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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 45.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 798.

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. Family 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.

Be sure you visit C. A. Stevenson's jewelry store before you buy your Holiday Presents. 45-4t

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.

Holiday Presents at C. A. Stevenson's Jewelry Store. 45-4t

Great Bargains in Hats.

A nice wool felt for 85 cents. Trimmed hats 25 per cent off. A nice assortment of cloaks to be sold at cost. 44-3t Mrs. D. M. GEE & Co.

Go to C. A. Stevenson's jewelry store for your holiday presents! 45-4t

Go and buy your Cloaks and Fur Trim-mings at L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

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

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE weather the past week has been very fine, a second Indian summer.

BREYMAN's show window was very attractive last Wednesday and Thursday. Did you see it?

THE Blom building is nearly ready for occupancy. It will be one of the finest stores in the city.

MR. R. KANTERS was called last Saturday to New York City to attend to business matters there.

THE popular Phoenix Hotel has been very prettily and tastily painted. It is much improved in looks.

MR. E. F. SUTTON has opened a billiard hall and temperance lunch room in his new store on Eighth street.

CONSIDERABLE building is already contemplated for 1888 and the building "boom" will still continue for another year at least.

THE rumor that R. E. Werkman had made an assignment, which was common on the street last Thursday, we are glad to state is untrue.

CONGRESSMAN FORD has recommended Dr. A. G. Manting, of Graafschap, as pension examiner vice Dr. Adams, of Allegan, deceased.

WE have received a "Chicago Letter" from Mr. Will L. Chrystal, who many of our readers know, which will appear in our next week's issue.

THIS week Frank Sooter was awarded a patent on the clothes reel which many of our readers examined on the Fair Grounds last September.

MARRIED.—In Grand Haven, Mich., by the Rev. A. Wormser on Wednesday, December 7, 1887, Mr. J. Dykema and Mrs. W. Oxner, both of this city.

R. E. WEKMAN moved his effects from the old office near the corner of River and Tenth streets, to his new Agricultural Works on last Tuesday.

ALL ladies making fancy or useful articles for Hope Church Bazaar are requested to leave the same at the house of Mrs. Prof. Charles Scott any time next week.

ONE of the students of the College arose early one morning this week and saw Venus and now his "chums" are getting up at 8 o'clock expecting to see the Star of Bethlehem.

THIS week a large and very choice stock of opera glasses have been received at the jewelry store of Mr. O. Breyman as well as an elegant line of gold spectacles. Just call and see them.

THE Rev. E. C. Ogge will occupy the pulpit of the First Reformed Church in this city to-morrow morning and will preach at half past one o'clock for the Rev. J. Kremer, in Zeeland.

THE Apron Sale given by the young ladies of the First Reformed Church at the Opera House last Tuesday evening was a decided success. Nearly everything on sale found purchasers.

JUST as we go to press we learn that Mrs. Isaac Ojpon died at one o'clock, Friday, December 9, after a lingering illness. Funeral on Monday afternoon at 1:30 at the Third Reformed Church.

THE Committee of the Common Council to investigate the question of lighting the city by electricity, are busy collecting facts in regard to the matter and will soon make known the result of their labor.

LAST Monday Congress convened. Our Congressman, M. H. Ford, was the most generously remembered with floral tributes of any of the members. This was the only thing that embarrassed the "little giant."

A REGULAR meeting of the Land and Labor Club will be held at their Hall on Tuesday evening, December 12. All members are requested to be present as well as all citizens interested in the cause of labor.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment will be given by the young people of Hope Church one week from next Tuesday, in connection with the Bazaar. An interesting and attractive programme will be presented.

THE sale of the Kickapoo remedies still continues to be brisk at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Patten who keeps them for sale. The doctor reports having sold an immense quantity since their first introduction here.

A. L. HOLMES, of Grand Haven, contractor for the laying of the pipe for the extension of the system of water works on Twelfth street to the round house of the Chicago and West Mich. Ry, commenced work last Tuesday.

NEXT Tuesday evening the Ladies Guild of Grace Episcopal Church will hold a social at the residence of Mr. D. L. Boyd. A good time may be expected and all are invited to participate.

WE have received the first number of the Ionia Evening Express published and edited by our friend Mr. D. C. Wachs, formerly of Grand Haven. The Express is a seven column folio and makes its "bow" in a very creditable manner. Success brother Wachs.

THE Werkman Agricultural Works have just completed two hundred cutting boxes and two hundred milk safes and just received an order for fifty cutting boxes to be shipped at once. They will begin on the fifteen hundred bedsteads that have been ordered by a furniture firm in Iowa on Monday morning.

THIS week we visited the mill and factory of Jas. Huntley where we found all a scene of life and activity. Mr. H. is employing at present about thirty men in his shop and on building contracts about the city. He is just rushing things. At the present rate "Jim" will soon be, with the help of our spring water, a millionaire.

LAST Wednesday forenoon Mr. K. Van Haften died after a short illness. His death was indirectly, it is said, caused by excessive smoking which had so deranged and weakened his stomach as to make it simply impossible for him to retain any nourishment. Mr. Van Haften was an old and respected citizen and his death is regretted and mourned by a host of friends and relatives. He leaves a wife and three children. His age was 61 years. The funeral services occurred yesterday, Friday, afternoon in the Ninth street Holland Christian Reformed Church and was largely attended.

W. A. HOLLEY, head miller in the Standard Roller Mills, of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., of this city, returned Wednesday evening last from a ten days' visit at Jackson and vicinity in the different roller mills of that locality. Mr. Holley has been sharpening up his ideas and gathering samples of the work of other mills which he says enables him to keep the products of the Standard far in the lead of all competitors. He also set up and started one of his and Mr. Milin's patent automatic scales in one of the large mills of Jackson where it is now running to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned.

THE Board of Education and the Superintendent and Teachers of our schools will cover themselves with glory and receive the thanks of many parents if they

will adopt means to detect and punish the little thieves that are robbing their school-mates of various articles of wearing apparel. Complaints are becoming numerous and something should be done. One little girl has had a pair of mittens, a pair of gloves, and a silk handkerchief recently taken from the pockets of her wraps. This week one little girl had the ornaments ripped off her hat and carried away by some pilferer. Besides these there are many others. The sooner this business is stopped the better for the credit of the schools and the pockets of poor parents.

GERRIT HAZELAAR, working for Kasper Lahuis, of Noordeloos, was killed by a bull on Wednesday evening. It is thought he lost his balance in some way while feeding bull from the barn floor. He had ugly wounds in the breast, one of them through the lung and one through the leg. He was found by Lahuis' daughter who was home alone. She got a neighbor and the two drew him out through the manger. The bull had broken loose and was in an adjoining stall. The man was dead when found. Deceased came from the old country about two years ago and was a nephew of K. Lahuis. Deceased was well liked by the family and a man of good habits. He was 27 years of age and unmarried.

WITH the approach of the holidays thoughts are turned toward the procuring of presents for friends and loved ones. While thus employed remember the fact that Yates & Kane have purchased and have now on display the largest stock of Christmas cards, some very handsome and costly, ever displayed in this city, besides books of all kinds, on all subjects, and in every style of binding. With each season new designs and new novelties are introduced in plush goods of all description, and Yates & Kane have a very varied as well as large assortment of dressing cases, work boxes, shaving sets, combination toilet and jewelry cases and man-icures, all selected with great care, which are now to be seen at their store. If you desire anything in this line it would be well to call early and make your selection before the stock is broken. The goods are going rapidly and will all be sold before the New Year.

Rev. D. Broek Declines a "Call"

NOTHING has occasioned so much excitement in church circles since the days of the First Church difficulty as the announcement from his pulpit last Sunday morning by the Rev. D. Broek, pastor of the Third Reformed Church, that he had declined the "call" recently received from a church at Cedar Grove, Wis. For some time past the relations between pastor and congregation have not been of the pleasantest nature in this church, and when this call was received by Rev. Broek it was expected, and hoped by many, that he would avail himself of the opportunity thus presented of solving the difficulty. With a view of inducing him to accept the "call" some of the church officers called on him shortly after its receipt and counseled him to go, but this advice seems to have been the thorn that has goaded the reverend gentleman to take the course he has, and his obstinate and peculiar conduct with reference to the matter is a source of sorrow and regret to many of his warmest and nearest friends. Many stories have been afloat as to what the outcome of his action will be, but we have been unable to trace any of them to a reliable source and will wait for the official action of the church consistory in preference to publishing wild rumors. On Wednesday we called on Mr. Broek to learn, if possible, his side of the difficulty, but as he was "not at home" we were unable to obtain it. It is much desired by this entire community that the matter will be amicably and harmoniously settled and that Holland City may not again be thrown into a "Church War."

A Dangerous Bomb.

IT may be proper at this time when "bombs" are being received by noted individuals throughout the land to mention the fact that City Clerk Sipp was not forgotten. On last Saturday he received a dangerous looking package by mail. He brought it to our office and exhibited it. He hesitated at first to open it being suspicious that some one, anxious for the clerkship, and knowing that Mr. Sipp had a life lease on the office, was anxious to make room for jealous aspirations, had sent him a bomb. We persuaded Sipp to take his life in his hands and investigate which he did with care and caution. A-

ter about an hour spent in taking off the wrappers and in storing them in our backyard, he came upon a peculiar shaped bundle which was taken up reverentially, the strings cut, and the paper taken off, when a small, dirty and odoriferous pipe was exposed to view. It was not a two-inch gas pipe, but a plain and very common wood pipe, and attached to it was the inscription, written in a neat business hand, "Cast thy pipe upon the waters and after many days it will return to you—pretty well soaked." This was a mystery until our frightened and suspicious friend explained that some few days before he had, with Alderman Kramer, "sworn off" and that henceforth and hereafter they were to neither smoke nor chew and that the only bad habit which still remained with them was the custom of going to the Pump House after a drink of pure spring water. This pipe must have accidentally fallen from his inside vest pocket, where he had secreted it to smoke on the sly while on one of these visits and that it must have been found by the Board of Water Commissioners and returned to him in the above manner. George says that he will never go to the Pump House again.

