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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 50.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 670.

The Holland City News

A Weekly Newspaper published every Saturday.

Business Directory.

Commission Merchants.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

MEENG, 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 Berge's Family Medicine. River Street.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Williams Bros., Proprietors. The only first-class hotel in the city. It is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

SCOTT'S HOTEL, W. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn 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.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger Mills. Manufacturers of new Process Flour. Near foot of Eighth street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

REMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kromers & Bange. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m. and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

Photographer.

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

Watch and Jewelry.

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

WYKRUYSSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

L. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

L. D. BALDUS, N. G.

WILLIAM BAUMGARTEL, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock sharp, on Wednesday, evening, Jan. 22, Feb. 28, March 23, April 22, May 27, June 24, July 23, Aug. 19, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 16. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

O. BARTMAN, Master.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 40c; Beans, 80c, \$1.00; Butter, 14, 15c; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 30, 40c; Potatoes, 20, 25c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 45 & 50c; Beans, \$1.15; Butter, 18, 19c; Eggs, 16c; Honey, 16c; Onions, 30c; Potatoes, 30c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 45c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Oats, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Timothy, \$1.00; Wheat, \$1.00; Red Flax, \$1.00; Lancaster Red, 75c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.10; Corn Meal, \$1.10; Rye, \$1.10; Oats, \$1.10; Hay, \$1.10; Timothy, \$1.10; Wheat, \$1.10; Red Flax, \$1.10; Lancaster Red, 80c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Phoenix Planing Mill will start up next week.

AN ice boat has been seen flitting here and there on the bay this week.

JOHN A. HEROLD, of Grand Rapids, is visiting his parents in this city.

ALLEGAN has two polo clubs. They practice every Saturday at Streeter's roller rink.

THE furnace of the Public Schools smoked last Tuesday and greatly annoyed the teachers and scholars.

ALD. R. E. WERKMAN returned home from the West last Wednesday night. He reports times as "very lively" there.

OTTO BREYMAN and Capt. Hopkins went to St. Joseph, last Tuesday night for a day's hunt after rabbits. They returned empty handed.

CONSIDERABLE ice has been harvested this week. The "crop" is not as good as it might be but is considered as good as we will get this season.

SKATING on the ice in the bay was excellent last Saturday and was enjoyed by a large number of lovers of the sport. The snow fall of Monday morning spoiled the ice for the sport.

ANY person not supplied with a pew in Hope Church and wishing one can secure the same of Mr. E. Herold, at his store on Main street where a diagram of last Monday's rental can be seen.

FROM a dispatch dated Lansing, January 15, we learn that the house committee reported favoring the election of Mr. G. Van Schelven as Chief of the committee on Clerks. The report was adopted.

THE Standard Roller Mills was closed yesterday afternoon, giving the employees of the mill an opportunity to attend the funeral services of the unfortunate young man who met with the accident that caused his death in the mill.

THE gospel services held in Hope Reformed Church during the present week have been well attended. In view of the interest manifested they will be continued another week. They will occur every night next week at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THE supreme court rendered a decision in the celebrated church case on Wednesday of this week, sustaining the demurrer interposed by the defendants, the majority. This probably ends this protracted litigation in favor of the majority. We shall next week present the opinion of the court and give a summary of the case from its commencement.

A MAN by the name of N. Plagenhoef was arrested by Marshal Vaupell last Monday for stealing horse blankets, two in number, from I. De Graaf, manufacturer of "beesuit," of Zeeland. The examination was set down for yesterday morning, but was amicably settled. Plagenhoef maintained that he found the blankets which were in his possession when arrested.

MICHIGAN gold is coming to the front. The Ropes gold mine near Negaunee is yielding an average of \$8.60 per ton and has twenty stamps at work. New machinery is now being erected to double their capacity. The Marquette gold mine has just opened a gold quartz vein thirty feet wide, which is considered very promising. H. D. Post has some specimens of the mineral on exhibition at his office, where further particulars may be learned. It seems to be a fine opportunity to invest in this new and promising branch of Lake Superior mining.

LAST Monday evening the annual selection of pews for the current year took place in Hope Reformed Church. A goodly number was present and a cheerful spirit prevailed. Several pew-holders voluntarily raised their quarterly pledges above what they paid the previous year. New families were added to the list of church supporters. The pews taken on the day of rental brought more in the aggregate than the same pews last year. Several seats have since been selected by persons prevented from attendance on the evening of the rental. The financial outlook for 1885 is encouraging. Money paid for the support of churches is well invested. It brings large and substantial returns.

THERE will be no service in Grace Episcopal Church to-morrow.

A MASQUERADE is one of the coming attractions at the rink to-morrow.

A SON was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Vischer last Monday, the 12th inst.

REV. D. VAN PELT has declined the position of Lector in the Theological Seminary at Hope College.

C. T. STEFFENS, son of Rev. Dr. Steffens, and D. C. Foute are visiting in this city. Both young men are employed in Chicago.

THE Chief of the Fire Department has reported forty-five names to the council as members of the department. The council confirmed the persons.

THE business men of Coldwater "kick" at the price charged by the telephone company and some sixty of them have placed their "phones" at the disposal of the company.

THE Chicago and West Michigan company will have a cut made from a photograph of Muskegon lumber yards and shipping to use upon their folders, about to be issued.

THE next social of Grace Episcopal Church will be held at the residence of Mr. Otto Breymann on Friday evening next. The male members of the society are especially invited.

MASTER A. H. DAILY, a youthful expert skater from Muskegon, will give an exhibition of fancy skating at the rink next Tuesday evening. Master Daily is well spoken of and attendants at the rink may expect a treat.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the *Real Estate Bulletin*, issued monthly at Sioux Falls, Dakota, by Samuel L. Tate, late judge of probate of this county. Mr. Tate has gone West and embarked in the real estate business and publishes the *Bulletin* in the interest of his business. We wish him every success.

WE hereby extend our hearty thanks to our friends who made us such a liberal donation, this week, which amounted to sixty dollars. This is very opportune help, and we shall long remember our kind Holland friends.

T. T. AND S. GEORGE.

Holland, Jan. 15, 1885.

THE many friends of the Rev. E. C. Oggel now of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, will undoubtedly be surprised to learn that he has embarked in a newspaper enterprise. He is now one of the editors of *The Friend*, a paper "devoted to the moral and religious interests of Hawaii" and now in its forty-third volume. We wish Mr. Oggel every success in his undertaking and hope that his new occupation may prove a source of profit as well as of pleasure to him.

C. R. MABLEY, of Detroit, the greatest advertiser in the West, in an interview with an *Evening Journal* reporter of that city as to whether advertising pays him, said: "When the firm of Mabley & Co. stop advertising you may know it has decided to go out of business. We believe in it thoroughly, and our business has grown to be what it is simply because we have always used a liberal supply of printers' ink and kept faith with the people. The merchant who buys his goods at a bargain and then lets the people know that he has to offer them is bound to win. The man who never advertises is the louse in the hive of commercial industry."

DID you ever stop to think what a tiresome letter writer a good local paper is? Day after day, week after week reaching into year after year, it goes on telling of the marriages, births, deaths, and the coming and going of the people of the town, the business success or failure, accidents, corps, improvements, meetings, revivals, in fact events of all kinds. All is a list that comes to the hopper of a good local paper. Why, if you were to undertake to write letters each week to your absent friends and tell half the news that your local paper gives, you would soon give up in despair. The supposed pleasure becomes tiresome, the letters become shorter, farther apart, and finally quit. Why the difference? Because with the newspaper it is business. People in a live town recognize this and take pleasure in giving the editor the news items you would never learn of. If you want absent friends to have all the happenings of our city and vicinity, send them the *News* and thus help and encourage your local paper.

Does a flowery orator have a mealy mouth?

THE celebrated "fish suits" have been discontinued by the authorities.

DON'T forget the meeting of the Farmer's and Fruitgrower's Association to-day at the law office of Arent Vischer, Esq.

A LADY friend of ours says that she puts a mouth organ under her husband's nose when he snores so as to have a variation in the music.

THE Barton Comedy Company which was to give an entertainment in Lyceum Hall next Monday evening have cancelled their engagement.

FROM the "council proceedings" in another column it will be observed that we are in a fair way toward having a catalogue for our city library.

THE station agent at West Olive was discharged last Monday morning, and the same day his household goods were taken on a chattel mortgage. Misfortune never comes single handed.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX died very suddenly at Mankato, Minn. last Tuesday, the 13th inst. of heart disease. He dropped dead in a railway station where he was waiting to take a train.

MESSRS. YATES & KANE have a new advertisement in this issue. The firm have received a stock of drugs and medicines and will keep everything appertaining to a first-class drug store. Give them a call.

THE Chicago and West Michigan company sold over one hundred tickets from Grand Rapids to New Orleans during the past month. This road issues tickets by the way of any line out of Chicago, and beginning last Monday will place on sale tickets via LaCrosse and Louisville, making close connections at both points.

SENATOR MOON from this Senatorial district has been appointed to the Senate Committees as follows: Reform School, School for the Blind, Mechanical Interests and Chairman of the Committees on Lumber Interests and Labor. Representative Diekema of this district has been assigned to the following House Committees: Drainage, Rules and Joint Rules and is Chairman of the Immigration and Michigan Institution for Deaf and Dumb Committees. Representative Richardson of the Second District of this County has been placed on the following: Drainage, Engrssment and Enrollment and State House of Correction.

THE skating rink still continues to be a place of fashionable attraction and resort. It is a good place to study human nature and human faces as the pretty and graceful skaters go swimmingly by. Each face denotes its feeling. A good skater feels she is the observed of all observers and her face plainly expresses "I'm a fine skater—no better one is seen on the floor." Another has a far off look in the eyes gazing violently but seeing nothing. Skating to him is a solemn fact. He does not care for "fancy movements," but he is bound to skate. Another, a person near middle age, his face speaks his feelings as he spasmodically flounders around. He says "Great Scott how shall I ever get to my seat?" The next skater a boy with smiling face, takes it in "all for fun." A lady who has been persuaded to try, looks determined and her face says "I look nice but I hope I'll not come down in sections." And so one might go on without limit. By all means if one wishes to study human nature, spend an hour at the skating rink. The attendance at the rink this week has not been as large as that of the week before. The great event of the past week was the "Graceful Couple Skating Contest." The building was full of spectators and skaters. There were six couples in the contest. The management had secured as judges men who were perfect strangers to all the contestants. Their names are: John Meulendyk, Rochester, N. Y., J. McLary, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Stewart, of Jackson, Mich. After the couples had skated enough to satisfy them as to the particular merits of each, they, the judges, retired and in a short time announced that they awarded first prize to Mr. Jacob G. Van Putten and Mrs. Fred Wade, and the second prize to Mr. Walter C. Walsh and Miss Jennie Kanters. The announcement was received with cheers. The first prize consists of a very handsome gold medal, and the second prize a season ticket to the rink. The contest was very exciting and was of deep interest to regular attendants. The rink was closed Thursday and Friday evening.

THREE inches of snow fell early last Thursday morning and sleighing is now excellent.

THE Tenth Annual session of the Mich. Sportsmen's Association will be held at Lansing, on Tuesday, February 3.

GRAND HAVEN is looking after new industries to "boom" the town after the pine is exhausted. The *Herald* is helping the movement.

NEXT Monday evening at half past 7 o'clock there will be a meeting of the new fire department at the Council rooms. A full attendance is requested.

MARRIED at the parsonage of the Third Reformed Church, by Rev. D. Brook, on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1885, Mr. Alexander Van Balgooyen of Grand Haven, Mich., to Miss Jane Mantingh of Holland, Mich.

THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS comes to us with a new make up, which in our opinion adds much to its beauty. The *News* is a good paper, and our Holland people should give our friend Rogers a liberal support.—*Allegan Democrat*.

A NEW magazine, *Babyhood*, is beyond praise—it is a magazine devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children and which, were every mother wise, would be in every home in the world.—Subscription price is \$1.30. Published in New York, 18 Spruce Street.

A SUIT begun against the city of Flint by W. B. McCreery, ex-state treasurer, raises a point which some day may be of interest to Holland. His costly house was destroyed by fire and he sues the city because suitable means for extinguishing fires at that point had not been provided. His attorneys have prepared an exhaustive brief, citing decisions from the supreme courts of several states, showing that liability exists. The trial will be a peculiar one, and will be watched with interest, and property owners will wish success to the plaintiff.

LAST Wednesday at about half past 11 o'clock a. m., a most terrible accident happened in the Standard Roller Mills of this city. Cornelius Vette, a boy of nineteen years of age, who was sweeper in the mill, was found in the fourth story of the building with his lower limbs battered, broken and a helpless mass. He was carried down stairs and was conveyed to his home. Doctors Best, Kremers and Schotten were called in attendance. The doctors were of the opinion immediately that he had not sufficient nervous strength to survive the shock, and it proved true. After waiting for three hours for re-action to take place, and which did not occur to any great degree, it was decided to make an examination and dress the limbs temporarily, and make the sufferer as comfortable as possible. Upon examination it was found that his limbs had been pounded to a degree that was simply horrible. Every nerve and vein had been twisted and turned, and the ligaments of the lower portion of his legs were torn and mutilated. It was evident that if the boy should revive sufficiently, amputation of both limbs would be necessary. The limbs were placed in position and bandaged and had been just completed a few minutes when he expired, just five hours from the time of the accident. He was conscious until within a few minutes of dissolution. He was unable to tell how the accident happened only that his clothes caught in a shaft and he was taken with them. Mr. C. J. De Roo, of the mill firm, who showed every attention to the unfortunate young man, explains the accident thusly. He was found near an upright shaft. In the discharge of his duty his cardigan jacket, in some unaccountable manner, was caught by the shaft and wound around it until close to his body, he then threw his arms around the shaft and revolved with it. At every revolution his legs first struck a conveyor box which was only nine inches from the shaft and then a post that was close to it. He was taken around with the shaft until the mill was stopped and was then found in a sitting position, still fast to the shaft. He was alone on that story of the mill at the time, and his cries for help were only heard on the outside of the building and were promptly responded to. His funeral occurred yesterday at 2 o'clock in the First Church and was largely attended by sympathizing friends and relatives of the distressed parents. Rev. E. Bos preached a very impressive sermon and afforded comfort to the afflicted parents who are members of his church. Cornelius was, previous to his receiving work in the Standard, employed in the *News* office, where we knew him to be a good, honest, and faithful young man.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

In a report made by the committee on revenue reform of the New York Chamber of Commerce the statement is made that the superior knowledge and vigilance of the customs officers in New York result in higher rates of assessment at that port than at other cities of the United States. Thus, the report says, merchants obtain lower valuations and rates of duty by entering their goods at other ports. Chief Customs Agent Martin says that this statement is unfair and untrue. In the libel suit of the Rev. Dr. Ball against the New York Evening Post at Buffalo, Mr. Locke, for the defense, said it was a public calamity that Ball had ever been born. Fire damaged the stock of Henry Rogers, wholesale fancy goods dealer in New York, \$75,000. The cloak manufacturing firm of Stix Brothers, Kerman & Co., of New York, has failed, with liabilities of \$160,000.

A JERSEY newspaper claims to have learned from the State records that the first steamboat was launched on the Delaware River, near Trenton, by John Fitch, twenty years before Robert Fulton appeared on the Hudson with the Clermont. By the explosion of her boiler the steam tug Mike Dougherty was totally demolished near Elizabeth, Pa. Two of the crew were killed, and the captain and two others injured. Charles W. Folger, son of the late Secretary of the Treasury, died of consumption at Geneva, N. Y., aged 40. Ben Butler has brought suit for heavy damages against the Boston Herald for attacking his war record. The Farmers' Bank, of Elizabethtown, Pa., closed. The liabilities amount to \$80,000. The National Tube Works of McKeesport, Pa., have resumed, employing 2,500 men. The Union iron mills at Pittsburgh are also to resume.

W. H. VANDERBILT, having yielded to the request of Gen. Grant, bought in all the real estate, war relics and works of art mortgaged to him by the General, and presented them to Mrs. Grant, with the condition that on the death of the General all articles of historical value shall become the property of the nation, to be in preservation at Washington.

THE WEST.

The exhibition of an illustrated police newspaper in a hotel at Sutton's Bay, Mich., was followed by remarks by a commercial traveler which caused a detective in the party to ask some questions in an unobtrusive manner. The sequel was the arrest of D. T. Edington, recently elected Prosecuting Attorney for Leelanaw County, Michigan, who proved to be David E. Swan, the defuncting cashier of the Northern Pacific Road, at St. Paul, the scene of his crime. His shortage is \$51,000. Union Pacific's net earnings for November were \$1,284,000, a decrease of \$127,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1883. For the eleven months ended Dec. 1, 1884, the net earnings show a decrease of \$2,185,000. Five residences at Peatonica, Ill., were robbed in one night. The burglars, who shot at two citizens and drove them into their houses, were pursued, and part of the stolen property recovered. Logging crews are hard at work on the Upper Chippewa and Flambeau Rivers, but some of the men receive only board for their labor. The Government Veterinary Surgeon at Fort Yates reports that the horses and mules in that region are being destroyed by wholesale by glanders, which is in its most violent form. Hugh Humphreys has been arrested at Soderom, Ill., for causing the death of his aged father by starvation. The boilers of a tug boat exploded at Empire City, Oregon, killing five of the crew. Guy Galt, aged 17, committed suicide by poison at Sterling, Ill.

INSPECTOR J. D. KING, of the Post-office Department, while in Kansas City, recently, was shown the body of an unknown suicide which had been embalmed by an undertaker as an advertisement. Mr. King promptly identified the corpse as that of Frank G. Martin, who last year embezzled \$1,300 in money-orders from the postoffice at Pierre, Dak. Des Moines (Iowa) dispatch: "A bloody melee is reported from Angus. Two hundred striking miners surrounded forty imported men, and drove them with some violence to Perry, about three miles away. The rioters then returned and attacked a boarding-house. A shot being fired, led to a serious collision, in which one of the new hands was killed and some others wounded." Generous provision is made for the foundation of a Home for Incurables in Chicago by the will of the late Mrs. Clarissa C. Peck.

DAVID J. CLARK, of Milwaukee, a son of one of the famous pioneers of Wisconsin, has been convicted of passing counterfeit bills and altering Treasury notes. Small-pox is reported to be epidemic in the district about Pulaski, Ill.

