brotherhood favored the plan of sending all fines to the Secretary of the League, but they agreed to allow this to be stricken out.

There is a great variety of opinion existing as to the result of this meeting between the League and the Brotherhood. Said a well-posted man in base-ball affairs while speaking upon the subject:

It is true that the contract has been "modified, altered, and amended" so as to be entirely satisfactory to the Brotherhood, but so deftly have the changes and "modifications" been made, however, that it requires a microscope, backed by a most powerful mind, to discover any material difference between the contract of to-day and that of the day before. The failure of the old form of contract to prohibit the sale of a ball-player's release was especially objectionable to the Brotherhood. It gave them the broad grounds for dramatic talk upon the "slave and task-master" basis. It enabled them to picture to the public the ball player in chains and with the brands of serfdom upon his brow; it proved the subject for pitiable illustrations in many a sympathetic daily newspaper, and enabled Mike Kelly to aver that the league "had made deck hands of ball players." So far as I can learn, however, this subject was not in any manner protested against at the meeting between the Brotherhood and League Committees.

Fair play and justice is desired by every man in all conditions of life. No fair-minded man wishes to see a ball player or the employee of any government, corporation, firm or individual oppressed or imposed upon by his employer. The two forms of contract are not held up by me for comparison through any spirit of sympathy with the employer or unfriendly spirit toward the employee; but simply to show that despite the hue and cry raised by the Brotherhood over the "one-sided and unjust character of the old form of contract," ball-players were just about as well protected and justly dealt with under its provisions as they could be under those of any form of contract they might themselves suggest. "We want a change," they cried, "and if the harsh provisions of the contract are not modified in accordance with our suggestions, no Brotherhood member shall sign it." Well, the contract has been modified. What the modifications consist of it is difficult to say, but it has been modified, and if the Brotherhood is satisfied, the League and the public should be. Now, gentlemen, I say, play ball.

CON CREGAN.

## HONORING GARFIELD.

### The Magnificent Monument Erected at Cleveland to His Memory.

It will be a year yet before the Garfield memorial monument at Cleveland is completed and the remains of the dead President laid at rest forever in the tomb prepared for them by the people of the United States. During the last six months there have been many unfavorable criticisms passed upon the committee in charge of the construction of the monument, on account of a radical change made in the original plans whereby the height is reduced nearly fifty feet, thus to a certain extent marring the symmetry and fine proportions of the structure. A correspondent who has just inspected the monument thus describes it:



As will be seen by the cut above, it is very nearly finished as regards its exterior. Its height is 170 feet, and it is surmounted by an open, arched, carved-stone lantern. An order of coupled and traced windows enriches and breaks the summit of the tower. At its base projects a square porch, decorated externally with a historical frieze. It is divided into bas-reliefs, which represent the career of Garfield as a teacher, a soldier, a statesman, a President, and his remarkable funeral. The tower rises from broad terraces, which will be reached by wide-spreading steps and thus form a dignified approach to the monument. The porch is entered through a wide and richly decorated recessed portal, and within is a wide vestibule vaulted in stone and with a pavement of stone mosaic. The memorial shrine occupies the entire space enclosed by the outer circular walls of the tower, and is designed to contain a bronze or marble portrait of Garfield standing on a pedestal in the center of the chamber. The statue is made the soul of the monument; the whole design leads up to and is concentrated on this central figure; the monument grows out of this kernel, as it were, and the tower surrounds and rises above its treasure and proclaims it to the world. In a crypt underneath the rotunda is situated the mortuary chapel, and here will be placed the body of the dead President.

It is the intention of the trustees to decorate this interior in a very elaborate manner. It is as yet very incomplete, but, nevertheless, visitors are charged an admission fee of 10 cents to view the structure. This is amusing in the face of the fact that the people are also paying for the monument. The fund originally raised amounted to \$100,738.88, and with interest for six years paid will eventually reach \$160,000. Of this sum Illinois subscribers \$5,340.31. Garfield's body now lies in the public receiving vault of the cemetery, having been placed there when the government guard was removed.

THE wife of the King of Holland has a bad trick of winking her eyes. The courtiers do not know which way to look when the pretty Queen winks at them, and some very sad blunders frequently occur, owing to this physical defect. A young attaché of the Belgian minister who returned the Queen's wink found himself "returned with thanks" to his native land by the next mail, and since then none of the Hollanders has dared to saucer back.

This is the epitaph on the tomb of Charles H. Salmon at Drakeville, N. J.: "In memory of Charles H. Salmon, who was born Sept. 16, 1858. He grew, waxed strong, and developed into a noble son and loving brother. He came to his death on the 13th of October, 1884, by the hands of a careless drug clerk and two excited doctors at 12 o'clock at night in Kansas City."

THE one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation.

## UNDER THE SHADOW.

The Prayer of an Old Man Turns a Lawyer's Heart and Saves a Homestead. (London Exchange.)

"No," said the lawyer, "I shan't press your claim against that man. You can get some one else to take the case, or you can withdraw, just as you please."

"Think there's any money in it?" "There would probably be some money in it, but it would come from the sale of the little house the man occupies and calls 'home.' But I don't want to meddle with the matter, anyhow."

"Got frightened out of it, eh?" "No, I wasn't frightened."

"I suppose the old fellow begged hard to be let off?" "Well, yes, he did."

"And you caved, likely?" "No, I didn't speak a word."

"Oh, he did all the talking, eh?" "Yes."

"What in creation did you do?" "I believe I shed a few tears."

"And the old fellow begged you very hard, you say?" "No, I didn't say so. He didn't speak a word to me."

"Well, may I inquire whom he did address in your hearing?" "God Almighty."

"Ah, he took to praying, did he?" "Not for my benefit, in the least. You see, I found the little house easily enough, and knocked on the outer door, which stood ajar, but nobody heard me; so I stepped into the little hall and saw through a crack of the door a cosy sitting room; and there on a bed, with her silver head high on pillows, was an old lady who looked for all the world just as my mother did the last time I saw her on earth. Well, I was on the point of knocking when she said:

"Come, father, now begin." "And then down on his knees by her side went an old white-headed man, still older than his wife, I should judge, and I couldn't have knocked then for the life of me. Well, he began; first, he reminded God that they were still His submissive children, mother and he, and no matter what He saw fit to bring upon them they shouldn't rebel at His will. Of course it was going to be very hard for them to go out homeless in their old age, especially with the poor mother so sick and helpless, and, oh! how different it might have been if only one of their boys had been spared to them; then his voice broke, and a thin white hand stole from under the coverlet and moved softly over his snowy hair; then he went on to repeat that nothing could be so sharp again as the parting with those three sons, unless mother and he should be separated; but at last he fell to comforting himself with the fact that the dear Lord knew it was through no fault of his own that mother and he were threatened with the loss of their little home, that meant beggary and the almshouse, a place they prayed to be delivered from entering if it could be consistent with God's will, and then he quoted a multitude of promises concerning the safety of those who put their trust in the Lord. In fact, it was the most thrilling plea that I ever listened to, and at last he prayed for God's blessing upon those who were about to demand justice."

The lawyer continued more slowly than ever—"And—I—believe—I'd rather go to the poorhouse myself to-night than to stain my hands with the blood of such a prosecution as that."

"A little afraid to defeat the old man's prayer, eh?" "Bless your soul, man, you couldn't defeat it," said the lawyer. "I tell you he left it all subject to the will of God, but he claimed that we were told to make known our desires to God, and of all the preaching I ever heard that beat all. You see, I was taught that kind of thing myself in my childhood, and why I was sent to hear that prayer I'm sure I don't know, but I hand the case over."

"I wish you hadn't told me about that old man's prayer," remarked the client, twisting about uneasily.

"Why so?" "Well, because I want the money the place would bring, but I was taught the Bible straight when I was a youngster, and I'd hate to run counter to that you tell me about. I wish you hadn't heard a word about it; another time I wouldn't listen to petitions not intended for my ears."

The lawyer smiled.

"My dear fellow," he said, "you are wrong again; it was intended for my ears and your ears, too, my friend; and it was God Almighty who introduced it. My dear old mother used to sing a song about God's moving in a mysterious way—that I remember."

"Well, my mother used to sing it, too," said the client, and he twisted his claim papers in his fingers. "You call in the morning, if you like, and tell 'mother and him' that the claim has been met."

"In a mysterious way," added the lawyer, smiling.

## A Distinguished Family.

"So your sons are all through college, are they?" asked Mrs. Smiley of Mrs. Lofty.

"Yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Lofty. "The dear fellows! I am so proud of them! Each of them made his mark. Only think of it! George won the gold medal for being the best polo player in his class!"

"Indeed!" "Oh, yes, and Harry was never beaten once at lawn tennis during the last two years he was in college. He has ever so many badges and medals."

"How gratifying to you!" "Indeed it is! And my son Will went ahead of his whole class at base-ball and is regarded as the most promising first-base college ever turned out! We are all so proud of him! But all

our hopes are centered in our son Leo, who graduated two years ago. He has come out winner in every boat race he has rowed; and, only think of it, we used to really fear that it was a waste of time and money to send him to college at all. He seemed so indifferent about a college education. But he has turned out grandly! We are so proud of all our boys."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Avoiding Colds.

Wet feet are to be scrupulously guarded against. Few people are strong enough to avoid catching cold from such exposure, and when it is remembered that all the blood circulates through the feet every few minutes, it is easy to see how readily chill comes if the extremities are wet and cold. Should they accidentally get so, however, it is best to keep rapidly moving until dry stockings and boots can be reached, when a hot foot-bath and brisk rubbing will usually restore equilibrium.

It is surprising how certainly a cold may be broken up by a timely dose of quinine. When first symptoms make their appearance, when a little languor, slight hoarseness, and ominous tightening of nasal membranes follow exposure to draughts of sudden chill by wet, five grains of this useful alkaloid are sufficient in many cases to end the trouble. But it must be done promptly. If the golden moment passes, nothing suffices to stop the weary sneezing, handkerchief using, red nose, and woe-begone looking periods that certainly follow. A pill in time.

Speaking of colds, I have a theory that no one need ever have one unless he chooses. In other words, that it is quite possible so to train the skin, that wonderful organ that is generally looked upon as the paper wrapper to our human bundle, as to render it nonsusceptible to sudden changes of temperature or atmospheric moisture, whence colds come.