THAT WONDERFUL SPRING.

Interest in It Increasing Daily—Some Testimonials from Reputable Citizens.

Our Liesman spring article which appeared in last week's issue caused considerable of a sensation. No discovery has been made in this section of the state for years that promises to be productive of more good than this and some of our readers are even so short-sighted and cruel as to intimate that the facts as published emanated purely from a fertile imagination and that the "News" was not stimulated by the best of motives in going there. In order to remove this wrong impression from their minds we hoped to be able to publish an analysis of the water, but the Professor of Chemistry at Ann Arbor writes that he will be unable to send it until next week. He says that it is the most complicated analysis that he has been called upon to make in all his experience, which certainly indicates that this water is something beyond the usual order of things. In the absence of his analysis we have, however, gathered the views of people in this section which we produce below:

Rev. Broek.—"I decline."
Editor Van Schelven.—"That spring water they are talking so much about is sure to take the place, for family use, of Haarlemmer Olie."
Chas. Odell.—"I am entirely too old to swallow any such stuff. To be honest with you I think it is a blakety blank life every word of it."
Ed. Scott.—"Have been using it for my mustache and find it far preferable to kerosene oil. I don't believe there is anything better in the market."
S. R. Crandell.—"The flaxen hair which you see on that wax doll in the window was produced by the use of that water. I am taking orders for hair of any color for holiday dolls."
Dr. De Spelder, Drenthe.—"My patients have all taken to using it on my recommendation and fortunately there have been but two fatal cases as yet. The other two are doing nicely."
E. J. Harrington.—"A sure solution of the 'bridge difficulty.' There will be such a rush of the township people for the spring that the travel will very soon impair the present rickety structure."
F. O. Nye.—"Don't believe in it at all. Its use will prove disastrous to the republic. Every old fossil will be impersonating old Father Time, or St. Jacob, and they will be getting things mixed up."
J. G. Van Patten.—"Just gaze on my Jeffersonian face, it ought to be a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of that water. I only applied it three times and rubbed it in thoroughly with a 'shammy.'"
Peter W. Kane.—"Ask me something new and don't come bothering me with your nonsense. Why I saw a 'goat' some time ago that could discount Liesman's curiosities. It had hair standing up all over it."
John C. Post.—"The discovery of that water will create a big boom for Macatawa Park next year. The members of the association now have under consideration the running of a pipe line from the spring to their Resort."
Tony De Kruif, Zeeland.—"If what they tell me about that spring is true I

propose to move my trotting horses out of the state. I won't take any chances on having them become common dime museum curiosities."

Mayor McBride.—"The discovery of that spring is characteristic of the News in the effort that it always shows in promoting the interests of the public. The good results of this, its latest enterprise, can hardly be estimated."

L. T. Kanters.—"Talk about schemes I have the best one of them all. I propose to establish an Albino girl farm and grow these long haired beauties for side shows and circuses. Let them out under royalty contracts—big money in it."

Dr. Kremers.—"I am satisfied that this water, if used with discretion, will have no harmful results. Would not advise a too excessive indulgence in it however, as there are some ingredients in the water not mentioned in Dr. Pete's Family Almanac."

Billy Baumgartel.—"My trade has increased fifty per cent since and if it continues at the present rate I will have to put in extra chairs. Why young boys are getting shaved twice a week now whose custom I did not expect to get for ten years yet."

Otto Breyman.—"I have not had the pleasure for years of listening so attentively to a sermon as I did last Sunday. The three days' growth on the top of my head was just long enough to keep the flies off." No flies on Breyman after this and "don't you forget it."

Fred Wade, Saugatuck.—"The discovery is a Godsend to Saugatuck. All the Chicago aldermen will come over and spend Sundays when the skating is good. I have been told that they are all bald headed but one and he has been trying to raise a beard for forty-five years."

Tannery Stockholder.—"The use of that water will materially increase our annual dividends. We can grow hair on hides that cannot be used for leather and sell them for buffalo robes. There is a great demand for them you know since the buffalo have become almost extinct."

W. C. Walsh.—"There is no question but that it will demoralize the trade in hair topics and bogus restoratives, for there has been a marked decrease in our sales of these articles during the past week. We are trying to get the control of Michigan for the sale of this water."

Charles Waring.—"Have tested it thoroughly and can bear testimony that it will do all and more than it is guaranteed to do. Tell you what, the small boys on the street don't look at the back of my head and laugh now. I always thought there was a day of salvation coming for the bald heads."

George Williams.—"I have just returned from a three days' visit to Liesman's spring. By the way he is an old friend of the family and I am glad he has struck such good luck. I have not experimented with the water yet, but my brother Ed., of Fennville, has and he considers it the greatest discovery of the age."

Hon. G. J. Diekema.—"I am the happiest man in town and all on account of that wonderful water. Do you know that it has already put hair on my political aspirations and my election next fall is already assured. It may be all imagination but if I am not much mistaken I can name the hair to the speakership of the next legislature."

Allegan Democrat.—"How strange it is that some men haven't even common horse sense. The editor of one of our contemporaries wants that Liesman spring suppressed because the water might grow wool over a man's eyes so that he could not see black hair growing on the 'Jack of diamonds' in time to fill a 'spade flush' with it."

Grand Haven Herald.—"It is certainly very strange that the HOLLAND CITY NEWS has to go twelve miles south of town to locate that wonderful spring. We see through it all and warn the people accordingly. It is only another contemptible underhanded scheme to annex the northern tier of Allegan county townships to Ottawa with a view to capturing the county seat."

Fennville Dispatch.—"Our editor followed off the hairy curiosities to Chicago which will account for the limited amount of news in our columns. His wife and children would feel very much relieved, however, if any information as to his whereabouts could be obtained. He had a bottle of Liesman's spring water in his hip pocket when last seen, and has been accustomed to traveling with circuses."

The Pennsylvania Peace Society, says a Philadelphia dispatch, has just celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. Resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to enact a law appropriating \$100,000,000 for the purpose of organizing and maintaining, in localities where they are needed, industrial manual training schools and kindergarten schools free to both sexes; requesting the President to recommend to Congress such an appropriation in lieu of the large appropriations already suggested for the support and increase of the army and navy; opposing the publication of reports of pugilistic encounters; favoring the exercise of suffrage without regard to sex, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. A committee was appointed to look after Congressional legislation on the establishment of an arbitration council.

THE SHIP.

BY G. MACKEY.

A king, a pope, and a kaiser,
And a queen—most fair was she—
Went sailing, sailing, sailing,
Over a sunny sea.
And amid them sat a beggar,
A churl of low degree;
And they all went sailing, sailing,
Over the sunny sea.

And the king said to the kaiser
And his comrades fair and free,
"Let us turn adrift this beggar,
This churl of low degree;
For he taints the balmy odors
That blow to you and me,
As we travel, sailing, sailing,
Over the sunny sea."

"The ship is mine," said the beggar,
That churl of low degree;
"And we're all of us sailing, sailing,
To the grave, o'er the sunny sea.
And you may not, and you cannot,
Get rid of mine or me,
No, not for your crowns and scepters—
My name is death!" quoth he.

HOW HE WON HER.

BY J. H. SPENCER.

CHAPTER I.

It was a right handsome young couple that was dashing through the narrow strip of woodland that bordered a small stream in Eastern New Mexico, and out over the green prairie at a merry canter, for the shadows were growing long, which betokened the sun was getting low in the heavens and there was yet two good miles to be traversed before the Duran ranch would be reached. He was over six feet in height, with broad shoulders, large, muscular, well-formed limbs, regular features, curly, red-brown hair and beard, and honest, blue eyes. She was tall, graceful, and well-formed, with delicately chiselled features, coal-black hair and eyes, and a pink and white complexion, like the inside of a delicate sea-shell.

They were the lovely Isabel Duran, only child of the wealthy ranchman, John Duran, and her father's overseer, Harry Wingate, riding side by side as they had ridden all the bright, spring afternoon. Nor thought they, as tender joys were born to their hearts, and softer glances fell athwart their vision, of the rage that would possess the wealthy owner of the Duran ranch, should he learn of this unseeming familiarity between his daughter and his hired dependent.

Suddenly there appeared over a rise on the prairie a few rods in advance of them, a young man, whose black hair and swarthy complexion proclaimed him to be of Spanish descent. He rode a powerful and handsome black horse; and when Harry Wingate recognized in the new-comer no other than Rafael Marcia, neighbor to John Duran, and one of the wealthiest ranchmen in the county, he drew back grudgingly to see him take his place at Isabel's side.

"This hired man of your father's," said the young creole to Isabel, "seems to be a most impudent boor, and should have a lesson taught him of becoming humility."

Isabel knew by the flushed countenance and whisky-tainted breath of Rafael Marcia that he had been drinking more than was good for him.

"You are mistaken, Mr. Marcia," returned Isabel, firmly. "He is one of the noblest and best men of my acquaintance."

"Ah! you speak very warmly in his praise," said the displeased creole, as his brow darkened and his sharp, white teeth gleamed beneath his black, drooping mustache. "A young lady of your station should have more care as to how she converses with her father's hired man."

"And so noble and chivalrous a gentleman as Mr. Rafael Marcia considers himself to be, should put more restraint upon his tongue, and meddle less with things that do not concern him," hotly returned Isabel.