STOUC CITY Telegram: "Mr. Summer-ville returned from a hunt southwest of Valentine, Neb., and reports that four hunters perished in the storm of the 30th ult., between Johnston and the Dismal River branch of the Middle Loup. A man who arrived here from Running Water brings news confirming the report of the freezing to death of seven men on the Niobrara River road, in Nebraska. Two of them were found sitting in a buggy, frozen stiff, the horse having reached a station with his head down."

STOUC CITY, Iowa, was visited by a destructive conflagration. Two blocks, embracing numerous stores and offices, were wiped out. The loss is placed at \$100,000.

TWO MEN went out from Ontonagon, Mich., without matches or food, to hunt deer. They were forced to kill their dog and eat the raw flesh, and had lain down to die when found by a searching party. A party of eleven persons were poisoned at East Liverpool, Ohio, by some person placing a package of "rough on rats" in coffee, of which all partook. One of the victims is dead.

THE "Seven Ravens," now running at

McVicker's Theater, Chicago, is said to be the most attractive spectacle ever witnessed upon the Western stage. It will be kept upon the boards for another week.

GOVERNOR PORTER in his biennial message to the Indiana Legislature shows the debt of the State to be \$4,876,608, all of which, save \$607,825 is due to the State school fund, and the school fund amounts to \$9,339,328, an increase of \$65,160 during the year. The school revenue last year was \$4,488,962, and the number of children in the schools is 501,142. He recommends refunding the State foreign debt, amounting to \$585,000; that the State Treasury be made secure, and the Treasurer forbidden to loan funds, or if that be allowed, that the interest be paid to the State. The Mormons are negotiating for Mexican lands upon which to colonize, and which will probably be used as a rendezvous for such as are liable to prosecution under the Edmunds law. The wholesale dry-goods store of J. G. Schmohl, at Galena, Ill., valued at \$45,000, was burned. Sixteen young ladies were invested with the white veil at St. Bonafacius Church, Lafayette, Ind. Dan Holcomb was acquitted at Jackson, Mich., of the Crouch murder.

THE SOUTH.

THERE is great rejoicing at Knoxville, Tenn., and throughout the region covered by the system over the appointment of Henry Fink as receiver of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

THE estate of the late John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is valued at \$35,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 is personal property. The entire amount is bequeathed to the widow and three children. New enterprises to the number of 1,865, embracing almost every branch of manufacture, representing a capital of \$105,269,000, were organized in the Southern States during 1884.

As a clerk in a store in Porter, Arkansas, was weighing out powder for a party of hunters, a boy smoking a cigar elbowed his way through the crowd. Part of the building was left, but every spectator gotsinged. THE Bank of Augusta, chartered by the State of Georgia long before the war, has been forced to make an assignment. The capital is \$150,000.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES, the famous litigant, died in New Orleans last week, aged 80.

SINCE the recent arrest of Miles Ogle, the counterfeit, at Memphis, officers of the secret service have traced out his plates and paper, and found \$30,000 in bills near Louisville and \$35,000 at the Cincinnati Stock Yards. Nashville reports the burning of a freight and passenger depot and 100 loaded cars, the losses aggregating \$150,000.

WASHINGTON.

It is expected that President Arthur will be somewhat embarrassed to answer the inquiry addressed him by the House Committee concerning the appointments of Kasson and Sanford as delegates to the African Conference at Berlin. It has heretofore been the policy of the United States not to involve itself in the disputes of the countries of the old world. The administration has now established a precedent, it is said, which will encourage foreign Powers to interfere in our affairs. A report has been submitted to President Arthur by the commission to the Central and South American States. It recites that among the conditions necessary to secure more intimate commercial relations with these countries are steam communication, commercial treaties, modifications in customs regulations, more intimate knowledge among American manufacturers of the wants of the people of Central and South America, and a system of banking connection. The commission also recommends the establishment of a new executive department at Washington to regulate foreign commerce.

FURTHER investigation of the Indian land leases is expected to disclose the fact that Secretary of the Interior Teller is considerably mixed up in the business. The Secretary is stated, on credible authority, to be largely interested in the "Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association," which has leased 6,000,000 acres of the best land in Indian Territory for the pitiful sum of two cents per acre. The association has been called the "Cattle Association to Strip the Cherokees." Col. Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's private secretary, who was at the capital last week, said to an interviewer: "Mr. Cleveland has not yet fixed a day when he will come to Washington, but I am pretty sure he will not arrive until within a few days of the inauguration. I know he felt as if a great load had been lifted from his shoulders when his resignation as Governor took effect, for you know that the last week of his administration was an unusually onerous one. He now has time to attend to the future."

COL. BOUDINOT, of the Cherokee Nation, testified before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs in regard to the leasing of Indian lands. He said that there was a strong sentiment among the Cherokees against leasing their lands. Augustus C. Ivy, a member of the Cherokee Council, declared that a number of men had told him that members of the council had been offered money to vote for the bill granting the lease to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association. Rumor fixed the amount for getting the bill through at \$50,000. The Masonic fraternity not having been invited to take a formal part in the dedication ceremonies of the Washington monument, except to appear in the street parade, is showing some feeling in the matter and has notified Senator Sherman that it will not participate in the parade. It has been decided by the Secretary of War not to order a court martial for the trial of Lieut. Garlington on charges preferred by Gen. Hazen.

POLITICAL.

A LARGE number of State Legislatures convened during the week. At Albany the New York Assembly organized by electing George Z. Erwin, the Republican nominee, for Speaker. Gov. Cleveland sent in his resignation, Lieut. Gov. Hill becoming Governor. The Nebraska Legislature convened at Lincoln. Church How was elected President of the Senate and A. W. Field Speaker of the House. At Lansing, the

Michigan Senate elected T. R. Belknap President pro tem. The house chose Newcomb Clark as Speaker. Six colored men from Detroit were appointed assistant janitors. Organization of the Massachusetts Legislature was effected by the selection of Mr. Pillsbury as President of the Senate, and J. Q. A. Brackett as Speaker. The Colorado Legislature organized at Denver by the selection of James Moynahan as presiding officer of the Senate, and Thomas B. Stuart as Speaker of the House. W. Edgar Simonds was chosen Speaker of the Connecticut House. E. T. Boykin was elected President of the North Carolina Senate, and Thomas M. Holt was called to the Speaker's chair in the House. In the Maine Legislature, William P. Pennell was chosen to preside over the Senate and Charles Hamlin was intrusted with the Speaker's gavel. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, and Minnesota also met and organized. The Governor of Ohio, in his message, renews his recommendation that in Presidential years the election of State and county officers be held in November. At St. Paul, the message of the Governor of Minnesota was listened to by Alexander Ramsey, a Territorial Governor, and General Sibley, the first person elected Governor of that rising State.

THE latest Cabinet for Cleveland, constructed in Washington, is the following: For Secretary of State, Senator Bayard; Secretary of the Treasury, W. C. Whitney, of New York, son-in-law of Senator-elect Payne; Secretary of War, ex-Senator McDonald; Secretary of the Navy, George B. McClellan; Secretary of the Interior, W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Postmaster General, Senator Jonas, of Louisiana; Attorney General, Senator Garland, of Arkansas.

At a meeting of the National Committee of the Prohibition party in New York resolutions were adopted thanking St. John and Daniel for their "able services, rendered without compensation." The attacks upon St. John's character were condemned.

GOV. PORTER's message to the Indiana Legislature states that the debt is \$4,876,608. He recommends refunding the foreign debt of \$585,000, and announces that the school fund amounts to \$9,339,328. He suggests abolition of the discrimination against colored militia, and that the State give financial aid for the organization of the militia.

The Senate is afraid to tackle the commercial treaties, thinking it expedient to wait until the popular sentiment in regard to them is ascertained. Although there was a disposition at first to consider the treaties as subjects distinct and separate, the tendency of late has been to regard them all as part of a policy. Democrats are very generally opposed to the treaties, considering it undesirable to embarrass the new administration with them. Democratic leaders from the South think that the West should be awarded the Interior and Postoffice Departments in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

GENERAL.

THERE were 448 failures in the United States last week, an increase of eighty-two over the previous week. Bradstreet's Journal, in its weekly commercial summary, says: Special telegrams from leading business centers throughout the United States contain in many instances evidences of an improved feeling in commercial circles. There is little if any basis for this, so far as learned, and it is undoubtedly due to the advance in the price of wheat, which now appears to have shown sufficient strength to prevent reaction to the point where the rush upward began. The starting of iron works at several cities has also stimulated a better feeling. The Iron Trade Review's annual resume of the iron and steel industries of Cleveland shows a total of 147 establishments in operation in 1884, as against 136 in 1883. The Government directors of the Union Pacific Road, in asking further favors for that unpopular corporation, lay great stress upon the statement that its stock is owned mainly by investors, and that the new management is making an honest effort toward reform.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman reiterates his charges against Jefferson Davis, and declares that the former President of the Confederacy was at the head of a conspiracy to destroy the United States Government and to erect upon its ruins a plutocracy at the South. It is reported that Gen. Grant is suffering from cancer of the tongue. His physicians, however, decline to say that the case is one of cancer, and under treatment a swelling on the back of the tongue has gone down. D. G. Ross, the athlete, has disposed of his Cleveland saloon, and proposes to enter a Toronto college and prepare for the ministry. A move is on foot looking to raising an Irish-American fund in this country for the Irish members of Parliament—the followers of Parnell. It is proposed to get twenty thousand people to contribute \$5 a year each.

FOREIGN.

The German squadron on the west coast of Africa destroyed two towns because the natives expelled King Bell and murdered the German Agent. The police of London claim to have discovered that the dynamite will soon make an attack on the Holborn viaduct and the Mansion House railway stations. The British Government has ordered the construction of six new cruisers. The Socialistic conference at Weimar, Germany, has been forbidden to assemble. The syndicate formed to organize an American exhibition in London, to be opened in May, 1886, has been merged into a private company, with a capital of \$500,000. Lord Russell Gower, who recently visited America, is the Chairman of the new company. The Anglo-French Engineer Commission has decided to give the Suez Canal a breadth of 220 feet and a depth of 27 feet. The cost of the improvement is estimated at \$40,000,000. The opinion is growing that a formal declaration of war by France against China is imminent. French soldiers in China are suffering from fever. The mortality is reported to be appalling. The failure of the English Admiral at Hong Kong to give information of a temporary suspension by the French of the blockade of the island of Formosa, thus preventing the sailing of relief ships to the island, has caused a good deal of feeling in China against England. The Bank of England gives notice that there are in circulation perfect imitations of its notes for sums from £5 to £500.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

FORMAL charges have been filed with the Secretary of War by Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, against Gen. Chancery Moore for alleged remarks derogatory to Lieut. Greely and the management of the expedition sent to his relief.

WHILE digging at Braddock's, Pa., near the scene of Braddock's defeat, a number of workmen, it is reported, unearthed a chest containing several hundred thousand dollars in gold. Gen. Grant is declared by his physician to be in better health than at any time since his accident, a year ago. He is still obliged to walk with a crutch, and is far from well, though his condition is by no means so serious as has been reported. The mill-room of the Slide Mill, at Fall River, Mass., was damaged \$200,000 by fire, and the entire establishment will be closed for some weeks. Fire destroyed over \$200,000 worth of property at Yonkers, N. Y.

SENATOR HAWLEY's resolution, calling for Gen. Sherman's historical statement filed in the War Department, was taken up in the Senate on the 12th inst., and led to a prolonged and animated debate. Mr. Harris asked Mr. Hawley whether there was anything in the papers filed in the War Department by Gen. Sherman in relation to the personal controversy between himself and Jefferson Davis which required the action of the Senate. Mr. Hawley replied that the documents were an interesting contribution to history, and could not be published in the war of the rebellion record for some years to the terrible contest. "We have no more use," he said, "for the personal opinions of General Sherman than a shroud has for a coffin." Mr. Hawley expressed his opinion that General Sherman was in the right, both on the personal and military side of this controversy. These papers established clearly to his (Hawley's) mind that there was a deliberate conspiracy here in the city of Washington as early as 1861 for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. It was determined to make his headquarters at Montgomery, and that Messrs. Mason and Sillidell were deputed to attend to this, while other Senators remained here to attend to legislation. Mr. Morgan said although it was true Mr. Davis had engaged in war against the United States, he was no more guilty in that respect than himself (Morgan) and many Senators, and Mr. Davis was still beloved by millions in this country. What contention had Gen. Sherman with the army of the United States that authorized him to make reports to that department? If the Senate published Gen. Sherman's attack it could not in justice refuse to publish Mr. Davis' reply. Mr. Ingalls said whenever any question arose in which Jefferson Davis was involved the Democratic party could always be found on the side of Jefferson Davis. They had just witnessed the spectacle of a President of the United States, elected by gentlemen who declared Jefferson Davis to be a man of honor and a patriot. This was not a personal controversy, but it would be a personal controversy with the descendants of Aaron Burr to apply similar epithets to their ancestor. If the facts disclosed by Gen. Sherman, that members of this Senate met in a private room, and sent three of their number (not two, as erroneously stated by Mr. Hawley), viz. Messrs. Sillidell, Mallory, and Davis, to make arrangements for the establishment of a Confederacy, while other Senators remained here to carry on legislation, it was not a conspiracy, in the name of God what was it? Mr. Lamar said the issue between these two distinguished men, Mr. Davis and Gen. Sherman, was not the issue stated by the Senator from Ohio. The issue was this: Gen. Sherman, led away by his feelings, stated he had seen a letter from Jefferson Davis to a Senator now on the floor, asserting that if a certain State should secede from the Confederacy he would put that down by military force. That statement was false, and this was the issue. In a petition presented to the Senate Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood asked that the electoral vote of Indiana be given to her. She also demanded that the vote of New York be thrown out, on the ground that if the votes polled in that State for her had not been counted for one Grover Cleveland the latter would not have carried the election. The House of Representatives passed a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to erect a building in Chicago for the use of the appraiser of merchandise. Bills were introduced for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in California; for a \$75,000 public building at Madison, Ind.; to transfer one of the Greely relief vessels to the revenue service; and to appropriate \$3,000,000 toward the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals to a capacity to pass war vessels. A bill was passed to prepare a criminal code for the District of Columbia.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$4.25 @ 7.00
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Extra.....	53 1/2 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	93 @ 95
No. 2 Red Winter.....	92 @ 96
CORN—No. 2.....	53 @ 54
OATS—White.....	38 @ 41
PORK—New Mess.....	12.75 @ 13.25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.75 @ 7.25
Good Shipping.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Common to Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Prime to Choice Spring.....	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	80 @ 81
No. 2 Red Winter.....	80 @ 82
CORN—No. 2.....	35 @ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	21 @ 27
RAILFLEX—No. 2.....	50 @ 52
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	28 @ 30
Fine Dairy.....	18 @ 25
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	12 @ 13
Skimmed Fat.....	10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	22 @ 23
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	40 @ 45
PORK—Mess.....	11.75 @ 12.25
LARD.....	10 3/4 @ 10 7/8
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	79 @ 81
CORN—No. 2.....	41 @ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 31
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	79 @ 80
CORN—No. 2.....	39 @ 40
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 31
BAILEY—No. 2.....	53 @ 54
PORK—Mess.....	12.50 @ 12.60
LARD.....	10.00 @ 10.50
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	87 @ 88
CORN—Mixed.....	35 @ 36 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	27 @ 28
RYE.....	50 @ 51
PORK—Mess.....	12.25 @ 12.75
LARD.....	10 3/4 @ 10 7/8
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	84 @ 86
CORN—Mixed.....	41 @ 43
OATS—Mixed.....	41 @ 43
PORK—Mess.....	12.25 @ 12.75
LARD.....	10 3/4 @ 10 7/8
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	5.25 @ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	87 @ 89
CORN—Mixed.....	41 @ 43
OATS—No. 2 White.....	33 @ 35
PORK—Family.....	12.00 @ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New.....	80 @ 82
CORN—Mixed.....	37 @ 38
OATS—Mixed.....	27 @ 29
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Fair.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Common.....	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	4.75 @ 5.25

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

THE House joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to relieve the destitute Indians in Montana passed the Senate on the 7th inst. Mr. Plumb presented a petition from the Oklahoma settlers protesting against the cruelty of their removal from their lands in the interest of wealthy and powerful cattle owners, and praying Congress to withdraw the military forces and organize the Territory of Oklahoma into a State. Mr. Morrill called up his resolution declaring that reciprocity treaties with nations of inferior population and resources should be regarded with disfavour, and spoke at length in its support. A long debate on the interstate commerce bill followed, during which Mr. Ingalls made some very caustic remarks to the effect that the upper house was generally suspected of being controlled by corporations. The Chair presented a report by the Mississippi River Commission that Capt. Eads had maintained a channel in the Southern River. In the executive session the Nicaragua treaty was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the recommendation that it be ratified. The President sent in the following nominations: Sidney L. Willson, of New York, Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.; Luther S. Howells, of Oregon, Receiver of Public Moneys at Yakima, Washington Territory; August Duddenhausen, of Idaho, Register of the Land Office at Oxford, Idaho; Allen W. Eaton, of Idaho, Receiver of Public Moneys at Oxford, Idaho; Lank Lee, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the House, Representatives were presented from the Secretary of the Navy an estimate of \$2,500,000 for the erection of a gun-foundry and the purchase of steel-works for the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and a bill to strike from the interstate commerce bill the section prohibiting railroads from charging more for a short than a long haul was voted down by 90 to 127. An amendment was adopted giving Federal courts power to issue writs of mandamus compelling railroad companies to forward freight. A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of the Navy to report the cause of the death of Cadet Frederick S. Strang, of Oregon, who is alleged to have been fatally injured by having at Annapolis. A reply debate on the interstate commerce bill followed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Gibson declaring it the duty of Congress to enable the Government to begin at once the construction of a navy suitable for war.

