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### Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 48: January 7, 1882

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 48.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 516.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,  
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:  
\$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
3 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two XX signifies that no paper will be continued after date.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Wednesday Dec. 7, 1881.

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
N't Exp. M'd. Mail.	Mail. M'd. N't Exp.
p.m. a.m. p.m.	p.m. a.m. p.m.
10 00 9 30 11 50	3 25 8 00 5 15
10 40 10 10 12 08	East Saugatuck 3 05 7 35 5 00
10 55 10 40 12 20	Richmond 2 55 7 20 4 45
12 00 12 15 12 55	Gd. Junction 2 15 5 45 3 35
12 25 12 50 1 10	Bangor 2 00 5 15 3 35
1 50 3 10 2 30	Benton Harbor 12 50 3 15 2 10
2 05 3 30 2 45	St. Joseph 12 40 3 05 2 00
3 30 6 00 3 50	New Buffalo 11 40 1 00 11 55
7 30 5 50 5 50	Chicago 9 00 9 10
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. a.m. p.m.

On Saturday night the Night express north runs earlier, leaving Chicago 5 15 p.m., arriving at Holland 1:30 Sunday morning.

### GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grand Rapids to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.
5 20 9 15 3 25	Holland 11 45 9 10 10 10
5 35 8 40 3 35	Zeeland 11 35 8 40 9 55
5 57 9 30 3 52	Hudsonville 11 15 7 40 9 25
6 15 10 00 4 05	Grandville 11 00 7 10 9 05
6 35 10 30 4 20	Grand Rapids 10 45 6 35 8 45
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. a.m. p.m.

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves Holland 1:40 and arrives in Grand Rapids 3:10 p.m.

### MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m.
10 30 3 25 10 45	Holland 4 06 10 45 49 40
6 00 11 15	Pigeon 3 35 10 05
6 15 11 20	Bushkill 3 30
6 30 11 25	Johnselle 3 25 9 45
6 35 4 15 11 45	Grand Haven 3 05 9 10 8 40
6 50 4 20 1 50	Ferrysburg 3 00 9 00 8 35
7 20 4 50 12 30	Muskegon 2 25 8 15 8 00
a.m. p.m. p.m.	p.m. a.m. p.m.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
10 45 4 06	Holland 10 45 5 45
11 15 4 30	Fillmore 10 15 5 10
11 35 4 55	Hamilton 10 02 4 55
1 00 5 10	Dunnell 9 48 4 45
12 45 5 35	Allegan 9 25 3 30
p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.

\* Mixed trains.  
† Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Chicago time.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MOBRIDE & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law, Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties will be promptly attended to.

PARKS, W. H. Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner of River and Eighth streets.

### Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Haircutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barbershop next door to the City Hotel.

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant, and dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store corner Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

### Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

### Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, &c.; River street.

### General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, &c.; River st.

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Proprietors. The only first-class Hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town, and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the State. Free bus in connection with the Hotel. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

PHOENIX HOTEL, E. P. Monteth Proprietor. Located near the City & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommodation of guests. On Ninth st. Holland, Mich.

SCOTT HOTEL, Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish sts., convenient to both depots. Terms, \$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

### Livery and Sale tables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office on Barnard on Market street. Everything first-class.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 35-ly

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

### Meat Markets.

BUTKAU, Wm., New Meat Market, near corner of Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausage constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines. cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plumber Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor. 10th and River streets.

### Notary Publics.

STEGENGA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short notice. Office at his residence New Holland, Michigan. 9-ly

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office, on River street, next door to D. R. Meenges, drug store, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and the balance of the week he will treat the Eye and Ear at No. 132 Monroe st., Grand Rapids, Mich. 6-mon-ly

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A.M. 26-ly

### Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P. the leading Photographer. Gallery opposite this office.

### Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

## Societies.

### I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

WILL. H. ROGERS, N. G.

M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, 7 o'clock sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

We wish to call your attention to the advertisement of the Army and Navy Liniment. If you are troubled with Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Diptheria or Croup, call on H. Walsh, and get a bottle. It is a sure cure. See advertisement.

CALLS for my services can be left at the store of R. A. Schouten day and night, and will receive immediate attention. I can be found at the residence of Mr. P. P. Pfantstiel on 12th street, every morning until 9:30, and from 12 m. to 3 p. m.

F. J. SCHOUTEN, M. D.  
Holland, Jan. 1. 1882. 51-4w.

We are ready to close out our Hoods and Nubias at cost. Now is your chance to buy.

47-2w STEKETEE & BOS.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 60
Beans, bushel	2 00
Butter, lb.	25
Clover seed, bushel	4 50
Eggs, dozen	16
Honey, bushel	13
Hay, ton	10 00
Onions, bushel	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	80
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 75

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 25
red	1 27
Lacon Red, bushel	1 30
Corn, shell ed bushel	60
Oats, bushel	40
Buckwheat, bushel	1 05
Brn. & 100 lbs.	1 00
Feed, ton	25 50
" 100 lb.	1 40
Barley, 100 lb.	1 50
Middling, 100 lb.	1 40
Flour, brl.	6 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 50
Rye, bushel	80
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 40
Fine Corn Meal 2 100 lbs.	1 60

## Additional Local.

We call the attention of ladies to the advertisement in this paper of "Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon." We have in our possession indisputable evidence of its worth, and we recommend the afflicted to try it. This remedy differs from quack nostrums in the following respects: 1st. It is prepared by a regular physician; 2d. It is not recommended for all diseases, but only for a particular class, peculiar to females; 3d. It is recommended and used in practice by many physicians, one of whom at least is well known to the people of New Bedford. 47-1y.

### Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. He knows from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

### Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so, call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

## Closing Out Sale.

The stock of Goods & Toys on hand in the store formerly occupied by L. T. Kanter is now purchased by Mr. G. J. Haverkate, and will be sold, at cost price for the next ten days. Also, offer for sale the entire stock, and offer to rent the store, at a reasonable rate. Inquire of G. T. HAVERKATE. Holland, Dec. 27 1881. adv. 2 w.

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold until it is too late, try Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, we are sure you will be convinced of its merits, Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives are cured by following the directions, every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. 40-ly

Dr. Jaques' German Worm Cakes stand unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give them a trial. Sold by all Druggists. 40-ly

UNCLE Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by all Druggists. 40-ly

WHEN horses and cattle are spiritless, scraggy and teblee they need treatment with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, cures Colds and Distempers, Invigorates the System and keep the Animal in a Healthy, Handsome Condition. Sold by all Druggists. 40-ly

## Public Letting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, February 4th, 1882, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the school house of District No. 4 of the Township of Holland, there will be let to the lowest bidder, the job of building a new school house. The plan and specifications can be seen in the hardware store of Mr. J. R. Kleyn. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be sealed.

By order of the District Board,  
JAN A. WILTERDINK,  
46-5w. Director.

Mr. R. Van Kampen has got all the necessary tools to move, raise or lower buildings at short notice. He is also prepared to build new dwellings, or repair old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and joiner's work. 12-ly.

## Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 4, 1881.

The Common Council met in regular session and in the absence of the Mayor was called on for President pro tem Ald. Butkau.

Aldermen present: Beach, Butkau, Winter, Landaal, Kuite and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

### PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

John Lagastee stated that the Marshal had removed a good sidewalk in front of property owned by him and built a new sidewalk in place of it, that he had not been notified to build the sidewalk and that he is now taxed \$9.76 for the same and therefore petitions of council, redress in such manner as he just and right.—Referred to Com. on Streets and Bridges.

Star Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, petitioned for their salary for 1881, amount, \$27.75.—Granted and a warrant ordered issued for the amount.

Ald. Benkema here appeared and took his seat. Eagle Engine Co., No. 1, petitioned for their salary for 1881, amount \$49.75.—Granted and a warrant ordered issued for the amount.

The following bills were presented for payment: P. Konig, sal. as Marshal, Dec. \$25.00 Geo. H. Sipp, sal. as Clerk, Dec. 27.00 John Benkema, examining hotels 1/2 day 1.00 P. Konig " 1.00 G. H. Sipp, " 1.00 W. Diekema, house rent 12.50 —Vowed and warrants ordered issued on the Treasurer for the amount.

### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$34.80 for the support of the poor, for the 2 weeks ending Jan. 18, 1881.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

Also temporary aid, amount \$3, which was allowed.

The Com. on Order and Police reported on the communication of Mrs. Charles Scott, that they have had the same under consideration, and after making such inquiries, in regard to the subject matter before them, say that the petitioner, in their opinion, has directed her efforts to secure the enforcement of the liquor law, so-called, in the wrong direction. If, as stated in her communication, drunken persons have been permitted to walk the streets on the sabbath-day, such fact should have been brought to the knowledge of the city marshal, whose duty it was to abate the nuisance, and if the marshal after such notice neglected to do his duty, then it would be within the province of the petitioner or any citizen, (and it would be their duty) to bring specific charges against the Marshal, and bring them before the Council, whose duty it would be to investigate them, the same course would be proper also in so much as relates to the charge that the law is unexecuted in other particulars referred to in her communication. That they want and need definite statements before they can act intelligently, and while they do not say that the petitioner, being a lady, should have made complaint of those seen on the street intoxicated, she, if she saw it, might probably have induced some one else to make the complaint.

That in consequence of the want of facts they beg leave to recommend that Mrs. Scott have leave to withdraw her communication and that no further action be taken.—Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The City Physician reported having treated two cases in the month of December.—Filed.

The Street Commissioner reported for the month of December, 1881.—Filed.

The Secretary of Fire Engine Co., No. 1, reported the names of five persons elected members of said company subject to the approval of the Council, also the names of 7 members stricken from the rolls, for non-attendance.—Accepted and approved.

The Sec'y of Hook and Ladder Co., reported the names of three persons elected members of said company subject to the approval of the Council.—Accepted and Approved.

The Secretary of the Board of Education reported that the Board had accepted of the certificate of the Board of Building Inspectors, that the school building was sufficiently strong and substantial and amply safe for use, or occupation for schools and the assembling therein of so many persons as the size and capacity of such building will permit at one and the same time, and for the safe and speedy egress of persons therein assembled in case of sudden danger or alarm of fire.—Filed.

### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Landaal—Resolved, That the members of the Board of Building Inspectors receive each \$3 per day for all service connected with the inspection of buildings according to section 7, of Act No. 41, of the session laws of 1881.—Accepted.

By Ald. Beach—Resolved, That the Marshal be instructed hereafter to notify the Clerk and also the Deputy Marshal whenever he is going to be absent from the city, in order that the Deputy Marshal may attend to the duties of the office of Marshal.—Adopted.

Council adjourned to Wednesday 7:30 p. m., January 18, 1882.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## Moccasin Bill—A Pretty Story About a Bold Hunter.

Among those who drifted hither in '59, during the Pike's Peak excitement, and who have remained as hunters or prospectors, is Moccasin Bill, still living in his cabin in the Sangre de Christo Mountains. At the age of 50 years this man is as straight and active as at 20, and when he mingles with other men—a rare occurrence—he towers above them like some giant among Lilliputians. His long hair falls over his shoulders and descends nearly to his waist in natural curls, now slightly tinged with gray, while a beard that has known no razor for thirty years sweeps his breast. Many years ago he established a hunting camp in the Gunnison country. Having excavated a hole in the side of a hill, and having completed a warm and secure retreat, he was prepared to pass the winter and brave the perils of that season of the year. He had located a series of traps, and daily he plodded through the snow to secure any animals that might have been captured, and to replenish his larder by bringing down such game as might be obtainable. As the winter advanced the snow became deeper and spread over the mountains and valleys to the depth of many feet.

While making his daily round one day, and while staggering along with a bundle of furs on his back, and his rifle on his

shoulder, he heard a cry, faint and weak, yet still a call for help. With true frontier courage he responded to the appeal, and ere long found, half buried in the snow and nearly perished, an Indian. With infinite difficulty he conveyed the savage to his cabin and there nourished him back to strength. This Indian had secreted himself upon the trail of the hunter with the avowed purpose of killing him, but had succumbed to the cold and was rescued by the man he had sought to slay.

Before leaving his benefactor he unbosomed himself, and while relating his story pleaded for pardon. His benefactor knew full well the object the one he had rescued had in view, but had nobly saved him from a horrible fate. The savage and would-be murderer departed from the cabin of his benefactor with a changed heart and returned to his tribe, where he related his adventure. From that day the hunter was honored by the Indians, and many days were spent in their wigwams by one whom they had once sought to destroy. His traps were never molested; and, when he left for the settlements, he carried with him the love of his savage neighbors.—Denver News.

## Ch, Isn't She a Beauty!

She is the personification of all that's lovely. Her disposition is amiable; her heart kind and pure—all because her health was restored from using Brown's Iron Bitters.—Comments of a leading physician on a patient he prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters for. All ladies should use it.—Journal.

## Garfield on his Prospects at Chicago.

Indications were not wanting that his name might be brought before the convention as a candidate; and there were not a few friends who looked with great confidence to his nomination. He did not share this confidence; and, in the light of past events, we may now emphasize the sincerity and earnestness of his wish first to round out his legislative career in the Senate. Whenever I referred to the probability or possibility of his nomination, while he looked forward with an honest ambition to the highest honor to be conferred by his fellow-citizens, he would say: "Not yet; I must make my record in the Senate." I shall not soon forget my last interview with him in his library, before his departure for Chicago. While he was fully alive to the important results of the great convention, and his first thoughts were in the directions of the welfare of his party and the country, with the spirit of the gladiator he longed for the conflict of debate. Rising from his chair, he said, slowly and musingly: "Well, I go to Chicago!" Then, drawing himself up, he added,—"And if any one attempts to bulldoze that convention, I propose measuring lances with him!"—Colonel Rockwell, in the January Century.

Mr. Emory Storrs says "there is not a single exception to the rule that a man with insane inspiration from God ever boasted of it. It takes very dexterous handling to bring out the point. Erskine, the British lawyer, cites a case where a man believed that he was Jesus Christ, and no amount of questioning could bring him to acknowledge it, till at a sudden point the lawyer said: 'Forgive me. I did not know that I was in the presence of our Savior; whereupon the man bowed with dignity. A man is responsible for a murder if he could have restrained himself from doing it. Now, suppose any body had stepped up to Giteau that morning and said: 'You dirty coward, I have got a pistol here, and will blow your brains out if you draw your weapon against the President!' would he not have slunk away? Therefore, he could restrain his murderous propensity; and, being able to restrain it, he is responsible." Mr. Storrs also says that if Judge Cox should give Giteau forty-eight hours



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**MATTHEW STEWART**, a wood-chopper, of Rutland, Vt., has returned from New York with a goodly pile of money paid him by the administrator of A. T. Stewart's estate to settle his claim as an heir. ... Scarcely a day has passed since the death of the millionaire, and already his estate is being liquidated. The health authorities are doing their utmost to check the spread of the disease.