"Now, by the holy mother, Isabel, you are in error. It does most certainly concern Rafael Marcia as to the bearing of his chosen wife. For I have willed it that you, Isabel Duran, shall be my wife."

"Then your will must miscarry, for I shall never be your wife, Rafael Marcia."

"Virgin Mary!" cried the creole. "Do you refuse me? Now I have set my heart upon you, and have you I will, in spite of everything."

And the next moment the angry creole would have wrested Isabel from her saddle, and forcibly carried her away on his own steed, had he not received so fierce a blow in the face from the clenched hand of Harry Wingate as to send him out of his saddle, stunned, to the grass.

Though it was not long until he was in the saddle again, Harry and Isabel were some distance away. He did not attempt to overtake them, but, turning his horse's head toward home, he continued on his way, muttering:

"Let them go. I'll be revenged for this insult. My time will soon come."

That evening Isabel related her adventure with the creole to her father.

"I don't like this," suspiciously exclaimed old John Duran, reading well the glow and then the confession in the young people's faces. "I have had a suspicion before that you two were more interested in each other than a girl in my daughter's station and her father's hired dependent should be. Isabel, I forbid you to associate with Harry Wingate hereafter. And you, sir, did I know for a certainty that you had any thoughts of my daughter, I would order you off my ranch."

Without a word in reply Harry arose from his seat and left the room.

"If it were not for Isabel," he muttered, when he was safe in his room, "I would not remain here another hour."

"Father, what objection have you to

Harry?" said Isabel, indignantly, as soon as he was out of hearing.

"None in the world," said the choleric old gentleman, "except that he's as poor as a church mouse. You understand me now. I'll have no more lallygagging between you and Harry Wingate."

And he stamped angrily out of the room and slammed the door behind him.

CHAPTER II.

A week had passed by since the above recorded events. It was a bright, moonlit night. Bashemath, the colored housemaid, had gone to a neighboring ranch to visit her sister; Harry Wingate had business on a distant part of the ranch where the cattle were pasturing, and Isabel and her father were the only occupants of the house.

When Harry came within sight of the house, on his return, he discovered an unusual commotion inside, indicated by the moving of a light from window to window, and three horses standing in front of the residence. Turning abruptly from the beaten track he dismounted from his horse, tied him to a shade tree near the barn, and then made his way toward the house.

As he advanced he saw the form of a man moving along in the shrubbery before him. He stepped quickly behind a bush, but just in that instant a cloud passed over the moon and the form was almost instantly lost in the darkness. Advancing with more caution, and removing his pistols so that he could command their immediate use, Harry crept forward, carefully scanning every object around him, but with his attention centered upon the house. There was just then a low, peculiar whistle off at his right, and the light, as seen at the windows, was extinguished. Harry now advanced to near the house, and partly in the rear, when he saw a man emerge from the back door, carrying what appeared to be the form of a human being wrapped in a thick blanket. Instinctively the thought entered his mind that Isabel was being abducted, and, springing forward with a bound, he leveled his pistol at the head of the abductor, commanding him to stop. The word had scarcely passed his lips when he received a blow from behind which felled him senseless.

A full quarter of an hour passed before Harry recovered consciousness. Hastily entering the house, he saw by the dim light of the moon a dark object lying on the floor; and, lighting a lamp which stood on the table, he found the object to be John Duran, gagged, his arms pinioned to his sides, and his ankles bound together.

Harry lost no time in releasing the old man from his uncomfortable predicament, and he feebly raised himself to a sitting posture.

"For the love of God," he groaned, "pursue the villains and recover my daughter!"

"Who has carried her off?" demanded Harry.

"Rafael Marcia and two other villains," cried John Duran, wringing his hands and trembling with agony. "Oh, for God's sake! waste no more time here. Bring her back to me and I will keep her from you no longer. I give you my word of honor that you shall marry her whenever you please. Oh, my child! my child! I am left alone in my old age. I shall die—"

But Harry waited to hear no more. Rushing from the house he mounted his horse and galloped away toward the camp where the cattle were pasturing; and an hour later, accompanied by three stalwart men, he was rapidly riding across the moonlit prairie, on the trail of the despoilers.

CHAPTER III.

It was five minutes previous to Harry Wingate's arrival at the Duran ranch, as described in the preceding chapter. The clock on the mantel-piece was striking the hour of 10. Isabel was sitting at the table reading. John Duran had just taken up his candle, and was about to retire to his bed, when suddenly Rafael Marcia and two villainous looking men rushed into the house, sprang upon him, threw him to the floor with great violence, and instantly bound and gagged him.

Before Isabel could collect her scattered senses enough to understand what had taken place, a thick blanket was thrown over her head and secured about her waist by a stout cord, nearly suffocating her. She then heard Rafael Marcia order the men to go out and see if all was right. Soon a peculiar whistle sounded outside, and then she felt herself taken up, carried out of the house, placed upon the back of a horse, and borne swiftly away.

After riding for nearly two hours, Isabel felt the horse slacken his pace, and the occasional crackling of a twig told her they had entered a wood. The horse was soon brought to a halt, and she was placed upon the ground and the blanket was removed. Gazing around her, she found herself in a dense pine wood.

Telling the men that he was going out on the prairie to see if they were followed, Rafael Marcia disappeared among the numerous trunks of the trees.

"I say, Bill," said one of the ruffians, as soon as Rafael Marcia was out of sight, "the greaser has paid us for this job, now let's run off with the gal."

"Ef yew tech that gal, Jim Larkins," said Bill, "I'll shoot you. Rafe hes allus ben a good friend tew me, an' I'm goin' tew stan' by him."

"If that's the way you feel about it, Bill Peters, I'll fix you so you won't bother me, and carry off the gal myself," said Jim Larkins, drawing a pistol from his belt.

Bill Peters instantly knocked the pistol from his hand and drew a murderous looking knife. Finding himself unarmed, the ruffian turned and fled, closely followed by Bill Peters. Onward rushed Jim Larkins, pale and trembling and panting with rage and fear, before the determined pursuit and frightful attack of his adversary, who followed him with madness in his eye, and revenge in every feature of his countenance. Finally, driven to extremity, at the edge of a precipice a few rods distant, he turned back upon his foe, and grappled him firmly at the throat. They clinched, struggled, fell together, and rolled to the very edge of the dizzy height.

They rose again. For a single instant the arm of Jim Larkins, nerved by despair, held the uplifted hand of Bill Peters, which still clutched the murderous knife, then, with a sudden effort, the knife descended; but Jim Larkins in his death grapple, dragged Bill Peters in his iron clutch, and together they dashed over the edge of the precipice. Down plunged the deadly enemies, clasped in that last, frightful embrace, and their mangled bodies struck upon the sharp crags at the bottom of the ravine.

Isabel was now free. With an exclamation of joy she started to leave the spot, but had taken but a few steps before Rafael Marcia had her in his grasp. "Wretch!" she cried, striking him full in the face with her clenched hand, while her eyes gleamed in the pale moonlight like coals of fire. "Unhand me this instant."

"Resign yourself. You shall not escape me now. Your friends are on our trail, but they will not rescue you. Dare to utter a cry and I will kill you," said the creole, brandishing a gleaming knife before her eyes.

Terrified at the menace, Isabel allowed herself to be dragged unresistingly through the forest.

After dragging the girl ruthlessly with him until she fainted with fright, Rafael Marcia laid her on the ground for a moment, in order to arrange his weapons so that he might bear her away in his arms. While doing this he espied Harry Wingate, followed by his three companions, advancing, and, taking hasty aim with his rifle, he fired at them. The ball passed harmlessly over their heads and lodged in the trunk of a tree behind them. As the creole bounded off, Harry raised his rifle and fired in return, with deadly effect. Rafael Marcia, with a cry of agony, fell dead, pierced through the heart. The men bore his body to the precipice, and flinging it into the ravine, hurried back to Harry and Isabel. Isabel had by this time recovered from her swoon, and tenderly placing her before him upon his horse, Harry and his companions returned with her to the Duran ranch.

The joy of old John Duran, when his daughter was brought back to him safe and sound, can be better imagined than described. Taking her hand and placing it in Harry's, he said in a voice that trembled with emotion:

"Take her, my boy; you are worthy of her. I had rather give her to you than to any other man I know."

Two weeks later there was a grand wedding at the Duran ranch, and Harry Wingate and Isabel Duran were made husband and wife.—Chicago Ledger.

Overrated.

A widow who, having come from the East and established herself in a Western town, was visited by a friend from the old home.

"Well, how do you like it out here, anyway?"

"Not very well."

"People too rough for you?"

"They are not only rough—they are peculiar; and, in fact, the men are greatly overrated."

"In what way?"

"Well, I'll make a plain statement and let you draw your own conclusions. I had read in the newspapers that women were in demand out here, and I naturally expected some little attention."

"Didn't you receive it?"

"Wait until I get through with my statement, please. I bought me a light-colored wig, got a new set of teeth, had my glass eye re-glazed, and plunged into the mad whirl of society. That was six months ago, and I am still a widow."

"Pretty bad, I must admit; but didn't you get any proposals?"

"One."

"Why didn't you take him?"

"Influenced too much by appearances, doubtless. Perhaps I did wrong in rejecting him, but I was girlish in my notions. He had only one leg, was almost blind, was undoubtedly addicted to the use of liquor, was in debt, swore considerably, chewed navy tobacco, and was a great liar. Perhaps, though, regardless of appearances, I would have married him, had I not heard a damaging report concerning him."

"What was it?"

"Why, I heard that he was not a lover of the fine arts. Oh, yes, the men out in this part of the country are greatly overrated."—Arkansas Traveler.

He who is sympathetic has his entrance into all hearts, and is the solver of all human problems. To him is given dominion where he thinks to serve; and the love he gives without stint, as without calculation, he receives back without measure, as without conditions.