And as this is exactly the season to commence such a system of pellar education, as it proved effective in many instances within my own knowledge, and as it is within easy reach of every one to try, I write it here. The theory is that no skin that has been exposed freely for half an hour at the beginning of a day to a temperature lower than it will encounter through the day will note small changes or be affected thereby.

A cold is simply a nervous shock, received by the myriads of minute nerve terminals that bristle over the surface of the human body, transmitted to the centers and so back again to the mucous membrane, the peculiar seat of this special irritation. Let us then so train these sensitive fibers that they will pass by, unnoticed, changes of atmospheric condition, and the matter is accomplished.

It is done by taking a daily air-bath, the entire naked body exposed for a few minutes to whatever temperature and dampness reigns outside the house, by opening every window and keeping in motion about the sleeping chamber directly after rising. If any part remains covered, that part remains sensitive; all must be bare. Beginning with five or even two minutes these warm mornings, the air bath should be gradually lengthened up to twenty or thirty, using gentle exercise all the time, and within two months the early hour will become a delightful one. Even as cold weather comes, there will be no suffering from lowering temperature. Entire freedom from colds is a boon well worth striving for.

This air-bath is by no means intended to replace one with water, but may best precede it, and the protective value is enhanced by a gentle sponge afterward. If this training is successfully carried out one feels warmer of a winter's morning unclad than all the day following with clothing on.

Care must be taken in case of an aged person or one suffering from debilitating disease; but the system has been practiced here with excellent effect in early stages of consumption, where a peculiar susceptibility to cold is common.—*Family Physician, in American Magazine.*

## The Lawyer's Responsibility.

"Have you got any family?" asked Mac Anderson, a San Antonio lawyer, of a colored man whom he was appointed by the court to defend, the latter being charged with having stolen a horse.

"I've got no family yit. I looks to you for dat."

"Look to me to supply you with a family?" exclaimed the astonished advocate.

"I looks to you an' the jury, boss, I does for a fact."

"What kind of stuff is that you are talking?"

"Hits just what I says. Miss Matildy Snowball says if I only gets one yeh in de penopotentiary she'll wait fur me, but ef I gets moah den, she is gwine ter marry de very first niggah what comes along. So yer sees, boss, what a 'sponsibility dar am restin' on yer."—*Texas Siftings.*

## More Than One Mayflower.

Mayflower was a common name for a ship in early days, and the one examined for the East India Company in 1600, and the other possessed by the company in 1659, which is believed to have subsequently foundered in the Bay of Bengal, must both have been larger ships than the little craft of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Mayflower of 1600 must have, moreover, ceased to exist by 1620, and that of 1620 long before 1659. Only ships built of Indian teak could have kept the sea from 1600 to 1659 like those used by Phoenicians at Tylos, which Theophrastus tells us had continued sailing for more than 200 years.—*The Athenaeum.*

## Enforcing Strict Discipline.

When Julius Mohl, the professor of Sanscrit in Paris, was obliged to enter the National Guard, he mastered the 287 articles of war. Then he used them constantly to thwart his officers, who were ignorant of their provisions, and thus made himself so obnoxious to them that they turned him out of the Guard—which was precisely what he wished to bring about. The law authorized the officers to call out the members of the National Guards for twenty-four hours' duty, but they used to add to this two hours extra, calling them out two hours before the duty began for drill and parade.

Mohl knew this, and, not liking it, used to present himself two hours after the appointed time. One day he thus presented himself ready to fall in when the parade was over and the Nationals dismissed to their respective posts.

"Why did you not come before?" asked the Colonel, seeing Mohl standing at his ease.

"Because," answered Mohl, "the law only allows you to call me out for twenty-four hours, and as I know you will not send me away before 11 o'clock to-morrow, I have not come before 11 o'clock to-day."

"The National Guard will destroy itself by reasoning!" exclaimed the Colonel, angrily.

"Well, then it will be destroyed by its natural enemy," replied Mohl.

"I will give you double guard duty," said the officer, and he ordered him to stand at the gate of the Tuilleries for four hours, instead of two. Mohl himself must tell the final result:

"Well, then I went, and as there were a great many of my friends going to and fro there, I began talking with them, when a little gentleman, with a fine cane, begins a conversation with me."

"Well, National, it is a fine day. How do you like being on guard?" and after a word or two he says, 'You don't seem to know me.' I say, 'I have not the honor of your acquaintance.'

"Says he, 'I am the Colonel of your regiment.'

"Says I, 'I am the National Guard whom you ordered to double duty this morning, and if you are a Colonel (he was in plain clothes), you ought to know that it is an offense to speak to a sentry on his post, and I therefore arrest you for it, and will trouble you to walk into my sentry box till the corporal comes around to let you out.'

"Ah," he says, 'that is a joke.'

"Is it?" says I. 'I never joke but with the bayonet. Go into the sentry box, or the soldier opposite will put his hand on your collar and put you in.'

"He did not like this at all, as he was one of the fine gentlemen of Paris—the Duc de Grammont, I think—and he did not like to stand like an ape behind me in my sentry box, for all his fine friends to laugh at as they passed."

"What could he do? He had before him a man with a gun in his hand, with the law on his side, for he was in the wrong, and his mortal enemy. He made a great fuss about it, and at last I let him go, telling him he had better not be so strict to other people another time. After that I was never called out to do duty again.—*Youth's Companion.*

## Natural Science in China.

In a Chinese report made some two centuries ago it is stated that the number of books compiled during ninety-three years concerning the Christian religion, the sciences, and other subjects was over 600 volumes besides manuscripts. And yet the earth still occupies the center of the universe in the official text books! Maps are published even now in which China is shown as the "Middle Kingdom" with islands dotted round to represent the countries of the "barbarians!" While in others, professing to embody recent geographical discoveries, the African continent is ethnologically divided between "Black Devils," "Jabbering Curly-Haired Devils" and "Straight-Haired Black Devils." But for "light science" for the masses commend us to the "Imperial Almanac." This is unquestionably one of the most remarkable "official" publications extant. It is prepared by a special committee appointed by the Emperor, and may be roughly described as a potpourri of science and superstition. Among other curious things is a table of lucky and unlucky days; although the Jesuit fathers were authorized to regulate the astronomical part of the work, they were strictly forbidden to meddle with the table. The fun of the book reaches a climax in the "Book of Rites," a few extracts from which, relating to the months of the year, show that the "evolutionary theory" is accepted more freely by Chinese scholars than it is among ourselves. In the third month "mice are transformed into pigeons and rainbows are first seen." Sixth month "grass decomposes and produces glow worms." But the most remarkable development of the evolutionary theory is reserved for the tenth month, when "pheasants go to sea and are transformed into oysters and rainbows cease."—*National Review.*

## Force of Economy.

Burlington Husband—Are you aware, my dear, that you make away with about \$30 a year in horse-car fares riding to your sewing society and other meetings?

Wife—Yes, sir, I am; but I do it for economy's sake. I don't believe you could afford to have me walk.

Husband—Why so, pray?

Wife—Perhaps you are not aware that between our house and the Post-office there are four milliners' shops.—*Burlington Free Press.*

He—I guess so. He's always preaching what he doesn't practice.—*Life.*



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SAURDAY, DEC. 3, 1887.

Continued from first page.

brought with me to this little forty acre homestead, a team of oxen and wagon, the cow and pig, that you have seen, and a few personal effects, all I had left after two years unfortunate experience in the west. It may be a hard story for you to swallow, nevertheless true, that when I came here I was not aware that as respected breeding my cow, cat, and pig differed materially from other people's. The transformation you have witnessed has taken place since then and there is only one plausible way of accounting for it. When the early grass began springing up my cow took to grazing away from home, frequently staying two days at a time. As it required too much of my time to look after her, I placed her in that small pasture you see over there. She was not content with being thus confined and kept up such an infernal bellowing that I had to turn her out again. She was no sooner at liberty than she started on the run in the direction of the Kalamazoo river and I, prompted by curiosity, followed. I found the critter drinking with apparent relish from a spring flowing from the bank of a small creek. Daily thereafter the cow went to and drank from this spring although there was abundance of good fresh water much nearer at home. About the first of June my wife noticed that the cow's coat of hair was becoming much thicker and changing in color and called my attention to it. I at first made fun of her, but eventually saw for myself that the hair on that cow was growing every day. Well, to continue, about the middle of June we noticed that the cow's milk was not only gradually becoming darker in color, but had a very strange and disagreeable taste and since that time we have not put it to domestic use for fear that it might be poisonous. Thus our only supply of milk was cut off and we could only feed it to the pig, the cat of course coming in for her share. The result of their drinking the milk you have seen and how the spring water effected the cow I have already described. That this spring water is accountable for this growth of hair both directly and indirectly I am thoroughly well satisfied."

At this stage in his story Mr. Liesman suggested a visit to the spring which he said was only a short walk distant which suggestion came very acceptable to the scribe. There was nothing about the spring or its surroundings differing from the thousand and one similar ones to be found in this section of the state. The water bubbles up from a little basin in the ground about one foot in depth and six or eight feet in circumference and the continuous flow to the creek bed below indicates that the supply is inexhaustible. We ventured to taste the water, and found that it was somewhat similar in taste to the famous Blue Lick water of Kentucky, but decidedly more obnoxious to the smell. But little has been said to anyone about this spring up to the present time.

Feeling that the cow was comparatively valueless and realizing that he could not sell his pig Mr. Liesman two weeks ago wrote to his brother residing in Chicago telling of his straitened financial condition and appealing for assistance. In the letter he incidentally made mention of his having curiosities and through him Messrs. Kohl & Middleton, the museum men, have been negotiating for their purchase. A representative of this firm was expected to visit Mr. Liesman on Thursday last, the day following the News man's visit to close the bargain. With the money obtained from this sale Mr. Liesman proposes purchasing the tract of land on which this spring is situated, it being now owned by a non-resident of the state, Judge Newell, of Bradford, Pa. He feels confident that the water contains health giving and other beneficial properties that are of inestimable value and thinks it is the identical spring mentioned so frequently in our Indian legends. If by external application this water would produce such a wonderful and luxuriant growth of hair on bald heads and beardless faces as it has on Mr. Liesman's animals there certainly would be, to use the words of Col. Sellers, "millions in it." No one has been found yet who has manifested a disposition to experiment with the water internally and the probabilities are that no one will be found until some reliable analysis has been obtained as to the ingredients it contains. Mr. Liesman placed a jug of the water in our buggy before leaving and with his consent we have already forwarded samples to Ann Arbor and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, but retained enough of the water at our office to give anyone who chooses to step in, an idea of what it is. If our bald headed friends choose to experiment a little they are at liberty to do so. As we drove away Mr. Liesman said: "The facts that I have given, and the results that you have witnessed are astounding enough in their reality without imparting to them any snake story coloring but one of my neighbors' boys declares that he has seen in the vicinity of the spring a milk snake covered with hair like the cat." He could not vouch for the truth of the boy's story. We hope that if this is not enough, to have more to say about this wonderful spring in another issue.