The Standard Coal and Iron Company, which is about to be organized in Boston with a capital of \$50,000,000, has already purchased eight furnaces and 25,000 acres of mineral lands in Ohio. At Biddeford, Me., Lon Moore killed Miss Belle Cushman and himself with a revolver. They were engaged to be married, and jealousy is the supposed cause.

An interesting billiard game was played at New York between Sexton and Schaefer for \$5,000 and the gate money, loser to pay all expenses. Sexton won with a score of 600, Schaefer scoring 576 points.

The will of William F. Weld, who died recently at Philadelphia, covers an estate of \$21,000,000, the bulk of which goes to four grandchildren. The widow and daughters are given annuities of \$20,000, and two sons will receive \$500,000 each.

### THE WEST.

The authorities of Caldwell, Kan., have offered rewards of \$2,000 for the arrest of the cowboy raiders, and the Mayor has made application at Washington for the aid of the military forces in Indian Territory in making the capture. ... Twenty-five deaths from small-pox have occurred in the infected district below Walpaton, Dak., and blood is reported to have gushed from the eyes, ears and noses of the patients.

**HENRY C. WENTWORTH**, for many years General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central railroad, and one of the best-known and ablest men in America in his department of the railroad business, died at his home in Chicago, aged 46.

The railroads terminating in Chicago make a good showing of the year's business. The Northwestern reports earnings of \$21,733,995, and the completion of 463 miles of new track. The gross revenues of the Rock Island are placed at \$12,500,000, and a large elevator was built in Chicago. The Burlington shows earnings of nearly \$23,000,000, and 300 miles of track have been constructed. The St. Paul reports gross revenues of \$16,740,100, and it has built 200 miles of road. ... Mrs. Cruz, living at Florence, Los Angeles county, Cal., gave birth to six female children. ... Small-pox has been reported from thirty-seven towns and villages in Illinois, in most of which the epidemic is under control.

**H. CRENshaw**, a saloon proprietor of Kansas City, was arrested for beating his wife. He turned upon Officer Hynes, the oldest member of the police force, and fired four shots, killing him in the street. The officer succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound upon his murderer.

### THE SOUTH.

**PHILLIPS, MARSHALL & Co.**, of London, have purchased 1,300,000 acres of land from the State of Mississippi. The lands lie mostly in the Yazoo delta, and comprise some of the richest cotton and timber land in the South. It is the intention to improve, cultivate and colonize these lands.

**MAJ. W. J. DAVIS**, Secretary of the Louisville School Board, and Capt. J. E. Briggs, member of a banking firm, who were both prominent officers in the late Confederate army, have united in a communication to the Louisville Courier-Journal, stating that the Confederate funds which were removed from Richmond were distributed among the officers and soldiers of Breckinridge's command. This quiet disposal of Gen. Johnston's statement that Jeff Davis enriched himself from the Confederate treasury. ... An affray at Bellfont, Ala., forty-four miles from Chattanooga, resulted in the probably fatal shooting of W. D. Martin, his son John, and C. M. Fennell. The victims are merchants of Bellfont, and the shooting was caused by jealousy. ... In Jones county, Ga., a young farmer, white, interferred at a colored dance, and was fatally stabbed by three brothers. Before he died he shot his assailants dead.

**GABRIEL WHITE**, a negro, was hanged in Watersboro for the murder of Frederick Belinger, another negro, in 1878. William Henry Erb was hanged at St. Louis for the murder of his wife. A triple hanging at Mansfield, La., was forestalled by the recent escape of the condemned men from the jail at Shreveport.

### WASHINGTON.

A CHRISTMAS manifesto issued by Guiteau, the assassin, is very characteristic of his bombastic conceit and blasphemy. He pretends to have done his work as Christ and Paul did, to be as patriotic as Washington and Grant, and patronizes "the Deity" to the extent of being "well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far."

**S. P. ROUNDS**, of Chicago, has written to a friend in Washington, telling him he need work no more to help secure his appointment as Public Printer, for he has received assurances from the President direct that he will be appointed. ... The congregation of the church in Washington where the late President Garfield used to worship have decided on a plan for the erection of a new memorial church. Enough funds are on hand to warrant a beginning. It is proposed to erect the edifice on the site including that of the old church. It will be eighty-five feet wide and 110 feet deep.

The sons of Senators Bayard and Mahone, with four other young Washington bloods, got into a row with a policeman and were locked up until a friend came and bailed out the party, who were all more or less intoxicated.

**CONGRESSMAN HENDERSON**, of Illinois, is determined to push his or some other Interstate Commerce bill through Congress this session if possible. He says legislation of the character indicated is absolutely necessary, not only for producers and traders, but for railroad stockholders. He points to the growing abuse under which a few rich speculators, desirous of controlling certain railroads, inaugurate a war of rates against such roads in order to depreciate the stock that they may purchase at cheaper rates. He thinks that for the protection of the stockholders and the producers and traders a minimum as well as a maximum freight rate should be fixed. ... A rumor is floating about the court-room at Washington that one of the jurors has expressed the opinion that Guiteau is as mad as a March hare.

The attention of Congress is about to be called to the irregularities in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency in winding up insolvent national banks. It is alleged that exorbitant fees have been allowed to receivers and attorneys, and that one bank in New York has been favored with the sale of all bonds belonging to wrecked institutions.

### POLITICAL.

The President's friends believe that the constant strain of being interviewed by office-seekers is telling on his health.

At a secret conference held at Dallas, Texas, attended by about thirty Republicans from various parts of the State, G. Wash. Jones was determined upon for Governor, and Judge Bhickley for Lieutenant Governor. It was also determined to support independent for county officers at the spring elections. ... The House Committee on Elections will, it is said, decide that neither Cannon nor Campbell are entitled to the Utah seat in Congress.

A THOROUGH reconciliation seems to have taken place between President Arthur and Collector Robertson, and it is said that the candidacy of the latter for Governor of New York is looked upon with favor by the Chief Magistrate.

### GENERAL.

The committee of the American Bar Association will, it is said, at its meeting in New York in February, adopt a plan proposed for the relief of the United States Supreme Court, in the establishment of a court composed of fifteen Judges, to hear and decide most of the cases that now go to the Supreme Court.

**LIFE in Mexico: Nine Mexicans**, employed by the Chicago Mining Company in Sonora, were killed by roving Apaches. **Salvador Murcado** was hung by a band of vigilantes above Brownsville. Four engineers of the Central railroad were killed by Apaches in the Candelario mountains, Mexico. At Tepic thirty men assailed a house, killed Ignacio G. Argos, in charge, and stole \$8,000. Most of the robbers were captured.

In view of the enormous duties levied by Mexico upon American mining machinery, Gen. Grant is rejected at the announcement that Senor Romero is to visit Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. The General declares that he will not again make the trip to Mexico until he can go by rail, and that President Gonzalez has sent Romero to consult with him as to the International railroad and internal improvements generally. ... Arzate, a robber chief, with thirty of his band, were captured near Chihuahua, Mexico, and promptly executed.

**DR. BOYNTON**, who so faithfully watched by the bed-side of President Garfield, has refused to take any remuneration whatever for his services. He also refused to take anything for his services during the illness of Mrs. Garfield, and returned a \$1,000 check which Gen. Garfield had sent him therefor.

**DUN, WYMAN & Co.**'s mercantile agency reports the business failures throughout the country for the week ending Dec. 30 as 151, which is lower than the preceding week, but fully up to the highest average which has been maintained for some months past. The distribution is as follows: Western States, 30; Southern, 44; Middle, 27; Eastern, 15; Pacific, 5; New York city, 10.

### FOREIGN.

**DUBLIN** and nine other counties in Ireland have been proclaimed under the Arms act. The Privy Council declares that service by mail of notices to quit is seditious. Phillips, the League accountant, has been released from Dundalk jail on condition that he accept no further employment of that kind. ... Emigration from Germany in 1892 promises to become more colossal than in 1891. Fourteen thousand tickets have already been taken for transportation by vessels leaving Bremen for America in the spring. Almost an equal number of emigrants go from Hamburg. ... Twenty-three Russian conspirators, who are believed to be the leaders of the Terrorist party, will be tried together in St. Petersburg before a special sitting of the Senate. ... In order to forestall foreign interference, the Italian Government is considering how to guarantee the liberty of the Pope in Rome. ... Russia proposes to guard her Chinese-Siberian frontier by forming colonies of armed peasants, who will be free from taxation. ... The Government of Japan is about to establish a central bank, with a capital of \$20,000,000.

**MR. FORSTER**, the Irish Chief Secretary, replying to a recommendation of an English Radical (not Liberal, as stated in the cable dispatches) for the release of the Irish suspects, says that the state of Ireland would not justify any such course of procedure.

Some 1,700 persons have been arrested in Warsaw for participation in the anti-Jewish riot growing out of the church panic of Christmas-day. The persons are mostly young men. ... The anti-Socialist law of Germany has, in three years, been the means of dissolving 225 Socialist societies, and of suppressing 768 of their publications.

ONE coasting steamer and two steamers engaged in the Mediterranean trade are finally given up as lost during the November gales. The loss of life is 110.

The trial trip through the St. Gothard tunnel was highly successful. The time occupied in the passage of the train was fifty minutes one way and thirty-three the other way.

### Business Failures in 1891.

The total number of business failures for the entire year 1891 throughout the United States is stated by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. to be 5,582, involving liabilities of slightly over \$81,000,000. The failures for the year previous were only 4,735, with liabilities of \$65,000,000. The increase is, however, regarded by the agency as small in proportion to the enormous growth of the volume of trade, and especially in proportion to the number of persons engaged in business. Compared with 1878, the showing is strongly to the advantage of the year just closed, the failures in that year being 10,400, and liabilities \$234,000,000. In the year 1891 only one person in every 140 engaged in business has failed, while in 1880 the proportion was one in every 153, in 1879 one in every 105, and in 1878 one in every sixty-four. The figures of the year and the facts presented are interpreted by the agency as confirmatory of the impression that the trade of the country is prosperous and in a safe condition.

### Frightful Catastrophe.

During a Knights of Pythias festival at Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the floor gave way, precipitating the company, numbering over 200, to the floor below. Two persons were instantly killed, three others fatally injured, and between fifty and sixty more or less bruised or burned. The building took fire almost instantly, producing a scene of the wildest excitement. The lights were nearly all extinguished, leaving the shrieking, struggling mass of humanity to grope their way from the ruins almost in the dark. By the prompt action of those who escaped uninjured, and other citizens summoned by the terrible alarm, the fire was subdued, but not until quite a number had been more or less burned. The night was very cold, and the scene is described as frightful in the extreme.

### RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1891.

(From the Railway Age.)

The year 1891 has been especially notable for the enormous extent and rapidity of railway construction in the United States. Although it opened with a very severe winter, and snow and frosts, protracted into the spring, delayed the commencement of operations in a large part of the country, and although during the summer and fall railway work in the West was retarded by an excess of rain and mud, still we are able thus early to present a table giving, we believe, a comparatively complete summary of the number of separate lines and the miles of track actually laid down in the various States and Territories since the 1st of January, 1891. As the month of December has been unusually mild in the northern half of the country, considerable track no doubt has been laid within the last few days, of which we have, as yet, received no report. It is probable, also, that in some other cases the last reports have not shown the entire amount of track laid or that will have been laid at the end of this month. While, therefore, the figures which we are now able to give are necessarily incomplete, and will have to be supplemented in a future article giving the record of construction in detail, we may say that it has been made up with very great care from numerous sources, railway managers, State Railroad Commissioners and other State officers contributing their assistance, and that it is reasonably complete for so early a publication. Our figures show that track has been laid on 258 different lines—although not by as many different companies—and already aggregates no less than 8,242 miles. This is much the largest mileage ever constructed in any one year, that for 1889 being given by "Poor's Manual" at 7,174 miles, which in turn was far greater than the mileage added in any previous year except in 1871, when it reached 7,379 miles. Allowing for returns yet to be received, we believe it safe to estimate that the track laid in the United States in 1891 will prove to have been very little, if any, less than 9,000 miles.

The following is the table, as far as we are now able to complete it, of new construction in 1891.

State.	No. Lines.	Miles.	State.	No. Lines.	Miles.
Alabama	1	14	New Hampshire	2	75
Arizona	4	109	Nevada	2	133
Arkansas	1	97	North Carolina	7	149
California	2	738	New York	15	2234
Colorado	15	493	Ohio	5	247
Dakota	10	437	New Jersey	8	663
Florida	4	30	New Mexico	4	334
Georgia	6	545	Ohio	10	413
Iowa	14	490	Oregon	2	38
Illinois	14	341	Pennsylvania	10	943
Indiana	11	375	Rhode Island	1	14
Kansas	6	159	South Carolina	2	67
Kentucky	5	143	Texas	20	1,411
Louisiana	2	238	Tennessee	5	37
Maine	12	269	Virginia	8	253
Massachusetts	7	49	Vermont	1	7
Minnesota	9	312	W. Virginia	1	12
Missouri	11	229	Wyoming	1	25
Montana	2	32	Wash. Terr.	4	263
Nebraska	2	156	Wisconsin	7	281
Nevada	2	25			
			Totals	258	8,242

It will be seen that the work of railway extension has been carried on in forty-two States and Territories, the only States in which no new track is reported laid being Connecticut and Delaware, and the only Territories thus distinguished being Idaho, Indian Territory and Utah, although it is probable that a few miles were laid in the latter. The remote possession of Alaska of course does not come into this category. Texas leads the country in respect of railway building, having added last year, by our table, 1,411 miles, which final returns will probably increase to 1,600 or more. Colorado appears to come next with about 500 miles, of which no less than 370 are officially reported to us as laid by that enterprising narrow-gauge railway company, the Denver and Rio Grande. This company built during the year no less than ten different lines or portions of lines. Iowa comes next with nearly 500 miles, and Dakota and Ohio also show thus far between 400 and 500 miles. Indiana, Illinois, New Mexico and New York appear to have added between 350 and 400 miles.

The narrow gauge makes no insignificant showing in the list of railway mileage constructed in 1891. Of the 253 different lines thus far reported to be built during the year, no less than forty-three, or over 17 per cent., were of three-foot gauge; and of the 8,240 miles of new track, which we already report, 1,430 miles, or about 14 per cent., were of that gauge.

### Garfield's Attendants' Bills.

There has been some guessing done as to the items which make up the bill of costs of President Garfield's illness. "It can be stated now on good authority," says a Washington telegram, "that some of the items are as follows: To Dr. Agnew, \$30,000. He charges \$5,000 for the first operation. Dr. Hamilton's bill is \$25,000. Dr. Bliss is content with \$8,000, or about \$100 a day. Dr. Reymund would probably take less, say \$5,000 or \$6,000. The army officers will be paid by brevet rank, and possibly increased pay. One question which remains to be settled touches the status of Drs. Boynton and Edson. Both are physicians, and both took the duties of nurses. Shall they be paid as doctors or as mere attendants? Dr. Boynton is a man of independent means, and might not care, apart from considerations of pride and etiquette. Mrs. Edson is comfortably well off, but would no doubt accept a liberal fee with gratitude. The services of Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Edson were of the greatest value, as it is notorious that the patient was kept alive more by careful nursing than any very intelligent surgery."

### Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

An explosion occurred at West Point, Va., on the steamer West Point, plying between that place and Baltimore, which resulted in the total destruction of the boat and loss of nineteen lives. A force of stevedores was engaged in discharging the cargo of the steamer, when a terrific explosion occurred near the forward hatch, blowing out the starboard side of the steamer and almost instantly enveloping the forward part of the vessel in flames. There were twelve colored men in the forward hold, all of whom, at her explosion, were killed or burned to death. Five other men jumped overboard and four were drowned. When it was found there was no hope of saving the steamer she was cut loose, and the tide drifted her two miles up the Pamunkey river, where she continued to burn until everything combustible was destroyed and her iron hull broken in two amidships. Of the nineteen lives lost eighteen were colored. Three others were injured.

### How Leather Scraps Are Utilized.

Every little scrap of leather that flies from the cutters' knives in the Auburn shoe-shops is saved, and either goes into leather-board, shoe-heels or grease. Who says this isn't an economical age? Some time ago a factory was started for making shoe-heels in Auburn. They now have about twenty-five hands at work and are making about 120 cases of heels per day, or about 15,000 heels. The heels are made entirely of small scraps of upper leather. The scraps are first cut into the right shape by dies. They are then packed and sent to Chelsea, Mass., where the oil is extracted from them by a secret process. They come back dry, and are then pasted together in wooden heel-molds. The grease is extracted in

order that the heels may be burnished. They take as nice a polish as a genuine sole-leather heel. All the pieces that will not go into heels are tried out, and the firm gets two or three barrels of grease per week from this source. It is used again for leather dressing. The firm is endeavoring to obtain possession of the naphtha process of extracting the oil from the whole pieces, and thus save the expense of shipping to Massachusetts. Their heels are largely used in Auburn, and sell at \$1.30 to \$2.40 per case.—*Leiston (Me.) Journal*.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

**GEN. GRANT** has recently reached the conclusion that Gen. Fitz John Porter was deeply wronged by dismissal from the army, and he will address an earnest appeal to President Arthur for the prompt restoration of the disgraced leader.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been prepared for the Gulf and Pacific Railway Company, which proposes to construct about 1,130 miles of track from New Orleans to Ixtapa, Mexico. It is intended to make Gen. Daniel C. Sickles President. James G. Blane, S. J. Randall, the Seigmans of New York, and the Nickersons of Boston, are said to be interested.

**JAMES GORDON BENNETT** has gone to St. Petersburg to confer with the Czar in regard to a polar expedition on a new plan, in which the base of operations will be the mouth of the Lena. ... Once more a failure is recorded in the effort to fix up a commercial treaty between France and England. This time the hitch occurred on the duty on cotton and woolen goods, the French Commission failing to reduce the figure to the minimum fixed by the English Commission.

**CONGRESSMAN HERBERT**, of Alabama, recently introduced a bill, now in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, which, if passed, will completely revolutionize the present system of paying United States District Attorneys. It abolishes the nominal salary, fees and percentages now allowed by law, and provides a yearly salary in lieu thereof. ... The President returned from New York to the White House on the last day of the old year, and on New Year's day gave a public reception.

At San Francisco, Cal., a clerk named Reed, rendered temporarily insane by close application to work, shot and killed his mother-in-law, fatally wounded his daughter, and then killed himself. ... The receipts of the single performance of the "Messiah" at Cincinnati, with Patti as the principal attraction, were \$19,143.

In a six-days' walking match at New York, Fitzgerald came in first with a record of 522 miles and fifty-five yards, beating the best previous record (that of Robert Yant, 578 miles, in May, 1881) by four miles and a few yards. ... The total number of deaths from small-pox in New York last year was 450, and from scarlet fever, 1,961. This is 419 more deaths from small-pox than in 1889, and an excess of 571 cases of scarlet fever. The record of all classes of contagious diseases shows a great increase over the record for 1889. ... New York reports for the year the erection of nearly 2,600 buildings, at a cost of \$47,000,000. ... By the turning of a boarding house at Richburg, N. Y., Gilbert Abers and wife were seriously burned, and their three children perished in the flames.

A NEGRO from Cairo infected the whole town of Milan, Tenn., with small-pox. Nearly twenty cases are under treatment, and two pest-houses have been established.

### Materials of Which Fish Are Composed.

Considered from the stand-point of the food-value, fish, as we buy them in the market, consist of (1) Flesh, or edible portion, and (2) Refuse—bones, skin, entrails, etc. The proportions of refuse in different kinds of fish, and of different samples of the same kind, in different conditions, vary widely. This a sample of flounder contained 68 per cent. of refuse and only 32 per cent. of flesh, while one of halibut steak had only 18 per cent. of refuse and 82 per cent. of edible materials. Among those with the most refuse and least edible flesh are the flounder, porgy, bass, and perch. Among those with the least refuse are fat shad, fat mackerel, salmon, and dried and salt fish.

The edible portion consists of (1) Water, and (2) Solids, actual nutrients. The proportion of water and solids in the flesh of various kinds of fish are much more variable than most people would suppose. Thus the flesh of flounder had 85 per cent. of water and only 15 per cent. of solids, while that of salmon contained 36 per cent. solids and 64 per cent. water, and the flesh of dried, smoked, and salt fish have still less water. Lean beef contains, on the average, 25 per cent. or one quarter its weight of solids, the other three-quarters being water, while fat pork has one-half solids. Ordinary fresh meats are from one-half to three-fourths water, while the water in fresh fish varies from three-fifths to six-sevenths of the whole.

To find the actual nutritive materials of a sample of fish, we must first subtract the refuse, the entrails, bones, etc., which leaves the flesh. Then we must allow for the water in the flesh. What remains will be the total edible solids, the actual nutritive material. The per centages of edible solids in the different samples of fish were more varied than those of refuse and water. Thus 100 pounds of flounder contained only five pounds of actual nutrients; 100 pounds of haddock, nine pounds; of bluefish, eleven pounds; of cod, twelve pounds; salt mackerel, sixteen pounds; shad, sixteen pounds; salt cod, twenty pounds; salmon, twenty-seven pounds, and smoked herring, twenty-eight pounds.—*American Agriculturist*.

### Homes for Bachelors.

Improvident marriages are often attributed to the fact that many men, weary and disgusted with boarding-house life, rush into matrimony to escape the misery they have suffered. To remedy this it is proposed that houses, fitted up with commodious but not extravagant apartments, be built for the exclusive use of single men. The experience tried in New York some time ago has proved so successful that the Benedict-tenement-house system is to be extended.

### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

The history of your fortune is written first in your life.

It takes a bold man to roll his own idea into the world.

There is as much policy in politeness as there is in honesty.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.

If you have no enemies, it is a sign that fortune has forgotten you.

BEAUTY is the first present nature gives to women, and the first it takes away.

A PERSON often has to talk for his virtue but his vices speak for themselves.

MANY a man's vices have been at first nothing worse than good qualities, run wild.—*Harc.*

COMPLAISANCE renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable and an inferior acceptable.

The two great movers of the human mind are the desire of good and the fear of evil.—*Johnson*.

It is better to have a lion at the head of an army of sheep than a sheep at the head of an army of lions.—*De Foe*.

FANCY is imagination in her youth and adolescence. Fancy is always exuberant; imagination, not seldom, is sedate.

There are moments when petty slights are harder to bear than a serious injury. Men have died of the festering of a grudge bite.

WE FIND ourselves less witty in rambling what we have said than in dreaming of what we might have said.—*J. Pelet*.

If you would be pungent be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—*Narc.*

Let us read the book of others lives. With their pages sorrow strewn; It will show us how our brother strives And content us with our own.—*Langston*.

I FEEL that I am growing old for want of somebody to tell me that I am looking young as ever. Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.

NO ONE is so accused by fate, No one so utterly desolate, But some heart though unknown Responds to its own. Responds—sift with unseen wings; A breath from heaven had touched its strings; And whispers, in its song, "Where hast thou stayed so long?"—*Longfellow*.

THE worst ingratitude lies not in the ossified heart of him who commits it, but we find it in the effect it produces on him against whom it was committed. As water containing stony particles incrusts with them the ferns and mosses it drops on, so the human breast hardens under ingratitude, in proportion to its openness and softness and its aptitude to receive impressions.

### Garfield's Distaste for the Position of an Ex-President.

With two or three friends, I accompanied him to Mr. Chittenden's reception, on the evening after his arrival. The conversation naturally drifted to the personal relations of Gen. Garfield to the Presidency; its bearing upon his future, and the bright promises for the public good that would come from his administration. The glories of the present were brilliant and attractive enough; but to him the future brought a sobering, saddening prospect. "Four years hence," said he, "I shall leave the Presidency, still a young man, with no future before me; to become a political reminiscence—a squeezed lemon, to be thrown away."—*Col. Rockwell, in the Century*.

A PENNSYLVANIA man who was clawed by a wildcat says that the feeling was something like having a dozen buzz-saws turned loose on him for a high old time.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$7 50	@ 12 50
HOGS	.....	5 75	@ 6 50
COTTON	.....	12	@ 12 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine	.....	4 10	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 36	@ 1 57
No. 2 Red	.....	1 42	@ 1 54
CORN—Ungraded	.....	68	@ 72
OATS—Mixed Western	.....	48	@ 51
POKE—Mess	.....	16 75	@ 17 25
LARD	.....	12	@ 11 1/2

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5 75	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 40	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	.....	4 40	@ 5 00
HOGS	.....	7 25	@ 7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	6 00	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	1 27	@ 1 28
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 14	@ 1 16
No. 3 Spring	.....	61	@ 64
CORN—No. 2	.....	44	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	.....	35	@ 37
RYE—No. 2	.....	1 04	@ 1 06
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	93	@ 94
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	24	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	.....	16 75	@ 17 00
POKE—Mess	.....	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD	.....	11	@ 11 1/2

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 36	@ 1 40
No. 2 Red	.....	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2	.....	63	@ 64
OATS—No. 2	.....	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2	.....	94	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	93	@ 94
POKE—Mess	.....	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD	.....	11	@ 11 1/2



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE GUTEAU TRIAL.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

The assassin opened court with the announcement that he "had a nice Christmas dinner, with lots of fruits, flowers and lady visitors, and a good time generally."

Dr. A. E. McDonald, Superintendent of Ward's Island Insane Hospital, testified that during his practice he had attended 6,000 cases of insanity, and given special attention to the study of insanity. Witness stated the difference between "delusions" and "insane delusions"—the one being subject of correction by judgment and the senses, and the latter not being correctible, and for that reason denominated an insane delusion—also illusions and hallucinations, giving illustrations from his own experience. He believed, judging from experience, that the claim of inspiration frequently asserted by insane persons proceeded from a source of hallucination or insane delusion, an affection of the senses.

Witness was asked if such persons would feel any apprehension of bodily injury, or would take any precaution to guard against danger. He replied: "Inspiration always overrules all fear, bodily pain or injury, and renders the person who believes he is acting under inspiration wholly oblivious to such considerations."

Witness was asked if such persons usually planned with deliberation, and replied: "On the contrary, their acts are sudden in both conception and execution, as a rule, and they seldom attempt to avoid consequences in any way."

"There are two kinds of insanity, doctor," suggested the prisoner, "the crank insanity and the Abraham insanity. The latter is the school I belong to. Tell us what you think of Abraham, doctor?"

Witness described what is commonly called temporary insanity, as where a man commits an act which is the only evidence of his insanity, and where a person is to all appearances perfectly sane in all other respects, both before and after the act.

Guteau—"That's just my case exactly." Witness—"I do not believe in such insanity, and in all my experience have never seen an instance of it."

Witness thought a person acting under an inspiration to commit a certain deed would not be deterred from the commission of that act through any consideration of personal harm to other persons.

Guteau—"Oh, you are talking about cranks. Now, I don't belong to that school."

Witness visited the prisoner in his cell at the jail, remaining two hours, and making the usual mental examination in such cases. He believed, from his examination and observation of the prisoner in court, that he is a perfectly sane man.

Guteau, who had kept unusually quiet all through the morning, here addressed witness (speaking without any show of excitement): "You are making a great deal about nothing, doctor. I don't pretend that I am insane now. Tell us what you know about Abraham. Get your money and go home."

Witness, continuing, closely analyzed the conduct and remarks of the prisoner during the trial, and concluded that he had been playing a part ever since the first day. At the outset the prisoner, he said, had directed all his abuse against one of the counsel, and afterward against all of them.

Guteau—"Well, you see, doctor, Corkhill has corrupted the rest of them. Evil communications, you know, corrupt good manners." The assassin, looking over to the jury, continued: "These experts are doing this business with a good deal of parrot-like talk. Dr. McDonald has deviated somewhat from the course pursued by the rest of them. I deem it but justice to myself to say that I did not say to him that I had examined the law in regard to this matter."

Mr. Reed conducted a long cross-examination, and propounded a series of hypothetical questions, based upon the acts and conduct of the prisoner, to show such acts and such conduct would not be inconsistent with the theory of insanity. The witness admitted that insane persons were liable to be adjudged sane; that sane persons were liable to be adjudged insane. Scoville took up the cross-examination, and questioned the witness as to some length relative to the symptoms and causes of insanity. The witness stated that insanity was the result of a diseased brain, and was asked: "Are you not confounding cause and effect? And cannot the unusual excitement of the emotions, or excessive worry and care and anxiety, overturn their reason and cause a disease of the brain?" The witness admitted that such might be the case, with some qualification; that overwork, care and anxiety might produce dyspepsia, which, with other causes, might lead to insanity, and that would make necessary a disease of the brain, and a disease of the brain would, in its turn, stimulate insanity.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Dr. McDonald resumed the witness stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Scoville. The questions were directed mainly to the subject of temporary insanity, and witness was asked if in his practice he had not met an instance of temporary insanity. He replied: "Yes, sir, I know of a man who was insane for twenty-four hours."

Scoville (eagerly)—"And then he got well?" "No, sir; he died." [Laughter at Scoville's expense.]

Witness was asked what he meant by saying, "I think he (the prisoner) has been playing a part in court," and replied: "I believe he has been feigning what he believed to be insanity—not real insanity. I believe that he has been attempting to give the impression in court that he is insane, and with that idea has been acting a part."

Dr. Randolph Barksdale, superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Richmond, Va., visited the prisoner at the jail. He had also closely observed him in court, and from his personal examination and observation was of opinion he was sane. Witness also testified that he believed Guteau had been feigning in court. Witness believed, taking as true the facts set forth in the two hypothetical questions of the prosecution, that the prisoner was sane when he shot the President.