He whose only claim to the title "gentleman" is in his clothes must necessarily be careful as to what he wears.

Oil has been very weak for some time. A natural effect of being "struck" so much, perhaps.

WINTER PASTIMES.

Ice Skaters and Tobogganists Preparing for the Current Season.

How to Build a Toboggan Slide—The Cost of Construction, Etc.

The Game of Racquets—The Latest Popular Indoor Pastime.

[SPECIAL CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Winter is now fairly upon us, and around the shipping and receiving doors of the big sporting-goods establishments of Chicago are piled great stacks—not of base-ball bats, masks, balls, gloves, and other paraphernalia of the diamond, but of toboggans, bob-sleds, gymnasium apparatus, cases of ice and roller skates, cases of warm and brilliantly hued Canadian wool blankets, for manufacture into toboggan costumes, piles of snowshoes and crates of racquet bats, and all other appliances necessary to in and out door winter sports.

If the weather is favorable throughout the Northwest this winter, the indications are that winter sports will be more generally indulged in this year than ever before. Among outdoor sports, tobogganing and ice skating will of course take the preference.

The manager of the Chicago house of Spalding & Bros., who probably handle the largest number of toboggans and ice skates of any sporting goods house in the country, remarked to an inquirer the other day that where their house alone sold over 8,500 toboggans last year and material for nearly 3,000 costumes, they expected that the demand this year would be almost double these figures. Inquiries are being received daily as to the cost of toboggans and toboggan outfits, and the cost of erecting slides. From present indications it is safe to say that the coming holidays will find one or more slides in operation in every populous town in the Northwest. It is an easy matter for thirty or forty young people to get together, form a club, and contribute \$10 or \$15 apiece toward the construction of a slide and the purchase of a score of star toboggans. Judging from the manner in which the young people of Chicago have gone into the sport already, they expect to receive their full share of fun for the expense incurred. And why not? An excellent artificial slide can be erected for from \$250 to \$350, and the lumber can always be converted to other uses after the season closes, or can be stored away for construction when another season begins. Where natural slides exist, this expense of course need not be incurred. Twenty toboggans will cost \$100 more, and costumes can be purchased or made at home with such expense as the owner can afford. When this has been done the sport to be enjoyed upon the torch-lighted and ice-sheeted run ways, or by the rays of a full moon when a score or more of rosy-cheeked and brilliantly costumed couples are out for a slide in the crisp, cold air, can only be fully understood when participated in. Of course a regulation toboggan costume is not really necessary to the enjoyment of this pastime of the Canadians, but when a tobogganist of either sex is properly costumed they can enjoy the sport with much more zest and satisfaction.

As to the work of putting up a slide, the method of construction is very cheap, simple and strong, but care should be taken that the braces and floor beams and posts are thoroughly well spiked together. By boarding up around the posts of the lower part of the level part of the platform, a large room will be afforded, at a slight additional cost, which may be kept warm, if desired, and afford a means of shelter or a place for refreshments, as well as to afford a place for the club to store their articles under lock and key. In ordinarily favorable localities the cost ought not to exceed \$250, which is a liberal estimate.

Another form of winter sport which Chicagoans have taken hold of in earnest this season is that of racquets, and when one has participated in a single game they become, as a rule, enthusiastic admirers of it. A month ago Capt. Anson, the big captain of the Chicago ball club, assumed the management of the only racquet court there was in the city at that time. It stands on Michigan avenue, and is easily accessible by club men, Board of Trade men, and the wealthy young bloods of the city who have become regular frequenters of the court since it opened.

Many readers will ask, "What is racquet?" for the game has never been very extensively played in this country. It is similar to the old game of hand-ball, only that the ball is smaller and harder than a hand-ball, and is struck with a bat something like a tennis racquet, but longer handled. The game is played in an inclosed court, the regulation court being about thirty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and twenty-two feet high; the walls and floors of solid cement, and the whole lighted by a skylight in the ceiling. The rules of hand-ball apply to the game of racquet, and no exercise that a young man or woman can indulge in is more beneficial in every way. Of course it is not necessary to construct a regulation court to enjoy the game. A spacious loft of any kind, with the walls solidly boarded or plastered and lighted from above, would answer admirably, the only expense necessary being the purchase of the racquets and a box of balls, with, perhaps, a flannel or worsted gymnasium shirt and a pair of rubber-soled exercising shoes. These can be found at any sporting goods house. In Chicago the game is rapidly taking the place of many other athletic pastimes. It is great work to get into Anson's court and throw one's self into a profuse perspiration through the active work necessitated by the character of the play. Then to strip off, stand under a shower, and afterward have a strong-armed attendant rub one down until your muscles feel firm and vigorous, and your skin is red with the chaffing gives an exhilarating and healthful effect not allowed by any other means. Racquet is a great sport—at least so say all who have indulged in it.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A. Hayes, a Clare County man, boasts of having grown a quart of peanuts this year.

—Lapeer Circuit Court is in session. There are seventeen divorce cases to be disposed of.

—The citizens of Centerville have raised \$700 to help Grist-Miller Palmer to put in the roller process machinery.

—A muskrat that had strayed from its haunts, was killed one day recently in front of the opera house in Clare.

—A woman near Elk Rapids had a rebel flag lying around her garret for twenty years and didn't know what it was, so she sold it the other day for rage. It was eighty feet long and bore the inscription "Nashville." It was supposed to be the property of the blockade-runner of that name. A peddler took it to Eastport, where it was exhibited and offered for \$5; no takers. This was some days ago, and it has been lost sight of since.

—Some time ago an Adrian and an Onsted man traded horses. It was not many days before the latter put in an angry appearance at the latter's place of business. The Adrian animal, he claimed, was sick when the trade was made, and had since died. He thought he was entitled to damages, and that \$100 was about the proper figure. After some little parley the Adrianite paid the money. He was somewhat surprised a few days later, to see the horse which he supposed was dead, trotting placidly along a country road, hauling a wagon and a stranger. Mad? Well, rather.

—It is feared by many that the log crop the coming winter may affect the price of the Saginaw Valley product next season. There will be about 50,000,000 feet of logs back in the Tittabawassee to come into next year's supply, and the other streams and booms are not situated dissimilarly, from a comparative point of view. This fact, added to that other, that a vast amount of scorched timber, through the ravages of forest fires, will necessarily be cut this winter, which it was intended to hold for future operations, will materially increase the log crop, and the other fact that most manufacturers are arguing in favor of close work and general curtailment, while individually straining every nerve to get in all they can themselves, leads to the belief that there will be a good log supply at last for next season. Whether there will be an over supply is a question over which there is considerable discussion. There is little fear of an over supply for the mill capacity, but whether there will be sufficient to affect prices next year is the question which becomes important, but cannot be answered until the boom companies begin to work.

—Algernon V. Hinckley, 23 years old, and Mary E. Wiseman, 21 years old, both of Norvell, visited the County Clerk's office, at Jackson, and secured a license to become man and wife. They were anxious that the ceremony be performed without delay and asked the clerk if he could not get them a justice of the peace immediately. Mr. Snow, who is always very obliging, also had a curiosity to see the ceremony performed, and smoothing down his hair with his hands he stepped briskly to the telephone and called, "Give me Justice Palmer's office quick." The "squire" was disengaged and, as soon as the clerk explained what was wanted, seized his hat and coat and in a very brief space of time strode into the clerk's office. The ceremony was soon pronounced, and in less than ten minutes from the time Mr. Hinckley received the license he walked out of the office with his wife's hand on his arm. Clerk Snow then remarked, "The only thing wrong about the proceeding was that nobody kissed the bride. Palmer didn't wish to because he had been smoking, and there were so many fellows in here that I hadn't the cheek to kiss her, though she was a mighty nice-looking girl." Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley left in the afternoon for Vanderbilt, Otsego County, Mich.

—About four years ago N. Behrens was in Jackson and had occasion to borrow \$75, which was loaned him by the late E. A. Webster. Mr. Behrens did not again visit the city till recently, when he came as Business Manager of Scott & Mills' "Chip o' the Old Block" Company. Desiring to pay his debt of honor he inquired for Mr. Webster, when he learned for the first time of his death. Mr. Behrens did not have \$75 in his pocket and went to Scott & Mills, the proprietors of the show, and asked for the amount which was due on the salaries of himself and wife, known on the bills as Miss Marguerite Fish, the "Pixey" of the company. Mr. Scott declined to pay any money before the regular pay day. As the company would be many miles from Jackson then, and paying and receipting would be difficult, Mrs. Behrens, in her stage name of Marguerite Fish, went to Justice Palmer and secured an attachment on the property of Scott & Mills. Deputy Evans took the writ and levied on the scenery and properties, thus preventing the presentation of the piece. Seeing that the show was blocked Mr. Scott capitulated about 9 o'clock, paid the money to the Deputy and the curtain went up just as the audience was beginning to get impatient at the long delay, the reason of which they did not know. Evans turned the money over to Mr. Behrens, who paid Benj. Webster, as representative to his father, the debt he had owed so long.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1887.

NEXT Tuesday evening, the 13th, the Rev. G. H. Sammis, of the Presbyterian Church of Grand Haven, will lecture in the First Reformed Church at 7:30. Subject, "The Kingdom of God." All are cordially invited.