LATER.—Just as we go to press Agent Churchill, of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, informs us that Mr. Liesman's hairy curiosities were shipped from Fennville to Chicago this, Friday, morning and that the whole town turned out to see them while at the depot. The consideration received by Mr. L. we learn was \$1,300 and in addition he is to be well paid for sending two barrels of the spring water to Kohl & Middleton each week for the use of the animals.

## The Zuyder Zee Scheme.

The Zuyder Zee company, founded last year, is still at work making the extensive preparations for the drying up of that immense Mediterranean sea-basin located at the north-western corner of the lowlands of Holland. Until 1887 A. D. that region was dry land. But a fearful spring tide carried away the dykes in the year named and submerged about twelve hundred square miles of land, drowning a population estimated at some one hundred thousand souls. The Haarlem sea, adjoining the city of Amsterdam, Holland, was dried up thirty-five years ago, and the success of that undertaking encouraged the scheme of attempting the drying up of the larger Zuyder sea. The proposal is to connect the northern coast of the province of Holland with that of Vriesland and Groningen by two dykes. The river Yssel, discharging into the sea, shall be continued in a broad canal to the ocean, the rest of the sea to the right and left of the canal to be pumped dry. At the head of the enterprise a number of the most prominent men of the country, the secretary of the admiralty, Tromp, among them, are figuring. The former sea bottom of the Haarlem basin is now, perhaps, the best cultivated spot in the world, and it is expected that of the Zuyder sea will be the same after it shall have been under cultivation for a number of years.

## Lost on the Scholten.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 23. *Pittsburg Commercial*.—In the list of first-class passengers lost in the Scholten ocean disaster is the name of Henri Blanc. A wealthy man of that name living on the Ohio side a few miles below here was known to have been on the vessel, and is believed to be lost. He was a married man, with no children. His birthplace was Holland. When in Amsterdam recently a relative died, bequeathing to Henri the bulk of his estate. Blanc had made several trips to collect the amount due to him, but the largest portion, a fortune itself, was still due, and to get it he had a short time ago crossed the ocean. He had notified his relatives of his return, and was to sail with about \$100,000 in his pocket. Up to Monday night no news of his death had reached his relatives, when a daily paper containing an account of the accident reached them. A wedding anniversary was in progress for that night at the home of a wealthy brother, and Mrs. Blanc was preparing to attend it when she was told of the item in the newspaper. A scene of sorrow took the place of the proposed festivities. Blanc's body has been ordered sent home.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Physicians, Lawyers, and Business Men are enthusiastic in their endorsement of Salvation Oil. It cures the worst cases of rheumatism. 25 cents.

She sat on the piano stool with her hands tightly clasped, looking tragic and miserable—she could not sing a note. I gently suggested Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The next day she was singing and trilling like the first birds in the Spring. Sensible girl!

## Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruijff's Drug Store, Zeeland, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

## New Advertisements.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate" and 86 other Popular Ballads, in book form, size 86 of Sheet Music. Sent, post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 5550 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

## PHOENIX PLANING MILL

## Lumber Yard.

B. L. Scott, Proprietor.

HENRY KAMPERMAN, Foreman Sash and Door Department.

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## Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c.,

Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.

## CUSTOM WORK

Promptly done at Reasonable Prices.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 25, 1887.

## For Sale at a Bargain!

Eighty lots on Sixteenth Street, just south of First Avenue. They will be sold at a very low figure. Inquire of E. J. HARRINGTON.

## Closing Out Sale OF CLOTHING!

For the next thirty days I will sell my stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Look at my 98c. Underwear.

It can't be beat.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Holland, Mich., Nov. 16, 1887. Eighth Street, 42-lyr.

**DEEP Sea Wonders** exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

## 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. 19 '87. 34-3m

**RICHLI** Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

## SPOONER PAT. COLLAR

Cannot Choke a Horse. Adjusts itself to any Horse's Neck. Has two rows of stitching. Will hold Hames in place. None Genuine unless stamped with our "Trade-Mark." ASK YOUR HARNES-MAKER FOR THEM.

## Announcement.

Having opened the most complete stock of Holiday Goods ever offered in this city we solicit the patronage of the purchasing public. In addition to our usual line of Pure Drugs, etc., we offer the Holiday trade, viz: Diaries for 1888, Fancy Inkstands and Weights, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Desks and Secretaries, Tourists' Cases and Portfolios, Music and Work Boxes, Toy Books, Blocks and Games, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Photograph Frames, and Fine Mirrors, Dressing Cases of all kinds, Scrap Books and Music Holders, Glove, Handkerchief, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Game Boxes, Odor Cases, Key Racks, Whisp Holders, Xmas Souvenirs, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Perfumes, Toilet and Sachet Powders, Fancy Soaps, and Cosmetics, all of which we offer at prices sure to please.

## YATES & KANE,

Cor. Eighth and River Streets.

HOLLAND, MICH.

## 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.

## Mrs. R. B. Best

Wishes to announce to the ladies of Holland City and vicinity that she has just received a large assortment of

## Materials for Fancy Work,

All the latest Designs and Novelties,

Plushes, Arresene, Chinilles and

Stamped Linen Goods

Which she offers for sale at the lowest prices.

Largest Selection of Stamping Patterns in the City.

Call and see me when in want of anything in the above lines.

MRS. R. B. BEST,

Holland, Mich., Nov. 16, 1887. Ninth Street, 42-3m.

## Invention

Has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

## CRADELLE'S BAZAAR

ON EIGHTH STREET,

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

HANGING LAMPS, JEWELRY, COLLARS, GLASSWARE, CLOCKS, CUFFS, TINWARE, TOWELING, VASES, WOODENWARE, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, PRETTY TOYS, STATIONERY,

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.

If you think of buying

## A New Suit or Winter Overcoat,

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

## BRUSSE BROS.

always keep in stock the latest styles in Cloths and Trimmings and do not spare trouble or expense in fully satisfying every customer.

## Fine Gents' Furnishing Goods and a full stock of Hats and Caps.

## BRUSSE BROS.

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DEALERS IN

## BOOTS, SHOES,

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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 18, 1887. 18-1t.

THE FINEST

## Boots and Shoes

—AT—

## E. HEROLD'S.

Honest Goods

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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.

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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

**ONE DOLLAR.**

Liberal discount allowed to postmaster agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to

**RICHARD K. FOX,** Franklin Square, N. Y.



## California Letter.

312 S 2nd street, SAN JOSE, CAL.,  
November 16, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—Now that the Frost King is marching upon you, and the beauty of the land is fast fading beneath his bayonets, when thousands who have reason to dread his approach are folding up their tents and looking southward for some summer refuge, it may not be out of place for me to tell you something of winter's advance in this far western land.

As yet there is little sign of his coming other than the delicious coolness of the mornings. As we drive past long acres of orchard and vineyard we perceive the deciduous trees are turning brown and rusty, and a few falling leaves are noticed upon the avenues shaded with poplars, but grapes hang luxuriantly upon the low gnarly vines and as nearly all the roads are bordered by evergreen there is no sign of the "melancholy days."

The grain has long been harvested, the hay pressed into bales is piled in immense stacks in the open fields, and remains there regardless of the weather until needed. The fields are bare and yellow as straw and the dryness of the water-beds must be seen to be believed. In late summer we saw pumpkins and melons growing in the bed of the Gualalupe, and a few miles farther we passed men who were cutting and piling the dry grass which, in a moist part of the river, had grown and ripened.

These months of flawless sunshine have been beautiful and health-giving. Out door life is the rule even for the most delicate invalids. The porch or piazza is frequently furnished with raton or willow for the family sitting-room, and week after week, and month after month, we may breathe the pure air and watch the opening and fading flowers. The dust which is said to be appalling in country places, is here kept down by the universal irrigation of yards and gardens and the steady march of the street sprinkler. These latter are employed to water the roads for long distances out of town, so that a drive of five or six miles on any of the favorite avenues is clean and comfortable. Winter is coming, but shorn of all its terrors. There is no laborious nor expensive preparation, as is necessary in the east. No tons of coal are passing through the streets or unloaded on the pavement. This month there will be dashes of rain interspersed with sunshine like April showers and then it is pleasant to have a little fire in the open grate. The first rain will start the grass to growing and after a few repetitions we shall see the long line of brown hills which border the valley putting on beautiful garments. Winter will indeed be here, but in the disguise of spring. The hills, the roadside, the wide fields all dressed in vivid green. Who wouldn't live here, if he could possibly get here?

In January the farmers and gardeners are at their busiest work for fruit trees and vines all over the land must be trimmed and pruned, and the ground plowed and put in order for next year's crop. The roses, too, must all take a sharp cutting down or they would bloom themselves to death. The air at this season is most invigorating, too cool and moist in the morning for the invalid, but to be freely enjoyed through the day, a draught fresh, fragrant, and inspiring.

We have enjoyed and perhaps also suffered a remarkable rise in real estate during the last few weeks, due chiefly to the fact that a vast emigration is settling westward and great numbers are choosing this garden valley for residence. We are glad to see unnumbered guests at this feast of nature, and it is fitting that we should improve and adorn in preparation for them; but in a sudden rush for city improvements I regret to see a lack of reverence for the relics of the past. That which is new has generally a bare and glaring splendor, but the old house, the old tree has a hundred charms invisible, but deeply felt.

Respectfully,  
Mrs. A. E. S. BANGS.

It takes a loud baby to wake up a sleeping car; but it takes but little of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to quiet that baby, and it requires only 25 cents to buy a bottle of that well known remedy.

The longer the apology the "lively young man" makes for his morning headache, the worse matters will appear. Silence and Laxador are the sovereign remedies for this peculiar kind of headache.