A BILL relating to fees of pension claimants, embodying the same provisions as those contained in the pension bill recently passed by the House, was introduced in the Senate on the 8th inst. After a long debate it was referred to the Pensions Committee. A resolution was offered requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a historical statement concerning the public policy of the Confederate Government during the late war, which has been recently filed in the War Department by Gen. Sherman. In the House Representatives a bill was reported by the Committee on Appropriations making additional appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The House resumed the consideration of the interstate commerce bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hammond to the amendment offered by Mr. Perkins (providing for a commission), providing that the Commissioners shall not be appointed until the 5th of March, 1885. This amendment was agreed to 71 to 12. Mr. Perkins' amendment, as amended, was lost 124 to 124. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, offered as a substitute for the interstate commerce bill a proposition for the appointment of five Commissioners, and defining their duties. Lost—35 to 133. Mr. Hepburn moved to recommit the bill. Lost—yeas 92, nays 132. On the motion to recommit seventeen Democrats and seventy-five Republicans were recorded in the affirmative and 124 Democrats and eight Republicans in the negative. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Anderson, Bayne, J. M. Campbell, Goff, James, Payson, Weaver and York. The bill then passed—yeas 133, nays 76. "This," said Mr. Reagan when the result was announced, "is a fitting celebration for the 8th day of January." In the Alabama contested-election case resolutions were adopted unseating Shelley (Democrat) and declaring Craig (Republican) elected.

A BILL to establish a Bureau of Public Health, to be charged with executing all health laws, was introduced in the Senate on the 9th inst. by Mr. Palmer, of Michigan. The bill directs that the Commissioner in charge of the bureau shall, with the aid of the Surgeon-General of the army, navy and marine hospital service, and the Commissioners of Education and Agriculture, prepare a code of regulations for the sanitation of the army and navy, as well as of all merchant vessels sailing under the United States flag, all schools, and animals in transit from State to State. In conjunction with the President of the American Medical Association the Commissioner is also instructed to prepare a code of regulations for the practice of surgery and midwifery. All goods designed for food, drink, wearing apparel, etc., are to be guarded by adulteration as to be dangerous to human health are declared contraband. The Senate passed a bill directing that one of the Greely relief vessels be used as a revenue cutter for the coast. John C. Quaker introduced a bill to make the bounty law apply to the heirs of all colored soldiers lost in Federal service. Mr. Garland made a speech on interstate commerce, and moved to recommit the Senate measure, which motion was rejected by 18 to 24. The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the entry of the public lands by reducing the price of such lands from \$10 to \$5 per acre when the lands are more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and from \$20 to \$10 where the lands are within this limit. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Samuel P. McCormick, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of West Virginia. Postmasters: James S. Stocking, Washington, Pa.; Theodore Ruth, Pomona, Cal.; Arthur Conforth, Clyde, Kan.; Anthony A. C. Rogers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; John C. Quaker, Parks, D. T. A resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives, calling upon the Executive for information relative to the arrest of T. R. Moynahan, an American citizen, by the Government of Mexico. Another resolution was passed requesting information from the President concerning the Congo Conference. Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill for the appointment of a southwestern River Commission.

THE naval appropriation bill, amounting to \$4,130,155, reported by the Appropriation Committee, making provision for the six months ending June 30, was passed by the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. The House then went into committee of the whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriations bill. Mr. Townsend, in brief remarks upon the consular service, attributed the present business depression to overproduction and favored the placing up of the markets of the southern nations. These markets could be secured by the formation of commercial alliances with those nations which would give the manufacturers of the United States an advantage over the manufactures of Europe. From the similarity of their institutions to those of the United States, if they could be disabused of the idea that the United States wanted to consume their political sovereignty, the countries of Central and South America would join with us in seeking to build up the welfare of the American continent and develop its resources. Mr. Robinson, of New York, said the pending measure was one to enable Americans abroad to make fools of themselves and forget their Americanism. He was opposed to appropriating money to pamper a lot of incurable mobs. There was no use for Americans to favor the American press, but all his actions had been prompted by love for American institutions. It would always be his pride and pleasure to be able to state to his children and his children's children that while a member of the House he had stood up for American principles against the contaminating influence of foreign aristocracy.

VANDERBILT AND GRANT.

Mrs. Grant Refuses to Accept the Generous Offer Made by the Money King.

(New York telegram.)
The physical condition of Gen. Grant has created much alarm in this city, where it is generally reported that he is suffering from a cancerous affliction of the mouth similar to that which caused the death of Senator Ben Hill. Last summer, at Long Branch, Gen. Grant suffered from a swelling tongue. At first he paid but little attention to it, but later when it interfered seriously with his speech and the partaking of food he consulted physicians. The conclusion of the doctors was that the affliction was aggravated by smoking, and they recommended that the General curb his appetite. This he did, reducing his quota of cigars to half of one a day. Under this abstinence he improved. The trouble has now returned in a more violent form, and the belief prevails that it is a cancerous affection. That it is so the doctors do not deny.

Gen. Grant's financial affairs were materially straightened yesterday by the generous gift of William H. Vanderbilt, who transferred the bills of sale and mortgages on Gen. Grant's estate to Mrs. Grant in trust. The money king's generous intentions were first revealed in the following letter:

No. 640 FIFTH AVENUE, Jan. 10, 1885.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant—DEAR MADAME: So many misrepresentations have appeared in regard to the loan made by me to Gen. Grant that it seems proper to rectify the facts. On Sunday, May 1st, Gen. Grant called at my house and asked me to lend him \$150,000 for one day. I gave him my check without question, not because the transaction was business-like but simply because the request came from Gen. Grant. The misfortune that overwhelmed him in the next twenty-four hours aroused the sympathy and regret of the whole country. You and I sent me, within a few days after that time, deeds to your joint properties to cover this obligation, and urged my acceptance on the ground that this was the only debt of honor which the General had personally incurred, and these deeds I returned. During my absence in Europe the General delivered to my attorney mortgages upon all his real estate, his household effects, and medals, medals, and works of art, which were memorials of his victories and of the governments all over the world. These securities were, in his judgment, worth \$150,000. At his solicitation the necessary steps were taken by judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to possession, and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me, and the amounts bid applied to the reduction of the debt. Now that I am at liberty to treat these things as my own, the disposition of the whole matter must be in accord with my feelings. This I present to you, as your separate estate, the debt and judgment I hold against Gen. Grant, also the mortgages upon his real estate and all his household furniture and ornaments, coupled only with the condition that the deeds, commissions, medals, gifts from the United States, States, cities, and foreign governments, and all articles of historical value and interest shall remain at the General's death, or, if you desire it, sooner, be presented to the Government at Washington, where they will remain as perpetual memorials of his fame and of the history of his time.

I inclose herewith assignments to you of the mortgages and judgments, the bill of sale of his personal property, and the deed of trust in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed, with your approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States for deposit in the proper department. Trusting this action will meet with your acceptance and approval, and with the kindest regards to your husband, I am, yours respectfully,
W. H. VANDERBILT.

Mrs. Grant found herself unable to accept the gifts, and in respect to her feelings of gratitude for the offer of Mr. Vanderbilt, Gen. Grant sent in reply the following letter:

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1885.
DEAR SIR:—Mr. Grant wishes me to answer your letter of this evening to say that while she appreciates your great generosity in transferring to her the mortgage given to secure my debt of \$150,000, she cannot accept it in whole. She accepts with pleasure the trust which applies to the articles enumerated in your letter, to go to the Government of the United States at my death, or sooner, at her option. In this matter you have anticipated the disposition which I had contemplated making of the articles. They will be delivered to the Government as soon as arrangements can be made for their reception. The papers relating to all the other property will be returned, with the request that you have it sold and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debt which I so justly owe you. You have stated in your letter, with the minutest accuracy, the history of the transaction which brought me in your debt. I have only to add that I regard your giving me your check for the amount without inquiry as an act of marked and unusual friendship. The loan was to me personally. I got the money, as I believed, to carry the Marine National Bank over a day, being assured that the bank was solvent, but, owing to the unusual call, needed assistance until it could call in its loan. I was assured by Ferdinand Ward that the firm of Grant & Ward had over \$200,000 to its credit at that time in the Marine Bank besides \$300,000 of unpledged securities in the firm's own vaults.

I cannot conclude without assuring you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessens either her sense of obligation or my own. Yours truly,
To W. H. Vanderbilt, Esq. U. S. GRANT.

When Mr. Vanderbilt found that his offer was defeated by the refusal of Mrs. Grant to accept he determined to take the matter into his own hands and apply the estates to the creation of a trust fund that would accrue to her benefit. He announced this intention in a letter as follows:

No. 640 FIFTH AVENUE, Jan. 11, 1885.

Gen. U. S. Grant:—My return home last night found your letter in answer to mine to Mrs. Grant. I appreciate fully the sentiments which animate both Mrs. Grant and yourself in declining the part of my proposition relating to the real estate. I greatly regret that she feels it her duty to make this decision, as I earnestly hoped the spirit in which the offer was made would overcome any scruples she might have in accepting it. But I must insist that I shall not be defeated in the purpose to which I have given so much thought and in which I have so much at heart. I will, therefore, as fast as the money is received from the sales of real estate, deposit it in the Union Trust Company. With the money thus realized I will as once create with that company a trust with the proper provisions for the income to be made to Mrs. Grant during her life, and giving the power to her to make such disposition of the principal by her will as she may elect. Very truly yours,
W. H. VANDERBILT.

Gen. U. S. Grant:—
Gen. Grant at first accepted this last letter, but Mrs. Grant, on further deliberation, decided to refuse all gifts, treating the debt as one of honor, which the General should pay without attracting compassion or deserving it.

NEW YORK CITY, January 11, 1885.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret that you cannot accept our proposition to retain the property which was mortgaged in good faith to secure a debt of honor. But your generous determination compels us to no longer resist. Yours truly,
W. H. VANDERBILT. U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, Sunday, January 11, 1885.
MY DEAR MR. VANDERBILT: Upon reading your letter this afternoon General Grant and myself felt it would be ungracious to refuse your princely and generous offer. Hence his note to you. But upon reflection I find I cannot but accept your munificence in any form. I beg you will pardon this apparent vacillation and consider this answer definite and final. With great regard, and a sense of obligation that will always remain, I am yours very gratefully.
JULIA D. GRANT.

To Mr. William H. Vanderbilt.

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

The Famous Litigant Has Gone to a Higher Court.

A recent dispatch from New Orleans announced the death, at her residence in that city, of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, at the ripe age of 80 years. Mrs. Gaines was the daughter of Daniel Clark, the first Representative in Congress of Louisiana, and the richest man in the State at the time of his death. Mrs. Gaines was not informed of her parentage until she was a grown woman. As soon as she knew this, she began her case for the recovery of her father's property. This case is probably the most extended and complicated litigation on record. It was commenced fully half a century ago, and has been begun anew seven times, argued before the Supreme Court of the State four times, before the Supreme Court of the United States twice, and is before that body to-day. Almost every prominent lawyer from Daniel Webster and Charles O'Connor down have been employed in it, and fortunes have been expended in carrying it on.

Mrs. Gaines married Gen. Edmunds Pendleton Gaines, who gained such a reputation during the war of 1812, and his great fortune of \$250,000 was expended in court charges and lawyers' fees. Mrs. Gaines obtained innumerable judgments, but every cent of money she got went to the lawyers. As for the defendants in the case, all were utterly ruined by the most protracted litigation ever known, except the city of New Orleans. Two years ago Mrs. Gaines obtained judgment in the United States Court against the city for a sum exceeding \$2,000,000. This case is now on appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The entire litigation has cost not less than \$2,500,000 in court charges and other legal expenses. Mrs. Gaines always managed her own case with great pluck and wisdom, and won her points by her extraordinary pertinacity. She often appeared before the bar herself and pleaded her cause. It is generally believed that with her death the case will fall through and some compromise be accepted by her heirs. Mrs. Gaines was a woman of high qualities, of strong intellect, and great generosity. She was an enthusiast about her case, and counted on accomplishing some great feat with the money she would get from it. We are indebted to the Chicago Times for the following interesting life sketch of this remarkable woman:

Myra Clark Gaines won a world-wide notoriety by the fight she conducted for the past sixty years with the city of New Orleans for the title to property within that city valued at several millions of dollars. It is now eighty-four years since Daniel Clark, a handsome polished young man who had been for some years leading the life of an Indian trader in Mississippi, went to Philadelphia to spend the winter. Clark was a gay fellow, and he took in all the pleasures of the then metropolis of America. In his rounds he met a French beauty, and fell in love with her. This woman's name was Zulime Carrier, who, at the time Clark met her was living with a Frenchman named La Grange. Whether she was married to La Grange or not was one of the points in question in the litigation for the New Orleans property. The defendants claimed she was his legal wife. At any rate, when Clark met her in 1805 she left La Grange and went to live with Clark. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that she was privately married to Clark, and that she was merely La Grange's mistress. In 1806 Myra Clark was born. She was the only child Zulime Carrier had by Daniel Clark. At this time Clark sent Zulime to New Orleans and acted as a bachelor. He engaged himself in marriage and formed other connections, producing other offspring. He denied the fact that he had married Zulime, and when she came back and pushed the case in the Philadelphia courts she was unable to succeed. She finally took up with a Dr. Gardette and lived with him until he died. But while Clark would have nothing to do with the mother, he took good care of the child. Myra Clark was well educated by him, and was treated by him as a daughter. He went again into Indian trading at New Orleans, and amassed an immense fortune. In 1813 he died, and a will was produced showing that all of his property was left to his mother and the city of New Orleans. Myra Clark, then only 7 years old, was apparently penniless, and the executors took charge of the estate. When Myra grew to the age of 20 she married a Mr. Whitney, and then she began to contest the will. She claimed she was the only legitimate daughter of Daniel Clark, and that his property was hers. The claim was at once hotly contested, and Mr. Whitney died before it was tried. The widow continued to prosecute the suit. Shortly afterward she married Gen. Gaines, and he entered into the case as warmly as herself. The case was tried at New Orleans. It was lost. It was carried to the Supreme Court at Washington. It was again lost. In 1852 it seemed a hopeless fight, and at this time Gen. Gaines died. But Myra Clark Gaines was not discouraged, and shortly after this time she discovered a will executed by her father certifying that Myra was his only child, and creating her his sole heir. Upon this will she again went before the courts in New Orleans. She again lost. She again appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, and here, in 1861, she obtained a judgment confirming this will and giving her the whole property left her by her father and the rents thereof for the past thirty years. Then the war broke out, and justice was again delayed. In 1863 the United States Supreme Court again affirmed her right to the property claimed by her, and ordered the city of New Orleans to levy a tax of \$2,000,000 to satisfy the judgment in her favor; but the City Council by one means and another evaded the order, and Mrs. Gaines never came into possession of her property.

The Industrial Outlook.
(Springfield (Mass.) dispatch.)
Mills starting up all around. A large dealer in wool and cotton who has been around among manufacturers in this and adjoining States says that he finds the stocks of goods well cleaned up, and a very hopeful feeling prevailing. Manufacturers regard prices for raw material as at the bottom, and see no reason why a good year for business should not be enjoyed. Many are laying in large stocks of cotton and wool at present prices. New England seems to be exceptionally well situated. The proportion of idle laborers is less in this section than in some others, according to the returns made to Bradstreet's Weekly. There will be a considerable resumption of labor in the next month in this section wherever it has been suspended.

CONQUEROR OF BRADDOCK.

Story of a Man Who Won a Great Victory for France.

"But no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day," says the old Jewish story of the death of Moses. And so it is of a man of whom Pittsburgh should have fuller knowledge, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Where is the grave of Beaujeu?" is a question often asked by those interested in antiquarian researches in local history, but no one can answer. No one knows where lies the body of the man who commanded the French forces at Pittsburgh, and with a handful of men went into the wilderness and defeated the finest army England ever sent against the French in America.

The boldest operations of the French against their ancient foe, the English, were planned by this brilliant soldier, and his picture shows him to have been a man with a strikingly bright, handsome, and commanding face.

Daniel Hyacinth Mary Leonard de Beaujeu was descended from a family of Dauphiny, which was ancient and illustrious. Daniel was born at Montreal in 1711, his father being an officer in the Canadian army and mayor of Quebec. In 1748 Daniel became a captain, and afterward was commandant at Detroit. He had great experience with the Indians, and received the cross of St. Louis for his services. He came to Fort Duquesne in 1755, being made commandant of that post, succeeding M. de Contrecoeur. A formidable army under Gen. Braddock, composed of veteran English troops and Virginia colonial companies, were on their way to Fort Duquesne when Beaujeu took command. The fort was not strong enough to stand a siege, and the French force was too weak to defend it. There was a motley collection of Indians at the fort, and, though Beaujeu did not think they could be relied upon, he determined to test them. He hastily arranged the details of an ambushade by the banks of the Monongahela, near where the second greatest works of the world is now located. The Chevalier de La Perade made a reconnaissance on July 6, and fell back to report the presence of the enemy. When Beaujeu visited the Indian camp and told his project the natives were loath to aid him, and said they had no hope of defeating the English. On the 9th of July, in the little Chapel of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River—which is presented now by Fr. Lambing's Church on Third avenue—the French troops listened to mass, and Beaujeu received the communion, as he said he did not expect to return. They marched forth then to battle, 12 regular soldiers and 146 Canadians. The Indians at first refused to go, but the Hudson Chief Athanase of Lorotte and Pontiac persuaded the 600 Indians of a dozen different tribes to follow them. The ambushade was made at the first crossing. At the third volley Beaujeu fell, pierced through the forehead by a ball. Capt. Dumas succeeded to the command. Then came Braddock's defeat, of which Washington said: "We have been beaten, shamefully beaten, by a handful of men."

When the French returned to the field of battle, after the pursuit of the English was over, the body of Beaujeu was carried back to Fort Duquesne with those of Lieut. de Corneville and Ensign de la Perade. The body of Beaujeu remained exposed in state until the 12th of July, when it was buried in the cemetery of the fort. Friar Baron says Beaujeu's body was "interred on the 12th of the same month in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and this with the ordinary ceremonies by us."

All trace of the cemetery has passed away. In making excavations for Breen & Edwards' plowworks on Water street, at the corner of Penn, some bodies and military accoutrements were dug up, and it is thought that this was about the location of the cemetery, but there is no means of ascertaining. Beaujeu lies in a nameless grave, and France, under Napoleon III, refused to raise a monument to him. His descendants still live in Tours in France, and the descendants of his brother reside in Canada.

He Changed to Sugar.
Gen. Strongly, who was once Governor of Arkansas, could stand defeat or success about as well as any man known to the thrilling history of this country. Once, while his chances of victory were in the hands of his friends assembled in State Convention, the General and several supporters sat in the rotunda of the leading hotel. The result of each ballot was brought by a courier.