The "Overweg Fund" has been increased by the following sums handed in to us this week:

Johnnie and Willie Læpple.....	\$ 50
Minnie Van Dyk.....	10
Della Van Dyk.....	10
Carry Van Dyk.....	10
Amount previously acknowledged.....	50 40
De Hope collection for this week.....	1 00
Collection taken in Vriesland school.....	11 25
Total.....	\$63 45

This week we made a tour through the large furniture house of Meyer, Brouwer & Co., and were much pleased, and somewhat astonished, at what we saw and what we were told about prices, etc. The first floor of their double store is devoted to carpets, bedroom sets, parlor sets, and all the latest novelties for house decoration, and which make the best and most sensible presents for the holidays. Among the latest things out is the Tripod, a most useful as well as ornamental article of furniture, and which would make a very satisfactory present for a wife, mother, or sweetheart. The second floor is devoted to and filled with easy chairs, rockers, lounges, and the more common articles of furniture which are too numerous to mention. Many of these articles have been bought direct from the manufacturer in the "knock down" and finished by the workmen employed by the firm, so that they are enabled to do away with the "middleman" in the business, and can consequently sell at the lowest prices. We advise our readers to call on them when making their selection of presents for the holidays.

The Annual Meeting of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agr'l Society.

Last Tuesday being the time appointed for holding the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society about thirty of the members of the Society gathered in the office of the Secretary, A. Visscher, Esq., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, to act upon the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, and to perform any other business that might be brought before the meeting. It is a singular fact, but nevertheless true, that the resident city members of the Society were conspicuous by their absence, while the majority of those in attendance were enterprising farmers living at a distance from the city, and they appeared to take a most lively interest in the affairs of the Society. In the absence of President Betch, Vice President A. G. Van Hees, of Zeeland, called the meeting to order. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read from which we make the following extracts:

Mr. President and Members of the S. O. & W. A. Agr'l Society.

GENTLEMEN:—"This third year in the history of this Agricultural Society has been one of great importance, not in that it has added directly to the resources of the Society, or that many material improvements have been made, for neither has been the case, but in that it has become evident that the people in this community can and will maintain a fair at this place. It has shown that the interest manifested during the first and second years of our existence was not a spasmodic excitement, but an abiding and ever increasing desire to support and patronize a fair of their own at home. Notwithstanding several unfavorable circumstances, especially the severe drought of the past summer, it cannot be gainsaid by any one but that our last fair was again a decided success. Our exhibits in almost every department surpassed those of either of the previous years, both in size and quality. Worthy of mention is the fact that the number of exhibitors the past year was at least one-third larger than that of the previous year and they were scattered more uniformly through a much larger range of territory. The attendance also, especially from the farming community, was very encouraging. The usual good feeling and harmony existed and the best of order was maintained throughout. In our last year's report we have called your attention to the fact that our Society is somewhat exceptional in its kind, in that we are required to furnish such accommodations at once, in our infancy, as other societies have attained only after an existence of from twenty-five to thirty years. We have therefore been compelled through the necessity of the case, in fact through our very success, to incur a considerable indebtedness both for our grounds and for the improvements thereon, but we do not hesitate to say that we have had full value for our money and the property is there now to show for it. During the past year we have not to any considerable extent endeavored to increase our revenue by selling five and ten year membership tickets from the fact that the Executive Committee realize that it is for our interest not to do so any more than is absolutely necessary. While it was necessary to adopt this plan in order to effect an organization and to obtain the funds required to purchase the grounds and to make the first needed improvements, yet we at that time knew, and now experience, that this was in effect placing a mortgage on our future income and would for the first few years at least materially decrease our gate money. We

are now doubtless able, by selling such term tickets, materially to decrease, or even to liquidate our entire indebtedness. Yet it could not be for the best interests of the Society to adopt this policy, for it would in effect be using our future earnings in advance, and that at all together too high a rate of interest.

Your Executive Board has deemed it to be the better and more economical policy to renew last year's temporary loans, which were then made to pay for the improvements of that year at a reasonable rate of interest, and to continue doing this, if necessary, until the five year term tickets shall have expired when our gate receipts will naturally materially increase. During the past year the Executive Board have been, as it were, again compelled to expend fully two hundred dollars for additional stalls and sheds for stock, sheep, and swine, and for the purchase of pulley, and block for engine, etc., and they have also caused the machinery building to be removed from the western part of the grounds to its present location north of the other buildings which is generally conceded to be a change for the better.

The total receipts for the year have been as follows:

Cash on hand.....	\$ 83 62
By cash borrowed of bank.....	100 00
Cash collected of moneys due last year.....	15 00
Received from Ads. in Premium List.....	185 00
One dollar membership tickets.....	130 00
Five and ten year tickets.....	50 00
Licenses fees for stands, etc.....	197 00
Speed trials (entry money).....	61 00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	10 02
Borrowed of Bank.....	1,550 00
Gate receipts and grand stand.....	1,188 30
Total.....	\$3,519 94

The Expenditures have been as follows:

Note paid Jan Van Dyk, Sr.....	\$ 248 21
To cash paid Boone for drawing clay.....	140 10
Cash paid Bank for borrowed money.....	1,180 78
Interest to Hope College.....	253 12
Labor in constructing sheds, etc.....	105 13
Bands and De Boe.....	121 40
Hay and straw.....	117 15
Premiums.....	190 00
Clerk hire and Secretary's salary.....	129 50
Speed Trials.....	163 53
Hardware.....	40 35
Fire insurance premiums.....	30 00
Printing.....	121 20
Miscellaneous expenses.....	59 94
Cash on hand.....	29 53
Total.....	\$3,519 94

There is still owing Jan Van Dyk \$100 for lumber received this year for which he holds our note for one year.

The members of Executive Committee whose term of office expire to-day are: M. D. L. Hollis, W. Diekema, and R. Van Zwaluwenburg.

A. VISSCHER, Sec'y.

The reading of the report was listened to with much attention as this was the first time that the exact financial condition the last fair had left the Society in had been made public. The following officers were then elected: President, W. H. Beach; Vice President, A. G. Van Hees; Secretary, A. Visscher; Treasurer, O. Breyman; Directors, W. Diekema, M. D. L. Hollis, and R. Van Zwaluwenburg. Dr. O. E. Yates brought up the question of enlarging the territory of the Society which was generally discussed and it was finally decided to confine the Society to the original territory. The meeting then adjourned.

New Advertisements.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL

—AND—

Lumber Yard.

B. L. Scott, Proprietor.

HENRY KAMPERMAN, Foreman Sash and Door Department.

THEODORE BOSMAN, Foreman Planing, Matching and Lumber Dept.

A Complete Stock of

Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c.,

Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.

CUSTOM WORK

Promptly done at Reasonable Prices.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 25, 1887.

RICHLY REWARDED

Those who find 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.

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.
42-17r.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best Religious and Literary Weekly IN THE WORLD.

"One of the ablest weeklies in existence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, London, England.
"The most influential religious organ in the States."—*The Spectator*, London, England.
"Clearly stands in the fore front as a weekly religious magazine."—*Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prominent features of THE INDEPENDENT during the coming year will be promised:

Religious and Theological Articles.

By Bishop Huntington, Bishop Cox, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Howard Osgood, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost, and others;

Social and Political Articles.

By Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Pres. John Rascum, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, and others;

Monthly Literary Articles.

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and other critical and literary articles by Maurice Thompson, Charles Dudley Warner, James Payn, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Louise Imogen Guiney, H. H. Boyesen, and others;

Poems and Stories.

By E. C. Steadman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edward Everett Hale, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julia Thayer, Rose Terry Cooke, Edith M. Thomas, Andrew Lang, John Boyle O'Reilly, "Carmen Sylvia," Queen of Romania, and others;

A Short Serial Story.

By E. P. RUE.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

Three months.....\$0 75 One year.....\$3 00
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Can any one make a better investment of \$2.00 to \$3.00 than one which will pay

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EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of THE INDEPENDENT is to send 30 cents for a "Trial Trip" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

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Will both be sent, one year each, to any person not a subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT, for \$3.75. The regular price of both is \$4.50. Make remittance to THE INDEPENDENT, P. O. Box 2787, New York.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

THE INDEPENDENT'S Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines in connection with THE INDEPENDENT, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

THE INDEPENDENT, P. O. Box 2787, New York.

THE FINEST

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

E. HEROLD'S.

Honest Goods

—AT—

Honest Prices.

BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

I have the Celebrated

GRAY BROS.' SHOE

for Ladies. Call and see them.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 20, 1886.

J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

BEST WAGONS

AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of

Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

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

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

I also manufacture

Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 13, 1887.

NEW STORE

—AND—

New Goods!

O. BREYMAN & SON,

Dealers in

JEWELRY,

Watches, Clocks,

Solid and Plated Ware,

Spectacles, Etc.

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

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

We have some very fine novelties in Jewels.

O. BREYMAN.

Holland Mich., Aug. 18 1887.

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.

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 Gigarette Cases, Writing Desks and Secretaries, Tourists' Cases and Portfolios, Music and Work Boxes, Toy Books, Blocks and Games, Photograph and Auto-graph Albums, Photograph Frames, and Fine Mirrors, Dressing Cases of all kinds, Scrap Books and Music Hold-ers, Glove, Handkerchief, Col-lar and Cuff Boxes, Game Boxes, Odor Cases, Key Racks, Whisp Holders, Xmas Sou-venirs, 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.

\$1 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 postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to

RICHARD K. FOX,
Franklin Square N. Y.

—AT—

CRANDELL'S BAZAAR

ON EIGHTH STREET,

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

HANGING LAMPS, 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 Trim-mings 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.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Entire Document Devoted to Finance and Taxation.

Congress Urgently Called Upon to Reduce the Treasury Surplus.

Our Present Tariff Laws Characterized as Vicious, Inequitable and Illegal.

The Repeal of the Internal Revenue Tax on Whisky and Tobacco Opposed.