## OUT AROUND.

### Olive Center.

George Tackberry is at work at Sullivan. School began here Monday with Miss Clark, of Robinson, as teacher.

Ale Stegenga, and son Peter, returned from Sullivan last week. It is reported that Peter has the measles and they have a card out.

Fred. Niveson comes to the front and says he has killed seventy-five prairie dogs this fall. Charley Jones gives in to Fred with good grace.

Mr. Mullen has left his farm two miles north-west of here and moved into town to enjoy its privileges during the winter. He occupies the Lyons House.

We have heard that there was honor among thieves, and think there ought to be among newspaper correspondents, but when one stoops to giving away another's identity it is below par.

Thanksgiving passed off quietly here. Services were held at the new church on the hill, two and

one-half miles south of here, and a thanks and praise meeting at the school house in the evening. For fear that people abroad may think that notorious hunters are all this place can boast of. We will state that we have two men in this vicinity that have sawed and split twelve cords of wood in one day.

### West Olive.

D. Barrows will buy wood here now at better figures than other buyers give.

Marble Brothers are about to connect a feed mill to their saw mill at Bushkill.

It is a current report that Harrington & Post are going to put in a portable mill near Brayton's switch, and will do some lumbering there this winter.

This section of country seems to be attracting more attention from abroad this fall than ever before. Several parties from the south and east have been here looking at land and other property.

Those two parties who sometimes work on the section, and who recently returned from a hunting tour, failing to find game to satisfy their thirst for blood, they pounced onto us last Saturday at the hand-car house, using some very bad language, and making some direful threats that we would get hurt if we did not "let up" writing about them in the News. Now we should think they might profit by the experience of other members of "the league" in regard to scaring us. We can be coaxed or hired to do things easier than driven. No arrests will be made for the assault as reported.

### Ottawa Station.

Mrs. Baldwin Headley has been absent in Muskegon for some time with her daughter and family who have been sick with typhoid and scarlet fever.

It appears that everybody about Olive Center is by the ears at present concerning school matters. We are not sufficiently familiar with the details of the difficulty, or prophet enough to tell accurately who are right, or who are wrong, but presume that all are, as is the usual result in such cases. We had our season of school trouble here last winter, and were compelled to resort to a religious revival as a temporary means of getting out of the difficulty. It worked well and we recommend our neighbors of Olive Center to give the plan a trial. But should they be at a loss to find a minister of satisfactory intelligence to conduct the enterprise, we suggest a "crank" instead, by way of experiment.

We have had occasion again to search the dictionary for hard words in order to express our disrespect of the saloon business. Holland possesses the victors this time, and sends us the victim. If we are called upon in the near future to record a case of delirium tremens, or one for the undertaker from the same cause, the saloon keepers may call for, and bear away all of the honor and glory that the case contains with our full permission, and we presume of that of the public also. But if these gentlemen should see fit to disregard our suggestion, and inform Mr. "Andrew" that they paid a large license, and had confidence in their ability to manage their own business, we could only say, that the liberty of free speech in this country accorded us the privilege of making known our opinion in the matter which has long been to the effect that their vocation was the most disastrous in its results,—the most vulgar in its order,—and the lowest in the scale of all human pursuits.

## 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 1, June 29, Aug. 3, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 30, Dec. 28. St. John's days June 24 and December 27th.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y. A. HUNTLEY, W. M.

### K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the First and Third Monday of each month. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.

L. D. BALDUS, Commander. W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Oct. 2, 1887.

#### FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Grand Junction.....	10 00	1 15	12 00	4 45
Benton Harbor.....	11 30	2 03	1 06	0 05
Benton Harbor.....	11 30	2 17	1 33	9 30
New Buffalo.....	1 20	3 00	2 25	10 10
Chicago.....	3 45	4 00	3 40	1 10
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

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

#### FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Zeeland.....	3 05	9 00	14 45	9 50
Grand Rapids.....	8 13	4 45	10 00	6 35
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

Grand Rapids.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Zeeland.....	9 00	12 30	11 00	5 15
Holland.....	9 42	11 42	5 55	
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Grand Haven.....	9 55	3 05	13 30	6 10
Ferrysburg.....	10 35	3 45	6 30	9 05
Muskegon.....	12 05	4 45	6 40	9 55
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

Muskegon.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Ferrysburg.....	1 50	12 10	7 55	8 35
Grand Haven.....	2 15	12 35	8 15	9 00
Holland.....	2 30	12 35	8 20	9 05
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Fillmore.....	3 30	10 05		
Hamilton.....	3 30	10 12		
Allegan.....	4 05	10 45		
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

#### FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

Allegan.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Hamilton.....	8 55	5 00	11 35	
Fillmore.....	9 25	5 35	12 15	
Holland.....	9 55	6 00	12 57	
	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.

W. A. GAVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.  
W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.  
P. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

FAIRBANKS, L., 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. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors. Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

VAN DOMMELEN, 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.

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

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

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

### Bank.

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

### Clothing.

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

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

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

DOESBURG, J. O., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints 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 Crochery in city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

### Flour Mills.

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

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

### Hardware.

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

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

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

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

### Hotels.

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

PHENIX 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.

FLEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer 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, Overall, Awlins, 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 & Hekeler, proprietors. Pure Butter in packages. Fish street.

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

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

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

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

PHENIX 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 SPEDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention to Horseshoeing and Repairing. River street.

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

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

VAN 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. Havana 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.

BROSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Marble Works.

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

### Meat Markets.

DOK, 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 VEER, 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 \$2.00 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. Sprietman. Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

WETMORE, J. D., Homoeopathic 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.

BROWN, P., dealer in liquors and cigars of all kinds. Eighth street near River.

HUNT R. A., dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three doors east of City Hall.

### Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. B., proprietor of Second Hand Store, and dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc. Eighth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

### Miscellaneous.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, salt, land and calcined plaster. Corner Eighth and Cedar streets.

## New Advertisements.

### Mortgage Sale.



## WASHINGTON.

### An Interesting Grist of News from the Capital of the Nation.

### Many New Faces in the House, Which Necessitates Numerous Changes in Committees.

### Prospective Tariff Legislation—Operations of the Mints—Postal Statistics.

#### [SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

Secretary Fairchild is spending much of his time in studying tables of imports and customs duties and conferring with the President and Mr. Carlisle, with a view to agreeing on the items where the revenue ought to be reduced. This bill, which will express the wishes of the administration, will probably provide for taking off the present tax on cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and snuff, one-quarter of the sugar duty, all of the wool, lumber, and salt duties, and then making reductions on a considerable number of other items. This follows the general line of the Morrison bill of the last Congress, though that bill did not take off the whole wool duty. Still there are members of Congress so sanguine that they think a bill reducing the tariff can be formed that will have Mr. Randall's support.

The bill that the administration will favor will propose to take off only a quarter of the sugar duties, and a little more than half the tobacco tax. But before it gets through the House it will abolish all the tobacco tax and probably take off one-half of the sugar tax. This course will leave a smaller amount to be taken off the protective portions of the tariff. The repeal of the special tobacco taxes and the taxes on smoking and chewing tobacco would, on the basis of last year's figures, cut off about \$14,000,000 of revenue. One-quarter of the sugar duties would be about \$12,000,000. Here is \$26,000,000. Putting wool on the free list would cut off \$5,000,000 more. Lumber would dispose of \$1,000,000, and salt of less than \$1,000,000. This is about \$33,000,000 in all, and \$37,000,000 would have to be taken off the rest of the tariff list. But taking off all the tobacco taxes and one-half the sugar duties would reduce the revenues \$55,000,000, and leave only \$15,000,000 to be taken off wool, lumber, salt, and all other articles in the tariff list, assuming that \$70,000,000 is about the desired reduction of the revenue. The Senate will probably demand that the reductions be confined to sugar and tobacco, or that there be no reductions at all. The total sugar and tobacco taxes amount to \$80,000,000, and the Republicans would probably consent to the entire repeal of the sugar and tobacco taxes, and would probably prevent any legislation materially affecting the protective portions of the tariff, though the Senate may consent to free lumber and salt and carpet wool.

#### PRECIOUS METALS.

### Operations of the United States Mints During the Past Year.

The Director of the Mint, in his annual report of the operations of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year 1887, states that the value of the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices during the year was greater than in any previous year since 1881. The value of the gold deposited was \$88,223,072. In addition there were redeposits of the value of \$15,193,706. The value of the silver deposited and purchased was \$47,756,918. In addition there were redeposits of silver amounting to \$462,113.

Of the gold deposited, \$32,973,027 was of domestic production, \$22,571,328 of foreign gold bullion, \$9,396,512 of foreign gold coin, \$616,984 of United States gold coin, and \$2,265,219 of old material. The coinage of the fiscal year was as follows: Gold, 3,724,720 pieces; value \$22,395,279. Silver, 44,231,285 pieces; value \$34,366,463. Minor coins, 50,166,503 pieces; value \$943,650. In addition to the coinage executed during the year, gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows: Gold, \$58,188,953; silver, \$6,491,611. The silver bullion purchased during the year for the silver-dollar coinage was 29,433,342 standard ounces of the cost of \$35,988,620. The average cost was \$0.98,1072 per ounce. The average London prices for the year at the average rate of exchange was \$0.98,148. The number of silver dollars made was 33,266,831. Ten million nine hundred and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight silver dollars were distributed from the mints during the year, and 10,500,000 transferred to the treasury.

The seignorage of the silver dollars coined during the year was \$7,923,558, and on the subsidiary silver \$31,704. The number of trade dollars redeemed by the Treasury of the United States under provision of the act of March 3, 1887, authorizing their redemption, was 7,689,036. The number imported from the passage of the act to Sept. 4, 1887, was 830,501. The trade dollars redeemed have all been transferred to the mints or the assay office at New York and melted into bars ready for coinage. The loss by abrasion was 40,215.79 standard ounces, equivalent to 45,981 trade dollars. If the trade dollars redeemed are coined into subsidiary silver the profit, exclusive of operative wastage, will be \$631,574. If coined into standard silver dollars, \$63,004.

The mint at Philadelphia has been taxed to its utmost capacity to execute the large minor coinage demanded of it in addition to the mandatory coinage of silver dollars. Notwithstanding the large number of pieces struck, the demand for minor coins is still far beyond the capacity of the mint to promptly fill the orders.