"Well," said the General, after receiving returns from the forty-first ballot, "if Jackson climbs much more he'll down me."
"I'd be prepared for the worst," some one remarked.
"Oh, I am prepared. Hello, here's the courier!"
"General, I am pained to inform you that you are defeated."
"That so? Well, boys, come up and let's have something," leading the way to the bar. "What will you take, Bill?" addressing the bartender. "Give me a whisky sour."

Just then a man dashed in and exclaimed: "General, six counties have changed their vote and you are nominated."

"That so? Say, Bill, you may put a little sugar in mine.—Arkansas Traveler."

It is only through the morning gate to the beautiful that you can penetrate into the realm of knowledge; that which we feel here as beautiful we shall one day know as truth.—Sciller.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Michigan's Thirty-third Legislature Organized—President's Address—Officers of the Two Houses—President Pro Tem. Belknap—Pending Contests—Message of Retiring and Incoming Governors—Committees Being Formed—Sundry Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LANSING, Jan. 10, 1885.
Another two years has rolled into eternity and your correspondent finds himself seated to write you of the doings of the thirty-third session of the Michigan Legislature, as he has of the past three sessions.

Promptly at noon of the 7th the two houses were called to order, the Senate by Lieutenant Governor Archibald Butters, who by virtue of his office is President of the Senate, and the House by Daniel L. Crossman, Clerk of the last House, whose duty under the Constitution it is to call the new House to order and preside until the new Speaker is elected. As President Crosby, the popular and very able presiding officer for the past four years gave place to President Butters, so Edwin S. Hoskins, who had been for two years Assistant Secretary and for the past six years Secretary, was called on to give way to a new man. As no man ever held the Secretaryship longer than he, and but one (the Hon. James H. Stone) as long, and as he leaves a record of having always filled the position to the satisfaction of all concerned, he can only feel in his retirement that "men may come and men may go," and that change is the order of the day in all official positions. The oath of office having been administered to the Senators-elect, President Butters addressed the Senate as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: We have met here as the chosen representatives of the people of a great commonwealth, to so legislate and shape their affairs that all, irrespective of their condition in life, may be benefited by our labors.
I do not think it is my province to advise or recommend any particular policy; but simply, as your presiding officer, to ask each of you to aid me in the proper enforcement of the rules and orders of the Senate, bear with my shortcomings, and tender me your best counsel, so that the interests of the people of this great State may not be impaired.
Hoping that all may fulfill the expectations of their constituents, that every measure framed for the good of all may only succeed, and that we may be blessed with good health during our sojourn here, and have a happy return to our homes in due time, I enter on the discharge of my duties.

SENATE OFFICERS ELECTED.
The election of officers came next, and resulted in the election of all the Republican nominees by a vote of 18 to 14 for the Fusion nominees, as follows:

Secretary—Lewis M. Miller, of Macomb.
Assistant Secretary—John D. Turner, of Kalamazoo.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Frank M. Howe, of Ingham.
Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk Mrs. J. R. Jameson, of Ingham.
Sergeant-at-Arms—F. Q. Stoner, of Menominee.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—W. W. Williams, of Eaton.
Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel G. Crotty, of Muskegon.

Mrs. Jameson is the first lady ever elected to an office in either house of the Legislature, although Mrs. Josephine Robinson, of St. Clair, who has just been elected Postmaster of the two houses, held the same position two years ago and gave eminent satisfaction.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.
As the House is so evenly divided—52 Republicans to 48 Fusionists—and as two of those, classed as Republicans, were elected by the Labor party of Detroit, considerable interest centered on the election of the Speaker, many fearing that the Labor element of the two parties might combine and prevent the election of the Republican nominee and possibly elect a Democrat. This fear was, however, groundless, and the election resulted in bringing to the front the following:

Speaker—Newcomb Clark, of Bay.
Speaker pro tem.—L. McKnight Sellers, of Kent.
Clerk—Daniel L. Crossman, of Ingham.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Will W. Hannan, of Wayne.
Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Carus E. Triplet, of Lenawee.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Dunn, of Oceana.

Speaker Clark received 51 votes to 47 for Lyman A. Brant, the Fusion caucus nominee, the two candidates being excused from voting. Clerk Crossman, who was a Representative in 1867 and 1869, and has been Clerk continuously since 1873, begins his seventh term under peculiarly gratifying circumstances, as he received the unusual compliment of an even 100 votes—a unanimous election. On taking the chair the Speaker-elect spoke briefly and to the point.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.
The election of President pro tem. of the Senate gave the position to Hon. James W. Belknap, Senator from the Ionia and Montcalm district, who represented the same district two years ago, and is one of the brightest, most honorable and most useful members of the Senate.

THE MESSAGES.
The constitution requires the outgoing as well as the incoming Governor to submit to the two houses, in joint convention assembled, his views of the condition and needs of the State and her institutions. No business of importance was performed on the second day (Thursday), except the reading of the messages, ex-Governor Begole leading off in a message an hour long, and Governor Alger following in the presentation of one occupying twenty minutes in its reading. Both were practical and listened to by a monster crowd, a special train load of the Governor's family and intimate friends being present from his home, Detroit.

THE COMMITTEES.
Both houses adjourned after the delivery of the message to Wednesday morning (14th) to give time for the formation of the committees.
A bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per annum was almost successful in 1881, and now one has been introduced in the Senate to make the salary \$7,500. It will hardly pass at that figure, but if cut down to \$6,000 it may go through.
Of the important Senate committees it is pretty generally believed that Senator Austin is to be Chairman of that on Railroads, Senator Hubbell that on the Judiciary, Senator G. A. Smith, that on Appropriation and Finance, and Senator Phelps that of State Affairs. In the House all is yet at sea, and no names or places can be even guessed at as yet.

OSERVER.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Michigan met at Lansing at noon on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The Senate opened with prayer by the Rev. George Taylor, of Lansing, followed with brief remarks by Lieut. Gov. Butters of the usual stereotyped form. The roll-call was then read by the Secretary of the Senate, B. S. Hoskins, and members were sworn in without protest. The following were elected to the various offices of the Senate, receiving the votes of the seven-seventeen Republican Senators: President pro tem., Senator James W. Belknap, of Montcalm; Secretary, Lewis M. Miller, of Macomb; Assistant Secretary, John D. Turner, of Kalamazoo; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Frank M. Howe, of Ingham; Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Mrs. J. R. Jameson, of Ingham; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. Q. Stoner, of Menominee; First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Williams, of Eaton; Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel G. Crotty, of Muskegon; Postmaster, Mrs. Josephine Robinson, of Ingham; Assistant Postmaster, George A. Smith, of Kent; Committee-Room Janitor, Vicenzo A. Hackley, of Wayne.

The proceedings in the House were diversified by the introduction of a protest against the admission to a seat of Newcomb Clark as a Representative from Bay, upon the petition of Levi Willard, who contests the office. Representative Case, of Wayne, presented the protest. Further protests against the seating of Daniel P. Markey, of Isoco, and Joshua Manwaring, of Lapeer, were offered by Representative Hampton. All the members were duly sworn in as their names appeared on the roll, notwithstanding these protests. The Republican candidate for Speaker, Newcomb Clark, of Bay, received 51 votes, and was duly installed; Lyman A. Brant, of Wayne, the Union candidate, receiving 47 votes. The Republican caucus nominees for officers of the House were duly elected. Their names are as follows: Clerk, D. L. Crossman, of Ingham; Enrolling Clerk, Will W. Hannan, of Detroit; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. H. Dunn, of Oceana; Janitor, Chas. A. Lee, of Hamtramck; Keeper of Clock Room—W. Tomlinson, of Macomb.

NOTICES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF BILLS WERE

given in the Senate on the 8th inst. as follows:

By Mr. Edwards, of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to restrict the liquor traffic. By Mr. Manwaring, of a bill to amend the law relating to duty on wine. By Mr. Hawley, of bills to abolish the Board of Auditors of Wayne County, and to fix the terms of officers appointed by the Governor. By Mr. Stevenson, of a bill to increase the salaries of supreme judges from \$4,000 to \$7,500 per annum. In the House the resolution adopted the day before to postpone indefinitely the election of an Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, was reconsidered and defeated, and C. E. Triplet, the Republican caucus nominee for that office, was elected. Representative Hankard offered a resolution to print one thousand copies of the legislative journal instead of fifteen hundred. Referred. In the afternoon the Senate and House met in joint convention in Representative hall. The galleries and lobbies were crowded, and many ladies were in attendance. Gov. Alger, with his wife and daughters, was present. The Speaker and Lieutenant-Governor, and many Senators and Representatives, were honored with floral tributes by admiring friends. The State officers and supreme judges occupied conspicuous seats. Gov. Begole read his farewell message, after which Gov. Alger read his inaugural, and the convention then adjourned. Gov. Alger subsequently held an informal reception at his private room in the State House, and was present with his family and members and their families, and to hundreds of citizens. Both houses adjourned till Wednesday, the 14th.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers in different parts of the State show the diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Jan. 3, 1885, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 45:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence	last week ending Jan. 3, 1885	same week ending Jan. 3, 1884	same week ending Jan. 3, 1883
1 Rheumatism.....	73	78	78
2 Neuralgia.....	71	69	69
3 Bronchitis.....	64	67	67
4 Influenza.....	63	62	62
5 Tonsillitis.....	63	60	60
6 Consumption of lungs.....	47	46	46
7 Intermittent fever.....	44	45	45
8 Remittent fever.....	36	34	34
9 Pneumonia.....	33	35	35
10 Erysipelas.....	29	26	26
11 Diarrhea.....	29	26	26
12 Inflammation of bowels.....	29	19	19
13 Scarlet fever.....	29	19	19
14 Whooping cough.....	18	21	21
15 Typho-malarial fever.....	16	15	15
16 Inflammation of kidney.....	16	11	11
17 Typhoid fever.....	15	17	17
18 Diphtheria.....	15	19	19
19 Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	11	12	12
20 Dysentery.....	9	4	4
21 Cholera morbus.....	7	2	2
22 Inflammation of brain.....	4	6	6
23 Cholera infantum.....	4	4	4
24 Puerperal fever.....	2	4	4
25 Membranous croup.....	2	13	13

For the week ending Jan. 3, 1885, the reports indicate that remittent fever and scarlet fever increased, and that intermittent fever, membranous croup, consumption of lungs, and tonsillitis decreased in area of prevalence.

As the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending Jan. 3 were westerly and compared with the preceding week, the temperature was higher, and the absolute and the relative humidity, and the day and the night ozone were more.

Compared with the average for the month of December in the six years, 1879-1884, inflammation of bowels, cerebro-spinal meningitis, influenza, neuralgia, and erysipelas were more prevalent, and intermittent fever, diphtheria, consumption of lungs, pneumonia, and membranous croup were less prevalent in December, 1884.

For the month of December, 1884, compared with the average of corresponding months for the six years, 1879-1884, the temperature was slightly lower, the absolute and the relative humidity were slightly more, and the day and the night ozone were less.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Jan. 3, and since, at 15 places, namely: Ann Arbor, Boardman, Bloomingdale, Detroit, Franklin, Genoa, Holly, Ishpeming, Kalamazoo, Lowell, Northville, and Quincy; scarlet fever at 15 places—Albion, Detroit, Garfield, Ida, Ishpeming, Ithaca, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, North Muskegon, Pontiac, Quincy, Bears, South Haven, Thornville, Westphalia, and Wyandotte.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

He Now Always Says Brandy or Ale.

A newly arrived Englishman expressed surprise at the difficulty he experienced in understanding the language of the country. "Why, you know," he said, "a very nice fellow the other evening asked me if I didn't feel like 'histeing.' I didn't like to confess my ignorance, and so I said I did feel like it sometimes. Then he asked me what my weakness was. Of course I at once came to the conclusion that 'histeing' was a complaint, and I answered that I thought my weakness was principally in my stomach. He at once said he would fill me plump full of the old stuff and make me feel like a daisy. You can imagine my surprise when I found out he only wanted me to drink with him. Why couldn't he say it, you know, at once? Another awfully jolly fellow asked me if I wouldn't toss a ball before breakfast, and when I expressed my willingness to have a little exercise before eating I was staggered by discovering that tossing a ball was drinking a gin cocktail. Now, whenever they ask me something I do not understand I always reply brandy or Bass' ale, and I find I hit the mark every time."—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

[OFFICIAL.]
Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 13, 1885.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the mayor.

Members present: Mayor Beach, Ald. Benkens, Burgess, Kanters, Nyland, Boyd and the clerk. Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

The clerk reported that F. O. Nye had filed his oath of office as assistant engineer of the fire department in the city clerk's office.—Accepted.

The city clerk reported that according to resolution he had issued the following warrants Jan. 8, 1885: Penitentiary Gas Light Co., 6 bbls. gasoline for street lamp purposes, \$28.30; C. & W. M. R'y freight on 6 bbls. gasoline, \$5.40.—Approved.

Justice H. D. Post reported the number of cases tried before him, since his last preceding report, for violation of the penal laws of the state and receipt of the city treasure for 32 line moneys collected.—Ordered placed on file and the money charged to the city treasurer.

The clerk presented bill of E. G. Studley & Co., of Grand Rapids, for 700 feet of hose at 70 cents per foot, said bill according to contract payable Jan. 20, 1885.

On motion of Ald. Boyd—

Resolved, That the bill of E. G. Studley & Co., be and is hereby allowed and that on the 30th day of January, 1885, a warrant be issued on the city treasurer for \$490 in favor of E. G. Studley & Co.—Adopted.

The clerk presented the following enrolled names of forty-five persons willing to serve as firemen, said enrollment having been completed and left with the city clerk by the chief engineer, for the approval and appointment by the Common Council, as members of the following named companies, according to sections 1, 2 and 3 of Ordinance No. 113.

Hose Company No. 1: John Cappon, Frank Walsh, Roelof Astra, Simon Bos, Henry Kamperman, Bernardus De Vries, John Elferdink, Jr., John Nyland, Jr., Adrianus Slot, John Thompson, John De Boer, Alfred A. Finch, Reinder E. Werkman and Cornelius Nyland.

Hose Company No. 2: Hermanus Vanpelt, Gerit J. Van Duren, Rokus A. Kanters, Martinus Jansen, John Dinkeloot, Peter A. Moes, Egbert Kok, James Kok, Gommert Vette, Elias Becker, Bastiaan D. Koppel, Martin Benkens, John Kruislinga and Frank Van Ry.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1: David L. Boyd, William F. Davidson, Albert Zuidema, Wilhelm Zeeh, Nicholas Schmid, George Baward, Leendert Van Putten, Israel Alcott, John De Graaf, Pieter Braam, Gottlieb Laeppe, William H. Rogers, Gerrit Doesburg, Cornelius Blom, Herbert Graham, Pieter Van Den Tak and William Damsen.

The persons as above named were approved and appointed as firemen to serve in the companies as above designated.

On motion of Ald. Boyd—

Resolved, That the committee on city library ascertain the cost of printing catalogue of the books in the city library.—Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Kanters—

Resolved, That the salary of members of the fire department be fixed at five dollars per year, and that no extra pay be allowed except for those actual repairs and such repairs to be ordered by the chief of the fire department.—Which said resolution was not adopted, a majority of all the aldermen elect not concurring therein by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Benkens, Burgess, Kanters and Boyd, Nya, Nyland.

On motion of Ald. Kanters—

Resolved, That the committee on ways and means, in connection with the city attorney be and are hereby instructed to report to the Common Council the charter amendments necessary to create a board of water commissioners, with their recommendations in regard to the same.—Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Boyd—

Resolved, That the committee on water works be and are hereby instructed to procure the necessary amount of wood needed for the water works.—Adopted.

Crucial adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Beware of Frauds.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

A PROMINENT farmer of Allendale, Ottawa county, was in the city yesterday and called at the mayor's office, he said "on important business." His story was: "The farmers in my neighborhood were most terribly frightened at about 4 o'clock last Monday afternoon. They are nearly all Adventists and believed that the world would be no more after that day. That afternoon they all prepared to die and the reports of the explosion of dynamite blowing up the ice gorge ten miles away they took as their warning, and what I want to know is was it 'dynamite' that they talk so much about, or were they right in thinking that it was a warning to the wicked to prepare for their fate?" The mayor gave it up.—G. R. Democrat.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Preaching in the afternoon by Rev. N. M. Steffens. Subject, "The city without a temple."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "The continued outcry of the church." Evening, "A solemn possibility." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Brock, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 8:15 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. N. M. Steffens will occupy the pulpit next Sunday morning. Subject, "The blessedness of the Lord's people."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 8:15. Subjects: Morning, "The fountain of life asking for water." Afternoon, "The sins forbidden in the sixth commandment."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, "The waiting friend." Evening, "Hear."

George Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky., says: Burdock Blood Bitters is the best preparation for the Blood and Stomach ever manufactured.

For the Holland City News:

MR. EDITOR:—I received Saturday, Jan. 10, a anonymous letter or envelope containing a little slip of paper with the tenor scratch off of a infidel paralyzed and died while denying eternal punishment. Now, seriously, I can not badly feel about their admonition. But I do not deny eternal hell, and I try hard to keep hell out of me, and all around and try to save my neighbors from hell; but I should not wonder if the sender of that anonymous envelope is much plagued with hell and no capacity to hold it out of him, and therefore he thinks everyone must have hell and God must punish everyone have not experience or deny hell.

JOHANNES ELENBAAS.

Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 15, 1885: Truman Markham, Mrs. Malinda Osburn, Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

No lady is safe in attempting to use any other Saleratus or Soda than DeLand's. All over this broad land their name is a synonym with excellence.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 12-1y

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.

The Advertiser having placed in his hands the formula of a Simple Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in hundreds of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to those who may need it. The recipe will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it with full directions for preparing and using. Address, PROF. W. H. ARMSTRONG, 737 Race St., Phila., Pa. 50-6m.

I HAVE the finest line of the latest improved spectacles to be found in this city, which can be seen at my drug store. Glasses carefully adjusted to the eye and satisfaction guaranteed. 48-1f DR. R. B. BEST.

WHITE'S Pulmonaria has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. For sale by KREMERS & BANGS, Druggists.

School Books and school supplies a specialty. Anything not in stock will be supplied in from 6 to 24 hours. YATES & KANE.