To the Congress of the United States: You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the exigencies of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is

an indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong, inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a boarding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprises, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our Treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in Congress, who alone can apply the remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsions and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They are none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1887, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was \$17,839,733.34; during the year ending June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,405,545.30; and during the year ending June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,649.54.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138,083,924.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for the purpose outstanding three per cent. bonds of the Government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the

surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared that the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed, would so affect the business of the country, that the sum of \$79,844,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the Government.

The precarious financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting, with principal and interest, to the sum of \$18,777,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,044,263.55 in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 94 per cent. for the former and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this, the interest accruing during the present year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expenditure was employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the first day of December to \$55,338,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, and the prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to \$140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium our business may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief.

Heretofore the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but those bonds have all been redeemed, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

The only provision of law which such a power could be derived from is an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and which is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary, and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested, and provided, as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of

PURCHASING BONDS

as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must, there may be a large part of the purchase price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the Treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposal would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people, is, it seems to me,

EXCEEDINGLY OBJECTIONABLE

In principle as establishing too close relationship between the operations of the Government Treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive commingling of their money, thus creating an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much as possible, the Government from private enterprise.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the

GRAVITY OF OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, has caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since our last adjournment which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control, and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continuing inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, consisting in the excessive accumulation of money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprises, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

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butchers, 41,809 bakers, 22,064 plasterers,

and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing, cultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,021, leaving 2,623,098 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. If the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change, there should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and thereby should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; and they, too, have their wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessities of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

The measure of satisfaction demanded by the workers is not to be necessitated or justified either the loss of employment by the workman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees either in their opportunity for work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that, while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, and, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

THE FARMER AND THE MANUFACTURER

The farmer and the manufacturer who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes, upon every agricultural implement upon all he hears and upon all he uses, and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as he produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged in his purchase of clothing and woolen goods to pay tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers return their share of this increased price to the manufacturer.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmer throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents each per pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 15 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal duty on the value of 30 cents or less for each fleece the duty thereon would be 30 or 32 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep, and 336 that of the wool of fifty sheep, and at present the wool of each sheep yields upon its sale about one-third of its price to the farmer. The farmer receives thus a low tariff profit; the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which, in all its changes, will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer.

When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime, the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased price the tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, when he sold his wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

ITS "RELENTLESS GRASP."

When the number of farmers engaged in wool-raising is compared with that of farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of the wool caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this tariff should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such a tariff. It is notorious that this competition is too often stimulated by combinations called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, the liberty and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article below home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce the tariff.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exist a reduction of tariff should be presented for an easy reduction of tariff.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenue of the Government be prevented by the

REDUCTION OF OUR CUSTOMS DUTIES,

and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may charge a double duty to our people by granting to the manufacturer a measure of relief from taxation in quarters where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidences of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness, and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if, in the emergency that presses upon us, our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of the advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing cooperation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they can not fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered, and none of us should be unmindful of a time when

AN ABUSED AND IRRITATED PEOPLE, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated.

It will require on the part of our Congress great labor and care, and especially broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no feature of hardship, but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed on raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such a change, but the manufactured product, being thus cheapened, would be a compensation now laid upon such products as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit hitherto unattainable, and considered in the light of that regard for

PATRIOTIC DUTY.

which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the welfare of a condoning people. But the obligation to declare party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit revenue and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither as citizens nor as partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of expediency and free trade. This savors too much of hazy speculation. It is a condition which confronts us, not theorems. Belief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions; but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the prevalent claim made in certain quarters, that the duty should be reduced to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary burdens, is a scheme of so-called free-traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical administration of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THAT THE PRESIDENT

"shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its sessions, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our Treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which are submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the Government.

Other subjects not embraced in the departments, and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transaction of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND, WASHINGTON, December 6, 1887.

Crime in Ireland.

The statistics for crime in Ireland for the year 1886 show that the total number of criminal offenses was 223,202, or 456.5 per 10,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 231,313, or 469.7 per 10,000 of the population in 1885, showing a decrease of 8,111 in number, and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 persons. Offenses not disposed of summarily constituted the more serious groups of crimes, and were somewhat more numerous than in any of the three years immediately preceding, but show a decrease of 3,291 as compared with the year 1882, and the absolute number (7,315) of these offenses and their ratio to the estimated population (15.0 per 10,000) were below the corresponding averages for the three years ending with 1881. The distribution of criminal offenses is as follows: Leinster, 90,914, or 910.8 per 10,000 population; Munster, 54,387, or 408.6; Ulster, 54,257, or 311.3; and Connaught, 23,644, or 287.6. The total cost of the repression of crime for the year was £2,039,025, being a decrease of £27,787 as compared with 1885. Of this sum £1,533,166 was for police, £55,473 for prosecutions, and the remainder for prisons, etc.—Notes of Ireland.

It is said that the table upon which Generals Grant and Lee signed the famous paper at Appomattox Court-house, which virtually terminated the rebellion, is now owned by a Mr. Gunther, of Chicago, who paid \$1,000 for it. The original owner was the widow of Major General Ord. An autograph letter from General Grant is said to establish its identity.

It has been estimated that a half of wrens destroy at least 600 insects a day. They have been observed to leave their nests and return with insects from forty to sixty times an hour.

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.

REGULATING RAILROADS

First Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Many Abuses Corrected—Liability of Express and Steamboat Companies.

Suspension of the Long and Short Haul Clauses of the Law—Recommendations.

The first annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been before the Secretary of the Interior, as a Washington telegram. It is a printed document of nearly fifty pages, and bears the signatures of all the Commissioners.

Under the heading, "The Carriers Subject to Its Jurisdiction," the commission says that some of the railroad practices which the act undertakes to bring to an end have been common among carriers by water also, and if wrong in themselves might justly be forbidden in their case as well. It does not, however, intend to intimate an opinion that these things are common. The commission is of opinion that the express business, done by the railroad companies themselves, is within the act. Whether the express companies, which are independent of the railroads, are within the contemplation of the act is more doubtful. In regard to the sleeping-car companies, live-stock car companies, and oil companies which transport in tank-cars, the Commission says they are much subject to the temptation to discriminate as the railroads do, and the fact is laid before Congress for such action as it may choose to take in the premises.

The long and short haul clause is exhaustively discussed, together with the reasons of the Commission for temporarily suspending the provisions in certain sections, and it says, in part: "The considerations which were influential in determining when the temporary orders should be granted were not more the relief of the carriers from danger of loss than the prevention of threatened disturbance of business interests in certain localities, which by its reflex action seemed liable to embarrass seriously the entire country."

Its final conclusion, as announced in the Louisville & Nashville case, and the general acceptance that it met with and recited, and the report adds: "The commission takes pleasure now in being able to report that in large sections of the country obedience to the general rule of the fourth section is without important exception."

Reviewing railway operations during the period which has elapsed since the act took effect, the commission feels warranted in saying that, while less has been done in the direction of bringing the freight traffic into conformity with the general rule prescribed by the fourth section than some persons perhaps expected, there has, nevertheless, been a gratifying advance in that direction, and there is every reason to believe that this will continue.

The commission, after quoting that part of the twelfth section which empowers it to "inquire into the business of all common carriers," says: "This is a very important provision, and the commission will not doubt have frequent occasion to take action under it. It will not hesitate to do so in any case in which the public importance is thought to require it, which is not likely to be brought to its attention on complaint of a private prosecutor. There is every reason to believe, however, that some of the most serious evils which were notorious in the railway service before the passage of the act, and were in the legislative mind as reasons for enactment, have now almost ceased to exist. One of the most giving of special and secret rebates. Complaints of unjust discrimination and the giving of undue and unreasonable preference by the open rates are still frequent, and it is not to be denied that in the existing tariffs there are many rules which, as compared with others made by the same carriers, seem to be unfair and oppressive. But these evils, which this species of injustice the good effects of the law are manifest."

Being now compelled to justify their rates when called on the commission finds makes managers more cautious about doing an injustice. The report further says: "The pooling of freights and of railroad earnings, so far as the commission has knowledge or information on the subject, came to an end when the act took effect. But as pooling was only one of several purposes had in view in forming railroad associations, the leading associations have not been dissolved, but have been continued in existence for other objects."

Upon the subject of the rate of the rates are so apportioned as to encourage the largest practicable change of products between different sections of our country and with foreign countries; and this can only be done by making value an important consideration, and by placing upon the higher classes of freight some share of the loss which on a relatively equal apportionment of service it would be considered would fall upon those of less value."

This chapter is concluded with the following, under the sub-heading, "Competition": "A study of the act to regulate commerce has satisfied the members of the commission that it was intended in its passage to preserve for the people the benefits of competition as between the several transportation lines of the country. If that shall be done the country will have great natural advantages, or advantages acquired by large expenditures of money in establishing new thoroughfares of commerce will have cheaper rates than can ordinarily be obtained by towns less favorably situated. It might possibly be within the competency of interstate railroads equal miles of track for the whole country, but this, if enforced, would put an end to competition as a factor in making rates, and to a very large extent deprive the great business centers of the country of their several natural advantages, and also of the benefit of expenditures made by them in creating for themselves new channels of trade. It would, in fact, work a revolution in the business of the country, which, though it might be greatly beneficial in some directions, would be fearfully destructive in others. Congress has not by the existing legislation undertaken to inaugurate such a revolution. The competition by water is the most important factor in forming rates at a low level at the points where the lines of land and water transportation intersect. The experience of the country has demonstrated that the artificial waterways cannot be successful competitors with the railroads on equal terms."

"The railroads long since deprived the great canals of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois of nearly all their importance, and the Erie Canal is only maintained as a great channel of trade by the liberality of the State of New York in making its use free. In their competitive struggles with each other towns can not ignore the effect which the existence of natural waterways must have upon railroad tariffs; the railroad companies cannot ignore it, nor can the commission ignore it if competition is still to exist and be allowed its force according to natural laws. Neither can the great Erie Canal be ignored; it influences the rates to New York more than any other one cause, and indirectly, through its influence upon the rates to New York, it influences those to all other seaboard cities, and indeed to all that section of the country."