The expenditures for the service of the mints and assay offices during the year were \$1,169,599. The expenses of the acid redneries were \$165,837, against an earning of \$143,258. The total earnings from all sources amounted to \$8,842,819, and the total expenses and losses of all kinds to \$1,437,432.

The value of the gold and silver bars issued from the United States Assay Office at New York and the mint at Philadelphia for use in the industrial marts during the year was \$8,895,710 gold and \$4,471,646 silver.

The Director estimates the stock of coin in the United States to have been on the first day of July, 1887: Gold, \$569,908,065; silver, \$342,537,916. In addition, there was bullion in the mints as follows: Gold, \$85,512,270; silver, \$10,455,640. The Director estimates the stock of gold

and silver coin in the United States on Nov. 1, 1887, to have been: Gold, \$574,927,873; silver dollars, \$277,110,157; subsidiary silver, \$75,758,186.

#### THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

### Changes Wrought in Them by the Last Elections.

The House committees have suffered very unequally in the political contests. Chairman Turner, of Georgia, of the Elections Committee, was re-elected, but only four other members, including two Illinois men, were equally fortunate, and ten do not come back. The Committee on Ways and Means lost its chairman and four other members, but only three members of the Appropriations Committee failed to be re-elected. In the Judiciary Committee the chairman and five other members dropped out. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, is the senior surviving member, but Mr. Mills, of the same State, is the senior surviving member of the Ways and Means Committee, and Texas will not have both those chairmanships. Pat Collins, of Massachusetts, comes next after Culberson in the Judiciary Committee, and he is one of the strongest men in the House.

The Banking and Currency Committee has lost its chairman and two other members. Chandler of Georgia is the senior surviving member, but Georgia will hardly get the chairmanship of the Committee on Elections and that on Banking and Currency.

Bland of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, comes back. Only three of his committee have been relegated to private life.

Reagan of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is now a Senator, and the senior member is Clardy of Missouri, but Clardy can't expect to get the chairmanship if Bland is to retain his, and the wonderful eagle on the silver dollar would shriek with pain if Bland were assigned to any other field of usefulness. Four other members of the Commerce Committee have been left out.

The river and harbor bill did not do the committee that fathered it the service that might have been expected. Chairman Willis, of Kentucky, and six other members of the committee are among the missing. The senior survivor is Blanchard, of Louisiana.

Hatch, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, comes back, but seven other members of the committee are missing.

Perry Belmont, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, comes back, and is likely to be reappointed, but six other members of the committee do not come back.

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has been retired with five other members of the committee. The senior survivor is Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama. There is some question whether the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs will be given to a Confederate Lieutenant General.

Herbert, of Alabama, Chairman of the Naval Committee, comes back, and only three members of the committee are missing. Blount, of Georgia, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, comes back, but the next four Democrats on the list and two of the Republicans have retired. The first three members of the Committee on Public Lands have been retired, leaving Martin Foran, of Ohio, the senior member.

Mr. Hill, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and four other members have fallen by the wayside, and this leaves Mr. Springer, of Illinois, the senior member.

#### INCREASE OF POSTOFFICES.

Figures from the Report of Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson.

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson shows that the number of postoffices established during the last fiscal year was 3,043. The increase in the whole number of postoffices was 1,453 and the whole number in operation June 30, 1887, was 55,157. Appointments of postmasters were made during the year as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 6,863; on removals and suspensions, 2,384; on death of postmasters, 389; establishment of new offices, 3,043. The following seven States had more than 2,000 offices on June 30: Pennsylvania, 4,114; New York, 3,248; Ohio, 2,834; Virginia, 2,355; Illinois, 2,266; Missouri, 2,117; North Carolina, 2,110.

As a result of the annual adjustment of postmasters' salaries, which took effect July 1, 1887, twenty-two offices of the third class were reduced to the fourth class, and two offices of the fourth class were assigned to the third class, leaving 2,336 presidential offices. Divided into classes the numbers are as follows: First, 82; second, 433; third, 1,819.

The number of money-order offices in operation was 7,745, of which 610 were in Illinois, 348 in Iowa, 520 in New York, 493 in Ohio, 430 in Pennsylvania, 406 in Kansas, 362 in Michigan, 343 in Missouri, and 326 in Indiana. The largest increase in any State during the fiscal year was sixty-four in Kansas.

Among the principal contract articles consumed by the postal service were about 339 tons of wrapping twine, over 193,000,000 facing slips, over 60,000,000 blanks, and nearly 7,000,000 letterheads.

The following recommendations are made: That the deposit of fifty cents for each postoffice-box key be reduced to twenty-five cents; that authority be granted and the necessary appropriation be made for paying the rent of third-class postoffices.

#### INCREASED BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Nearly Three Times as Many Presented in 1887 as in 1881.

Second Auditor Day, in his annual report in regard to the examination of accounts of disbursements by the army and the Indian Bureau, says the increase in the number of claims for arrears of pay and bounty presented to the Second Auditor's office during the last seven years is sufficiently remarkable to call for special notice, and serves to explain the fact that twenty-two years after the close of the rebellion there are upward of 42,000 claims awaiting adjudication. The figures show that nearly three times as many claims were presented in 1887 as in 1881. The increase is attributable to new legislation and the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Second Comptroller.

The Auditor says in regard to claims for pay and bounty that the time spent in the examination of worthless cases militates against the prompt liquidation of meritorious cases, and he suggests legislation to remedy this matter. He also suggests legislation for the relief of such persons as, under the first interpretation of the act of April 22, 1872, have been refused the bounty granted by that act.

## UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES.

### The Surplus Available for Debt Reduction During the Fiscal Year Was \$103,471,087.

### General Sheridan's Annual Report—Postal Statistics—Other Department Reports.

#### THE TREASURY.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Treasurer Hyatt.

The annual report of James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States, shows that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were \$71,403,277; ordinary expenditures, \$287,332,179; surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt, \$103,471,087. An account with the previous year the receipts increased \$34,963,556, the expenditures \$25,440,041, and the surplus revenues \$9,514,809. There was an increase in every item of revenue, the largest being in the receipts from customs. The largest increase in the expenditures was on account of Indians and pensions, and the largest decrease on account of interest on the public debt. The receipts of the Postoffice Department amounted to \$4,752,347, and the expenditures to \$3,583,835. The revenues, exclusive of deficiency appropriations, increased \$3,500,495, and the expenditures \$2,901,249. The amount drawn from the Treasury to make good the deficiencies in the postal revenues was \$6,969,185, as against \$3,714,422 in 1886.

The operations of the year involved the redemption of \$127,911,950 in United States bonds, of which \$47,804,300 was on account of the sinking fund, the issue of nearly six hundred thousand drafts and checks; the redemption of upward of \$193,000,000 in the United States currency and national bank notes, and the handling of \$129,000,000 in the United States bonds deposited or withdrawn by the national banks.

Statements of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury are given for the close of the fiscal year, and for Sept. 30 and Oct. 31, 1887, in comparison with the same days last year. The largest increase in any item of assets during the year was in Sept. 30, when \$34,705,925 in gold coin and bullion, and the largest decrease \$26,143,181 in silver dollars and bullion. The largest increase in the liabilities was in the fund for the retirement of the national bank notes, which ran up from \$65,612,547 to \$102,263,871. The available balance decreased \$26,152,344, and the total balance, including fractional silver and gold coins, \$28,284,951.

During the year ended Oct. 31 the gold balance increased \$44,322,653, the silver balance decreased \$21,267,772, and the total balance ran up \$1,959,283. The total at the end of this period, exclusive of certificates and other obligations held as cash, were \$319,190,965, and the total liabilities \$292,452,900.

The statement of United States notes outstanding shows that between June 30, 1884, and Sept. 30, 1887, the circulation of \$1 and \$2 notes ran down from \$51,540,000 to \$15,400,000. This decrease has been made up by changes in other denominations, the volume of \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes increasing about \$43,000,000. The shipments of legal tenders and silver certificates of small denominations, together with the increase in the circulation of silver coins, during the fifteen months ended Sept. 30, amounted to upward of \$169,000,000, while, in addition, several million dollars in small gold coins have been drawn into circulation.

Under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, certificates of deposit amounting to \$34,190,000 were issued during the fiscal year for United States notes held in the Treasury. The redemptions in the same period were \$43,990,000. There remained outstanding June 30 only \$9,020,000, which is the least amount shown at the end of any fiscal year since the issue began. The Treasurer attributes the limited use of these certificates at this time to the change in bank reserves from notes to coin and the demand for currency for business activity.

There were no gold certificates issued during the year. The redemptions amounted to \$9,677,428. Of the total of \$1,173,354,889 issued from November, 1885, there were outstanding at the close of the year \$121,486,817, of which \$3,261,380 was in the treasury and \$91,225,437 in circulation. The holdings of the treasury decreased nearly \$50,000,000 in the year. The amount outstanding Oct. 31 was \$139,542,931, of which the treasury held \$32,858,158.

The silver certificates outstanding at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$145,543,150, an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in twelve months. The amount in the treasury fell off in the same period from nearly \$24,000,000 to \$3,425,133, while the increase in the actual circulation was a little more than \$54,000,000. This increase is due in part to the demand for small notes arising from the discontinuance of the issue of legal tender notes and two. There was put out during the year \$14,156,000 in \$1 certificates, \$4,976,000 in \$2, and \$7,700,000 in \$5. The Treasurer believes that nearly all of the trade dollars have been redeemed.

The silver certificates of standard silver dollars for the fiscal year was \$33,212,841, an increase of \$3,377,926 over 1886. On Oct. 31 the Treasury held \$214,175,532 and there was \$24,540,625 in circulation. Between June 30, 1886, and Oct. 31, 1887, the fractional silver coin in the Treasury decreased from \$2,904,681 to \$24,468,135, and the minor coin from \$377,814 to \$51,440. The 1 and 2 cent pieces are now more than sufficient to pay over the counter.

The Treasurer calls attention to the rapid decrease in the redemptions of fractional currency, and shows by comparison with other paper issues that a larger amount than has been estimated has probably been lost or destroyed. The amount outstanding June 30, as shown by the checks, was \$15,922,927, while the redemptions for the year were only \$7,123.

The Treasurer renews the recommendations of his predecessors, that all of the postal revenues be deposited in the Treasury and be disbursed on the warrants of the Secretary, and that the payment of Speaker's certificates for salaries and mileage of members of Congress be devolved upon a disbursing officer.

