Hope College
Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1881 | Holland City News: 1880-1889

1-22-1881

Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 50: January 22, 1881

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881

Part of the Archival Science Commons

Recommended Citation
Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 50: January 22, 1881" (1881). *Holland City News: 1881*. 4.
https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881/4

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1881 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 50. HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881. WHOLE NO. 466.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

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.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 60
¼ Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
½ "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published whitout charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will donote the expiration of the subscription. Two XX signify that no paper will be continued after date.

☞ All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880.

Trains.	*Arrive at Holland,*	*Leave Holland,*
Grand Rapids.	*8.45 a. m.	‖ 1 40 a. m.
" "	8.14 a. m.	† 5.20 "
" "	1.50 p. m.	*11.15 "
" "	‡ 10.10 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
		9.40 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	1.30 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	*7.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
" "	‡ 10.00 p. m.	*11 30 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	‖ 1.30 a. m.	*6 00 a. m.
" "	† 5.15 a. m.	
" "	* 11.00 "	8.15 a. m.
" "	3 20 p. m.	* 9 30 a. m.
" "	10.00 "	1.55 "
" "	* 7.40 p. m.	‡ 10.05 p. m.

* Mixed trains,
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
‖ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880.

Going North. No. 4. p. m.	Going North. No. 2. a. m.	STATIONS.	Going South. No. 3. a. m.	Going South. No. 1. p. m.
9 10	12 20	Muskegon,	6 00	3 05
8 25	11 47	Ferrysburg,	6 55	3 35
7 55	11 42	Grand Haven,	7 01	3 40
7 00	11 12	Pigeon,	8 40	4 06
5 55	10 45	Holland,	9 25	4 35
5 25	10 25	Fillmore,	10 15	4 55
3 50	9 35	Allegan,	12 00	5 40

FRED. H. MAY, *Manager.*
B. C. LEAVENWORTH, *Gen'l Freight Agent.*

Two other trains run in connection with the Chicago & West Mich. R. R., by which you can leave Grand Haven at 12:45, p. m. and reach Holland 1:55 p. m. and another which leaves Grand Haven at 9:30 p. m. and reach Holland at 10:20 p. m. Going north on those trains you leave Holland at 6 00 a. m. and reach Grand Haven at 7:05 a. m., and the afternoon train at 3:55 p. m. which reaches Grand Haven at 5:10 p. m.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, and points east.

Tickets to all the principal cities in the West, South, and East at popular prices.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.

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

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Officein Kenyon & Van Putten's bank Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooning, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-1y

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BRO'S, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser, would respectfully announce to the citizens that she has opened Dressmaking and Hair Dressing rooms, in the building, one door west of Griffin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven. Also teaches in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other fancy work. 31-1y

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Proprietors. The largest and best appointed hotel in the city. Ample accommodations for permanent boarders and transient guests. Everything first class. Cor. of Eighth and Market strs., Holland, Mich. 8-1y

PHŒNIX HOTEL. Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth str., Holland, Michigan. 8-1y

PELGRIM, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House. Good accommodations for steady boarders, and every facility for transient guests The English, German and Holland languages are spoken. Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven, Michigan. 6-1y

SCOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish strs., convenient to both depots. Terms, $1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-1y

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE & SCOTT, Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 33-tf

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Office hours nigth and day, on the cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-1y

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth street. 40 1y.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-1y.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. 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.

THOS. MCMASTER, N. G.

M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, *Sec'y.*

A LARGE stock of Ready Made Clothing can always be found at Brusse's Clothing House in the Village of Zeeland, and will be sold at greatly reduced rates for the next 60 days. 31 tf

A FULL assortment of Spectacles for old and young, of different qualities, including for weak eyes and near sighted; also thermometors and Weather Indicators, cheap at J. O. DOESBURG. 34-3m

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, ₩ bushel	$	@	35
Beans, ₩ bushel		@	1 00
Butter, ₩ lb		@	19
Clover seed, ₩ lb		@	4 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen		@	20
Honey, ₩ lb		@	10
Hay, ₩ ton		@	8 00
Onions, ₩ bushels		@	..
Potatoes, ₩ bushel		@	40
Timothy Seed, ₩ bushel		@	3 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	$	@	3 50
" " green		@	2 50
" beach, dry		@	2 50
" " green		@	2 00
Railroad ties		@	12
Shingles, A ₩ m		@	....