The Secret of Wealth.

Broken down invalids do you wish to gain flesh to acquire an appetite to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced up and renovated. If so commence at once a course of GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. In one week you will be convalescent. In a month you will be well. Don't despair because you have a weak constitution. Fortify the body against disease by purifying all the fluids with GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, are rendered disease proof by this great invigorant. Ruinous bills for medical attendance may be avoided by counteracting the first symptoms of sickness with these Bitters. They are recommended from friend to friend, and the sale increases daily. We warrant a cure. Sold by H. Walsh. 50-4

KREMERS & BANGS are having an immense sale on Diamond Dyes and they are acknowledged to be the best 10-cent dye in the market.

At BRUSSE'S you can get fine custom clothing at prices very little higher than ready made goods.

For fresh herbs and pure drugs go to the Central Drug store.

Closing Out.

Goods to be sold at Cost. We are closing out and shall, from this date, sell Goods at Cost. We shall add such goods as are necessary to complete our stock—that nothing may be lacking in full millinery equipment. We have on hand a full line of desirable winter stock and shall add, by Spring and Summer, a stock of the most fashionable shapes in hats to be sold at Cost for the purpose of closing out our Ribbons and Plumes. We ask the further patronage of our townspeople in availing themselves of the fine opportunities for bargains, and in aiding us to close out our business. Orders for Millinery work and Hair Work solicited. Hair Switches and Waves sold at cost. 49-1f E. F. METZ & CO.

KREMERS & BANGS have a full stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, paint and white wash brushes, which they are selling at low figures for cash.

KREMERS & BANGS carry a full stock of Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific.

New Advertisements.

YATES & KANE,
Druggists and Booksellers.

An entire new and fresh stock of drugs. Nothing old or stale.

Everything usually kept in a first-class stock of

Drugs and Books

will be found here at low prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS and
SCHOOL SUPPLIES

a specialty.

YATES & KANE,

Holland, Mich., Jan. 15, 1884.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address, STANBRO & Co., Portland, Maine. 42-1y

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Gerrit Westerink and Hendrikje Westerink, his wife, to Roelof Broekhuis, dated January 23d, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1873, in Liber Z of mortgages, on page 51, on which mortgage and the note accompanying the same there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the thirty first (31st) day of March, A. D. 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent. interest, and all legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as all those certain pieces and parcels of land situate in the Township of Jamestown, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south half (S 1/2) of the south half (S 1/2) of the north east quarter (N E 1/4) of the north west quarter (N W 1/4) of the north half (N 1/2) of the south east quarter (S E 1/4) of the north west quarter (N W 1/4) of section twenty-one (21) Township five (5) north of range thirteen (13) west, containing in all fifteen (15) acres of land, according to United States survey.

DATED, Dec. 29th, A. D. 1884.

ROELOF BROEKHUIS, Mortgagee.
GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Att'y for Mortgagee.

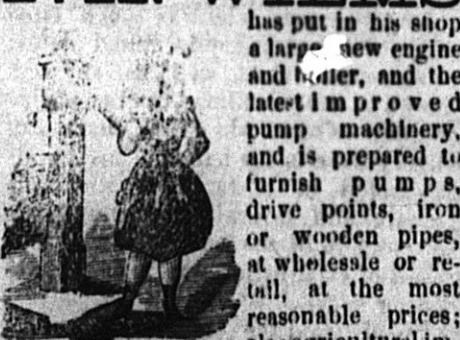
Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Harm K. Bakker and Hendrikje Bakker, his wife, to Peter Roon and Jacob Roon, dated December 22nd, A. D. 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1882, in Liber 22 of mortgages, on page 399 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars, which mortgage and the note and debt secured thereby, said Jacob Roon, for himself, and as the only legal heir of Peter Roon, deceased, did on the twentieth (20) day of December, A. D. 1883, assign, sell and transfer, to Roelof Broekhuis, and which assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in Liber 20, of mortgages, on page 564, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the thirty-first (31st) day of March, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, and all legal costs, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in the Township of Jamestown, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The east one half (E 1/2) of the north three fourths (3/4) of the north east quarter (N E 1/4) of the north west quarter (N W 1/4) of section twenty-one (21), Township five (5) north of range thirteen (13) west, containing fifteen (15) acres of land, more or less, according to government survey.

DATED, December 29th, A. D. 1884.

ROELOF BROEKHUIS, Assignee of Mortgage.
GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Att'y for Assignee of Mortgage.

P. H. WILMS

has put in his shop a large new engine and boiler, and the latest improved pump machinery, and is prepared to furnish pumps, drive points, iron or wooden pipes, at wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices; also agricultural implements of all descriptions; the Esterly Twine Self Binder, the Rawson Reaper and Mower, the Howe Reaper and the Advance Mower, the Grand de Tours three-horse sulky plow, the Bissel, South Bend plow, best in the market, the Hemmington iron-beam steel plow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth drags, the best straight tooth harrow for finishing land made, containing 60 teeth, South Bend steel grain drills, 3 inches for every tooth, Dowagiac Wheel Spring Tooth Harrows, seeders and cultivators combined, Albion Wheel Spring Tooth seeders and harrows combined, Studebaker farm and freight wagons, Kalamazoo open and top buggies, new kind of walking cultivators, 5-tooth, 3-tooth, and 2-shovel, Detour sulky cultivators, Aultman and Russell & Co. steam threshers. Engines from one-horse to one thousand-horse power. Call and see my new goods before purchasing elsewhere. P. H. WILMS.
River St., Holland, Mich., Apr. 10, '84. 10-1y.J. W. BOSMAN,
Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

SUITINGS

have just been received and all who desire a good CUSTOM MADE suit of Clothes will do well to

GIVE ME A CALL.

Our large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING will be sold at bottom prices.

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BOSMAN,
HOLLAND, Mich., April 23, 1884. 12-1yFIT'S STOPPED FREE
Marvellous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INEALIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. 12-1y

\$5.00 FOR 35 CENTS.

A Volume of Universal Reference.

THE B. M. & CO. STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA.

This Cyclopaedia is a new and valuable book for popular use, compiled by competent editors, after consultation of the best authorities, printed from new, large, clear type, and handsomely bound in leatherette in imitation of crocodile skin. It contains information on every conceivable subject, and its reliability has been assured by the most careful preparation. It is of the greatest use in answering the 10,000 questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, places, persons, etc.

Complete in one volume, finely illustrated, and we want agents and canvassers, and in order that you may have a copy to exhibit and canvass with, we make this SPECIAL OFFER: To any one who will agree to show this book to their friends and assist us in making sales, we will, upon receipt of 35-one-cent stamps forward one copy by return mail.

CALL PUB. CO. Chicago, Ill.

Winter Goods

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

Dry Goods, Flannels, Wool,

PRINTS, COTTONS, AND SHIRTINGS.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear

Hand-Made Hoods!

A full line of all kinds of

HOSIERY!

We have the best made and most complete line of

OVERALLS

in the city.

We have a large and varied variety of

Hats and Winter Caps!

of the latest styles.

A full stock of

Fresh Groceries!

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,
Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1884.

ATTENTION

FARMERS!

WE BUY

Corn,

Oats,

Rye,

Barley,

AS WELL AS

WHEAT,

AND PAY

Highest Market Prices.

Our Mill is in Complete Running Order.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO.,

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 2, 1885. 48-4t

ATTENTION

Farmers and
Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts 38 inches long.
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.

ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

\$200,000 in presents given away.
Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortune for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.
B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL
CURES Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and Aches.
FOSTER, MILBURN & COMPANY, Proprietors, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

1884. FALL AND WINTER. 1884

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS.

PLUMES, TIPS, POMPONS, FANCY FEATHERS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATIN, SILK, CRAPE, VEILINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, COLLARS, CLOAKS, JERSEY JACKETS, CLOAK AND FUR TRIMMINGS, CLOAK LOOPS, AND BUTTONS, ZEPHYR GOODS, HAND-MADE HOODS, ZEPHYR, SAXONY YARN, AND FAIRY FLOSS, ETC.

INFANT'S TOYS A SPECIALTY.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND MICH

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

For the Holland City News:

More about the Sunny South.

Mr. Edron:—In my former letter to the News, I referred more particularly to the journey southward and first impressions on arriving in the city of New Orleans. I have now to say a few words about the people, places of interest in and about the city, and the exposition.

The people of New Orleans are very kind and hospitable indeed, if they were not so, they would certainly rebel against answering the innumerable queries that are hurled at them daily by the thousand of visitors, all of whom seem more anxious to learn of the social, political, and industrial condition of the two races, Anglo-Saxon and African, than to visit the great world's exposition, which, at present, is being so severely criticized.

It was with some difficulty that one could persuade any one down there to acknowledge that he was a citizen. This is easily accounted for, when you take into consideration the promiscuous condition of the weather, and remember that everything else was just like the weather. "Good morning sir—Good morning—Little moist this morning." "I should say so." (Pause, during which the ragged newsboy is seen rolling into the mire from the rear of some mule-car from which he was attempting to make his escape.) "Are you a resident of the city?" "Oh no, not I, I would not live here if they would give me the whole town. This isn't a city, only a great big country town," etc.

The above is a fair sample of a street car conversation, everyone being very careful to deny residence in the city. When you did succeed in finding a "native," however, he seemed greatly pleased to meet his northwestern friend and took every pains to interest the visitor in everything that might contribute to make his stay pleasant and agreeable. Whether this was in a spirit of pure philanthropy, or whether it was due to the general idea that seems to prevail there, that every yankee has his pocket lined with something that his southern friend is in duty bound to relieve him of as soon as possible, I leave for the reader to ascertain when he visits the exposition for himself. Experience is the best of teachers.

The people of New Orleans, of course, consider the exposition a very great thing for the city, but it would seem that while the few citizens who have the exposition directly in charge have been considering the occasion as one in which all people should exhibit the products of their skill and industry, as a contribution to this civilization and advancement of the age, the great mass of the people have been perfecting plans whereby this great "sheep" could most effectually be shorn, and so carefully have they arranged their plans, that their designs are in a fair way to succeed, unless, as now seems possible, they strangle the animal at its very birth. It might be proper to state, however, that these southern measures are not practiced wholly by southern men. Thousands of men from the north have located in New Orleans since the war, and a great part of the business of the city is in their hands.

But let us visit the exposition, after which we will look at some of the places of interest about the city. If the elevator isn't too tired we descend from the third story of the old St. Charles, enter the wash room, and after washing seize the solitary towel provided for guests and vainly endeavor to dry our hands, disgusted with the effort, we surrender to circumstances and look wildly about for comb and brush. In our search we are unfortunate enough to be discovered by the hotel barber, unceremoniously rushed into a chair we are treated to a twenty-cent shave and hair brushed in the bargain. In the meantime a black Ethiopian has given us a "shine," ten cents, and as we arise confronts us with hat, bows and broom, we immediately divine his trouble, tip him fifty cents for the broom and bows, he throws in the hat, and we make our escape to the street below. We proceed immediately down St. Charles street and Canal, where the statue of Henry Clay stands with outstretched hand in an attitude of speaking, as if welcoming his dearest friends to witness the defaced inscription on the pedestal, taken from one of his speeches upon the great curse of slavery. We mount a mule-car and after a ride of three-quarters of an hour we reach the exposition grounds, six miles up the river from the city, passing on the way, many beautiful residences, and gardens rich with evergreens, magnolias, orange trees, loaded with ripe, yellow fruit, and plants few of which are now in bloom. We stand for a moment and listen to the chime of bells which have been placed in the tower of the main building,

the roof of which is covered with the emblems and flags of all nations of the earth. We ejaculate, beautiful! as we listen to the music of the bells, and grand! as our eyes rest upon the extensive buildings, and grounds beautified by long lines of that most graceful of trees, the live-oak. We procure two fifty-cent pieces with a dollar bill, deposit one of them in the "large box" and enter. We are within what they say will soon be "the only greatest show on earth," Barnum notwithstanding. The ground covers two hundred and forty-seven acres. They are beautifully laid out, and if it ever gets dry down there, will certainly be very beautiful. The main building occupies about forty acres, all under one roof and is a very substantial building. Here is collected the exhibits of the various foreign nations, very little of which is yet in place. Mexico, however, is taking the lead in the extent of her preparations and expects to make a fine display, Turkey, Egypt, and the Holy Land are represented with a great variety of native words and trinkets but not a single article of utility. They all seem to be doing a good business selling their curiosities to the unsophisticated at about five times their cost elsewhere. Here to are the individual displays of industry, energy and inventive genius of our own people including the manufacture of cotton, silk, etc. We pass to the government building occupied by the U. S. government and the several states and territories. It covers about ten acres or more, and is not large enough to accommodate the demand for space. The government displays embrace the War, Naval, Interior, Foreign Intercourse or State, and Patent-office departments, and will be both extensive and fine. The newer states are well advanced with their exhibits, as usual, while the older states are very backward, a fact which speaks volumes for the young men who are in charge of the former, and reflects little credit upon the older men who are in charge of the latter, a "straw" which our own state would do well to notice in any future exhibit. Nebraska, probably takes the lead at present writing, with a fine display of her grains and grasses, most tastefully and uniquely arranged. Colorado has an extensive display of minerals as have also New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming. Michigan has a very nice fence built around her space and a very fair sign hung out. We register our name and hastily depart for Louisiana which has a very fine display of her agricultural and manufacturing interests, together with some fine artistic work. We leave the government building and attempt to enter the art building, but are arrested by a sign reading "no admittance." The work here is not yet arranged but we are informed that the exhibits of both foreign and native work is to be very extensive. The Horticultural hall is said to be the finest building ever constructed for the purpose. We enter and find one end, yellow with tropical fruits of all kinds while the opposite end shows the apples, grapes, pears, etc., of our own "proud clime." The displays from California and Nebraska are in the lead. We looked at the fruit marked Michigan and turned away with a blush of shame. With one-fourth the space occupied by Nebraska, a state to which she sends thousands of barrels of apples every year, Michigan was represented at the world's exposition by fruit that could not be sold in our markets to-day. The committee in charge, however, promise to make a better display later on. We sincerely hoped so and passed on. Feeling the want of something to stay the inner man we enter "The Public Comfort" get our dinner, pay our dollar and feel better but poorer. After purchasing a few souvenirs we embark upon a steamer and sail down the river for New Orleans which we reach after a pleasant ride of half an hour having passed a great many iron hulled ocean steamers lying along the levees, several of Jay Goulds grain barges, and one U. S. war vessel.

In the city the leading places of interest to the visitor are Jackson Square, considered the most beautiful resort in the city and containing a fine bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, Lee Place, containing a fine monument of the famous southern general, Lafayette Square, United States mint, French market, cemeteries, and fine residences located principally upon Esplanade, St. Charles, and Coliseum streets. Among the pleasure resorts near the city, no one should fail to visit West End, situated on lake Ponchartrain six miles from the city. The place is built out into the lake eighteen hundred feet and artistically laid out with grand walks, shady bowers and beautiful flowerers. Spanish Fort, seven miles from the city is the favorite resort for the elite of the city and is very beautiful and popular. Carrollton Gardens and the Halfway House are favorite resorts also, and are worthy of a visit. Down the river are extensive sugar and orange plantations, where we had the pleasure of picking our own fruit and witnessing the process of crushing the sugar cane. In this vicinity too, lies the old battle ground that gave fame to Gen. Jackson more than seventy years ago. New Orleans, in summer must be indeed a beautiful city. If the Sunny South, however, is to be visited at this season

with the expectation that everything is sunshine and flowers, it will prove a delusion and a snare. Give us at all times the northern winter with its beautiful covering of pure white snow and its bracing air at zero, in preference to the rain and mud of the southern wet season, with its damp, chilling atmosphere and changeable temperature. To all who may have an opportunity to visit the south and the exposition during the winter or spring, I should certainly say, do not miss it by any means. New Orleans and the south are full of interest to every northern man. The exposition, while somewhat backward, owing to the vast proportions it has assumed, and the impractical weather for transferring and arranging exhibits, is still, even now, worthy of a careful study. The month of April will find the exposition complete, and the city arrayed in her most gorgeous attire. The clouds will give way to sunshine and a corresponding change will possess the thousands of visitors who will flock thither to see one of the most beautiful cities on the continent and the greatest exhibit ever made.

GEO. P. HUMMER.

A Startling Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs, or Bronchial Tubes.

Trial Bottles Free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

Special Notices.

Go to BRUSSE'S for a good suit or overcoat. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Smoke the "Little Parthenia." The best 5 cent cigar in the market. For sale by YATES & KANE.

Buy your Patent Medicines and Drugs at the Central Drug Store.

The Sherwin-Williams prepared paint in large and small cans at KREMER & BANGS.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, November 16, 1884.

From Holland to Chicago.			From Chicago to Holland.		
N't Day	Exp.	Mail	Day	Exp.	N't Day
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
10:55	1:10	10:15	8:00	10:15	5:00
11:20	1:35	10:40	8:25	10:40	4:37
11:32	1:47	10:50	8:37	10:50	4:31
12:47	2:15	11:45	9:05	11:20	3:50
2:10	3:00	12:05	9:40	11:50	3:32
2:20	3:10	12:15	9:50	12:00	3:20
3:50	3:55	2:50	10:20	12:30	2:45
7:30	6:50	5:45	10:55	12:40	2:30
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.			From Grand Rapids to Holland.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
10:15	3:00	4:30	10:10	1:15	10:50
10:45	3:15	5:11	10:40	1:45	10:42
11:00	3:30	5:31	11:00	1:55	10:13
11:00	3:45	5:44	11:00	2:05	9:56
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.			From Muskegon to Holland.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
3:00	10:15	3:30	1:10	3:00	9:40
3:25	10:40	5:57	1:35	3:25	9:17
3:35	10:48	6:07	1:45	3:35	9:07
4:00	11:05	6:30	2:20	3:55	8:50
4:05	11:13	6:40	2:20	4:00	8:40
4:40	11:55	7:15	2:55	4:40	8:00
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.			From Allegan to Holland.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
3:00	12:10	10:10	5:10	10:10	10:10
3:20	12:30	10:25	5:30	10:25	10:10
3:35	12:44	10:40	5:45	10:40	10:10
3:47	12:54	10:45	5:55	10:50	10:10
4:15	1:10	11:05	6:15	11:05	10:10
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

* Mixed trains.
+ Runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Detroit time.
Mixed trains leave Holland, going north, at 7:50 a.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:15 a.m.; and at 10:05 p.m., arriving at Muskegon at 12:10 a.m., also mixed trains leave Holland, going south at 5:50 a.m. and 3:55 a.m.
J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
C. F. HATCH, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect August 10, 1884.