"On the subject of amendments to the law the report says: "The Commission has not seen occasion for recommending any considerable changes in the act under which its work is performed. It has seemed to its members that the law for the regulation of interstate commerce should be permitted to have a growth, and that it would most surely as well as most safely attain a high degree of efficiency and usefulness in that way. The general features of the act are grounded in principles that will stand the test of time and experience, and only time and experience can determine whether all the provisions made for their enforcement are safe, sound, and workable. When they prove not to be so, experience will be a safe guide in legislation to perfect them."

P. T. Barnum Writes a Story.

The opening chapters of a splendid story for the young, by the famous showman, P. T. Barnum, appears this week in the columns of *The New York Family Story Paper*. The story describes the adventures of an American boy, whom Mr. Barnum calls "My Plucky Boy Tom," and whom he sent to India in search of wild, fierce, and rare animals to replace those destroyed by the disastrous fire at Bridgeport last month. The reader is thrilled by the hair-breadth escapes of this dauntless American boy when capturing the fiercest and wildest animals ever seen in any traveling show. *The New York Family Story Paper* is for sale at all news-stands.

A Real Necessity.

We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing machine, expects some day to become the owner of one.

But after the mind has been fully made up to purchase one of these indispensable articles, the question arises as to what kind of a machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that the most inexperienced can successfully operate it. The other points mainly to be considered, and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uniformity of tension, and silence while in operation.

The "Light-Running New Home" fills the above requirements, and is said to combine the good points of all sewing machines, with the addition of many new improvements and labor-saving devices.

The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure. See advertisement.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in cases of scrofula, and in every form of chronic disease, because this medicine is safer to take, and is more highly concentrated, than any other preparation. It can always be depended upon as an effective blood purifier.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

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

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

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Krul's Drug Store, Zeeland.

That distressing disease, the piles, is speedily relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

A toilet luxury in every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It also eradicates dandruff and prevents the hair from falling.

Go to C. A. Stevenson's jewelry store for your holiday presents! 45-4t

Fuel Wanted.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until Monday, Jan. 9, 1888, six o'clock p. m., for the delivery at the Central School building, of sound, green, sawed, body beach or hard maple wood, as follows: 150 cords of 8 foot wood, or 125 cords of 4 foot wood. Bids will be entertained for the whole or a part of the above, and at the opening of the bids the Board will decide whether they desire the 3 or the 4 foot wood.

By order of the Board of Education.
H. KEMERS,
T. KEPPEL,
Committee.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 15, 1887. 46-4t

A Tax Computer.

An instrument is now in use in the California Secretary of State's office by which the taxes on any amount can be told from a small sum to a million of dollars without making a figure, and work can be done by almost any one which heretofore has required the services of an expert in figures.

MRS. INGALLS says "woman is a silent power in the land." All that is necessary to become convinced of the truth of this assertion is to attend a woman's rights convention or a charitable fair.—*Exchange.*

AN immense dam is to be constructed in Brazil, under the direction of French engineers. The main portion will be 940 feet long by fifty-eight feet high, and two smaller ones will close side depressions. It is calculated that this work will back the water over some 1,500 acres, and retain 14,000,000 cubic meters of water, sufficient, it is claimed, to provide for all the cattle of the region during a period of three years, and for the irrigation of 5,000 acres of flat bottom land alongside the river bed below.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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 & Bange, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 42-6m

C. A. STEVENSON,
Successor to
H. WYKHUYSEN,
Dealer in

WATCHES,
Clocks and Jewelry,
MERIDEN SILVER WARE,
Rogers' Knives, Forks and
Spoons.

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

Repairing of every description done promptly and carefully.

Store next door to News Office.

C. A. STEVENSON.

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

You Need

The most effective medicine, for the cure of any serious ailment. If you are suffering from Scrofula, General Debility, Stomach, Liver, or Kidney diseases, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the safest, best, and most economical blood purifier in use.

For many years I was troubled with a Liver and Kidney complaint. Hearing Ayer's Sarsaparilla very highly recommended, I decided to try it, and have done so with the most satisfactory results. I am convinced that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is

The Best Remedy

ever compounded, for diseases caused by impure blood.—Edward W. Richardson, Milwaukee, Wis.

I have found Ayer's Sarsaparilla a more effectual remedy, in the ulcerous forms of Scrofula, than any other we possess.—James Lull, M. D., Potsdam, N. Y.

I have taken, within the past year, several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and find it admirably adapted to the needs of an impoverished system. As a blood purifier, and as a tonic, I am convinced that this wonderful preparation has no equal.—Charles C. Dame, Pastor Congregational Church, Andover, Me.

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

OH! MY BACK!



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

INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrhea in all its stages. Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Bright Spot Deposits, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of Kidneys, Acid Urine, Frequent Urination, PAIN IN THE BACK, Retention of Urine, Bloody Urine, 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.

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

Delivered free of any charges.

Sold by all Druggists.

W. JOHNSTON & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For Sale by Yates & Kane.

27-10mos.

Van Duren Bros.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS,
SHOES,

ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assortment of Goods on hand.

We make a Specialty
of Custom Work.

-REPAIRING-

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Three doors east of Post-office.

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

HO!
For the Clothing Store
—OF—
JONKMAN & DYKEMA
Who have the largest and best stock of
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS
In the City.
-OVERCOATS-

In all grades, styles, and at all prices.
HATS and CAPS,

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

Gent's Furnishing Goods

AND UNDERWEAR.

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

Call and See Us!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 15, 1887. 11-1y

F. A. HARDY & CO.'S

TRADE MARK.

PRISMATICAL
SPECTACLES

Youth's Keen and Easy Vision Restored.

These glasses are ground on a NEW

PRINCIPLE, which gives the aid the eye

requires without causing any strain or

sense of weariness. FOR SALE BY

C. A. STEVENSON,

JEWELER,

HOLLAND, MICH.

25-6mos.

DR. STARKEY & PALEN
NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT

For CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNOEA, CATARRH, MAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, 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, is 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:

HON. WM. D. KELLEY, Member of Congress, Philadelphia.

REV. VICTOR L. CONRAD, Editor of the Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.

REV. CHARLES W. CHISHOLM, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.

HON. WM. PERRY NIXON, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.

REV. A. W. MOORE, Editor The Centenary, Lancaster, N. C.

W. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.

JUDGE H. P. FROBMAN, Queens, N. Y.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Melrose, Massachusetts.

JUDGE H. & YOUNG, New York City.

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MR. FRANK SIDGILL, Merchant, Philadelphia.

HON. W. W. SCHUYLER, Editor, Pa.

EDWARD L. WILSON, 323 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Philadelphia Photographer.

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ALEXANDER HITCHIE, Inverness, Scotland.

MRS. MARCEL V. ORTEGA, Fresco, California, Mexico.

MRS. EMMA COOPER, Little, Spanish Honduras, Central America.

J. COBB, U. S. Vice-Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.

M. V. ANNEBROOK, Red Bluff, Cal.

ERNEST TURNER, Nottingham, England.

JACOB WARD, Bernal, New South Wales.

And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two colored pages, published by Dr. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all sufferers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Also "COMPOUND OXYGEN—its Origin and Development," an interesting look of one hundred pages. Both or either will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,

1527 & 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME



PERFECT
IN EVERY PARTICULAR
NEVER
OUT OF ORDER.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE G. ORANGE MASS.
CHICAGO - 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. - ATLANTA, GA. - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

Dealers in Furniture, Curtains,
Wall Paper, Carpets, Pic
ture Frames, etc.,

HOLIDAY GOODS!

MEYER, BROUWER & Co.,

RIVER STREET,

Have just received the finest upholstered

ROCKERS

Ever exhibited.

A New Line of

RATTAN ROCKERS,

An Elegant Line of LOUNGES,

A Full Assortment of

CARPET ROCKERS,

And a large assortment of

FANCY FURNITURE

At greatly reduced prices.

Also Agents for the UNIVERSAL TRIPOD, used as a Coat and Hat Rack, Parlor Easel, and for Sewing Room and Sleeping Room, etc.

|| COME AND SEE.

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

RIVER STREET, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

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.

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JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesalers and Retailers of

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

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

GIVE US A CALL!

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

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

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Toledo Business College
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Board and room, \$3.00 per week. English, Business, Short-hand and Typewriting courses taught. Go to city for a business education. Seventy-five students placed in positions in one year. Three hundred students. Under same management six years. Catalogue free. Telephone 1021. M. H. DAVIS, Principal and Proprietor. 45-5t.

MARASMUS.

Causes for the Wasting Away of Infancy and Old Age.

Among the causes of death which appear with the greatest frequency in the mortuary record, "marasmus" holds its own with remarkable uniformity. Not that it counts its victims in each week of the fifty-two alike, but it is always there. In summer the children fall before it by scores and hundreds; in winter the old people perish from its blighting breath; at all seasons the puny victims of ancestral vice and the starved inmates of overcrowded tenements are found dying of this terrible affliction. It never becomes epidemic, for the causes affect individuals, not whole communities as a rule. Hunger may kill if nothing is to be had to satisfy its cravings, but when this happens and millions perish, a famine is said to afflict the land. When cancer closes the inlet to the stomach, so that starvation closes the scene, "inanition" is the term to indicate this termination of the dread disease. The mechanism of death by famine, by inanition, and by marasmus, is one and the same. For some reason or other, in any of these instances, new materials do not reach the different organs and tissues to repair the wear and tear that is ever going on; without which life itself could not continue. Destruction must go on, and reconstruction must keep pace with it, otherwise the vital processes must cease.