Dr. John H. Collender, of Nashville, Superintendent of the Tennessee State Asylum for Insane, had given special attention to the study of insanity for the past twelve years. He had seen about 2,000 cases during his connection with the Tennessee asylum. Witness visited the prisoner in jail and also closely observed him in court, and believed him perfectly sane. He (witness) did not believe the Deity ever inspired a man to take the life of a fellow-creature; that if a person labored under an insane delusion that he was inspired to kill the President of the United States he would, even if he did not talk about it, disclose his purpose by his changed manner and conversation.

Spiteful comments by the assassin, together with his threats to strike his guards, caused Judge Porter to demand that the prisoner be placed in the dock. Guteau interrupted with a promise that he would remain quiet. District Attorney Corkhill insisted that the assassin be kept in the dock with no special protection, when Guteau shrieked out that God would curse him. Scoville protested that the demand was an invitation to shoot the prisoner. Judge Cox sent the accused to the dock, which failed to keep him quiet.

The witness (Collender), in answer to a question, said that he should not consider it an insane delusion for a man to profess himself as "a member of the firm of Jesus Christ & Co." unless there were other evidences of disease. A plaster cast of the prisoner's head was then handed to the witness, and he was asked whether there was any marked peculiarity in the head.

The prisoner—"It looks like Humpty Dumpty."

The witness replied that the cast presented a more shapely and symmetrical head than he had expected it would, but he placed no importance on the shape of the head as indicating sanity or insanity.

On indirect examination the witness stated that he did not think the prisoner had been feigning insanity in the court-room. He had merely been exaggerating his characteristics of self-conceit, impudence, audacity and insolence.

The prisoner—"In other words, when I am assaulted I talk back. Porter expects to get \$5,000 for hanging me. He sees his money slipping away because the American people don't want me hanged, and he is mad at me."

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The prisoner was taken without demonstration to the prisoner's dock, which is located about twenty-five feet from the counsel, upon the left of the room. A letter written by the prisoner to Don Cameron, asking for the sum of \$500, was submitted by the defense as evidence of insanity. The letter is as follows: Hon. Don Cameron:

DEAR SIR: I am on trial for my life and I need money. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts, and so are you. You think a great deal of Gen. Arthur, and so do I. My inspiration made him President, and I am going to ask you to let me have \$500. If I get out of this I will return it. If not, charge it to the stalwarts.

Yours for our cause, and very cordially, (Signed) CHARLES GUTEAU. In court, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1881. P. S.—Please give your check to my brother, J. W. Guteau, of Boston, and make it payable to my order.

When the letter was produced in court, the prisoner denounced his brother as a nuisance and Scoville as a jackass.

Dr. Callender, who occupied the witness stand, was then asked by Scoville: "Will you give your opinion whether such a letter as that, written to a man he didn't know, does not indicate unsoundness of mind?"

Answer—"I don't think it indicates unsoundness of mind. It seems to me consistent with his character and habit through life of soliciting money from sources where he had no reason to expect it."

Dr. Walter Kempster, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, had devoted his attention to the study of insanity for the past fifteen years. Witness was familiar with the process of taking the conformity of the head, and did not believe much importance, as a rule, could be attached to the shape of the head in determining the question of sanity or insanity. Witness exhibited slips showing the shape, as taken by the "conformiter," of the heads of a number of gentlemen.

Witness related incidents within his knowledge of persons who had committed crimes while acting under the influence of insane delusions, and defined what he considered insane delusions to be.

Witness was then asked if he had ever seen a case where a person committed crime and claimed divine inspiration, and if so, how such persons deported themselves before and after the act. He replied that in such cases the delusion (or inspiration as they claim it to be) comes to the person suddenly and with intense pressure, and that such persons act quickly and upon sudden impulse, delaying neither to consider opportunity or weapons; that it would be impossible to conceive, without actually witnessing it, the energy and impetuosity and determination with which persons acting under an insane delusion carry out their purposes; that it would be equally impossible to describe it with language.

Guteau—"You don't agree with Abraham, doctor. He took plenty of time to make his arrangements."

Witness stated that he did not believe in a distinct type of insanity which could be called moral insanity. It was simply a convenient term which had been invented to excuse the commission of heinous crimes. Witness had never seen a case where an insane man, after committing a crime, paraded his insanity and urged it as an excuse for his crime. Insane murderers do not boast of their acts, but, on the contrary, very rarely allude to them unless a good deal of ingenuity is used to draw them out. Witness, until he entered this court-room, had never heard of a case of alleged inspiration that came from within. Always such persons claim to have heard the voice of God or seen His image or something of that sort. Such inspiration is never a conviction arrived at after mature reflection on the part of the person so affected.

Witness was asked if the belief of prisoner's father, L. W. Guteau, that disease could be cured by prayer, should be taken as an evidence of insanity. He replied: "By no means. We all know that thousands and thousands of sane people prayed daily for the salvation of President Garfield's life. They would hardly have done so if they had not entertained some belief in the efficacy of prayer."

Witness had visited the jail and examined the prisoner with a view of determining his mental condition. The witness detailed at some length conversations he had had with the prisoner, with occasional contradictions by Guteau.

The witness had asked the prisoner if he thought he was insane, and his reply was: "Not what you experts call insane; but legally insane." When asked what he meant by that term, the prisoner had said that if he could get a jury to believe he was acting under an inspiration from the Lord when he shot the President, that would be all he wanted, and would acquit him.

Guteau had been engaged with his mail for some minutes, and here called out: "I would like to have you know, ladies and gentlemen, that my letters now come addressed, 'The Hon. Charles Guteau,' quite a change from last summer."

The witness was cross-examined by Reed, who produced a pamphlet, a report prepared by the witness as Superintendent of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, and read extracts from it. During the reading a dispute arose between counsel, who seemed to have gradually developed a vast amount of bitterness.

Guteau shouted from the dock: "I want it understood that Judge Porter is making all this fuss and interruption simply to divert the minds of the jury from the point which he sees that Reed has made against him. It simply shows a contemptible meanness that only such fellows as he and Corkhill can indulge in."

The cross-examination was continued by Scoville—with occasional outbursts on the part of the prisoner—until adjournment.

"He came here," said Guteau, "as an expert for the defense. That's what he expected he was in my cell. But good living at Willard's and Corkhill's money have been too much for him."

Judge Cox, in rendering a decision on the application of Col. Corkhill to place Guteau in the prisoners' dock explained why he had given the assassin such latitude heretofore. He did not wish even to appear to deprive the prisoner of any of his constitutional guarantees. He wished also to give the jury and the experts an opportunity of judging for themselves whether Guteau was insane or not, and for that reason gave the prisoner more latitude than he would otherwise allow. He decided that the prisoner should be placed in the dock, because he was manifestly abusing the privileges granted to him.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

As the assassin was led into court by the bailiffs, he passed a moment at the table where his counsel sat and whispered to Scoville: "If you will only keep quiet to-day I will laugh this case out of court." As soon as he reached the dock he shouted out: "Some leading papers in America consider me the greatest fellow they have met in some time. At 8 o'clock last night I received a telegram, which I will read for the edification of this audience and the American people: 'Mr. Charles J. Guteau, Washington, D. C.: 'All Boston sympathizes with you. You ought to be President.' (Signed) 'A Host of Admirers.'"

Pausing a moment, he branched off into a rambling harangue, quoting scripture, and comparing himself to the "meek and lowly Jesus," who used plain language, though sometimes severe. "I have been accused of using too harsh language," he added, "but I take my pattern from the Savior of mankind. I shall submit my name to the next National Republican Convention. I shall expect to be before it. There are only two men in the country who want me hung. One is Judge Porter, who expects to get \$5,000 from the Government if I am convicted, and the other is Corkhill, who expects to get bounced, and who knows I am the cause of it."

Dr. Kempster took the stand and Scoville resumed his cross-examination.

Witness did not believe in temporary insanity in the sense that persons could be insane and wholly recover from it in an hour.

Upon the witness leaving the stand Corkhill announced that he had but one more witness to introduce on the part of the Government.

Scoville replied: "We have some witnesses whose names have been presented since we closed our case, and I shall ask the court to permit us to have them sworn, and our reason will be upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence material to the case."

Davidge—"Could you give us an idea how much time you will want upon rebuttal?"

Scoville—"Several days; probably all of next week."

Davidge—"We must object, your Honor, to a reopening of this case."

Scoville insisted that he did not desire to delay the trial or consume the time of the court, but the prosecution had consumed weeks with these expert witnesses, meeting with them nightly and conferring with them in preparation of this case, and he did not propose to be cut short in the matter of time. He would renew, however, his proposition that the jury be allowed to separate and go to their homes, relying upon their honor and integrity.

The question of permitting the jury to disband was dismissed by the foreman announcing that they preferred not to separate, provided that they could have reasonable opportunity for exercise and to obtain fresh air.

Corkhill proceeded to reply to what he termed counsel's aspersions upon the "distinguished medical gentlemen who did honor to their States."

Scoville replied to Corkhill, and surprised every one by making one of the best and most impressive speeches that has been heard in the court-room since the opening of the trial.

Some manifestation of applause followed the conclusion of his speech, but it was quickly checked by the court.

Dr. John P. Gray, Medical Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, took the stand. Witness had made the study of insanity his business since 1850, and in that time had treated or investigated 12,000 cases of insanity. He had never seen a single instance where the only indication of insanity was an exhibition of immorality or wickedness. He did not believe in what had been called "moral insanity." It was impossible to disavow mental unity so as to locate the impairment of moral nature that was not accompanied by intellectual deterioration. Insanity in itself had no more tendency to excite to crime than neuralgia or any other disease. It puts nothing new into a man's nature; it only perverts what is already there.

Dr. Gray stated that he had made a thorough, complete and satisfactory examination of the prisoner at the jail, and gave at some length the details of his examination and conversation with the prisoner. Witness asked the prisoner the question: "Suppose the President had offered the Paris Consularship during the time you were reflecting upon the subject of removing him, would you still have shot him?" and he replied: "Well, that would have settled the matter. I should have taken the position."

Guteau called out from the dock: "I said if he had offered it to me at any time before the 1st of June. If he had offered it after the 1st of June it would not have made the slightest difference."

Witness asked prisoner how he came to shoot the President, and his reply was: "I came to the conclusion the political situation justified it. I gradually became convinced of this, and I resolved upon his removal."

Guteau shouted again: "That knocks your Paris Consularship, and shows there was no malice in it—not an element of murder in it, but political necessity."

Witness then inquired of the prisoner in regard to his alleged inspiration, and asked him if it came to him in the form of a voice, or vision, or direct command, and his reply was: "No, it came into my head, a conception, and I reflected upon it until I resolved that it was justified by the situation."

Witness then asked the prisoner how this statement accorded with his theory of inspiration, and his reply was: "The inspiration was in the form of pressure constantly upon me to commit the act."

Guteau—"That's all there is to the case, short and to the point. You can talk about it six years if you want to."

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

At the opening of court Guteau called out: "One of my guards here, Cunningham, has got an eleven-pound baby for a New Year's present." [Laughter, in which the jury heartily joined.]

Dr. Gray resumed the story of his conversation with the prisoner in jail.

Guteau continually interjected comments, and with Scoville's frequent objections witness soon became sensibly disturbed, and, when asked to go on, said: "There have been so many interruptions I don't know where I am."

Guteau quickly retorted: "I shouldn't think you did, nor any one else. I have been trying all the morning to find out where you are. The fact is, you are badly lost this morning, doctor. We will have to send a small boy to find you."

Witness did not find a single circumstance, as narrated by the prisoner, that would indicate to his (witness) mind insanity. He was of opinion, judging by his examination of the prisoner in the jail, and from his observation of him in court, that he is sane at this time.

Corkhill then read the lengthy hypothetical question of the prosecution.

Guteau suggested that there was no necessity to repeat that bosh, as everybody had heard it a dozen times. The suggestion was unheeded, and the prisoner added: "Two-thirds of that is false, and it makes me mad every time I hear it read."

As the reading proceeded he continually called out: "That is false!" "All false!" "How do you know?" "That's Smith's lie!" and similar expressions.

Witness replied: "I believe him to have been sane on July 2."

Guteau shouted: "The whole substratum of that thing is false. How can the doctor give a truthful answer?"

Witness then gave at great length full details of what he had observed in the conduct and sayings of the prisoner in the court that led him (witness) to believe in his sanity. Referring to the prisoner's claim that the Deity inspired the act, he was interrupted by Guteau, who called out: "Yes, and He'll take care of it, too, Dr. Gray. I'll stake my life on it."

Witness was asked: "Do you think the prisoner has been feigning in court?"

And replied: "Yes, I do. He claims an inspiration from the Deity, I don't believe that he believes any such thing, and in such a sense he is feigning and acting a part."

Guteau—"No such thing. I never feign. You are paid for your opinion; the jury is not."

Scoville began cross-examination. Witness was asked if he had testified as expert in cases of persons on trial for capital crimes, but before he could reply Guteau supplemented the question by calling out: "How many men have you helped to hang?"

Witness was not aware of a case where he had pronounced a sane man insane, or where he had adjudged an insane man sane. He admitted, however, that his views upon some types of insanity had changed since he began to study the subject.

Guteau—"You live to learn, then, like other people. If you live twenty years longer you may know something about insanity. You may reach the Abraham type by that time. You are a growing man, doctor."

Witness stated that he abandoned the theory of "moral insanity" as far back as 1854. He did not think it would be found in his reports subsequent to that date as a distinct classification.

After some further questions on this subject, Guteau broke out impatiently: "The amount of it is, these experts will swear to anything for money. They will swear to things to-day they would not have thought of swearing to twenty-five years ago, or would swear to twenty-five years hence. This subject of insanity is a progressive one."

Witness was asked how he came to visit Washington to testify in this case, and replied: "I did not care to come, but the President of our board said he thought it my duty to come."

Scoville—"Then you came on his interpretation of your duty?"

Witness (indignantly)—"No, sir; I came on a telegram."

Guteau added: "How about Corkhill's money? I guess that was the influence that brought you here. This fellow Corkhill has got a bunghole in the treasury that will run out \$100,000 before he gets through with this case. It's about time President Arthur was attending to his case. I wouldn't let him stay here a week if I were President. However, I'll attend to Corkhill in 1884."

Scoville endeavored to force an acknowledgment from witness that the conversation and conduct of the patient were the chief means of determining sanity or insanity.

Witness insisted it was only an incident, and not an essential element in the determination. Scoville—"Why, you don't have any other means when they are alive, do you? You can't get at the brain to examine it, can you?"

Guteau—"The experts on this case want to kill the man and then examine his brain afterward."

He was asked if he had ever seen any case of feigned insanity that resembled that of the prisoner (assuming that he is feigning) and replied: "I have not seen any such insanity, real or feigned."