GOING WEST.			Central Time			GOING EAST.		
Pass.	Mix'd.	Pass.	TOWNS	Pass.	Pass.	Mix.	Pass.	Mix.
a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
10:10	5:30	10:10	L Toledo A	11:10	5:30	10:10	11:10	5:30
11:02	6:00	6:05	Dundee	10:10	4:15	4:50		
11:24	6:52	6:59	Britton	9:45	3:42	4:00		
11:39	6:02	6:14	Ridgeway	9:42	3:47	4:00		
11:59	6:30	6:41	Tecumseh	9:35	3:37	3:37		
11:55	6:57	7:07	Tipton	9:17	3:22	3:00		
12:08	7:09	7:10	Cambridge	9:05	3:08	2:30		
12:30	7:15	7:23	Addison	8:43	2:45	1:46		
12:48	7:32	7:50	Jerome	8:36	2:38	1:10		
12:55	7:07	7:07	Moscow	8:30	2:21	12:55		
1:06	7:30	8:07	Hanover	8:09	2:10	12:30		
1:17	7:50	8:18	Pinckney	7:59	1:59	11:55		
1:34	1:38	8:40	Homer	7:37	1:38	11:00		
2:01	2:42	9:00	Marshall	7:11	1:12	9:36		
2:17	3:14	9:23	Ceresco	6:59	1:03	9:20		
2:36	3:52	9:40	Battle Creek	6:40	12:42	8:32		
2:56	4:40		Angusta	12:24	7:54			
3:04	4:57		Yorkville	12:15	7:38			
3:10	5:10		Richland	12:09	7:25			
3:45	6:30		Monteth	11:30	6:00			
3:53	6:50		Wick	11:27	5:46			
3:59	7:04		Kellogg	11:21	5:35			
4:10	7:25		Allegan L	11:10	5:15			
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.			

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BEGOLE AND ALGER.

Messages of the Outgoing and Incoming Governors of Michigan.

Farewell of the Governor That Was.

Hon. Josiah W. Begole, the retiring Governor of Michigan, in his message to the Legislature, says the financial condition of the State is most satisfactory. At the close of the fiscal year the balance in the State Treasury was \$1,142,330.69. Every indebtedness of the State is provided for, the balance in sinking fund brings more than enough to pay the bonded indebtedness, which, unfortunately, is not due until 1890. The Governor therefore joins with the Legislature in recommending that the law be amended so that the primary-school interest fund, now paid by the Treasurer in May, be made payable semi-annually, in May and November. It will prevent the Treasury holding a large sum of money for seven or eight months, and be more convenient for the school districts.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In my message of two years ago (says the Governor) I called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the public schools of the State are maintained wholly by taxation, the reason assigned being that a certain amount of education is necessary to an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. I asked that in justice to tax-payers the amount of education necessary to good citizenship, and which the State is bound to supply, should be determined as nearly as possible. If the district school can turn out intelligent voters, why sustain by tax what is in every way a public tax? If high school instruction is necessary to intelligent voting, why not insist on the maintenance of a high school in every township, so that every citizen may be qualified to vote intelligently? The tax-payers of cities have a right to inquire why it costs so much more to train up a voter in the city than it does in the country. I believe the time has come when this question should be carefully considered by the Legislature.

We have in this State not far from 7,000 school districts, with 21,000 school officers to direct and superintend them. By making each township one school district the districts and officers would be reduced to about one-sixth the present number—over 17,000 officers would be dispensed with. When we consider the number of sisters, cousins, and aunts, not to mention brothers, and uncles, retained in our schools by this army of 17,000, the magnitude of the change becomes apparent. Why sustain by tax what is in every way a public tax? If high school instruction is necessary to intelligent voting, why not insist on the maintenance of a high school in every township, so that every citizen may be qualified to vote intelligently? The tax-payers of cities have a right to inquire why it costs so much more to train up a voter in the city than it does in the country. I believe the time has come when this question should be carefully considered by the Legislature.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The State provides for the support of our insane asylums by general law. An amount sufficient for a state asylum as large as would be required if the institution was full is authorized to be drawn annually for the payment of salaries. The board of control of each asylum is required to determine by careful trial and observation, for a sufficient time to secure accuracy, the actual cost per week for each patient of board, clothing, laundry, fuel, light, and all ordinary current expenses, and fix this as the price per week for the ensuing year. At the price per week thus fixed the officers of the asylum draw from the general fund of the State the amount of the average number of State patients cared for. Accounts are made out in the same way against counties for county patients. It is only when new buildings are to be erected, permanent improvements made, or special needs developed that the Legislature is called upon for appropriations.

It seems to me a like system might be adopted by the other State institutions with advantage to the State. Of course the per capita would vary in different institutions, some requiring a larger number of teachers or attendants according to the number cared for than others; but each institution would be to some extent a check upon the others, waste and extravagance would more likely be avoided, and a prudent, careful administration secured. It would be a great saving of the time of the Legislature at each session, and remove all ground for the unseemly and possibly unwarranted charge that combinations are made of the several boards of State institutions to stand by each other and thus secure appropriations for each that neither alone would have been able to obtain.

The Northern Asylum for the Insane, at Traverse City, is fast approaching completion, and if the necessary appropriation is made early in the next session, may, it is believed, be completed at the time limited by contract—Oct. 1, 1885. The amount asked for is \$125,723.74. Of this amount \$83,628.75 is for building and plumbing, and this work should be completed immediately. The condition of our other asylums for the insane makes it a matter of the utmost importance that there be not a moment's unnecessary delay in the completion of the Northern Asylum.

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

There is no State provision for the care of idiots and imbeciles. A school and asylum for the feeble-minded has been urged by conventions of superintendents of the several boards of corrections of county agents of the State Board of Corrections and Charities. These county officers are familiar with the condition of our poorhouses, in all of which are a greater or less number of idiots, who are sometimes almost as difficult to manage as insane persons, and for whose special care no provision can be made. It is undoubtedly true that under special training feeble-minded children are amenable to moral and physical improvement, and it is, I think, clearly the duty of the State to care for this class of unfortunate. If the birth of a deaf and dumb or a blind child is regarded as a misfortune, how much more keenly is felt the birth of an idiot or imbecile. To be relieved of the care of such a child might save families from disintegration, and conscientious, watchful and heartbroken mothers from untimely graves—victims of motherly devotion to their unfortunate offspring. I trust you will give this matter careful consideration, and provide for the care of this unfortunate class in a State institution.

OUR PRISONS.

At Jackson and Ionia maintain toward each other very much the relation of rival manufacturing establishments, and should, I think, be both placed under one Board of Prison Commissioners. One is regarded as a place of punishment, the other as a reformatory, and yet, from the character of the offenders admitted to each, it would be difficult to determine which is the prison and which the reformatory. Hardened offenders are committed to Ionia to mingle with those who have been committed from Justice's courts or to misdemeanors, and youthful prisoners for their first offense sent to the State Prison at Jackson. I think under a single Board both prisons would be better managed. The Commissioners should, I think, be empowered to determine in which prison criminals should be kept. In this way, by a weeding-out process, the more incorrigible would reach the State Prison, and juvenile offenders, and those who do not belong to the criminal class at all, but are entering the consequences of a single act committed in a moment of passion or under circumstances of great temptation, would find a more fitting place in the reformatory at Ionia. I am satisfied that an arrangement of this kind would be better than the present system of leaving the final selection of a prison in the hands of the Circuit Judges, most of whom seem to use no discretion at all in the matter. I think the Warden of our prisons should be appointed by the Board of Prison Commissioners, not by the Governor, and should hold his office during good behavior, and that sub-officers of prisons should be appointed by the Warden, subject to the approval of the Prison Commissioners.

PRISON LABOR.

The system of contract labor in our prisons should, I think, be abolished. The articles manufactured should be sold at the full market

price, the convict and family or dependent relative receiving the whole or such part of his earnings as the Prison Commissioners may deem just. On this latter point I feel very much in earnest. The applications for pardons, which number so much of a Governor's time, reveal the fact that in most instances some person outside the prison is really suffering more than the convict himself. The prisoner is comfortably housed and clothed, has regular, wholesome, and abundant food, and all needed medical attendance, while the dependent father, mother, wife, or children are deprived of most of those comforts. Under the present system, if sentence is to be imposed on the party to suffer, these dependent ones should be brought into court and sentenced to lose the services of him who should provide for their wants, and to be deprived of the comforts, if not necessities, of life for the period prescribed by law. I do not think the question of making our prisons pay their expenses should be a chief consideration in their management, nor do I think the State has any right, on account of the wrong-doing of the son, husband, or father, to appropriate his earnings, making those innocent ones that God has committed to his care the principal sufferers by his crime.

CONVEYING PRISONERS.

The fees of sheriffs and constables for conveying prisoners under sentence to the prisons at Jackson and Ionia are now paid by the State. Numerous complaints have been received from all parts of the State in regard to the exorbitant and illegal fees charged for such services. Bills have been regularly presented and paid claiming more mileage than by the usual route. An extra day, not a moment of which was spent in conveying the prisoner or returning, is charged, and the expenses supposed to be incurred over night by the introduction of an extra day—including supper, lodging, and breakfast—are charged to the State, making in some cases nearly double the legal fee. I have been sworn to as a correct account of services rendered the State. The warden of the prisons have also called my attention to the unnecessary multiplication of guards and trips. A Sheriff will invite his acquaintances to a number equal to the number of prisoners to be conveyed on a junketing trip to Jackson at the expense of the State. An officer will convey three meek tramps, anxious to winter at Ionia, at three times the cost, when as just as well have been taken at one time. The sum drawn from the State Treasury by these reprehensible and dishonest practices is considerable. I am disposed, however, to regard its demoralizing effect on officers to whom are intrusted the execution of the laws as the most serious result. It might seem harsh to call it "robbing the State by perjury," and yet when false accounts are sworn to, and payment received from the State, I do not know how it can be regarded as anything but robbery. I have plans have been proposed to remedy the evils complained of. I think the best plan will be to make the conveying of prisoners under sentence to the prisons of the State a charge against the counties from which they are sent. The Boards of Supervisors will scrutinize more carefully and intelligently such bills than can a State officer who knows but little of the facts, and will, I think, put a stop to the abuses complained of.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

The office of Commissioner of Mineral Statistics is, I think, of little practical use to the State. He publishes annually a book of nearly 300 pages, giving the history and workings of each mine for the previous year; a work of much labor, but, as I believe, of little interest except to those operating the mines or dealing in mining stocks. After sending to the mining companies such copies as were recommended by the Commissioner, heeling the remainder should be given before the public some other, I should say, to the executive office at Flint. My persistent efforts to give these books away have not been crowned with any remarkable degree of success.

I recommend that the office of Commissioner of Mineral Statistics be abolished, and a commissioner of mines be appointed, whose duty it shall be to exercise supervision on behalf of the State of all mining operations; to see that the safety of the State is secured, and that every precaution is used to prevent avoidable accidents—indeed, with summary powers to interfere where human life might possibly be imperiled; with authority to compel the closing of mines where they are not safely worked, the rejection of unsafe machinery, and the use of such machinery and apparatus as may seem necessary to protect the miners from all avoidable danger. Besides reporting such a brief statistical summary of mining operations as would be of benefit to the State, he is to report all casualties among the operatives and their causes. I commend the matter to your thoughtful consideration.

TAX LAWS.

The tax law of 1882 fails to provide for the sale of lands for delinquent drainage taxes. The drainage act of 1881 provides that such sales shall be made "at the same time, place, and manner as lands are advertised and sold for other taxes." The provisions of the drainage act of 1881 and the tax law of 1882 are not harmonized, and it is, I believe, generally conceded that there is now no legal method of collecting delinquent drainage taxes by sale of lands. This is an important matter, and should receive early consideration.

The tax law of 1882 seems to have been carefully planned to give purchasers at tax sales a good title. I cannot but think that the rights of land-owners, who, through poverty, ignorance, or carelessness, are allowed taxes to go unpaid, should have received more consideration. By a single act of carelessness on the part of the poor man, or from lack of knowledge, a speculator may, at the cost of a single year's tax, obtain a good title to the family homestead. I think the privilege of redemption for a series of years by paying the taxes and a penalty amply sufficient to compensate the speculator for his investment should be provided for.

SALARIES.

The salaries paid to our State officers and the Judges of the Supreme Court are a disgrace to the State. The salary of every State officer should be sufficient to compensate him for the work performed and responsibility assumed, and for all the expenses incident to his official position. With our present salaries no man of moderate means can afford to hold a State office. No matter how worthy or competent such a man may be, he is as really deterred from accepting public office as if a constitutional provision existed against poor men holding office. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court should at least be equal to the income of a first-class lawyer in one of our large cities, sufficient to permit them to devote their entire time and thought to the duties of the office.

I recommend that you submit to the people a constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, and trust the people will at the polls vote salaries that will be a just and proper man, if competent and worthy, in a position to accept the highest office in the State.

ELECTION LAWS.

The recent election has called special attention to the laws of the several States governing the holding of elections. It seems to be generally conceded that the law of New York, which provides that the three Judges of election for each voting precinct shall not belong to the same political party, and that the clerks of election must belong to different political organizations, is admirably adapted to secure justice, and to give to the public confidence in a fair count. The New York method of destroying the ballots as soon as the count is made seems to prevent any temptation to fraud by tampering with the ballot-box, as was done in the same election at Chicago. I would recommend that our law in regard to holding elections and canvassing the votes be amended so as to correspond with that of New York. The perpetuity of our free institutions depends upon the sacredness of the ballot-box and the fairness of the count, and every precaution should be taken, not only to secure this result, but also to remove the slightest degree of suspicion that the rights of voters could be tampered with.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

There are to-day in Michigan over two thousand veterans of the war for the Union, entitled by law to State bounties, who claim that they have received nothing from the State. The records of the Quartermaster's Department show that these bounties have been paid to the assignees and those entitled to receive them, in very many instances the assignees being persons connected with the Quartermaster's Department. I have been assured by veterans in whom I have the fullest confidence that at the date of what purports to be their assignment and acknowledgment before a Michigan notary they were in distant States and Territories.

The State can not afford that charges of wholesale dishonesty against its officials, through forged papers or otherwise, should pass unnoticed. Rigid investigation should be made, and if wrong has been done to the soldier, his widow, or children, the State should at once right the wrong, and use every means to discover and punish the guilty parties.

I would therefore recommend that three commissioners, differing in their political relations, be appointed, with authority to send for persons and papers, and thoroughly investigate

such charges as may be made in regard to soldiers' bounties. Only some such action can ever put to rest the accusations of wrong now so freely made against the State and individuals.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

In the latter part of May, 1883, during the session of the Legislature at Lansing, Mr. Palmer, of Detroit, visited me at Lansing and informed me that the United States was indebted to the State of Michigan on a claim which had accrued about the beginning of the Civil War, and that the time during which the claim could be presented was about to expire. An act of Congress, approved June 11, 1878, had limited the time during which claims could be received by the department at Washington to four years. He did not know, he said, how much could be collected, but claimed exclusive knowledge as to the nature of the claim, and this I found to be correct, as no official at Lansing could give me any information on the subject. If the claim was for war material the vouchers should have been in the Quartermaster General's, and the Auditor General's office, but no such vouchers have been found. Mr. Palmer offered to collect what he could for the State if allowed a commission of 25 per cent, and would make no better terms. He showed me that he had collected claims against the United States under a contract with Gov. Bagley, by which he received 25 per cent. on the first \$5,000 collected, 30 per cent. on the second \$5,000, and 15 per cent. on all subsequent amounts.

If anything is done in the matter it must be done at once. I had no alternative but to accept Mr. Palmer's terms or let the claim lapse. It did not seem possible to me that any considerable indebtedness had been permitted to remain uncollected during the administrations of Govs. Crapo, Baldwin, Bagley, Crosswell, and Jerome, and to have passed from the recollection of the employees in the departments at Lansing. I therefore signed a contract with Mr. Palmer by which he was to receive 25 per cent. of the amount collected, and nothing for his services or expenses in case of failure. The contract was made June 1, 1883, and on June 9, five days before the expiration of the time limited by law, the claim was filed at Washington. To my surprise, within about a year, Mr. Palmer collected \$42,345.92 due the State of Michigan since 1861. This sum, less Mr. Palmer's percentage, I turned over to the Quartermaster General, and hold his receipt therefor. I also made another contract with Mr. Palmer, by which he is to receive 15 per cent. for the collection of other claims not barred by statute. I have been careful to give the whole transaction in detail as it occurred. I did in the matter just as I would had I owned the claim individually, and have seen no reason to regret my action in regard to it.

DISEASES AMONG CATTLE.

Permit me to call your attention to the absence of efficient laws for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. The creation of the Bureau of Animal Industry by Congress at its last session put this matter under the control of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture so far as action by the General Government is concerned, but it was not thought best to give him full control, and provision was made for the co-operation of the several States. In case of an outbreak such as that which happened during the last year in Illinois, the State is not prepared to meet the view of the possible and not improbable danger of the introduction of contagious diseases among our cattle, and the very great loss that would result therefrom, authority to act promptly should be lodged in a Commissioner or Board of Commissioners. In this way only can our herds be preserved should an emergency arise calling for immediate and summary action.

CONCLUSION.

I feel that it would be ungrateful in me to close this message without due acknowledgment of the valuable assistance and hearty co-operation of the other State officers. The mutual kindly feeling which has characterized my associations with all the officers and employees of the State will always be pleasant to remember. Although performing in some sense an official duty in reading to you this message, I am no longer Governor of Michigan. Another has been selected by the people to take his place, and I have entered upon his duties with his office. I trust I have the same hearty sympathy and support that I received from the Legislature of 1883, and will have nothing of which to complain.

Greeting of the Governor That Is.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

A recent somewhat protracted illness has prevented me from presenting as full a report to you as I had intended. I will, however, communicate to you from time to time as matters of importance present themselves.