#### THE ARMY.

### Annual Report of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan—Recommendations.

Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan has presented his annual report to the Secretary of War. From the report it appears that at the date of the last consolidated returns the army consisted of 2,200 officers and 21,236 men, including Indian scouts. The Lieutenant General briefly sums up the condition of the various divisions of the army, and of the Division of the Missouri says that while it has been free from Indian hostilities of any magnitude, many operations of a minor nature have been rendered necessary. Troops have been continually occupied in patrolling the Oklahoma country, and have been successful in keeping intruders out of that region. The gradual spread of railroads throughout the Territory can, however, ultimately have but one effect, and Gen. Sheridan is of opinion that Congress may well consider the advisability of opening up reservations, at least of this country, to settlement. The General touches upon the recent trouble occurring on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana and its settlement by Gen. Rucker. In order to quiet the restless young men among the Crow Indians, the report says, Gen. Rucker has been authorized to enlist a scout thirty of their number as scouts and take them to Fort Custer. The Crows have always been friendly and make it a boast that they have never killed a white man, and it would be a great pity if anything should now occur to disturb the peaceful relations of so long a standing, and Gen. Sheridan is confident that Gen. Rucker will be able to effect a permanent settlement that will be satisfactory to the Crows as well as to the Government.

In regard to the concentration of the army in the larger posts, the report says that the work on the new post at Denver, where it is proposed to place ten companies, will shortly be commenced; that at San Antonio has been progressing favorably during the year; the ground for the new post near Chicago will pass into the possession of the Government at an early day; and at Fort Snelling both the reservation and other attendant conditions are favorable for the establishment of a large garrison, and only some additional buildings are required for their accommodation. The reconstruction of Fort Riley has been actively prosecuted during the year, but before it can be completed additional appropriations will be necessary. No other post in the country possesses such advantages for the location of a school of practice for light batteries and for cavalry exercises, and since its establishment

for these purposes has been authorized by Congress, while deemed but true economy to erect only buildings of a substantial and permanent nature, so that with the new equipment of breech-loading steel field guns, metal carriages, and improved harness now being manufactured by the Ordnance Department, the service will probably derive marked benefit from this station for a number of years.

#### THE AMERICAN NAVY.

### Commodore Wilson in His Report Thinks the Prospect is Very Bright.

Commodore T. D. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy renews his recommendation that two new vessels of about a thousand tons each be built to replace the training ships *Saratoga*, *Jameson*, and *Portsmouth*, which cannot possibly be kept in service much longer, and he asks that special authority be given for the repair of the historic sloop-of-war *Harford*, at a cost of \$175,000.

Relative to the adaptability of the single-turreted monitors to coast and harbor defense Commodore Wilson says:

"They are now a considerable expense to the navy, as matters taken care of, and, not being in proper repair, they are of no use to the country. If these vessels are to be kept on the naval list they should be placed in perfect repair and be fitted with such modern rifles as they are capable of carrying. Within six months all of these vessels could be put in the same state of efficiency as they were at the time of their construction at an expenditure of about \$500,000. This would give thirteen coast-defense vessels actually available, armed with 15-inch smooth-bore guns. These guns could be replaced as rapidly as possible by rifles. By no other means could the same amount of money be spent to give the country such a valuable result."

In conclusion the report says: "The outlook for the navy in the near future is a very hopeful one, and with the completion of the vessels now projected the navy will consist of a number of modern vessels admirably adapted to the varied needs of the service. The character of the work being done on the navy now building and those lately completed show that our ship-builders are able to turn out vessels of war second to none in the world."

"The establishment of the gun factory at Washington and introduction by the Bethlehem Iron-works of a plant to furnish heavy armor and gun forgings make the United States absolutely independent of other countries in the construction and armament of her ships of war, and if the work of rebuilding the navy is only kept up as it is now going we shall soon have a navy that will be a credit as well as a protection to our country and our country's interests."

Tables attached to the report show the exact condition of every vessel in the navy. This table shows that in three years we shall have twenty-one of the wooden vessels remaining, in six years but four, and in nine years the entire wooden navy will have disappeared.

#### THE POSTOFFICE.

### Cost and Length of Mail Service—Free Delivery System.

The annual report of A. Leo Knott, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, shows that the total cost for the year was \$29,836,568. In the star service there was an increase of 615 routes and a decrease in cost of \$232,647. In the mail messenger service there was an increase of 163 routes and a decrease of \$3,311 in cost. In the railroad service there was an increase of 7,015 routes and an increase in cost of \$64,543. In the star and messenger service there was an average increase in the number of miles traveled during the last year over the average of the six preceding years of 7.50 per cent, and a decrease in the cost of 13 per cent in the star service and a decrease of 27 per cent in the cost of the messenger service.

The increase in the number of pieces of mail handled by the post office during the last fiscal year over the preceding year was 608,000,000. The continuation of the appropriation for special mail facilities on fast lines to the South and West is recommended. The total amount of the estimates submitted to meet the requirements of the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year 1888-9 is \$1,635,000.

The annual report of Col. J. F. Bates, superintendent of the free-delivery system of the Postoffice Department, shows that since July 1, 1883, the number of free-delivery offices has increased from 66 to 189, and the number of carriers employed from 685 to 5,310. The cost of the service for the last fiscal year was \$1,618,692, an increase of \$206,308 over the previous year. The report shows that during the year the carriers delivered and collected 2,214,645,656 pieces of mail matter, an increase during the year of over 285,000,000 pieces. The average cost per piece for handling the mails at free-delivery offices was 2 mills, a decrease of 9.09 per cent during the year.

#### RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

### Interesting Figures from the Annual Report of Superintendent Nash.

The annual report of T. A. Nash, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, shows that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, mail service had been authorized upon 120,995 miles of railroad, postal clerks being employed distributing the mail on 116,409 miles, service on the remaining 14,586 miles being performed by closed pouches. At the same date there were in operation 41 inland steamboat routes, aggregating 5,564 miles, on which postal clerks were employed. To handle the mails while in transit there were employed on railroad routes 4,403 and on steamboat routes 57 railway postal clerks, being a total of 4,460 men. While in the performance of their duties the postal clerks on railroads traveled (in crews) 107,667,643 miles, and those employed on steamboats 1,968,747 miles.

During the year the railway postal clerks distributed 5,819,690,875 pieces of ordinary mail matter, and protected, recorded, receipted for, and dispatched 15,762,509 registered packages and cases and 950,613 through registered pouches and inner registered sacks. During the year 7,213 miles of new railroad service were added to the lines on which service was performed by clerks, showing an increase of 5,936 miles. Inland steamboat routes decreased from 43 to 41, and the length of routes from 5,931.51 miles to 5,864.90. The total number of clerks in the service at the close of the fiscal year 1886 was 4,574.

There were handled by clerks in the railway mail service during the year of letters, ordinary mail matter, registered packages, through registered pouches, and inner registered sacks, 5,851,344,567, being an increase of 505,748,013 pieces. Out of this number 1,734,617 errors in distribution were found, making one error for each 3,373 pieces handled. The expenditures for the service aggregate \$1,713,331, leaving \$34,638 of the appropriation unexpended. For the next fiscal year \$2,001,288 is asked.

#### ORDNANCE BUREAU.

### Points from the Report of Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.

Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. It shows that the total expenditures of the bureau during the fiscal year were \$1,597,652. During the year 41,106 rifles and carbines were manufactured at the National Armory.

The report says that, owing to the failure of Congress to pass the regular appropriation bill, the department has effected but little during the last year in the direction of providing guns, cartridges, powder, etc., for coast defense. Under the head of rifle-forgings the report says that the domestic manufacturers have at last triumphed over their limitations, and have obtained success in spite of inadequate facilities.

The report says that the dynamite torpedo gun has been fairly perfected, and recommends that a twelve-inch gun be purchased for extensive trials to determine its full capacity and fitness for coast defense. Favorable mention is also made of the Stevens dynamite shell. It is said that with the exception of the twenty-five 3.2-inch B. L. field guns just issued to the service there are in store only the old muzzle-loading guns of limited power, representing a system twenty-five years old and now obsolete. While there are no serious fears of cartridges, an estimate of \$225,000 is accordingly submitted for the purchase of sixty completely equipped steel guns. The taste of the eight-inch gun, it is said, show a higher effective energy than any gun of like caliber extant.

The death is announced of Frank M. Higgins, managing editor of the *Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette*.

BUFFALO's population, as shown by the police census, is 230,234.

## JUGGERNAUT IS DOOMED.

The Great God Has Had His Day—Coolies Are Now Hired to Drag the Car.

The announcement that the once famous festival of Juggernaut has so declined in popularity as to render it necessary for the priests to hire coolies to drag the car is a measure of the extent to which the destructive solvent of western thought is being applied to eastern creeds. The car of the great god of Pooree was one of the most sacred of Brahmanic "properties," and the Rath Jatra, a festival which, in importance, yielded to that of no other deity in the Hindoo pantheon. From every part of the vast empire of Hindoostan pilgrims flocked to share in it, and when the car of Juggernaut was dragged once a year from the temple in order to bathe the gods in the cold water of the tank, a mile and a half distant, the wildest enthusiasm seized the vast multitude of devotees. Thousands rushed to seize the cables, and so eager were the volunteers for this holy service that the best and greatest men of Orissa struggled with each other to obtain a hold upon the ropes. To use the language of an old writer who witnessed the Rath Jatra in its palmiest days, "they are so greedy and eager to draw it that whosoever, by shouldering, crowding, shoving, heaving, thrusting, or in an insolent way, can lay a hand upon the rope, they think themselves blessed and happy. And when it is going along the city there are many that will offer themselves as a sacrifice to the idol and desperately lie down on the ground that the chariot wheels may run over them, whereby they are killed outright. Some get broken arms, some broken legs, so that many are destroyed and think to merit Heaven."