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Guteau, who had been listlessly following the proceedings, called out: "To-morrow will be New Year's, 1882. I shall receive to-morrow in jail, and shall be happy to see all who can succeed in getting in. I wish every one a happy New Year. Come, Scoville, it's 3 o'clock, let's go home."

The court adjourned till Tuesday.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

A WOMAN HAS sued the city of Muskegon for \$10,000 damages for falling over a loose board in the sidewalk.

THE grease-box department of the Saginaw barrel works has turned out 266,000 boxes in the last three weeks.

VASSAR TIMES: George Burgess has an apple-tree the leaves of which are as green as at any time during the summer.

JAMES TAYLOR, one of the earliest settlers at Kalamazoo, died from a stroke of apoplexy. He left \$100,000 to three children.

THE German carp to be distributed in Michigan are adapted for small lakes and ponds in the southern part of the State, not the northern.

JOHN F. SIMPSON was convicted, at Detroit, of the murder of his wife. The crime was committed last July, under exceptionally brutal circumstances.

On account of inadequate accommodations at Bad Axe, since the great fires that swept over the Saginaw peninsula, there will be no term of court for Huron county in January.

THE Elk Rapids Progress says that the water of Grand Traverse bay rises about a foot above the ordinary level every seven years, and that next year is the time for the rise.

A 14-YEAR-OLD boy of Portland nearly whipped the school ma'am, when the boy's sister went to the aid of the teacher, and between the two the boy got one which made sitting down unpleasant for the next few days.

At Roscommon, Deputy Sheriff Amos Forbes was killed by Robert E. Titus, whom he attempted to arrest for assaulting his wife. A mob was unsuccessful in attempting to take Titus from the officer who captured him.

A SCHOOLMASTER at Reese applied to a Justice of the Peace to know what punishments he could legally inflict upon the "big girls," who, he said, annoyed him dreadfully. The Justice, after a searching examination of the law, advised the perplexed master that he could marry one of 'em.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE, of Langston, was married at Greenville. The ceremony took place in the forenoon, by noon he was drunk, soon afterward he was in the cooler, by 4 p. m. he had been tried, and before dark he was under suspended sentence and on his way home with his bride.

TWO CHILDREN of John Coons, of Stanton, having been locked in the house, evidently exploded a can of kerosene, and were roasted to death. The father bent in the door, but the flames drove him back. At Friendship, during the temporary absence of August Alberts and wife from their home, their two small children set fire to a pile of shavings and were burned to death.

LAST week the County Treasurer concluded to have the time attachment on the county safe lock cleaned, so took it off and sent it to a watch-repairer's shop. When the time came to close the safe, it had not been returned, and he decided the lock could be run just as well without the time part; but, when he wanted to open it the next morning, he changed his mind, and experts from

Cincinnati and Chicago have been hammering and pounding it ever since; but it is expected that it will soon be made to give up its contents.—Holly Advertiser.

SAGINAW Herald: Our readers will remember the account of the package of money amounting to \$8,000 which so mysteriously changed hands at the station some weeks ago at Grayling, which never has been recovered nor trace of the adroit thief found. The Treasurer of Crawford county, to whom the stolen package was forwarded, was recently tendered a New York draft for the amount stolen, by the General Auditor of the American Express Company. Mr. Davis refused, however, on the plea that as the county had paid 10 per cent, on the debt for which the money was originally forwarded, the express company would be obliged to pay the full amount, including interest at that rate.

SOJOURNER TRUTH, the aged African sibyl, having arrived at the mature age of 106, when she is supposed to be possessed of enough discretion to know her own business, has made a will and testament, the last (and first). She is possessed of a comfortable home in Battle Creek and a valuable farm a short distance from town. These she bequeathes to three daughters who are living with her. She has many other children born in slavery, whose names and residences she does not know, and in reality she does not know whether they are alive or not. As the "oldest American lecturer" cannot read, much less write her own name, the will was dictated to an attorney, and she duly made her cross to it and affixed her "hand and seal" thereto, and, as she quaintly remarked, she was "now ready for her Master to call to 'come up higher.'"

## Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by fifty-five observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness during the week ending Dec. 24, 1881, as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number and Per Cent. of Observers by Whom Each Disease Was Reported.
	Number. Per Cent.
1) Intermittent fever (ague).....	38 69
2) Consumption, of lungs.....	37 67
3) Bronchitis.....	35 64
4) Scourgia.....	35 64
5) Rheumatism.....	34 62
6) Tonsillitis.....	29 53
7) Pneumonia.....	29 53
8) Influenza.....	26 47
9) Remittent fever.....	25 45
10) Diphtheria.....	25 45
11) Typho-malarial fever.....	19 35
12) Diarrhea.....	19 35
13) Erysipelas.....	16 29
14) Typhoid fever (enteric).....	14 25
15) Scarlet fever.....	13 24
16) Whooping-cough.....	11 20
17) Inflammation of bowels.....	9 16
18) Puerperal fever.....	6 11
19) Measles.....	4 7
20) Cholera morbus.....	4 7
21) Membranous croup.....	4 7
22) Small-pox.....	4 7
23) Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	3 5
24) Group.....	2 4
25) Dysentery.....	2 4
26) Cholera infantum.....	2 4
27) Inflammation of brain.....	2 4
28) Conjunctivitis.....	1 2
29) Chicken-pox.....	1 2
30) Neuro dysnia.....	1 2
31) Nervous cardialgia.....	1 2
32) Rotheln.....	1 2

For the week ending Dec. 24, 1881, the reports indicate that influenza, scarlet fever and pneumonia increased, and that typho-malarial fever, neuralgia and tonsillitis decreased in area of prevalence.

Small-pox is reported at Bay City, Detroit, Kalamazoo and in Geneva township, Van Buren county. No more cases of small-pox reported at Grand Rapids, Dec. 26.

It will be seen that scarlet fever is reported by thirteen observers and diphtheria by twenty-five observers.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary State Board of Health. LANSING, Mich., Dec. 29, 1881.

## Death of W. S. George.

William S. George, for many years chief editor and senior proprietor of the Lansing Republican, died at his home in that city, Dec. 27, aged 56 years. He was born at Derby, Vt. At an early age he learned the printer's trade in the White Mountain Argus, at Lancaster, N. H. In 1844 he edited the political columns of a Whig newspaper called the Vermont Phoenix, at Brattleboro, Vt., was a journeyman printer or proof-reader for six years in the city of Boston until 1857, and many of the incisive and ringing anti-slavery articles at that day were the production of his pen. In 1857 he became assistant editor of the New Bedford Standard, published by Edmund Anthony. He then purchased the North Adams Transcript, which he edited until 1860, when he sold out and became assistant of the Springfield Republican under Samuel Bowles. Two years later, on the consolidation of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, Mr. George became assistant editor of that paper. He later purchased an interest in the paper, and in October, 1863, he took complete control of the business and mechanical departments. In 1867 he sold his stock in the paper and became superintendent of an oil company in West Virginia. On Jan. 1, 1869, he assumed control of the State printing office and bindery, and in 1873 he took editorial charge of the Lansing Republican. Beside his arduous duties as a journalist he filled many other important positions. He was for many years a member of the Republican State Central Committee and Chairman of the County Committee. In 1876 he was delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Hayes. At the time of his death he was President of the Central Savings Bank of Lansing. As a citizen he showed great public spirit and enterprise. Of the cause of his death, it may be said that he was worked out, and his tired body and brain could no longer stand the strain. He was taken with a chill and died, after an illness of only a few hours.



# ROLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

## GENERAL GRANT ON GEN. PORTER.

General Grant has informed Senator Logan of his change of feeling in the case of Fitz John Porter, and to a reporter the general says: "I had fully made up my mind that the judgment of the court-martial was a just one. Recently, however, at the request of General Porter, I have read over all of the testimony in the case, and also the orders and reports of the confederate officers who were at the second battle of Bull Run. As I progressed in my reading I became very much interested in the case, and found that the facts were very different from what I have hitherto believed. I am of the opinion that, had all of the testimony and documents now available been brought before court-martial, there would have been no verdict against General Porter. The orders of the confederate army was just where Porter said it was, and not where the court-martial was led to believe it was. For nineteen years I have believed that the finding of the court was a just one, and warranted by the facts. But now I see that I am in error, and the fact that for twelve years, when I was general of the army and president of the United States, I had it in my power to do General Porter justice, and did not, makes me feel under obligations to do all that I possibly can to remove the odium and disgrace from him now." The general declines to say whether or not he will labor with Arthur in Porter's behalf.

Senator Logan will hardly relish Gen. Grant's change of base upon the Fitz John Porter matter. In that case, Senator Logan made what, of his own speeches, Senator Conkling might call the greatest effort of his life. He went into the matter with extraordinary minuteness, and with a full comprehension of the merits of the Fitz John Porter claim. Many persons differ from his conclusions, but none can deny his painstaking efforts to get at the facts, and to support his deductions from them. It is not to be expected that in the present close division of parties in congress the friends of Porter can gain the point they seek to make in his behalf, unless as the result of a bargain whereby Grant would be placed upon the retired list as a general. Such a result however, would not give Porter the vindication he seeks.

## MACATAWA PARK ASSOCIATION.

The corporate members of the Macatawa Park Association are hereby called to attend the first meeting of said Association, which will be held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January A. D. 1882, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the office of Henry D. Post, in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and making By-laws, and electing such officers as shall be designated by the By-laws of said association, and such other lawful business of said association as may then and there be submitted to said meeting.

Dated, Holland Mich., January 3rd, A. D. 1882.

Heber Walsh.	Hermanus Boone.
Jacob Kuite.	Henry D. Post.
John C. Post.	Daniel Bertsch.
Otto Breyman.	Frederick O. Nye.
Charles Scott.	Chas. A. Dutton.

Corporate members of the Macatawa Park Association. 48-4w

A CITIZEN of Chenango county, New York, shows a stick of pine, cut from the body of a large tree, that had imbedded at least six inches below the bark a small ax or hatchet in a good state of preservation. There was every indication that this ax had been stuck into the tree seventy-five or a hundred years.

In North Carolina there are fifty-three cotton-mills in operation, and six others are in progress and nearly completed. There are also four or five woolen-mills in operation in the "Old North State."

A STATEMENT of the decrease in the public debt for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, shows a total of \$133,690,018.

It is said that twenty-seven of the exhibitors at Atlanta are going to establish factories there.

THE Macatawa Park Association desire to charter, or make a contract with responsible parties to run a suitable steam yacht on Black Lake during the coming season, to connect Macatawa Park with Holland City, and railroad trains, East, South, and West. Parties desiring to furnish or run a boat will please correspond with H. Walsh, Holland Mich, Chairman of Boat committee.

HOLLAND, MICH. Jan. 1882.

H. Walsh.
F. O. Nye.
J. C. Post.

Committee.

## Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, Buffalo, was for twelve years a sufferer from rheumatism, and after trying every known remedy without avail, was entirely cured by Thomas' Electric Oil.

## Popular Everywhere.

"Burdock," the French name for Burdock, is as popular in France as in America. As an anti-scorbutic, aperient and diuretic it cannot be too highly extolled. Burdock Blood Bitters combine "in a condensed form" all its good properties. For gout, cutaneous disorders and kidney troubles they are unequalled. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

FOR Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

## Despised.

By the unthinking, Burdock has been considered a weed, and its luxuriant growth, unpleasant smell, etc., has rendered it, to those "not knowing its virtues," a nuisance, and yet the root has long been acknowledged by savants as most invaluable as a diuretic, aperient and blood purifier. Burdock Blood Bitters embody all its good qualities. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

## Dyspepsia Cured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14, 1881.

I tried your valuable medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters, for dyspepsia, indigestion, &c., and was cured by its use after three leading physicians of this city failed by their prescription to give me relief. After eating, before taking the Iron Bitters, I suffered with a full feeling about the breast, with headache all the time, bowels very irregular, and generally used up. At night, when I get home from work, I thought I could not last until the next morning. I now feel like a new man.

J. V. HOWSER.

## Special Notices.

LOCAL entertainment at Lyceum Hall, Friday, Jan. 13th, 1882. Exercises commence at 7½ p. m., sharp. "Our Children" will give an interesting entertainment as above mentioned. See notice in this paper. Let old and young attend. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission, 25c, Children, 15c. 48-1w

## To My Friends and Customers.

Through unexpected circumstances I have to close out my stock of Hardware, and settle up my books. Therefore I give notice to all parties indebted to me to come and settle their accounts within sixty days, in order to avoid cost and trouble. Thankfull for the liberal patronage you have bestowed on me,

I remain yours truly,

J. R. KLEYN.

HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 4 1882. 48-4w.

THE Army and Navy Liniment takes the soreness out of a spavin, ringbone, splint or curb, and arrest their growth. Cures colic, scratches and other diseases. Particulars call at

H. WALSH, Druggist.

## A Boat Stranded.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 26th day of Nov. 1881, a klinker built boat, about 30 feet long, 10 feet beam and 4 feet deep, standing keel, (no center-board) without deck or spars, and named Sinnie Johnson, was found by the subscriber on the beach of Lake Michigan, about 4 miles north of Holland harbor, Ottawa Co., Mich., which was removed from the beach to a safe place on shore, near where found. The owner thereof can have the same upon proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS REED,

Holland, Michigan.

HOLLAND, Dec. 1, 1881. 43-6w

## New Advertisements.

### Notice to the Public at Large.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of Holland, held on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1881, the committee on ways and means reported that they had corresponded and consulted with Mr. G. C. Kimble, general manager of the Chicago and West Michigan Rail Way in regard to the switching and making up of trains across Eighth street, and that Mr. Kimble has issued the following orders in regard to the road crossing of Eighth street.

- 1st. No train shall interfere with travel to exceed five minutes.
- 2nd. No Engineer shall stop with his engine facing on Eighth street, he shall place the back end to the crossing.
- 3rd. When stopping trains on Eighth street, for more than five minutes, they shall be separated and a space of at least 16 feet left for passage.
- 4th. When there is a great deal of switching to be done, there shall be a fireman placed at Eighth street crossing to see that travel is not interfered with to exceed five minutes at any one time. The yard master, in the presence of the committee, was instructed to strictly enforce these rules, all persons, farmers or others, are hereby requested to, when they find the said crossing of Eighth street blocked by trains, for more than five minutes at one time, report the same to the City Marshal.

By order of the Common Council.  
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

### GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK. glish Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, After Taking. BEFORE TAKING, Universal Laxative. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 32-1y

W. H. JOSLIN,

R. B. BEST.

## JOSLIN & BEST,



AND DEALERS IN:  
Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold and Plated Jewelry.

### All Kinds of Spectacles.

Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted. We invite all our old Colony friends, who happen to visit Grand Rapids, and all our old and new friends in and around the city of Grand Rapids, to call at our new place of business, and examine our stock. We shall be happy to see them at any time.