That growth and development should proceed satisfactorily in the earlier years of life, that all the organs of the body should be preserved and capable of performing their various duties at every age, and that the organism should wear out gradually and without too much discomfort in old age, are extremely desirable. Yet these cannot be unless nutrition is kept up at every stage of life. Of course by this term is meant the proper provision of materials to build up in the first place, and afterward keep in full repair all the structures of the body.

In order that nutrition may be kept up food must be provided, which should be properly prepared for the action of the digestive system, and be adapted to the special needs of the individual to be nourished. If any of these requisites are wanting it is folly to expect nutrition to be maintained. Of equal importance, if not of still greater consequence, is the presence of digestive organs in a condition to enable them to take up and dispose of nourishment when offered in proper quantity and quality. The ingenuity of man has enabled him to meet these requirements of the wasting body under many apparently desperate conditions, but, unfortunately, the conditions which arise are too often beyond the reach of art, and marasmus claims its victims in spite of science.

From what has just been said it will be understood that "marasmus" means a persistent wasting of the body, due to defective nutrition. It will be noticed that the term is very indefinite, and it is also apparent that it cannot well be otherwise, because the conditions are often numerous and complicated, which combine to produce the one effect. It may be impossible to say whether improper food, hereditary disease of the liver or imperfect digestion, due to simple weakness, has had the most to do in causing the death of a child. Here "marasmus" comes to the aid of the physician who had done his best to combat the evils which he could not remedy. It is nonsense to say that such a certificate denotes ignorance in the practitioner. It does nothing of the sort; it merely denotes a complex of conditions only too often met with in practice. This is true not alone of the tenement-house population, but also of the inmates of the finest mansions.

The worst cases, apparently, of marasmus, are met with among babies that are "brought up on the bottle," or who have been recently weaned. These are frightful because of rapid loss of flesh and seemingly the failure of every reasonable method devised for their relief. When properly managed, however, a successful rescue from almost certain death will often reward the "mixing of brains" along with the medicine—of which, by the way, very little need be given.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Crown Prince's Scissors.

At the state ball given at Turin in honor of Prince Humbert's wedding, in 1868, the Princess of Piedmont's dress caught in the spur of an officer of the lanciers; result, a tremendous rent in the sweeping skirt, and a long whisp of gown trailing on the floor. Before the Princess had time to appeal to one of her ladies-in-waiting the Crown Prince of Russia had produced a pretty little morocco etui, from which he extracted a dainty pair of scissors, and, kneeling down at the feet of the bride, skillfully cut away the wreck. After he had effectually relieved the Princess of her incumbrance, he rose, bowed profoundly, returned his "case of emergency" to his pocket, and resumed his place at the King's side, amid the subdued murmurs of satisfaction of all the ladies near him.

The success that attended his graceful little action was tenfold enhanced when, later in the evening, it came out that, on Victor I. mmanuel complimenting him on the forethought he displayed in carrying a complete trousse about him even in a ball-room, "our Fritz" replied: "The whole merit of the idea belongs to my wife, sire, not to me. Long ago she gave me a pocket necessary with all sorts of useful things in it—needles and thread, button hooks, sticking plaster, and scissors, as you saw just now—and made me promise to keep it always in my pocket wherever I went. What took place

just now only proved that I am a lucky fellow to have such a clever wife to look after me."—*Beatty-Kingston Book.*

Bastien-Lepage and the Prix de Rome.

The greatest prize of the many honors open to young French artists is the *Prix de Rome*. The winner is sent to Rome to study for four years in the French Academy, the President of which is an officer of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris. The government allows the young artist four thousand francs, or nearly eight hundred dollars yearly, and for four years after his return the allowance is continued from the fund of Madame Caen. So for eight years he can devote himself to art undisturbed by any thoughts of money. Moreover, the painting to which the prize is given is hung in the Academy of Fine Arts, with the pictures successful in the competitions of preceding years. No wonder that Jules Bastien-Lepage set his heart upon winning the *Prix de Rome*.

The competition is accompanied with curious formalities. Every design submitted is covered with tracing-paper, which is sealed down, and a tracing of it made. This is to prevent the artists from changing the designs after they are handed in. Only a few very slight alterations are permitted, and these in accordance with rigorous rules. The artists selected for the excellence of their designs to enter the competition are obliged to remain shut up in separate rooms and carefully watched for ninety days, so that each shall paint his picture without any outside assistance. Then a jury of distinguished artists examines the work, and awards the prize.

The subject given out in 1874 was the "Annunciation to the Shepherds," who watched their flocks by night, when the angel appeared to them and announced the birth of Christ.

Upon this picture Bastien-Lepage worked most earnestly. When it was finished he felt confident of success; but when the day came for making known the award, and Bastien-Lepage, with his eager friends, gathered at the Beaux Arts, an ominous whisper was heard that the jury had given the prize to Comerre. The rumor was confirmed. Cabanel, Bastien-Lepage's master, had voted against his pupil, it is said.

Afterward it was said that the jury decided against him chiefly upon technical grounds; one reason being that the Annunciation occurred at night, while Bastien-Lepage painted it as if late in the afternoon.

That evening all the artists met at dinner in the restaurant of Mademoiselle Anna. On the smoky walls hung pictures by artists who had frequented the place, and all the pictures by men who had gained the *Prix de Rome* were decorated with wreaths of laurel. Comerre, the winner, and Bastien-Lepage, the loser, sat at adjoining tables, each surrounded by his friends. As the dinner drew to a close a young American painter rose beside Bastien-Lepage and said, "Let us crown the picture of the man to whom the artists have awarded the *Prix de Rome*."

He held up a laurel-wreath as he spoke. Instantly all the artists in the room were on their feet. The friends of Comerre angrily struggled to prevent what they counted an insult. But the others lifted the young American on their shoulders, bore him through the opposing crowd, and he hung the laurel-wreath upon Bastien-Lepage's picture, "Golden Youth." Amid uproar and conflict the artists testified their admiration for their peasant brother.

There was the same feeling at the Beaux Arts. Every day heaps of flowers and laurel-wreaths were laid before the "Annunciation to the Shepherds." They were removed by the guardians of the galleries, only to be renewed the next day. So, although Comerre was given the great prize, and Bastien-Lepage obtained only the second, his failure was really a success.—*Ripley Hitchcock, in St. Nicholas.*

Smart Rodents.

A few years ago our house was infested with a large number of rats, which had taken up their abode in a recess of the cellar that had formerly been used as a landing-place for a dumb-waiter, but was now filled with odds and ends of every description. We had endeavored to rid ourselves of these pests, but all our attempts were in vain, and they held their daily matinees as usual.

On hearing more of a commotion than common one afternoon, I softly opened the cellar-door, and, to my amazement, saw nine rats, one of which had mounted a box containing potatoes, while the others were stretched out in a line leading to their den—the recess before mentioned.

Now comes the most curious part of my story: the rat that stood on the box of potatoes would push a potato over the edge, then the rat in line nearest the box would roll the potato to his neighbor, and so on with each one till the potato was safely stowed away.

I watched them for some time, and, seeing the potatoes disappearing rather rapidly, I dispersed the earnest workers by a stamp of my foot.—*Youth's Companion.*

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright. Her face was all pimply and red. Though her features were good and her blue eyes were bright. "What a plain girl is Nellie!" they said. But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown as fair as an artist's bright dream: Her face is as sweet as the flower new-blown, Her cheeks are like peaches and cream. As Nellie walks out in the fair morning light, Her beauty attracts every eye. And as for the people who called her a fright, "Why, Nellie is handsome," they cry. And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

Human Height.

From archaeological evidence, an English writer contends that the human race is growing taller, the increase in average stature appearing to be about an inch and a quarter in each 1,000 years. Measurements of old armor show a decided increase in the height of the English aristocracy within 500 years. Ancient coffins found in Great Britain indicate that the Romans could not have greatly exceeded 5 feet 5 inches in average stature. Twenty-five Egyptian mummies gave an average of 61 inches for males and 55 inches for females. The mummy of Cleopatra measures about 54 inches, and the most ancient known mummy of an Egyptian king is only 52 inches long.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

How to Select a Wife.

Good health, good morals, good sense, and good temper are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensable. After them come the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four, married life will be comfortable and happy. Lacking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends a large good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind must be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is falling into a state of invalidism, first of all try to restore her to health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

You should never tease blackbirds. They are apt to get raven mad.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets Possess Powerful Purgative, Pass Painlessly, Promote Physical Prosperity.

A NEGRO barber-shop must be a great place for wool-gathering.—*Puck.*

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

When a man gets a hat on credit is he not over his ears in debt?—*Puck.*

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption, and wasting in children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—*JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.*

THERE is one Go-up that everyone can approve of, and that is marriage.—*Boston Post.*

Cheap Farming Lands South.

It is a recognized fact that the cheapest farming lands in America to-day are in the South, and men of much or moderate means, looking for real estate investments, or permanent homes, should not fail to visit the following points, where so many Northern people are now settling, viz: Jackson, Tennessee; Aberdeen and Jackson, Mississippi; Hammond, Crowley, Jennings, Welsh and Lake Charles, Louisiana. Round Trip Tourist tickets, limited to June 1st, 1889, with stop-over privileges south of Cairo, Illinois, are on sale to New Orleans, Jennings and Lake Charles. For rates apply to nearest ticket agent, and be sure your tickets read via the Illinois Central Railroad from Chicago or St. Louis. For pamphlet entitled "Southern Home Seeker's Guide," and circulars concerning the above named points, address the undersigned, at Manchester, Iowa. J. F. MERRY, Gen. West. Pass. Agt.

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.

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.

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