The finances of the State are in a good condition, as is shown by the report of the Treasurer. I commend his recommendation to distribute the primary school fund semi-annually.

The collection of a tax of 15 cents on the one now in force in the State of Ohio for the collection of all taxes semi-annually, including State and county, municipal and specific. Under our present system large sums are collected and held by the County Treasurers, or in the State Treasury, or deposited in banks, many months before they are paid out, the banks paying a very low rate of interest on sums deposited with them. It would be much better for the tax-payers if this amount could be paid in a short time, and the money being needed for disbursement, thus serving the purposes of the State fully as well as under the present system, relieving in a measure the tax-payer, and besides saving the risk which there always is, to a greater or less extent, in carrying large sums of money in any place. The State of Ohio collects its taxes Dec. 20 and June 30, charging a penalty of 15 per cent. upon delinquents (which I would make 10 per cent. instead), and the same after the latter date. No risk is run with the banks, no additional expense should be incurred in this semi-annual collection, as officers would simply be required to do the additional work at the present cost.

THE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is one in which every citizen of the State takes a just pride. The sums actually necessary for the different departments named are made up as follows:

Department of Mechanical Laboratory.....	\$ 1,000
Homeopathic college.....	2,000
Additional Professor for the same.....	2,000
Homeopathic hospital.....	2,000
Dental college.....	6,000
University hospital.....	5,000
Libraries.....	5,000

Total.....\$23,000
In addition to these items there must be expended from \$10,000 to \$30,000 for repairing buildings.

Nothing has been done in the way of such repairs for many years, and the sum named seems absolutely necessary to preserve them. I am sure your committee will see the necessity for these expenditures when they visit that institution. As biennial appropriations have to be made for its maintenance I suggest that the committee look into the matter and see if some feasible plan cannot be devised for increasing the funds of the University, and the necessity of asking for money to defray the necessary expenses at every session of the Legislature.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A very full report of this college has been made by its President to the State Board of Agriculture, and forwarded to you according to law, giving in detail its work, as also its needs. As the property of every State depends upon its agricultural interests, it is needless for me to say that I know this institution will receive careful consideration at your hands, and its requirements be fully met.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Board of Education has furnished a very full report of this school, and it is doing most excellent work, making it possible for any young person desiring to do so to secure a thorough education at a nominal cost. I need not say that I am sure your committee will make such reports as will secure the necessary appropriation for its absolute needs.

Next here I would suggest that if some means could be adopted to secure such school-books for our common-schools as will teach the science of farming, it would, in my judgment, aid young men who are to pursue the vocation of farming very much in their future years.

The institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, as the school for the blind, have made very full reports, which have been commended by the State Board of Corrections and Charities. I do not hesitate to venture the opinion that you will see both amply provided for, as the unfortunate inmates of both institutions are helpless without the aid of the State.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT COLDWATER.

The Trustees of this school, as also of the Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian, have made full reports of their work, as also of their needs, which have been endorsed by the State Board of Corrections and Charities. I commend them also to your consideration. Both are doing most commendable work in the way of reclaiming homeless and wayward girls.

ASYLUMS.

Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo.

This asylum needs the following appropriations:
For new carpenter shop and machinery..... \$5,000
For an infirmary at male department..... 15,000
For a kitchen, with sleeping apartments, at male department..... 7,000

Total.....\$27,000

The question of purchasing a farm for pastureage, in order to secure milk at a reduced rate, I recommend to the careful consideration of the committees.

Eastern Michigan Asylum at Pontiac.—This asylum asks for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of two hospital buildings—one for the male and one for the female department—which I would recommend to be granted.

Northern Michigan Asylum at Traverse City.—This asylum, as you will see by the report of the Commissioners, needs about \$120,000 for its completion. I urge upon you an immediate appropriation for the same, that the work may be hurried along, in order that it may be completed in the early autumn. The first two named asylums are filled beyond their capacities, and must be crowded to their limits.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

This asylum is in an advanced stage of construction, and, according to the report of the trustees, will need an additional appropriation for its completion. I also urge that this appropriation be made at an early date, as it is very necessary to remove from the other asylums that dangerous class of patients who ought not to be confined with other than their own class. I have thus recommended that these asylums be granted the full amount asked for, as I believe the sums named are necessary for their completion; and while the sums aggregate a large amount, we must bear in mind that these institutions are crowded far beyond their capacities, and will be scarcely less so when the two now in process of completion are occupied, as there are hundreds of insane in the State who are not and cannot be accommodated within their walls, and Michigan is always generous toward any unfortunate class who are unable to care for themselves.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the constitution creating a Board of Pardons which shall have full and exclusive power over that department.

That a joint resolution be adopted submitting an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

On account of the large number of disabled soldiers in this State and the healthfulness of its climate, I recommend that a joint resolution be adopted asking Congress to make an appropriation for a soldiers' home, to be located at some favorable point within the State.

BOUNTIES.

There have been numerous pledges for bounties made to men who enlisted in the army that have not been fulfilled. I trust you will give this matter your careful consideration. No pledges should be more scrupulously kept than those made to the defenders of our Government.

STATE FISHERIES.

By the Commissioners' report you will see that fish culture is being made a success. If the recommendations can be carried out the slight expense necessarily incurred in this department will in due time be returned many times from the fish thus raised and protected.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.

Michigan is represented at this Exposition, and a fine display of its products is already on the ground. The amount necessary to defray its expenses will not exceed \$11,000, and I therefore recommend that a sum not exceeding that amount be appropriated for that purpose.

MILITARY.

The military organizations of the State are in excellent condition, and all our citizens take a just pride in them. I recommend that a law be passed directing the State Treasurer to pay all legal expenses incurred in case a company or any body of State troops is ordered to any location of the State to suppress riots, or for other purposes; the State collecting the same from the county to which they are ordered to pay the bill, but frequently it is impossible for the troops to collect the money for a long time, and, as there is no provision for paying these expenses, the companies have to advance the money for transportation, rations, and other necessary expenditures.

STANDARD TIME.

As all the railroads in the State use central standard time and many of its cities and towns have adopted the same, I recommend that a law be enacted making central standard time legal within the State.

STATE SWAMP-LAND COMMISSIONER.

I recommend that the Commissioner be appointed for the ensuing term be allowed a clerk, but not a deputy, that the office be re-organized, the office be closed within that time and turned over to the Commissioner of the State Land Office, and that the office be then abolished.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

I have debated somewhat, in my own mind, as to which is the wisest course to recommend in relation to this office; that is, whether to continue or abolish it. There have within the last two years over 2,000,000 people passed through this State or close by its southern boundary for the great Northwest, who have migrated from other States or have come to this country to make homes for themselves. Men are constantly leaving the old States for a home in the West. If it occurred to me that I could be made to turn a portion of this great tide of people into our State by informing them of the superiority of its soil and the advantages of living near a market, the cost of conducting the office (which is much smaller than many mercantile firms pay for advertising their business) would be well invested, and returned to the State many fold in way of taxes upon improvements made by them. Of course the great railroad corporations must be every possible inducement to people going West by giving advertisements, etc., for the purpose of securing their transportation. I think if Michigan would properly advertise her undeveloped lands, and at a small cost a prudent man were stationed in New York to select from the emigrants those who have money to purchase lands, and induce them to come here, the benefits would justify the expenditure. I have, therefore, decided to recommend that the office be carefully tried, and that the office be not abolished until such trial is fairly made.

While our State is open to the world, no special efforts should be made to import labor, purely as such, while so many men are unemployed as at present.

THE JONIA HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution needs, in my opinion, a thorough overhauling, and I commend to your careful consideration many suggestions and recommendations made by the Warden in his official report. Under the present law this prison is filled far beyond its capacity with convicts, nearly one-half of whom are sentenced by Justices of the Peace from different parts of the State, mostly for drunkenness; and many instances of its abuse are known, and doubtless many more exist which are not known. A man found intoxicated by a Constable or other officer is frequently taken before a Justice of the Peace and sentenced to this prison for that offense. He is thus disgraced for life, as it is to his family, for the offense of getting drunk, or perhaps because he has no friend to intercede for him. The abuses that are liable to occur can best be described by the following, which took place during Gov. Jerome's term of office. The facts were given me by the Hon. E. C. Watkins, then its Warden:

A man arrived in Saginaw and applied at the office of the State Prison for a job. He was told to go to the Warden in the afternoon and he would be hired. Upon going out he met a man upon the street who asked him if he was a stranger, and answered that he was, and from Canada and seeking employment. The man asked him who it seemed was an officer, informed the stranger that it was necessary to register upon coming here, and took him to an office where another man, who it appeared was a Justice of the Peace, was sitting at a desk. After remaining there a short time he was taken out and conducted to the depot by the officer and taken directly to Ionia under arrest. Arriving at the House of Correction, the Warden examined his papers and found he had been committed for a year as a vagrant. He protested his innocence, and the Warden immediately wrote the Justice of the Peace to the Governor, who pardoned him, and I understand, took some action against the officer and Justice of the Peace who had thus conspired to send this man to prison for the purpose of getting the fees.

How far this abuse can extend can only be imagined. I therefore recommend that a law be passed prohibiting any person from being sentenced to this institution by a Justice of the Peace, and that no prisoner be sent there for a less term than six months. This institution should not be used as a "booby-trap" place for men who occasionally get intoxicated. Such men should be kept in the county jails where the offense is committed. I am informed that officers make long journeys with a single prisoner where there are several to be taken simply to increase their traveling fees. According to the State Treasurer's re-

port there was paid for transportation of convicts to that institution during the last year the sum of \$26,621.33, while the cost of carrying convicts for the State Prison at Jackson for the same period was \$4,605.93. Convicts received at this institution are clothed in prisoners' garb and when discharged are furnished new clothing if that worn by them when taken in is not suitable for them to appear as comfortably dressed men. This item makes up a large account. There are two classes which should not be sent to that prison. First, those who are picked up intoxicated, before mentioned, and, second, worthless tramps who have no pride or home and are willing to go there for the winter. The prison is now filled to overflowing, with little work for its inmates, there being more than 500 confined within its walls in excess of its accommodations, and at the rate it is being filled, of that class of people are to be imprisoned as convicts, the State of Michigan can't build prisons fast enough to hold those who are convicted, especially if the present stringent times should continue to exist. I sincerely hope this matter will be thoroughly investigated during the session of this Legislature, and the earlier it is done the better for the public good.

THE CONTRACT LABOR SYSTEM, ETC.

I recommend the abolition of the contract labor system, and that a law be passed prohibiting the importation of criminals from other States and Territories to be incarcerated within the walls of any prison in the State. It concentrates criminals in Michigan, and concentrates with the honest labor of the State. Michigan is not so poor as to need aid of that kind.

I have asked the different boards connected with the several State institutions to make their wants simply what is absolutely necessary for carrying them through the next two years, and while under the present financial pressure not a dollar should be expended not absolutely necessary. I am sure that you will see that none of the State institutions suffer for lack of means to carry them along.

I recommend that as great a reduction in taxes be made as possible. That no money be collected for the purchase at a large premium of State bonds not yet maturing, or for any other purpose not absolutely essential, but that the greatest possible economy be practiced in every department of the State.

And now, gentlemen, let us hope that you will commence at once to push along the work of legislation, making the session as short as possible.

I hope and trust that the greatest harmony may prevail in all your deliberations and that all our actions may be guided by the Divine Hand.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

A Fine Old Mexican Farm.

A paper published at Monterey records the particulars of probably the largest transfer of land to private parties ever made on this continent. The lands in question are situated in Northern Mexico, and were purchased by a syndicate of English and Scotch gentlemen named McPherson, Grant, and John Dalzell. Although the price paid was only \$1,000,000 cash down, yet the area of country sold was larger than some of the New England States. The possessions are situated in the States of Chihuahua and Durango. The title of the lands was perhaps the most ancient of any upon the American continent. This is the first transfer that had been made in two hundred years. That long ago the King of Spain conveyed this tract of country to the ancestry of Don Antonio Ansuñaga, where it had remained and descended from generation to generation until the present time. More than one thousand people as tenants are living upon this soil, growing corn and coffee and wheat in the villages and sheep and cattle in the mountains. The lands were loaded over two years ago to Col. J. P. Lawson, of Colorado, who paid \$100,000 for three years' bondment. The stipulated price of the land is \$1,000,000. An additional million is to be invested in cattle, blooded horses, and agricultural implements. One-half of this additional million has already arrived from London, and is now deposited in the City of Mexico and Chihuahua to the credit of the fiscal agent of the syndicate. The estate consists of two immense ranches, subdivided into six contiguous haciendas, upon each of which there is a village with an organized municipal government. Two-thirds of the estate lies within the southern boundary of the State of Chihuahua; the remaining third in Durango. The area embraced by these properties is 27 Spanish leagues in length by an average width of 9 leagues, or an equivalent in English measurement of 70 by 23 miles, or 1,610 square miles. Large tracts of these lands are under cultivation, the crops consisting principally of Indian corn, wheat, barley and Irish and sweet potatoes. In addition there are swamps of grasing 200,000 head of cattle and 400,000 sheep. Besides the above six haciendas, the same syndicate has purchased two other ranches adjacent, containing 500,000 acres. The deeds of record show that there were also included in this sale, for special stipulations not given, 35,000 head of sheep, 1,200 head of unbroken horses, 300 saddle horses, 500 broken mules, 300 work oxen, 2,000 hogs, 1,000 saddles and bridles, 800 sets of harnesses, together with immense quantities of farming tools, many of which are of ancient patterns.

What a Cow!

An elderly and well-known gentleman of Boston, who, while he likes to sit at the convivial board, will not touch anything spirituous, devoting all his attention to the lactical fluid, was invited out one night by a party of choice spirits. A huge milk punch had, however, been prepared for him, and when he was asked what beverage he would prefer his reply was as usual: "Well, I guess I'll take a little milk." The punch was brought and all eyes turned toward him to note the effect. Raising the glass he took a sip and then another; at the third, however, he drained the tumbler, smacked his lips and, looking lovingly at the empty glass, observed: "Great Caesar! what a cow!"—Boston Post.

Russian Siberia.

The territory of Russian Siberia,

A Philosopher.

"Write a social article for Sunday," said the managing editor to the young man who had graduated from a college of journalism. "Make it plain and straightforward, so that every one can understand it. This is your first day on the paper, and as your father and I used to chop wood together, I have an interest in you and hope that you will give satisfaction."

This is what he wrote: "The correction of a wrong, in the opinion of Herbert Spencer, is equivalent to the achievement of a good. The human mind, divided perhaps into a thousand diminutive compartments, for indeed the brain is divided and subdivided, is of ideal construction—not constructed after an ideal form, as anything physical might be, but ideal in that its form—and indeed its precise form is not known—is imaginative, or, more properly speaking, fanciful. The mind of man begins to develop at an early age, and indeed he is not a man but only a boy when it begins to develop; for look at the child when he holds out his hands at the sight of something which he should not have, for the mind of that child knows that the child—viz., the receptacle of that mind which is developing rapidly—wants that something. The mind in relation to social life has much to do with the enjoyment of the occasion. We could enumerate hundreds of instances, but the space of a newspaper is valuable."

"Fitchley," said the managing editor when he had read the article, "allow me to congratulate you on your correct understanding of the Concord idea of philosophy. Fitchley, you are a philosopher."

"Do you think so, sir?" his countenance beaming with the light of a great hope.

"Think so!" repeated the managing editor, with an emphasis which left no doubt as to his sincerity; "why, sir, I know it. In this article you have seized the sledge-hammer of modern thought and have dealt the railroad spike of—of—well, never mind, you strike the spike on the head. To read that article, simple in construction like a plain stone wall in comparison with which the fearlessness of a board fence stand out in fearless relief—I say, sir, to read that article now causes me to deeply regret that I had to leave school and wash rollers in a printing office. Indeed, is the pencil mightier than the brass-mounted horse-pistol; indeed, do we find that a yoke of knowledge is more powerful than oxen. Ah, my dear young philosopher, the mind of man needs collaboration in its development. Self-taught men are crude; they know not how to grab the Texas-steer of thought by the horns and make him lift his once defiant tail high in the air and bellow for mercy."

"You are figurative, sir."

"So is a colt. Yes, the colt that cannot express himself in the proper language of the horse must be figurative. If I were not so ignorant I—"

"You are not so very ignorant," kindly interposed the young man. "You write very correctly and your language is much better than that of most self-made men."

"Oh, thank you," grasping the young man's hand. "When you entered this office I knew that you would be a great help to me, and when the hours become dwarfish—"

"Dwarfish?"

"Yes, when the wee, small hours come, we can sit on the exchange table and study together. No, that would be selfish in me. In my struggle for recognition, I shall hold no one back. I'll tell you plainly that this is no place for you. Your mind is too strong to be confined in a subordinate position."

"I could edit the paper."

"True, but even then you would be out of your element. The magazines are thirsting for you—lowering after you like a cow lows for a calf—yes, like a sheep bleats for grass. I cannot trust myself a moment longer. Go, ere my selfishness will drown my great impulses for good."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Found No Poison.

Dr. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., practical analytical chemist, Washington, D. C., who made thorough and careful analyses, reports that there is neither morphia, opium, emetics nor poisons in the Red Star Cough Cure; that it must prove a boon to those whose symptoms shrink from the use of such compounds, and especially to mothers, who justly dread the evil, and, at times, fatal effects of these dangerous drugs. He further states it is not only free from all opiates, poisons and emetics (a thing which not one enough preparation in ten can boast), but it is altogether an original and most happy combination of the best remedial agents, and is as harmless as it is effective.

Hard Words to Spell.

At a competitive examination of teachers to select a principal for a district school, where the salary was \$1,500 per annum, eighteen gentlemen who had been principals and four ladies were examined. The following words were given to spell:

Peniard, Allege, Separate, Exhilarate, Business, Hymeneal, Mingle, Cat's-paw, Scintillate, Daguerrean, Mignonne, Bouquet, Privilege, Excellent, Ethereal, Supersede, Ecstasy, Ventilate.

One lady, a graduate of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, spelled all correctly, and she was the only person that did.

"I Love Her Better than Life."

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

The easiest way to mark table linen—Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes.

Sedentary Pursuits.