No. 132 MONROE ST.

Near the Cor. of South Division St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 1, 1880. 43-1y

## MANHOOD

### How Lost. How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

The Culverwell Medical Co.,  
11 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box 450.  
1y

### Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: Judicial Circuit in Chancery.

JOHN GREVINK and JOHN DUURSEMA, Complainants.

vs. EZRA WAITE, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa in Chancery, at Grand Haven, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1881.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Ezra Waite, is not a resident of this State, but resides in and is a resident of the State of Illinois, on motion of F. J. Ort, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Ezra Waite, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

AREND VINSCHER,

Circuit Court Commissioner.

F. J. ORT, Complainant's Solicitor. 45-7w

\$25.00 REWARD.

## ARMY & NAVY LINIMENT.

### For Man and Beast.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. It will relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. Will cure Thrush and Scratches on horses, and will remove all pains, soreness or lameness from Ring bone, Spavin, Splint or Curb, and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscles from man or beast. See circulars. Price one dollar per bottle.

ARMY & NAVY LINIMENT CO.,

51 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

H. WALSH, Agent, Holland, Mich.

## Assignee Sale

We have opened an immense stock of

## Boots, Shoes, DRY GOODS,

## Notions, Tinware,

## Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

These goods must be sold at once, regardless of price.

We have added a fine assortment of

## HOLIDAY GOODS,

And have just received a new stock of Ladies and Children's shoes.

I'll warrant to be the lowest in town.

We pay the highest price for Old Rags, Copper, Etc.

OPPOSITE POST - OFFICE.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.

HOLLAND, Nov. 19, 1881. 33-6m

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AT THE

## Boston Square Dealing Clothing House

No. 64 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

It is an entirely new store, with new goods, new styles, and low prices. The very finest line, of every description and quality. In order to establish a permanent trade, we will sell goods for the next 30 days very low. Call and convince yourself at the Boston Square Dealing Clothing House, 64 Canal street, one door south of the well-known Boston Boot and Shoe Store, 66 Canal street, which can be entered through an archway from the Boston Clothing Store.

Remember the No. 64 and 66 Canal St., Grand Rapids. It is to Your Own Interest to do so.

HARRY VAN ZEE IS IN ATTENDANCE.

35-1y

1881. THE 1881.

## FALL AND WINTER STYLES

ARE OUT AND

## BRUSSE

The MERCHANT TAILOR

Has on hand a choice selection of Cloths and Cassimere Cheviot Suitings, English Wosted and Overcoatings.

Our experience in Grand Rapids and our new system of cuttings enables us to make you a perfect fitting garment in the very latest styles and cheaper than any house in Grand Rapids.

TRY US AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

G. BRUSSE, Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

Zeeland, Mich.

35-1f

## Daughters, Wives, Mothers!



DR. J. B. MARCHISI,

UTICA, N. Y.

Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

For Sale by D. R. MEENGES.

Don't you forget It.

That the best and cheapest place to buy your

Carpets, Willow Rockers,

Camp Chairs, Parlor Suits,

EASY CHAIRS, and a general line of

Furniture

is at MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

48-2m River Street.

A Large and Fine

## NEW STOCK

—OF—

## BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

## CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

## Com'l. College

Young Men and Women will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a Thorough, Quickening, Practical education. Send for College Journal.

## STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

1-1y



## CURES

RHEUMATISM, COUGHS & COLDS

RHEUMATISM, COUGHS & COLDS

RHEUMATISM, COUGHS & COLDS

Diphtheria, Croup,

Diphtheria, Croup,

Diphtheria, Croup,

Sold by all Druggists. PRICE 50 cents and \$1.00.

Go to D. R. MEENGES for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability, of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1881. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

## MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

### Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Ladies and Childrens, Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, Jackets

and all kinds of cloaking, Plush Velvet, Satin Silk

Crape, Fancy Ribbons, Plush, Satin, Moire antique,

Worsted Goods, Jackets, Hoods, Scarfs,

For Trimmings, Muffs and Colors.

Silk & Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery, Ger-

mantown Yarn, Canvas, Embroidery Silk and Hair Goods.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - - HOLLAND MICH



## JOTTINGS.

MACATAWA Bay is frozen over and affords fine skating.

WE hear of quite a number who have "sworn off." A regular New Year's fashion.

OWING to a lack of small type we are compelled to omit the real estate transactions this week.

Mr. J. Fielemann tells us that his wagon and buggy manufactory has turned out during the year 1881, seventy-six wagons of every description.

THE Guitteau trial is virtually over. The testimony is all in, and the final pleadings of the attorneys will commence to-day. "Methinks I see the halter drawing tighter."

To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that is folly without guilt; to communicate those with which we are intrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.—*Johnston*.

OWING to a lack of turkeys this year, the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company gave their hands each a dollar, in the place of the usual Christmas turkey. And we must say this for the boys: they did not complain.

SOMEBODY ought to get up a petition to the Common Council to have an expert civil engineer give us an estimate of what "Holly Water Works" would cost for this city, so that those who see the necessity of a better water supply, can go to work intelligently.

JUST at this moment we are enjoying a very fine cold snap. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were cold days, but nearly clear. The ice in Macatawa Bay is nearly six inches thick, and skating has been indulged in since Monday, January 2, 1881.

ORDERS have been received at the New York navy-yard to complete the New York, which has been on the ways in the large ship-house since the rebellion in an unfinished condition. Her timbers are of live oak and perfectly sound. She will be, when completed, a second-rate frigate, similar to the Tennessee.

WE were speaking last week about fine and costly Christmas presents; but we have since learned of a much nicer one, viz: Miss Annie Van Rij received a beautiful upright piano from her "beau ideal." If this is not enough to make all our young ladies jealous, and make the other young "beaus" feel their poverty, then we don't know.

Ex-Gov. R. C. McCormick has purchased 16,000 acres of land in the State of Colima, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, and is going into the business of coffee culture on a large scale. He has 40,000 trees in bearing now, and expects to plant 12,000 per year for four years to come. In order to encourage this industry, the State will remit for a period of ten years all duty on the coffee and all taxes on the land where it is grown.

"OUR Children" under the direction of Miss Nellie Walker and Miss Mary Post, will give an entertainment at Lyceum Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 13th. The exercises will consist of music, speaking, dialogues and tableaux, several of them in costume; and every thing will be done to show the capabilities of our children, and of the City of Holland for local amusements of a proper and profitable character. For further particulars see the advertisement and program. It is hoped that a liberal patronage will be extended to this local effort in a right direction.

THE Swedish Quartette, which is mentioned elsewhere, to appear at Lyceum Hall on Tuesday evening next, is something which will be enjoyed by our people. We have had the pleasure to hear them once, and they pleased us so well that we are glad to get an opportunity to hear them again. Their singing is fine and the melodies are strange. If all our citizens were aware of the scarcity of such entertainments, Lyceum Hall would not hold half the audience. Many papers call them the "Swedish Nightingales"—their every act and gesture is modesty and refinement.

ELSEWHERE our readers will find the authentic notice for the call of a meeting of the stockholders of the Macatawa Park Association, to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws for their own government. They also publish a call for correspondence with those parties who may feel inclined to run a passenger boat between Holland City and Macatawa Park. This certainly indicates timely action. The members seem to be alive to their interests and that of the public, and have decided at their last meeting to build a dock; procure a number of rowboats; build walks from the dock to the Park and from the harbor to the Park; put up an ice-house and fill it with ice forthwith, and prepare for the building of a hotel.

THE Maxwell's have come and gone, and gave pretty fair satisfaction.

THIS week has been observed as a week of prayer by our religious societies in this city.

OUR ice men will do wise to be on hand. The weather may flop and "beat them out of their harvest."

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller, of Williamson Co., N. Y., are in town the guests of their niece—Mrs. D. L. Boyd.

THE railroad station agent at Hamilton, Mr. W. E. Siffer, was married to Miss Anna Thomson, of Allegan, on Dec. 30th, 1881.

MR. Chas. Woodruff, of Hamilton, has returned home from an extended trip up north—during which time he gained 14 pounds in flesh.

BE not penny-wise; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more.—*Bacon*.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 5, 1881: Dr. C. E. Bryant, N. H. H., 2.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WE congratulate the "Macatawa Park Association" on the selection of such a pretty name. We anticipated their choice by rechristening Black Lake into Macatawa Bay.

CAMAS Prairie, Montana, is rapidly filling up with settlers, mostly Norwegians, who relish the cold weather. Since August last about a hundred homesteads for families have been taken up.

THIS is not the only place disappointed by lecturers. The Saugatuck course had Mrs. Laura Dainty engaged for one evening last week, and were not notified of her not coming until the audience were in the hall.

ONE farmer near Cazenovia, N. Y., has fifty trees tapped, and is making maple sirup and sugar at a lively rate. And in that same vicinity the buds are bursting, the honeysuckles have new leaves an inch long, and the hyacinths are well on the way to blossom.

MADAME rumor says that ex-mayor Van Landegend has once more the control of his building on Eighth street, and will re-engage in the hardware business, and in consequence Mr. J. R. Kleyn has to vacate the store, and offers to sell his valuable stock at cost.

SOME British shipowners have begun to man their vessels with negro seamen exclusively, the officers alone being white men. They take them at the same wages as ordinary English or foreign seamen. Those who have tried the experiment state that they find colored men as good sailors as Europeans, and that they are more docile and less inclined to run away.

WE are in receipt of the *Daily Gazette*, Colorado Springs, of which Henry P. Scott—eldest son Prof. Chas. Scott of this city—is city editor. We find an article entitled "O'Keefe's Farewell." Sergeant O'Keefe has become quite a notorious character, especially for prevaricating—(which seems to be at a premium out west)—and upon being removed to another station, by orders from Washington, his friends at Colorado Springs gave him a farewell banquet. Mr. H. P. Scott was made chairman; offered the first toast (the article says, in mineral water), and made a neat speech.

SOMEBODY on board of one of the Milwaukee Boats plying between Grand Haven and the Beer Metropolis of the West played a practical joke on more than one of our citizens without his knowledge, viz: One of our Holland citizens expected a house full of company on New Year's Day (Dutch fashion) and had ordered a small keg of beer at the City Hotel. Just as soon as the stock arrived from Milwaukee he went over and got his keg. New Year Day came, the company was present, and the keg was tapped, and behold it was filled with Lake water. The day being Sunday no other beer could be had, and company, mine host, and merchant were beautifully "taken in" by some "jolly tar."

OUR winter Lecture Course is to be opened on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 10th, by the Musical and Literary combination known as "The Swedish Lady Quartette and Emile Gavin." The Knight Combination which was engaged to open the course, has finally disappointed us entirely, having collapsed, and cancelled all engagements. The Swedish Quartette is a finer combination, and more expensive to the Course, but has been secured, trusting that the sale of extra tickets will make up the amount. Holders of season tickets for the Course, have the privilege of securing reserved seats without extra charge. Diagram of Hall will be at Breyman's store, commencing Monday morning next. The second entertainment of the course is the lecture by Col. J. P. Sanford of the Chicago Lyceum Bureau, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, subject: "Old Times and New."

DON'T fail to read the Farmer's Column on the 8th page.

ON Friday afternoon the pews of the First Reformed Church were rented to the highest bidders.

I take it to be a principal rule of life, not to be too much addicted to any one thing.—*Terence*.

HE who reforms himself has done more towards reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.—*Lawater*.

THE Masonic fund for the relief of Freemasons who lost by the fires in the Huron peninsula has reached over \$18,000.

IF a fool knows a secret he tells it because he is a fool; if a knave knows one, he tells it whenever it is his interest to tell it.—*Chesterfield*.

MISS Parnell has received letters from over one hundred ladies in this country who volunteer to go to Ireland to address public meetings and assist in the agitation, the majority refusing any salary.

CAPT. Thompson and his sons have purchased machinery to harvest ice in the most improved manner, and in the shortest time possible. It looks now as if they might go to work in a few days.

A BREACH of promise case in Illinois will present a novel question for legal decision. The plaintiff was a good looking girl when the engagement was made. Two years of courtship passed. Then small-pox disfigured her face, and the defendant declined to marry her. He claims that in view of her deterioration in personal appearance since he made the promise, he is not in law or honor bound to keep it.

A STONE bridge to be built at Minneapolis bids fair to become one of the notable structures of the world. It will consist of sixteen 80 feet spans and four 100 feet spans, and including the shore pieces, will have a total length of 1,900 feet. It will support two railway tracks at a height of over sixty feet above the water, and will run diagonally across the river below St. Anthony's Falls. The cost is estimated at nearly \$500,000.

WHILE in Grand Rapids on Wednesday last, we informed some of our friends who enjoyed their sojourn near the harbor during the hot weather of last summer, that the Park Association were taking steps to make the needed improvements for the ease and comfort of the guests, and they were not alone delighted to learn so, but expressed themselves confident that the number of visitors next summer would be double that of last year. Now, if we can only have steamboat connection with Chicago next summer, Macatawa Park will spring into such prominence as no summer resort ever did.

ON Wednesday morning last a resolution was offered in the Board of Supervisors, by Mr. Thayer, the gist of which was to request the Prosecuting Attorney to stop the prosecution of the would-be-lynchers. After some debate it was tabled by a vote of 13 to 7. Thus the Supervisors virtually say: Go on Mr. McBride; shove the indignant citizens of two townships in State Prison for attempting "to get away" with a brutal murderer; never mind the expense; the \$5,000 or \$6,000 which we will have to pay for the Voskamp case and Dougherty case next year, is a mere nothing; it is only the County; bleed away! We serve notice on these 13 Supervisors that this question will come up next spring at the ballot box, when the people will adjudicate this matter according to their own free will. High taxes don't feel nice!

### GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

Mrs. James Armstead, wife of James Armstead, the popular clerk of the Cutler House, died on Thursday morning.

THE new engine house has been completed and it is expected that the engine will be started on Saturday for the first time.

THE new barge built at Duncan Robertson's yard was launched last Saturday afternoon in beautiful style, and was at once towed up to Ferrysburg, where she will receive her machinery. It is understood that she has been purchased by Messrs. White & Friant on private terms and that she will be commanded by Capt. Richard Connell, who has so long been in the tug business on Grand River.

AN interesting suit for slander, supposed to be the first one in this county under the law of 1879, was tried before Justice Pagelson last Saturday. The parties were from Berlin and it appeared that the respondent, J. Dougherty, had called a Mr. Woods from Berlin a thief, and accused him of stealing \$20 from him—Dougherty. Quite a number of witnesses were examined and it took the jury but a few minutes to find a verdict of guilty. Mr. Dougherty is now enjoying the hospitalities of Sheriff Vaupell for 30 days. This ought to be a warning to a good many persons who are in the habit of letting their tongues run regardless of other people's feelings or reputations.