At even a later date martyrs to Juggernaut, or Jagannath, as he is more correctly termed, were not unfrequent. When Francis Buchanan was in Pooree early in this century he describes the harsh grating of the gigantic car as it moved along, the obscene songs of the priests in honor of the god, and the fierce glances which the fanatics bestowed upon the beef-eating Englishmen, as a pilgrim announced himself ready to become a sacrifice to the idol. No one daring or caring to prevent the self-immolation the man prostrated himself in front of the tower as it moved along, lying on his face with his arms stretched forward. The multitude passed around him leaving the space clear until he was crushed to death by the wheels of the ponderous structure. Then a wild cry of praise was raised, and as the god was seen to "smile" at the libation of spouting blood the devotees threw cowries and pieces of money on the body of the victim in approbation of the holy deed by which he had won immortality in the Hindoo Walhalla.

It is, therefore, suggestive of a strange revolution in Hindoo opinion to hear that not only are the victims lacking, but that, instead of thousands struggling for the honor of a place at the drag ropes, laboring men, at so many annas per diem, have to be hired to perform the sacred function. The awe of the Indian people for "the lord of the world" has been declining. For many years past the fame of the great god of Orissa has been on the wane, and the time when a human sacrifice was deliberately offered up to the hideous idol is fast getting beyond the power of the very oldest of old Indians to recall. Admitting that the number of devotees this year is smaller, owing to the loss of two pilgrim ships and the prophecy that a third will be wrecked before the year is out, it is undeniable that Jaggannath is doomed, and the wealth which it brought to the priests and the townspeople of Pooree is likely to vanish before many years elapse.

#### An Old Conductor's Yarn.

"Speaking of greenhorns," said an old Virginia conductor to a correspondent of the *Railroader* recently, "one morning, just before the war, as my train drew up at Brandy station, a chap in a butternut suit and a home-made wool hat rushed up and addressed me as I stepped to the ground."

"Is you th'r clerk er this yer kyar?"

"I'm the conductor; what do you want?" I answered.

"I wan'ter go ter Washintun on this yer kyar."

"Well, get aboard," I said.

"He climbed the steps and rapped on the door. When he rapped a second time some wag inside called out, 'Come in!' There were at least fifty passengers in the car. He began at the front seat, shaking hands with every one clear to the back end, and asking cack, 'How d'ye do?' and then, 'How's yer folks?' Of course it was a regular circus for the passengers. He lived forty miles back in the country, and had never seen a train before. When he stepped off the car here in Washington I felt sorry for him; but will you believe it, that greenhorn is to-day one of the first merchants of Washington, and is reported to be worth over \$200,000."

#### The Punishment Fits the Crime.

"I am afraid sometimes, doctor," said the patient, sadly, "that I will go mad, melancholy mad."



## NOT HIMSELF.

What Taught a Kentuckian to Bid Good-by to Liqueur.

"Come, Colonel, let's take a drink," said a visitor from Kentucky to a well-known and successful business man of St. Joseph, Mo.

"Thank you, I won't do it," was the reply, and the Kentuckian seemed almost stunned. It was evident that he doubted his own senses or else the statement of his companion, for the latter still has a jolly red nose and the manner of one who takes a nip occasionally, "just for the sociability of the thing." Moreover, he was a Kentuckian before he came to St. Joseph, and when last he had been in the company of his friend mentioned had been a very able-bodied tippler.

"How is this?" almost gasped the Kentuckian.

"Well, I'll tell you," was the reply. "About seven years ago I was on one of my old-time periodical sprees. I had been comfortably full for about a week in a certain little city where I had become quite famous. I wound up one night by purchasing at retail, for myself and associates of that evening, about \$100 worth of different kinds of tanglefoot, and retired at 2 a. m. decidedly oblivious. About daylight I awoke, trembling like jelly, and I seemed to have the entire Desert of Sahara down my throat, I was so dry. Hastily pulling on my trousers and boots and a dilapidated office coat, I started out collarless, unkempt and with an old slouch hat on, to a saloon across the way where I had paid out, the night before, a large part of the money expended in liquor. The barkeeper of the evening was gone and in his place were two big toughs I had never seen before. I asked for a drink and said that I would pay after breakfast. One of them desired to know who I was, and when I told him my name he said I was a liar, and the two laughed me to scorn. I said: 'That's all right, gentlemen. I am as weak as a child and unarmed, and you may console yourself with the fact that you are the first who ever called me a liar and got away with it!' Both of them started around the counter after me and I took French leave. Going to another place, where I knew the man, I told him my story, and he set out his bottle and I helped myself. We chatted together for fifteen minutes, and at the end of that time I had swallowed three drinks and Richard was himself again. I then went straight to my room, took out a big revolver, and began to fill the chamber with cartridges. My roommate, who was a powerful man, just about as big again as I am, was awake and watching me curiously. He quietly arose and nonchalantly looked the door and then asked me what I was going to do with the gun. I told him that I was going across the street and empty it into a fellow over there who had called me a liar for saying I was Mr. —. My roommate said that was right. That was what I ought to do, and he would go with me, etc., and while talking thus, and watching his opportunity, he suddenly seized the revolver and easily took possession of it. Placing it in his pocket he went to his trunk, took out a bottle of whisky and gave me a pull at it, and in five minutes I was in bed and asleep. He then went for a doctor, and I was kept in that room under treatment for four days. When I got well I went back to my desk and have never tasted liquor since and never shall. When a man drinks liquor until he is liable to be abused for presuming to be himself, and gets so low that a barkeeper won't believe that such a low-looking bum is the distinguished gentleman who answers to his name, then is the time to quit, and I've quit, you hear me. Gimme a cigar, Mr. Barkeeper."

## Not Strangers to Each Other.

At a somewhat mixed ball given at a seaside resort a gentleman who was a dentist asked a lady to dance without the honor of a previous introduction. He said in explanation of the oversight:

"My dear Miss, you will not regard me in the light of a stranger when I assure you that I had the pleasure only a few months ago of pulling two and filling three teeth for your father."

The Arkansas Traveler notes something in the same line.

"Tommie," said a New Mexico lady, addressing her son, "you shouldn't make so free with the gentleman. You never saw him before."

"Yessum, I have. He's the man that shot pap."

"Oh, is he? I thought he was a stranger. Go back and talk to him if you want to."—Texas Stiftings.

Dr. FRANTZEL, of Berlin, reporting on the effects of immoderate smoking upon the heart, says that smoking, as a rule, agrees with persons for many years, although by degrees cigars of a finer flavor are chosen. But all at once, without any assignable cause, troubles are experienced with the heart, which compel the calling in of the doctor. Common cigars are not so liable to produce these effects as the finer flavored ones. Nor can the charge be laid upon cigarettes, although they produce evils of their own. The troubles seldom begin till after the smoker is over thirty years of age, and most usually attack him at between fifty and sixty. While it has not been determined what it is that makes smoking injurious, it appears certain that the effect does not depend upon the amount of nicotine.

"Come, brace up a little," as the boss carpenter remarked to a crew of drunken workmen.—Carl Pretzel.

MANY people mistake stubbornness for bravery, meanness for economy, and vileness for wit.

## "LET US HAVE PEACE."

No War Justifiable Except War on Erroneous Opinion.

The great Chieftain who lies buried at Riverside no doubt felt the full force of the prayer:

"Let us have peace."

He had learned that "Civil war leaves nothing but tombs."

The greatest military heroes have not been those who shed blood for the love of it. Wellington said, "Take my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again."

The sentiment that war is a "relic of barbarism," and—as a method of settling international differences—should be shelved with other obsolete relics of darker ages, is a growing one. The idea of arbitration is more befitting modern civilization.

But it is recognized that the sentiment "Let us have peace" must be given a broader meaning if its full benefit is to be realized.

We see the catholicity which the trend of modern thought develops in the efforts for the union of the churches, the striking down of the barriers which have been a hindrance to the advancement of the true faith.

It is noticeable, too, in the leniency, growing yearly more marked, shown by the medical schools toward each other. Time was when a practitioner of one school willingly, if not gladly, noted the death of a patient of a physician of another school. The "brotherhood of man" ideas of the present day took no root in the medical profession of a quarter of a century ago.

Now, physicians of the highest standing admit and dare publish to the world, their belief in the efficacy of that professional *bete noir*, the proprietary medicine.

The late Dr. J. G. Holland, an educated physician, some years ago wrote in *Scribner's Magazine*, of which he was editor: "It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered and used in actual medical practice."

Millions of people all over the globe confirm this statement.

The celebrated Dr. R. A. Gunn, of the Medical College of New York, in his published book, recommends the use of Warner's safe cure in cases of bright's disease, and other kidney disorders, and says he knows the remedy is used by leading physicians. It not only cures kidney disease, but the many other common named diseases which would not prevail were the kidneys sound.

That great public teacher, Dr. Dio Lewis, had the courage to write to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure, after a full investigation of its merits, "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I should use your preparations." The serious nature of kidney disorders is that they are the real cause of nearly all the diseases from which we suffer. If, therefore, the kidneys are kept in health, we shall escape all such diseases.

The world is growing more tolerant, as intelligence increases; Grant but voiced the growing sentiment when he prayed "Let us have peace," and Tennyson builded better than he knew when he wrote:

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease;  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;  
Ring out the thousand years of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

## Use and Abuse of the Tooth-pick.

The tooth-pick, when used with discretion and at proper times and in proper places, is an unobjectionable little instrument. Its occasional employment is, as a rule, necessary to cleanliness and the preservation of the teeth. So also is the use of the tooth-brush. This adjunct to the toilet is, however, never used in public. The person who, after partaking of a meal, should proceed to publicly use his tooth-brush, would speedily find himself banished from decent society. Yet such action would be less objectionable to witness than the service to which some people, who pretend to refinement and culture, put the tooth-pick. There is but one place in which it may be rightly used—the dressing-room, and no person who has the slightest consideration for the feelings of others will handle it anywhere else.

It would seem to be almost unnecessary to make such statements as those in the foregoing paragraph. No one possessing any delicacy of feeling or squeamishness of digestion will dream of contravening them. And yet the tooth-pick is daily increasing, and has already reached proportions that strike the foreign visitor with astonishment and disgust, and make the lives of many of our citizens anything but agreeable.

The practice has doubtless grown, owing to the large number of people who live or have lived in hotels and boarding houses, where tooth-picks were furnished with the idea that guests would take them to their rooms; and in some of the hotels guests can even now only procure tooth-picks at the doors by which they leave the dining-rooms. In other hotels and in many boarding houses, and also, it is said to have to write, in some private houses, the tooth-pick holder is a regular ornament (?) of the meal table, and its contents are assiduously worked.