Undoubtedly have a tendency to beget dyspepsia, but we not unreasonably meet persons who lead outdoor active lives who are badly troubled with it. It is common to men and women of all avocations, and of the most diverse physical constitution. Bad food and water may cause it. To persons who are casually or constantly its victims, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a boon of value, since it relieves and prevents it, neutralizes bad qualities in food and drink, and is as genial as well as effective medicine. Pallid clerks and indoor operatives in unwholesome factories, mechanics and railway travelers, compelled to bolt food hastily, will do well to provide themselves with a supply of this pleasant tonic. It is a reliable defense against fever and ague and biliousness, relieves rheumatism, is a good appetizer, and exerts a tranquilizing and invigorating influence upon the nervous system. It is a fine thing, too, in infirm old age.

Virginia Natural Bridge.

History and tradition furnish few facts concerning the Natural Bridge, but some of them are of interest. When Washington, a youth of sixteen years, was surveying the vast domain of Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, he visited the bridge and carved his name on a rock, where the bold characters may still be traced. During the American Revolution two French officers serving in our army, the Marquis de Chastellux and Comte de Beffon, were directed to visit the Natural Bridge and to investigate its origin. Their amazement was so great that the report consisted only of the terse sentence: "It is the work of the Creator." This expedition took place in 1781, and the following year Baron de Turpin was sent by Count Rochambeau to prepare a more extended account of the bridge. He furnished a full account of its dimensions as follows: Height, 215 feet; thickness of arch on key of great center, 49 feet; thickness of arch on key of small center, 37 feet; intrados of arch, 150 feet.

How Pale You Are!

Is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mentioned, but still the act may be a kindly one, for it gets the one addressed to thinking, appraises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled and the blood impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restore roses to the cheek.

There is one mitigation to our grief. The girls can't wear a jersey and a Mother Hubbard at the same time.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

It is a curious coincidence that a woman who has a temper of her own is seldom willing to keep it.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stay at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cabs, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

Nothing affects a spring poet worse than an hour spent in digging garden.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Rarer than diamonds—a pretty woman who is not aware of the fact.

LADIES of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility, may have health renewed and life extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints specially incident to the female constitution.

The devil does not need to keep a credit book.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

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

H. W. HORT, Proprietor.

A Wonderful Remedy.

Compound Oxygen, the Vitalizing Treatment for chronic diseases, introduced to the public by Drs. Starkey & Felen, 1109 Girard St., Phila., is effecting wonderful cures in Consumption, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc. Thousands have been relieved from suffering, and hundreds saved from death, by this new discovery. Send for their pamphlet.

A Slight Cold.

If neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

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

THE FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN, of Chicago, whose advertisement will be found in our columns, is old, well established, and ranks among the best agricultural and family journals in the West. The paper is published semi-monthly, is ably edited and finely illustrated—just the paper for the farmer and home. The list of premiums offered to subscribers is well worthy of consideration.

"LAUGH and grow fat." You will certainly do so if you subscribe for THE CHICAGO LEDGER for a year. We will warrant it to produce more flesh and mirth than can be obtained in any other manner. See advertisement in another column.

Ques-ations that the Chinese men should have such long hair. Ladies, if you would have your hair as long as the Chinese and as beautiful as a hour's use, Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser.

If you wish to enjoy good health, read THE CHICAGO LEDGER; it is a splendid tonic for low-spirited people. See advertisement in another column.

Every lady or gentleman that is a sufferer from severe headache should read the advertisement of Dr. Eells, in another column of this paper.

Are you afflicted with dyspepsia? If so, read THE CHICAGO LEDGER, and you will get immediate relief. See advertisement in another column.

Red Star

COUGH CURE

Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Palms in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to
THE CHARLES A. YOCHELL COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

RHEUMATISM—Sure cure free for stamp. AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE, 24 Bleeker St. N.Y.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

LEARN Telegraphy, or Short-Hand and Type Writing, Home, Situations furnished. Address VALENTINE BROS., Jansville, Wis.

\$65 A MONTH and Board for 3 Live Young Men or Ladies, in each county. Address F. W. KIRKLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PENSIONS to Soldiers and Beirs. Send stamp for Circulars. L. RICHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION. Price, \$1.50. Special Instruction by Mail, \$4. WM. W. OSGOODBY, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM WASHING MACHINE. It will pay any intelligent man or woman seeking profitable employment to write for illustrated Circular and terms of Agency for this Celebrated Washer, which by reason of its intrinsic merit is meeting with such wonderful success.

J. WORTH, CHICAGO, ILL., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUGS Beautiful Colored designs of Flowers, Birds, Animals, etc., printed on burles (cloth) to be worked in rag, yarn, etc. Wholesale and retail. Large discount to dealers. Send stamp to manufacturers for catalogue. AMERICAN RUG PATTERN CO., Bideford, Mo.

R. U. AWARE THAT
Lorillard's Olmax Plng
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Olmax Plng is the best and cheapest, quality considered?

Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Olmax Plng are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

HOPS & MALT

TRADE MARK

BITTERS

DOES WONDERFUL CURES

—OF—
LIVER COMPLAINTS

AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

They cleanse the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. They prevent the growth to serious illness of a dangerous class of diseases that begin in mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such. They cause free action of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING THE BLOOD, restoring the normal powers to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time perfectly cured, by the use of Hops and Malt Bitters. All druggists keep them. Recommended by physicians, ministers, and nurses, and in fact by everybody who has given them a good trial. They never fail to bring relief. HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

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THAN GOING

TO A CIRCUS.

Secure a Front Seat and Get the Benefit of the Music!

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THE CHICAGO LEDGER.

AN EXPLANATION, With a Little Common Sense Advice.

He Who Becomes a Treasurer of Money for Another is Responsible for a Safe Return.

How much more responsible is he who has in charge the health and life of a human being. We have considered well the responsibility, and in preparation our ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, which for twenty-five years has been favorably known as one of the best and purest remedies for all Throat and Lung Diseases, we are particularly to have nothing but the best ingredients. NO OPIUM in any form enters its composition. It is to your interest to stand by the old and tried remedy, ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, and see that a bottle is always kept on hand for immediate use. READ THE FOLLOWING

NEW EVIDENCE:

ADDISON, Pa., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well.

Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, Pa., April 1883.
A. J. COLBORN, Esq., Editor of the *Southern Herald*, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, Ill., April 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. It is frequently recommended by the medical profession here.

Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., Oct. 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.

Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited) Props.

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By our new and secret process, the most vivid, life-like picture ever made. No oils, paraffine or oil paints used. By any one to make it in an hour. Splendid work for ladies at home. Our agents are colonists in every town. We send materials enough to make 1,000 pictures with full instructions, and give exclusive territory.

ROGERS & CO., 202 State St., Chicago, Ill.

SICK HEAD-ACHES! VITALIZING BLOOD PURIFIER

Is absolutely warranted to cure the worst cases of sick headache, nervous and bilious headache, constipation, dyspepsia, and all derangements originating from an unhealthy condition of the stomach, liver, bowels or blood. Ask your druggist, or address F. ELLS & SON, Centerville, Iowa.

SILVER MOON THE WONDERFUL STOVE POLISH

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at \$2,000,000, which includes

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the **STUD BOOK OF FRANCE, EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.**

STOCK ON HAND:

150 Imported Blood Horses

250 Imported Stallions

100 Colts

Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be, they cannot be improved by crossing with inferior blood, we have secured the services of a French expert, who has been in the stud book in France, 1400 Page Catalogue, and is the only one of the kind in the United States.

Percheron Horses of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by E. Benken, the most famous of all animal painters.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No Seeds finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown seeds. We have a large stock of seeds for sale at low prices. Write for catalogue free.

BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free.

JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

A CHANCE TO MAKE \$1,000 ON A ONE DOLLAR INVESTMENT.

No Subscriber Will Receive Less Than 25 Cents in Cash.

The following list of Prizes will be awarded to the persons who subscribe for our paper between this date and the 30th day of March:

FOR ONE DOLLAR We will enter your name on our subscription books, and mail you regularly twice a month for One Year the Farm, Field and Stockman (24 pages), and send you immediately by sealed mail three numbered receipts good for three of the following presents:

The List of Presents to Be Given Our Subscribers:

10 U.S. Government Bonds of \$500 each.....\$5000
20 U.S. Greenbacks of \$100 each.....2000
1 U.S. Government Bond.....1000
20 U.S. Greenbacks of \$50 each.....1000
20 U.S. Greenbacks of \$20 each.....1000
100 U.S. Greenbacks of \$5 each.....500
5 Grand Parlor Organs.....500
3 Grand Pianos.....300
1 Twenty-Two Sloop Sail-Boat.....300
5 Grand Parlor Organs.....500
1 Rob Roy Fifteen-Foot Canoe.....100
1 Four-Door Car-bone.....100
1 Columbia Bicycle.....100
3 Phonos.....100
5 Top Buggies.....100
5 Grand Parlor Organs.....500
2 Village Carts.....200
5 Best Singer Sewing Machines.....250
2 New Silk Parlor Suits.....400
2 Push Silk Parlor Suits.....400
5 Silver Dinner Services.....500
1 Black Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suit.....100
100 Sets Solid Silver Teaspoons—3 to the set.....500

Every subscriber who does not get one of the above valuable prizes will receive a present of Twenty-Five Cents in cash. Remember everyone who subscribes for one year will receive our twenty-four page elegant illustrated paper for one year and Three Receipts good for three of the above presents ranging from 25 cents in cash to five Thousand Dollars in Cash. Our paper has now a bona-fide circulation of 124,000 subscribers. It has been established eight years. All of the above presents will be awarded March 30th, in a fair and impartial manner. A full list of the awards will be furnished subscribers free. Persons living at a distance will have presents sent them by mail, express or freight, as may be required by the article awarded. Positively no postponement.

SEND ONE DOLLAR which you send us is the regular subscription price for a yearly subscription, and therefore we charge nothing for the presents. Do not let this opportunity go by. We believe you will like our paper so well that you will remain a regular subscriber, and say with others that you would not be without it for five times the cost. **YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE.** Get five of your friends to join you by cutting this out and showing it to them. Send us \$5 and we will send you the paper for one year, and three numbered receipts for each of your subscribers and two extra for your trouble.

SEND TEN SUBSCRIBERS with \$10 and we will send 15 papers one year and 36 numbered receipts good for thirty-six presents, and in addition we will send you at once a solid hunting-cased gold Aluminum Watch free. This watch is a fine time keeper and cannot be told from a genuine gold watch. You can trade this watch for from twenty to fifty dollars worth of the papers sent to you, or you can make it out in cash. We will make the receipt all out in your name. We could not make this watch offer did we not control the entire product of the factory.

FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN is one of the oldest and ablest edited Family and Agricultural papers, bound, stitched and cut. Its circulation is now 150,000. **SAMPLE COPY SENT FREE.** Stories, sketches, poetry, farm, garden, household and agricultural departments by the best contributors of the day. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and amuse the whole family. Our reputation is fully established and the people are satisfied that we have capital enough to carry out and fulfill any offer we may make. Can it be possible that you will let such an opportunity go by? **ONE DOLLAR** secures the FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN for one year, and three numbered receipts which will entitle you to three of the presents in the award. The paper is worth double the subscription price. As to our reliability we refer to any Bank or Express Company in Chicago and the Commercial Agencies. We are now known the world over. Money in mass of \$1 may be sent in ordinary letter at our risk; larger sums should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Money Order or Express.

SEND ONE DOLLAR these are Presents to our Subscribers given to them absolutely Free. Cut this out and show to friends, acquaintances and neighbors, as it will not appear again. This is a great opportunity and you should take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Address **FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN, 65 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.**

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel weary able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters, as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

"Bitters."

"And I am perfectly cured. I keep it

"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Salsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 3, 1878.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

Mrs. FANNIE GREEN.

\$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000, done

"me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of nervousness, weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."

R. M. Auburn, N. Y.

So, BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 78.

Sirs—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors. Miss S. B. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

"None genuine without a bunch of green

Hops on the label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name."

DYSPEPSIA

SURE CURE without medicines. Entirely natural. No cure as pay. Send amt. or your address for particulars. Address: EDWIN & CO., Cottage Grove Station, Chicago, Ill.

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union.

W. C. T. Union.

"Now I Lay Me."

A pitiful story comes to us of a scene in a Philadelphia police station, where a rough, tangle-haired woman, who had been arrested, had fought like a fury, and stormed at the officers in three languages, was followed up a few hours later by a little tot of a girl, who looked from one officer to another, and asked them if they had put her mother in jail. She was so little that the policeman had helped her up the steps, but here she was, in search of her; the degraded woman heard her voice and called to her. So they swung open the door and let her in, and the little thing asked her mother, who had shrunk back, ashamed, "Why mother, are you in jail?" Then the baby dropped upon her knees on the stone floor and began to pray: "Now I lay me down to sleep, and I hope my mother will be let out of jail." There were tears among those rough men at the sound of that innocent voice; and when the case came into court the judge whispered to the woman to go home and try to be a better mother. It was the drink that made the trouble. It is the drink that is always working woe.—Union Signal.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by H. Walsh.

A LAWYER recently went into the surf to bathe, and encountered a huge shark. Their eyes met for an instant, when the shark blushed and swam out.

When others are suffering, drop a word of kindness and sympathy. If they are suffering from a cold, give them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; a few doses of this valuable remedy will afford instant relief, and a twenty-five cent bottle will cure the worst cough.

If you have a cent dated 1797 you can get \$11 for it, and \$11 will buy a good deal of flour for the poor.

Grace Greenwood's New Book.

"Stories for Home Folks, Young and Old," is the attractive title of a pretty volume by this famous author, just published. It starts out with "A true story of President Lincoln," which with other war reminiscences that follow will awaken a patriotic glow in the hearts of readers both old and young; there are stories of travel in this and other lands, stories of famous people, of "My first love-letter," "Almost a ghost story"—in all twenty-nine stories, which being written by Grace Greenwood, who is so well known as one of the most graceful and captivating writers, will find joyful listeners everywhere. The volume is equivalent in size and appearance to the author's other works heretofore sold at \$1.25, but being published by the "Literary Revolution," John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York, it is sold for fifty cents. Mr. Alden sends a 100-page catalogue, descriptive of his immense list of standard and popular works, free to any applicant.

STYLE IN KENTUCKY.—Tailor, taking a measure for trousers (to customer)—"Will you have one or two hip pockets?" Customer—"Two." Tailor—"Pint or quart size?" Customer—"Quart." —N. Y. Sun.

I have found, "says Addison," that the men who are most fond of the ladies, who cherish for them the highest respect, are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great assurance, whose tongues are hung lightly, who supply the place of ideas, and place compliments in the room of sentiment, are their favorites. However time makes many changes. The ladies see their mistake, and are as wise in their preferences, as they were when they stopped buying poor Baking Powder, and bought DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder.

A SOLDIER of a cavalry regiment was brought up for stealing his comrade's liquor-ration. He was an Irishman, and his defence was unique: "I'd be sorry to induce, sure, to be called a thief. I put the liquor in the same bottle, and mine was at the bottom, and sure I was obliged to drink his to get at my own."

M. L. Blair, Alderman 5th Ward, Scranton, Pa., stated Nov. 9, '88: He had used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for sprains, burns, cuts, and rheumatism.

BAD Drainage causes sickness, bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

G. J. VAN DUREN. W. VAN DER VEERE.

City Meat Market.

VAN DUREN & CO., Proprietors.

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a call. We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

LARD,

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1888.

Order of Publication.

THE Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa—In Chancery.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Ottawa,
ABBE S. ELWOOD, Complainant,
vs.
MICHAEL ELWOOD, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa in chancery, at the City of Grand Haven, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1884.
In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Michael Elwood, is now absent from his last known place of residence and that his present whereabouts is not known to the deponent, on motion of John C. Post, Esq., complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Michael Elwood, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within five 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 the 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.
Dated, December 11, 1884.

AREND VISSCHER,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Ottawa Co. Mich.
John C. Post, Complainant's Solicitor. 42-1

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT

THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION

HAS NO EQUAL PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE MASS.

30 UNION SQ. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL. ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

MEYER, BROUWER CO.,
dealers in
FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL PAPER,
—and—
BURIAL CASKETS.
River St. Holland Mich.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Be-
ginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free.
HALLIST BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 48-17.

A VERY RADICAL CHANGE.

has been made in the stock of goods at the One-Price Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON, HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and very fine stock of

FALL CLOTHING

has just been received and will be sold at remarkable low figures. We also have a stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Slippers superior to any in the city.

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of

Winter Dress Goods, New Style Prints, and Dress Patterns.

HATS AND CAPS. Towelings, Table Linen, Hosiery, Lace, and Calicoes
in an endless number of styles and designs.

A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 6, 1884.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of
DIAMOND RINGS
ever displayed in this city.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted
to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner.

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

E. HEROLD,

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

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 18, 1884.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

R. B. BEST, M. D. Prop'r.

Mr. I. A. Anderson, a competent prescription clerk, has charge, and will be found at all hours, ready to compound prescriptions in a thoroughly reliable manner.

A complete assortment of
TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

Everything pertaining to a first-class drug store will be kept constantly on hand.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1884.

THE ONLY TRUE

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

FACTS REGARDING
Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH AND VIGOR OF YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. BONES, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.
It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.
(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DEAR BOOK.")
Full of strange and useful information, free.
DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

CUTTERS

made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company,

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

Strength and Durability they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS

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

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN,

HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO.

With Red Tie Tag, is the best! Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

Lorillard's Rose Leaf Fine Cut Tobacco. is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing qualities is second to none.

Lorillard's Navy Cuttings, take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

Lorillard's Famous Snuff, have been used for over 150 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "HISTORY, ROMANCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF GREAT AMERICAN CRIMES AND CRIMINALS." The most startling book of recent years. BIOGRAPHICAL—PICTORIAL. 161 superb engravings with personal portraits of the celebrated criminals. 630 royal octavo pages. Low retail price, \$3.50. It is a work of art as well as of thrilling historic interest. Is bound to produce a profound impression. Agents sell it by the thousands. A grand chance for canvassers.

AGENTS WANTED Send for full particulars, and be convinced that this is the most salable and profitable book published; or, to save time, send 75 cents at once for canvassing book and state your choice of townships. Address, N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publ., St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

H. BOONE,

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best horse in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28, 1882.

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers. Absolutely sure. At once address: Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

42-17

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE. A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Venereal Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent in plain sealed envelope, free. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc., made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.