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Our Line of Goods suitable for Holiday Presents this season, is very extensive, and we have secured SPECIAL BIG BARGAINS in job lots of

**Dolmans, Ulsters, Sacques and Walking Jackets**  
20 Per Cent Below Market Value.

Also Special Inducements offered in

**Black & Colored Dress Sikls, FURS, BEAVER SHAWLS, ETC.**  
**Positive Bargains for the Coming Week**  
**F. W. WURZBURG.**

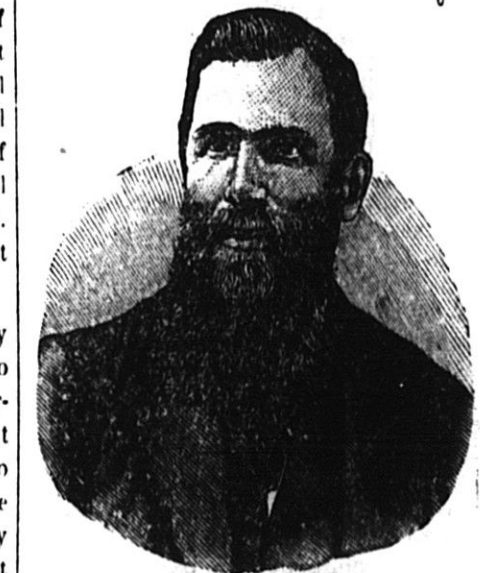
COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Don't fail to see our 25 cent Counter, which comprises 100 Different Articles that cannot be purchased for less than 50 cents elsewhere.

9-ly.

## Stekette's Pin Worm Destroyer



Is the only sure cure for the destruction of the Pin Worm. And it also takes the Stomach and Tape Worm. No physic is necessary. Price, only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



## Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

I have engaged the services of Mr. N. H. Reynolds, of Chicago, an expert mechanic, who will do the repairing of watches, so that our work can be warranted.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—  
FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.  
O. BREYMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-ly

## GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

## JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

## J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

Clocks which have been sold for \$4, are now for sale at \$3. The entire stock on hand will be sold at that rate. Plated ware, Spectacles, etc., etc., will be sold at cost for the next 60 days.

Oct. 15, 1881.

37-ly

## STEKETEE'S:

## Neuralgia Drops,

The only medicines used without turning the stomach wrong side out. I warrant the cure of

## NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

## PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns, And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, OR Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

## DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.  
38-ly WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

## CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Just received at the store of

## Boot & Kramer,

A very large and complete stock of Holiday Goods; Toys of every description; beautiful shell covered boxes; fancy crockery; an immense assortment of dolls, etc.

CALL SOON AND GET YOUR PICK.

We also keep a fresh stock of Groceries and pay cash for good butter and fresh eggs.

## Flour and Feed always on hand.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Nov. 12, 1881. 40-ly



# "GOOD-BY."

BY MATTHEW BROWN.

"Good-by," a lover whispers,  
Standing beside the gate;  
"This hard, so hard to leave you,  
But we cannot alter fate;  
Think of me, love, for aye,  
Good-by, sweetheart, good-by."

"Good-by, dear mother; hold me  
Close to your loving heart.  
Ah! how it hurts to say it,  
To know that we must part;  
List, list the wild heart-cry,  
"Good-by, mother, good-by."

The life's wasted fingers  
Rest calmly in our own,  
And baby's bright young spirit,  
With a sigh or moan,  
Seeks for his home on high,  
Followed by our "good-by."

Bring hither spotless lilies,  
Roses and milk-white phlox;  
With loving fingers strew them  
Inside the rosewood box,  
For mother, too, must die,  
"Good-by, alas, good-by."

Thus, at each cross and turn,  
All through the ceaseless rush  
Of restive, busy life,  
From morning's earliest blush  
To evening's latest sigh—  
Good-by, good-by, good-by.

Mariner on life's ocean,  
Mourner beside the tomb,  
Traveler along earth's highway,  
These words thy path illumine:  
Beyond these changeable skies  
There'll be no more good-byes.

## MARIE ANTOINETTE.

### The History of a Beautiful but Unfortunate Woman.

Marie Antoinette Josephe Jeanne De Lorraine was the youngest daughter of Francis Joseph and the renowned Maria Theresa of Austria. On the day of her birth, Nov. 2, 1755, occurred the terrible earthquake which laid Lisbon in ashes, and caused the death of thousands of human beings. Minds prone to look upon such disasters as evil omens never failed to recall this as one of the many which attended the career of Marie Antoinette.

As a child her bright looks, quick intelligence and benevolently affectionate nature made her the special favorite of her royal parents. When, in 1764, Francis Joseph quitted his family to go to Innsbruck, which proved to be his last journey, he ordered her to be brought to him just as his carriage was ready to start, saying:

"Adieu, my dear little daughter. Father wished once more to press you to his heart."

This was the last time they saw each other. A few days after the Emperor died at Innsbruck, and the royal child, then about 9 years of age, felt her first real sorrow.

For two centuries and a half France and Austria had been enemies. It had ever been Maria Theresa's ambition to increase the prosperity of her country, and she prided herself on putting an end to this enmity by an alliance with France, which she had contracted some years previously.

As her daughter Marie gave decided promise of the marvelous beauty for which she was afterward so celebrated, her imperial mother endeavored to cement the French alliance more closely by proposing to Louis XV. a marriage between the Dauphin, the grandson and heir of Louis, and her youngest child. Having this brilliant destiny in view for her lovely daughter, the Empress had her portrait painted by French artists, and caused her to be thoroughly instructed in the French language.

Metastasio, the favorite court poet, taught the royal maiden Italian, and the great musician Gluck gave her lessons on the harpsichord.

It is said she did not excel in her studies; she was naturally too full of life and spirits to be gravely studious. She was, however, always active in benevolence; and, being accustomed from the noble example of her mother to feel an interest in the welfare of the poorest, she carried into the country of her adoption a disposition ever leading her "to sympathize with sorrow, to succor misfortune and distress, and to be indignant at injustice and ingratitude."

By the spring of 1770, all arrangements for the marriage of the Dauphin with Marie Antoinette were completed; those of France being on the most splendid scale, for the court of Louis XV. was as celebrated for its taste and magnificence as it was notorious for its profligacy.

On the 26th of April, the bride, not yet fifteen, quitted her Austrian home to become the wife of a youth she had never seen, and to abide in a country where she knew not one person as an acquaintance. For the last time—though she then knew it not—she gazed on the familiar scenes of her childhood, leaving behind her forever her companions and playmates to whom she had warmly endeared herself.

The parting between mother and daughter was extremely affecting, and a mournful interest is attached to it when we remember that it was the last time they were destined to meet.

"The whole population of Vienna thronged the streets to see her depart, mingling tears of genuine sorrow with their exclamations as they followed her carriage to the outermost gates of the city that they might gaze their last on the darling of many hearts."

At Strasbourg, the first French city to receive her, Marie Antoinette ceased to be German and became French. By the orders of Louis a magnificent pavilion was built at this place. It was superbly decorated, and divided into two compartments. In the first the youthful bride, after divesting herself of her German clothing and reattiring herself in costly vestments of French manufacture, bade farewell to her Austrian attendants; she then passed into the second division and received the French officers of her new household as a French Princess.

The celebrated German writer, Goethe, at the time pursuing his studies at Strasbourg, was present at the ceremony and he noticed what he considered a

most inauspicious omen in the tapestry decoration of the chief saloon. "It represented the history of Jason and Medea, and the young poet could not avoid reflecting that a record of the most miserable union related in ancient mythology was an ill-omened ornament for nuptial festivities."

On quitting the pavilion, Marie Antoinette found in waiting the splendid carriages which had been expressly built for her at Paris. "They were marvels of the coachmaker's art; one covered in crimson velvet, having pictures emblematical of the four seasons, embroidered in gold on the principal panels; on another the velvet was blue, with designs of the elements. On the roofs of each were nosegays of flowers carved in gold, enameled in appropriate colors, and wrought with such exquisite delicacy that every movement of the carriages, or even the lightest breeze, caused them to wave as if they were the natural produce of the garden."

Along the whole route the royal and lovely girl-bride received a most cordial and princely welcome. Proceeding by easy stages, she reached Compiègne on the 14th of May, where Louis XV. came to meet her, accompanied by the Dauphin, who was only a few months older than his bride, and whom she then saw for the first time.

On the 16th of May, the royal party having arrived at Versailles, the marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel of the palace by "the Primate of France, the Archbishop of Rheims. A canopy of a cloth of silver was held over the youthful pair, and after the Dauphin had placed the ring on the bride's finger, he added, as a token that he endowed her with all his worldly wealth, a gift of thirteen pieces of gold."

The wedding festivities were not free from several petty vexations, caused by the jealousy of court parasites, whose insolence toward the foolish and extravagant Louis XV. contributed so much to make him and his reign hateful and despicable in the eyes of the French people.

The numerous balls and banquets given in honor of the royal marriage were closed on the 30th of May by a magnificent display of fireworks which unfortunately terminated in one of the most dreadful catastrophes. The square in which the display was exhibited was crowded with pedestrians and carriages; all was excitement and admiration at the wonders displayed, when one of the explosions set fire to a portion of the platforms on which the designs of the different figures were constructed. In an instant the delight of the multitude was turned into the wildest terror; the uproar and the blaze made the horses unmanageable, and in a few moments animals and human beings were mingled in horrible confusion. At least 600 persons were supposed to have perished, and as many more to have been grievously injured.

The Dauphin and Dauphiness were greatly shocked at this terrible disaster, and the tender heart of the young bride not only moved her to give money toward the relief of the poorer families, but to visit many of them personally, so that they might feel the sweet balm of her loving sympathy and gentle speech. Many are the instances related of her generous interest in the misfortunes of others, especially of the poor. She won her way to all hearts. Even Louis XV., steeped as he was in his vices, praised her beauty and virtue in the hearing of his courtiers, exciting thereby the coarse jealousy of his infamous mistress, the Countess du Barry.

It seems little short of miraculous how so young and so lovely a girl managed to conduct herself with so much tact and dignity in such a vicious court. She was constantly surrounded by spies. Not even her writing-desk was safe from their prying eyes, and it was next to impossible for her and her husband to have any private conversation. Yet, in spite of all these irritating circumstances, she had the satisfaction of finding her pure and cheerful influence over the Dauphin rapidly increasing. There is abundant evidence to prove they both desired to promote the welfare of the French nation.

Just before the death of Louis XV., great distress existed in Paris, which the Dauphin and Dauphiness sought to relieve by "a munificent donation from their private purse." Immediately after they came to the French throne their very first edict was to announce that two taxes, called respectively "The gift of the happy accession" and "The girl of the Queen," would not be imposed.

Disliking extremely the excessive etiquette of the Court of Versailles, it was only natural that the gay-hearted young Queen should sometimes long to escape from its trammels. Knowing this, her husband, now Louis XVI., gave her for her own use the celebrated "Little Trianon," situated about a mile from the Palace of Versailles on one side of the park. In this delightful retreat the innocent, sunny-tempered Marie Antoinette was wont to amuse herself, at one time feeding poultry, at another making bread, and anon busying herself in the garden. But even this charming spot was not sacred from the malice of her enemies, and some of her most innocent actions furnished food for slander.

As the years rolled on, and she gave no sign of becoming a mother, her husband's next-eldest brother, the Count de Provence, made no secret of his intentions in respect to the French crown. With all his kindness toward his beautiful consort, Louis XVI. was so phlegmatic in temperament, and so singularly devoid of passion, that he cannot be considered to have proved anything like a suitable guide and support to the brilliant, high-spirited Marie Antoinette. For one in his exalted position, his education had been shamefully neglected; thus all the worst and weakest faults in his character remained uncorrected, and in every crisis where decision, courage and graceful tact were demanded, an

awkward timidity and inability to decide for himself were but too painfully apparent; and there can be no doubt that these serious defects largely contributed to bring about those terrible disasters which ended in the ruin and death of himself and his heroic wife.

Nine years elapsed ere Marie Antoinette had the joy of finding herself a mother, and during those years it is easy to believe that much of the levity and thoughtlessness laid to her charge was indulged in for the sake of subduing the painful feelings caused by her husband's coldness toward her, more especially as she saw that her continuing childless only served to make her husband's enemies all the more powerful.

Marie Antoinette was then in the full flower of her womanhood, and her beauty was the admiration of all beholders. "In words which will live as long as the English language," Burke has described the enthusiastic emotions she excited. It seemed to him "that surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision."

Horace Walpole writes to Lady Ossory: "She is a statue of beauty, standing or sitting; grace itself when she moves." Madame Vigee le Brun, who painted her portrait, and who was in despair over the difficulty she experienced in doing justice to the remarkable brilliancy of Marie Antoinette's complexion, informs us that the Queen was "tall, admirably proportioned, fully developed, but not stout, superb arms, hands and feet small and perfectly formed. She had the finest carriage of any woman in France, carrying her head with a majesty that instantly marked the sovereign even in the midst of her court, yet without in any way detracting from the sweetness and pleasantness of her aspect. Her eyes were blue, soft and brilliant; nose good, and well chiseled; mouth not too large, with the full Austrian lips of her family. I never saw anything like her complexion, so exquisitely transparent. The last time I went to Fontainebleau, I saw her in full costume, covered with diamonds, and as the sun shone upon her she looked truly dazzling. Her head, supported by her lovely, swan-like neck, gave her in walking so majestic and imposing an air that she looked like a goddess in the midst of her nymphs."

Great was the joy of this wondrously beautiful woman when she gazed on her first-born, a daughter, who had the misfortune to undergo with her royal parents the horrors of the imprisonment in the Temple, and who became known in history as the Duchess d'Angouleme. Marie Antoinette's second child was a son, and a short time after his birth she proudly clasped him to her bosom with the most fervent thanksgiving, then resigning him to the nurse she said:

"Take him—he belongs to the state; but my daughter is still mine."

Alas, poor mother! she was then in blissful ignorance of the horrible fate in store for her and her royal house. For years the storm had been gathering which ultimately expended its overwhelming force in the horrors of the French Revolution. Singular to relate, the popular fury was chiefly directed toward the hapless Queen. The old animosity between the French and the Austrians appeared to blaze forth with redoubled strength, and the fact of her being an Austrian by birth was flung at her as if it had been a crime. The insults and indignities heaped upon her during the cruel imprisonment in the Temple, and the hideous mockery of justice at the hands of the fanatical Jacobins at her so-called trial, are a fearful revelation of the depths of fiendish barbarity to which human nature can sometimes fall. Her husband perished on the scaffold; her beloved son, "beautiful as an angel," and for whose life and crown she was prepared to face death itself, was torn from her protecting arms and consigned to a horrible fate at the hands of the brutal cobbler, Simon.

Nearly all her most devoted friends—simply because they were her friends—were sacrificed by the incensed rabble.