In no other country that the writer has ever visited have tooth-picks been publicly used in private houses or in the presence of women. An English woman or a French woman of the better class not only never dreams of using a tooth-pick before people, but she considers it something that it is more pleasant not even to mention. Here, however, it is no uncommon occurrence to hear a lady ask for the tooth-picks, and select one that she thinks will fit her needs.—Epoch.

An exchange says: "Mules and horses in the far West frequently die of a peculiar trouble. The beard of wild oats or barley becomes fixed in the animal's jaw, encysts, and grows there, fastening the tartar of the teeth. A carcass of this sort, oval in shape and weighing a pound, was recently taken from the mouth of an Oregon horse."

If towns were laid out with the streets in diagonal directions, northeast and southwest, northwest and southeast, and the sun shining into all the rooms some time during every day of the year, the effect would be cheering and salutary.

"If you haven't yet read that book you promised to," said a lady severely to her son, "you show a great lack of principle." "Oh, no, mamma," was the calm reply, "not lack of principle; lack of interest."

## Forgot His Address.

An old farmer named Kent was a well-known character some years ago in Mount Vernon and Vienna. He had many peculiarities and eccentricities which earned for him a variety of nicknames, at which, by the way, he never took any offense. In some way this old fellow had some claim to a pension. He went down to Augusta to be examined by the physician there for that purpose. He was found to have disabilities that warranted his obtaining a pension, but he was very much excited at the length of the examination and the variety of questions put to him. Finally he was asked for his address. "Oh, yes, of course," he replied, "you'll want my address, but bless me what did I do with it?" Finally, after fumbling in all his pockets, he looked up helplessly, and said: "By gracious, I must have left my address at home!"—*Lewis and Clark (Me.) Journal*.

## His Latin Was Rusty.

Le Rappel tells the following anecdote: At a grand dinner-party a guest as clumsy with his hand as he is witty, drops a piece of pickled tongue upon the lap of his fair neighbor. "Pardon me, madam," he said, "it is not the first lapsus linguae I have made to-day." The laugh evoked by the clever hit set a stout fellow who was not deeply learned in Latin to thinking. "I can do that as well," he thinks to himself, and deliberately drops a mutton-chop upon the lap of his unlucky neighbor, exclaiming at the same time, "Nothing but a lapsus linguae."

## A Chronic Tendency Overcome.

Many persons are troubled with a chronic tendency to constipation. They are of bilious temperament. The complaint to which they are subject, though easily remediable by judicious treatment, is, in many cases, aggravated by a resort to drastic purgatives and cholagogues. As the human stomach and bowels are lined with a delicate membrane, and not with vulcanite, they cannot stand prolonged drenching with such medicines without serious injury. Nothing restores and counteracts an habitual tendency to constipation so effectually as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its laxative effect is gentle and progressive. It neither convulses nor weakens the intestines, and its effects are unaccompanied by griping pains. It arouses the liver when the organ is sluggish, promotes digestion, and encourages appetite and sleep. For fever and ague, kidney troubles, nervous complaints, and incipient rheumatism, it is incomparable. Take a wineglass before meals and see how soon you will relish them.

The discovery of a new gas is a rare and important event to chemists. Such a discovery has been announced in Germany by Dr. Theodore Curtius, who has succeeded in preparing the long-sought hydride of nitrogen amidogen, diamide or hydrazine, as it is variously called. This remarkable body, which has hitherto baffled all attempts at isolation, is now shown to be a gas, perfectly stable up to a very high temperature, of a peculiar odor, differing from that of ammonia, exceedingly soluble in water, and of basic properties. In composition it is nearly identical with ammonia, both being compounds of nitrogen and hydrogen.

## The Five Sisters.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim—  
Flora would fain be a fashionable dame;  
Scholarly Susan's selection was books;  
Coquette Sarah cared more for good looks;  
Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth;  
Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.

So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming, and intelligent, and she married rich.

If we are to have wings in the hereafter we don't exactly see how we are to get our clothes on.—*Furnishing Goods Review*.

The three Rs brought Regret, Reproach, and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three Ps, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pills, bring peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

WAITING for the letter that never came is not a circumstance to waiting for a backward sneeze.—*Philadelphia Call*.

Chronic Coughs and Colds, And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. & CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, Ohio.

NOAH was apt to remark in his tidal days that in the matter of sandwiches Ham always "took the biscuit."—*Yonkers Gazette*.

An Extended Popularity. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

WHEN the jury is in doubt a murderer takes a trick.

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 consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,  
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

## Bartholdi's Great Work.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace, prosperity, and progress, through Liberty. But "liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any Nero. To such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy cure. It is a specific in all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses which make life a burden to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper inclosing bottle.

WHEN they have a social scandal in England it is generally a noble one, of good family.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

## 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 par excellence. The road now runs solid through fast trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis with Pullman's best and unequalled dining cars; it also runs through, solid sleepers between Chicago, Ashland, Duluth and the famous mining regions of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

## Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. Dr. Swayne & Son, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Swayne's Ointment can be obtained of druggists, or by mail.

## Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 313 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots and they will never run over.

## Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house, as I think it is worth its weight in gold." Mrs. G. B. Gibb, 1029 Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains.

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Constipation, whether of the Lungs, stomach, bowels, or other organs.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the application of Radway's Ready Relief will cure it. Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuritic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

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Will Afford Instant Ease.

Internally a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in 2 to 5 minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

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### CURES

Sciatic, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns,	Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin, Cracks,	Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Scow, Worms, Swiney, Saddle Galls, Piles, Caked Breasts,
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For MAN or BEAST, Rub it in VIGOROUSLY !!

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**DIGESTIN**

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA. Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTIN, saying that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM. IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES. IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY. IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTIN will effect an immediate cure. Take DIGESTIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTIN (price 1¢ per large 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.

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Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this valuable remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but it cures you. That's the idea! Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. None Boot mailed from Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO. C. N. U. No. 49-27

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**THE CENTURY.**—The number opens with a frontispiece portrait of Lincoln from a photograph made about the time of inauguration. The Lincoln papers continue to increase in interest with the publication of new material. Prof. Charles W. Shields, of Princeton College, contributes an important and interesting paper, entitled "The United Churches of the United States." Mr. Kennan's second paper deals with the "Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists" and answers the question, What is the specific nature of the wrongs which call forth, especially among the youth of Russia, such manifestations of fierce, passionate hatred for the Tsar, and which inspire such persistent and desperate attempts to take his life? An illustrated paper on the Sea of Galilee is contributed by Edward L. Wilson. The fiction of the number embraces the second part of "The Graysons," a novel of western life by Edward Eggleston; the second fourth of George W. Cable's novelette of the Teche country, "Au Large;" and the first part of "The Dussantes," Frank R. Stockton's sequel to "Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine." There is also a short story by J. G. Perkins, entitled "After the War."

**ST. NICHOLAS.**—The readers of *St. Nicholas* will discover in the December number, that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has created a worthy companion character to "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in the heroine of her story "Sara Crewe; or, What Happened at Miss Mincin's," and, as in the earlier story, the author's conceptions are aided in their setting forth by the work of the illustrator, Mr. R. B. Birch. Mr. Frank R. Stockton administers a salutary little lesson to both young and old in one of his admirable stories, "The Clocks of Ronsaine," the first part of which appears in this number. H. H. Boyesen tells the strange story of "The Bear that had a Bank Account;" while J. T. Trowbridge gives an account of "How the Hart Boys Saw Great Salt Lake," and Sarah J. Pritchard draws an interesting sketch of Puritan days and of the difficulties which attended the setting up of "The First Christmas Tree in New England." Edward Duffy, who, as reporter for the *New York World*, took part in the ascension of the great air-ship from St. Louis, in June last, recounts the stirring adventures which attended the start, the voyage, and the descent, and tells of the novel, and often thrilling experience with which he met on his trip, "Three Miles High in a Balloon."

**SCRIBNER'S.**—A beautiful border, printed in gold, ornaments the Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine*. This issue will complete the first year of this extraordinarily successful periodical. A posthumous essay entitled "In Dickens-Land," by Edwin Percy Whipple, the late critic and lecturer, who was one of the most ardent admirers of the genius of Charles Dickens, is one of the most interesting articles in the number. The fiction shows a remarkable variety and strength; all the stories are complete in this number. Bret Harte, H. C. Bunner, Sarah Orne Jewett, and T. R. Sullivan are the contributors—each of them excelling in widely different fields. The poetry is very richly illustrated from fine imaginative drawing by eminent artists. Austin Dobson, Robert Louis Stevenson, Elizabeth Akers, Edith M. Thomas and Louise Imogen Guiney are among the poets represented.

**LIPPINCOTT'S.**—Capt. Charles King contributes to the December number of *Lippincott's Magazine* another of his very popular military stories, "From the Ranks." The plot is more than usually stirring and complicated, and the style has all the brilliancy and dash of this author's best work. Albion W. Tourgee, with "Professor Cadmus's Great Case," begins a series of stories of mystery, complication, and detective ingenuity, under the general heading of "With Gauge & Swallow," each of which will be complete in itself, though all revolve around a common centre of interest. Lucy C. Lillie's "Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt" is more than a mere biographical sketch, as it includes personal reminiscences of a famous woman whose prejudices against Americans, owing to the fact that unfriendly statements had been circulated about her husband in the American press, closed her doors against all but a few people of that nationality. Janet Edmondson, formerly of the Boston Herald, gives an amusing bit of autobiography, "My First Appearance," in which the wonders, the delights, and the terrors of a debut on the professional stage are admirably depicted.

**Don't**  
let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.  
Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.  
All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

For the cure of colds, coughs, and lung difficulties, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is unequalled.

It is wise to provide against emergencies which are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove a never failing remedy.

The germs of scrofula are destroyed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

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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 Krulff, Zeeland, Mich.

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

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

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**DR. HILL'S ENGLISH BUCHU**  
Is One of the Best  
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INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

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

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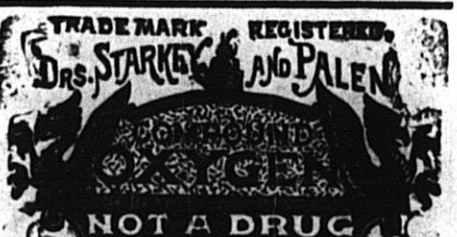
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**A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT**

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

"THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT" Dr. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, in a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Dr. STARKEY & PALEN have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

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