During the last four years of her life what heroism she displayed. How great was her faith in the justice of the French people. How nobly she strove, though in vain, to animate her husband on several critical occasions with her own courageous spirit and gracious tact; thinking, and perhaps not altogether wrongly—that things would not have come to such a fearful pass if Louis had but bravely looked his difficulties in the face. With what fortitude she set herself "to think for all, to act for all, to struggle for all; and to bear up against the conviction that her thoughts and actions and struggles were balked of their effect by the very persons for whom she was exerting herself."

Bereft of every hope, separated from every soul she loved, her once-brilliant and beautiful countenance faded and worn through suffering, her eyes dimmed and shrunken from endless weeping, her hair whitened, not by years, but by unspeakable sorrow, the "Niobe of Monarchy" laid her head under the executioner's knife on the morning of the 19th of October 1793, and in a few seconds her deeply-afflicted soul was at rest forever.

P. T. BARNUM announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write, inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond st., N. Y.

### HISTORY OF LITTLE JOHNNY.

[From the Evansville Argus.]  
Little Johnny went to view  
The circus and the flip-flap flippers,  
Johnny tried the flip-flap, too,  
Now he wears the golden slippers.  
While they turned these things at will,  
In the air or anywhere,  
Johnny turned one higher still,  
Turned clear up the golden stairs.

### An Old Adage Verified.

A New York man tells in the *Evening Post* how he was cured of interfering in other people's business. He lives near a police-station, and upon one occasion saw a crowd moving toward the station-house and a poor-looking woman struggling between two officers. He knew nothing about the reason of the arrest, but became at once interested on noticing that the prisoner was a middle-aged decent-looking woman, apparently not intoxicated, entreating to be let go. He followed the crowd to the station-house, succeeded in getting in, determined to see fair play, and took a position in front of the sergeant's desk, before whom the woman was placed and at once charged by the officer with disorderly conduct. They found her in the middle of the street, talking loudly and wildly at several men and boys and offering to fight. As she did not obey their directions to go home they resolved to "take her in." She struggled with them all the way to the station-house, making night hideous by her shrieks, etc. The woman all this while remained calm and quiet, and the sergeant asked her what she had to say to the charge. She at once commenced a tirade against those who had caused her arrest. She said that she was quietly sitting on the step when several loafers came along, and insulted her, one of them slapping her in the face; that she "went for them," and a skirmish ensued; that the police came up and instead of arresting them arrested her. At this moment she turned her eyes on the good-natured citizen or bystander, who was there to see that she had fair play, and exclaimed in a voice of thunder: "There's one the — loafers now." With that she planked her shut bony fist with full force right in her champion's left eye. His championship ended in an instant, and her case was settled by the sergeant ordering the officers to "take her down;" and they had their hands full. The "champion's" eye was badly blacked, and when he told his wife about the case she reminded him of the well-known story of the man in Tennessee who was hung for not minding his own business.

E. L. LOWESEE, ESQ., Cashier of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a stubborn case of rheumatism, which wouldn't yield to physicians' treatment.—*Buckeye Eagle*.

### Shielding Crime.

How easy it is in a great city to practice concealment! If any one, indeed, wishes to bury himself from the world there is no better place than New York. Even the police will be in ignorance unless there is money in the case. Not only names, but employment and character, are concealed in a factious manner. Many of the splendid gentlemen boarding at our best hotels are first-class gamblers, but they succeed in palming themselves off as down town lawyers, brokers, and sometimes as members of the army of returned Californians, with plenty of money. The same remark includes even houses whose real character may long be held in concealment. A recent instance of this is as follows: Henrietta Fraley, of Thirty-fourth street, was arrested for keeping a disorderly house, the proof being offered by a man who had been robbed there. The defendant indignantly denied the charge, and called upon her pastor to sustain her reputation. The latter appeared in court, and gave his name as the Rev. James Millett, of the Church of the Holy Martyrs. He testified that the woman was a communicant in good standing, and that he had perfect confidence in her worth. He had often visited the house in pastoral duty, and had never seen anything of a suspicious character. The police, however, said that the house had long borne a bad name, and the prisoner was convicted. The clergyman thus learned that for years he had been under a skillful deception, and no doubt this pious fraud was practiced solely in order to use him as a witness in case of complaint. Such are some of the phases of life.—*New York Letter*.

THE ALBANY (N. Y.) Press and Knickerbocker says: "The largest following we know of to-day is that of St. Jacobs Oil; for where St. Jacobs Oil is, there rheumatism is not."

### About Killing Brakemen.

The Hartford *Courant*, in dwelling upon the importance of railroad companies using freight couples of a character that will not endanger the lives of those who are compelled to do the coupling, says:

"Each road that, in this civilized day, continues its brakemen butchery is responsible for it. Nobody denies that the poor fellows are chopped and hacked to pieces woefully every day. Not a quarter of the 'accidents' to them get into print. Indeed it has been even commented on as remarkable that, whereas in old times brakemen used to work their way up to places of high responsibility, such thing now are rare. The present brakemen are said to be rougher stuff. There are two good reasons why promotions are less likely than they used to be. One is that the brakeman doesn't live long enough, and the other lies in the 'rough stuff' consideration, but the reason they are the rougher stuff is that they are brutalized by the treatment they get."

"No other branch of industry has expanded so much as freight transportation has with such disastrous results to those personally engaged in it. As a rule, when any occupation grows in importance the circumstances of those engaged in it improve to correspond. In freight transportation this has been reversed, and the brakeman is worse off in the full growth and activity of the business than he was when it was only beginning. It is all wrong, and in the name of humane treatment of fellow men something ought to be done to check the present wholesale butchery."



This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.

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IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

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It approaches as near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

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WOMAN CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH WOMAN.

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Is a Positive Cure for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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## Farmers' Column.

### Suggestions of and for the Season.

The beginning of the year should be a time for the balancing of the farm accounts. New books are opened, and with the inventory taken, as suggested last month, the farmer knows how he stands. The first of January usually brings an end to the paper subscriptions, and if not already attended to the renewals should be made at once. It may be that some farm journal or family paper has come to sight that will need to be added to the list of those already counted as necessary. Farmers as a class are yearly reading more and more, and for a number of very good reasons. The improvements of farm machinery allow of more time for mental culture; and not the least of the reasons for an increased reading among farmers is the better quality of the matter provided for them by the agricultural press.—It may be that the insurance policy runs out with the old year, and this important safeguard against distress should be looked to. Only the best companies should be patronized; the rates for ordinary farm buildings should be comparatively low. A co-operative system of insurance has worked admirably in some localities.

It is now midwinter, and much of the farmer's labor is to keep himself and family, and the farm stock, warm and comfortable. For the household there will be a good supply of fuel needed. This does not mean that a sizable pile of green wood just from the living tree, and full of water, is adequate. Dry, well seasoned wood is the only kind that is either pleasant or economical to use, especially in the stove in early morning. The man who, with a large wood lot on his farm, does not provide a good supply of dry wood for the household, is not doing his duty. The ship-shod method of chopping the daily wood on the day it is to be used, though it may give a freshness to the product, is a fruitful source of bad breakfasts and bad tempers, and it may be in extreme cases, leads to harsh words and disgraceful actions. All this can be avoided by cutting a year's supply of wood during the winter, and giving it the whole of the following summer to become thoroughly dried. In this way the cutting and splitting of the year's fire wood becomes a part of the regular winter work on the farm. The methods to be observed in harvesting this crop should be as systematic and economical as any other. Unless the land is to be cleared, the trees that are old and dying should be cut first, thus preserving the wood lot in good condition.—*American Agriculturist.*

### A Wonderful Tree.

A farmer living near Schooley mountain has greatly excited his neighbors by an account of a wonderful tree which he discovered several years ago and which he has been watching ever since. He says that for three years it has gone through the cold weather without shedding a leaf. It is a maple tree, and its sap makes very good maple sugar. The farmer noticed it first while following the trail of a fox up over the mountain, early in December, 1878. All the other trees, even of the same species, were entirely bare, while this tree had not, to all appearances, lost a single leaf. There were no dried leaves underneath it, and the leaves on the branches were all green. It was with difficulty that a leaf could be pulled from the twig to which it was fastened, and a strong breeze, which was blowing at the time, had no effect upon the leaves. So astonished was the discoverer at the phenomenon that he forgot all about the fox he was after and the cold character of the day and spent several hours examining the tree.

He went home greatly puzzled, and returned several days later with a clergyman living in the vicinity. They determined to mark several of the leaves and see how long they remained where they were. They also resolved to keep the thing a secret and watch its progress until spring. This they did. When April arrived the leaves which they had marked were just as green and fresh as in December, and the tree itself was not affected in the least by the severity of the weather and the many windy blasts.

The bark was tapped every week and yielded a plentiful supply of sap—enough to keep both the farmer and the minister's families in syrup all winter long. The same has been tried ever since; not a leaf has fallen to the best of their belief since the day the tree was noticed, and the sap has flowed with the same regularity and profusion. As far as can be ascertained, there is no cause for the mysterious vitality of that particular maple. There is nothing in the soil or subsoil to render growth more available or make the trunk and branches better able to stand the storms and cold weather. A number of people have lately visited the curiosity, but each one comes away perfectly mystified. At the present time not another tree on the whole mountain, with the exception of several evergreens near the hotels, has a leaf on it, and the trunks and branches stand out bleak and bare. This maple is in an exposed spot, unprotected from the winds and surrounded by rocks. Just why it is as it is baffles the ingenuity of all beholders. Even the regular December fox hunt is cast in the shade by this perpetually green maple tree.—*Cinton, N. J., correspondence Philadelphia Times.*

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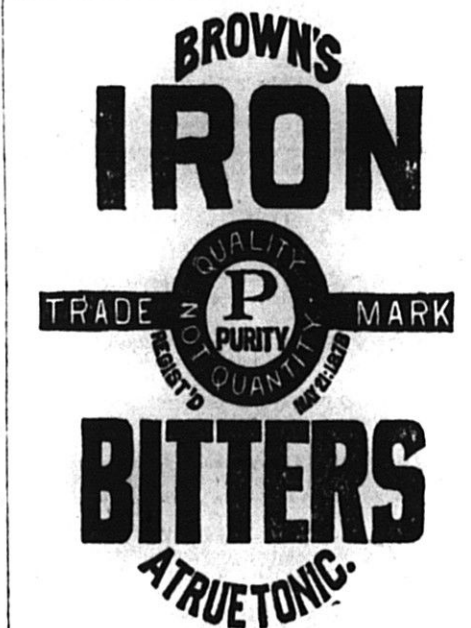
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Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
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**JAS. KONING, Supt.**

# JUST RECEIVED FALL AND WINTER GOODS !!

Some of those goods will be sold at Cost, such as

## Ladies' & Gents' Buckled & Buttoned Shoes

## Boys' and Young Men's WINTER SUITS of CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

## NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

A few thousand feet of lumber, such as fencing, etc., can also be had; also Lath, Shingles, Lime, etc., at reasonable prices.

**ALL KINDS OF FRUIT BASKETS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.**

—AT—

**E. J. HARRINGTON,**  
HOLLAND, MICH.

## JUST RECEIVED

A very large stock of **FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,**

NOTIONS, **Hats and Caps,**

At the store of **G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.**

**BLANKETS,**

DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, CALICOES, TABLE LINEN,

**HAND-KERCHIEFS**

From the finest Silk to the cheapest.

**HOSIERY, & C., & C.,**

Also a Full Line of

**Fresh Groceries**

ALWAYS ON HAND.

**G. Van Putten & Sons.**

HOLLAND, March 25th, 1881.



**HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



**BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS**

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY **R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.**  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

## Sewing Machines

New Home, Wilson, Crown, Victor, Domestic and Singer.

Or any other called for, cheaper than elsewhere at **MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,** 46-2m River Street.

## Nervous Debility:

**A Cure Guaranteed.**

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address **JOHN C. WEST & CO.,** Sole Proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Sold by D. R. Meenges, Holland, Mich. 33-ly

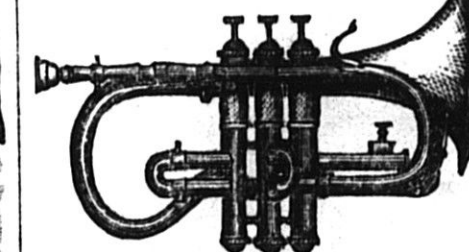
## ORGANS

of the first quality

**PIANO'S**

Which excel in quality and appearance any before offered to the Public and prices that defy competition at

**MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,** 46-2m River Street.



## DETROIT MUSIC CO.

254 Woodward Ave., Detroit.  
CUB. BERDAN, HARRY R. WILLIAMS.

Send for our Catalogue. The following bands use our instruments:—Owosso, Lapeer, Otisville, Mt. Morris, Chester, Groveland, Capac, Frankford, St. Louis, Carlton, Memphis, New Haven, Richmond, Grand Trunk Junction, Springwells, Tuscola, Mayville, Big Rapids, Chase, Reed City, Golden Theatre Co., J. M. Rodi, Leader; Denison, Texas; Whitney Family, Imlay City, Washington, Flat Rock, etc., etc. 29-26w

## GROCERY

IN THE NEW

**DRY GOODS STORE**

—AND—

**C. STEKETEE & BOS,**

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries,—always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisions, Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

**DRY GOODS**

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

**FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.**

**C. STEKETEE & BOS.**

HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1880. 36-ly

**\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED!**  
75 Best Selling Articles in the World a sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

## B. WYNHOFF,

SUCCESSOR TO

**M. Huizenga & Co.,**

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns

Etc., Etc., which we offer for sale at very low prices. Our motto is: "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Our stock of CROCKERY is large and complete, and our stock of GROCERIES is constantly being replenished, kept fresh and full.

**FLOUR AND FEED,**

is also kept constantly on hand.

The highest prices is paid for butter and eggs, and other Country Produce.

Call and see our New Goods.

Mr. H. Werkman will remain in the store as heretofore.

**M. HUIZENGA, B WYNHOFF.**

HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1881. 33-6m.

THE FINEST MANUFACTURED

**Piano in the World**

of Wm. Knabe & Co., also the

**Celebrated CHICKERING**

**DECKER BROS.,**

**HARDMAN and**

**DOWLING & PECK.**

**Western Cottage Organ,**

**WILCOX & WHITE,**

And many other Makers; also first-class Pipe Organs can be seen in this vicinity.

Whereas I purchase for cash, I am enabled to sell just as cheap, if not cheaper, than the best houses in the United States.

CALL AT THE

**Store No. 52 Eighth st.,**

**Holland, Michigan.**

or at No. 13 South Division Street,

Near Cor. of Monroe Street,

**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.**

**G. RANKANS.**

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 27, 1881. [38-6m.

## \$500 REWARD.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by **JOHN C. WEST & CO.,** "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 33-ly

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