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white ₩ bushel new	88	@	90
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel		@	40
Oats, ₩ bushel		@	35
Buckwheat, ₩ bushel	65	@	65
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs		@	60
Feed, ₩ ton		@	18 00
" ₩ 100 lb		@	90
Barley, ₩ 100 lb	1 20	@	1 30
Middling, ₩ 100 lb		@	1 00
Flour, ₩ brl		@	5 00
Pearl Barley, ₩ 100 lb		@	3 00
Rye ₩ bush		@	65
Corn Meal ₩ 100 lbs		@	90
Fine Corn Meal ₩ 100 lbs		@	1 20

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb		@	5
Pork, " "	4½	@	5
Lard		@	8
Turkeys, per lb		@	11
Chickens, dressed per lb		@	8

Additional Local.

It is worth a trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial.—Father.

ONE of the finest and largest stocks of ladies and gents' boots, and gaiters, can always be found at the large store of H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17—tf.

ANY kind of Men's and Boy's Clothing cut and made to order according to the latest styles. We have some very fine goods. Call and see us at

BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
12-tf Main St., Zeeland, Mich.

A Heavy Swell.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgille, N. Y., writes: "Your Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Go to D. R. Meengs for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequaled. Color, from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 15 cents.

AN immense stock of dry goods to pick from, a large assortment of summer dress goods, hosiery, and notions, can always be found at H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17—tf.

A Bad Lot.

Lot's wife had the worst case of Salt Rheum on record; pity she hadn't the chance to use Spring Blossom. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

AT Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland, you can find a very fine and complete selection of Gents' furnishing goods. Some of the 'nobbiest.' Go and see. 31-tf

Paintings and Chromos.

Mr. Mr. Schrier, of Kalamazoo, is displaying for sale at the photograph gallery of B. P. Higgins a fine lot of paintings of his own make, which our people ought to go and see before they buy all their Christmas presents. In the same gallery can be found for sale a large supply of chromos and christmas cards. Call and see. 46-4w

WANTED.—A small second-hand book case and writing desk. Must be cheap. For Cash. Apply by mail, or in person to

F. L. SOUTER,

or leave word at this office. 49-2w

AT Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland, there is just received an immense variety of fall and winter goods, which are made up according to the latest styles, and at lowest rates. 31-tf.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 18, 1881.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by Mayor Van der Veen.

Aldermen present—Sprietsma, Boone, Kramer, Bertsch, Landaal and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

Mrs. C. A. Bailey, petitioned that the tax on Lot 12 Block 39 be remitted amount $8.33—Petition granted and warrant ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amount.

The following bills were presented for payment:

D. Sluyter, ringing bell 8 mos. 1880	$ 12 50
M. M. Clark, 1 mos. sal. as City Marshal	22 91
M. M. Clark, repairing jail	3 00
Arie Boot, cleaning hose	79
M. Van Regenmorter, rent of house for Mrs. Caudle	3 00

—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts reported recommending the following bill for payment:

J. Van Dyk & Bird, lumber $137 19

—Adopted and warrant ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amount.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending $36.75 for the support of the poor, for the two weeks ending Feb. 1, 1881.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Property reported the Jail repaired and necessary articles of bedding purchased for the cells.—Approved.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS

The City Clerk reported that no objections had been filed in his office to the special assessment number eight, for the repair of sidewalks, and that notice had been given two weeks in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS according to the requirements of law.—Laid on the table until next meeting of the Council.

Justice Isaac Fairbanks reported for the month of December.—Filed.

The Secretary of the Fire Department reported that at a meeting of the Fire Department held Jan. 14, 1881, the department nominated as their choice for Chief, John Beukema, and 1st Ass't Chief G. J. A. Pessink, who they respectfully requested appointed to the above named offices.—Report accepted and request granted.

Supervisor Van Schelven tendered resignation to take effect Jan 7, 1881.—Accepted.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, *City Clerk.*

The Dutch Boers in South Africa.

Writing pro and con about England's robbery of Dutch Colonies the *Christian Intelligencer* says: "But we are glad to see this Dutch feeling taking a more practical shape than even this harmless and wholesome *badinage.* The *Evening Post* publishes the following "appeal," dated "Caatskill, Dec. 30th," and signed "Diedrich Cowenhoven":

"The recent outbreak of the Boers, seeking independence for the Transvaal, must appeal very strongly to the sympathies of those inhabitants of your city who are descended from the ancient Dutch of New Netherland.

"The conduct of Great Britain in annihilating the Dutch Republic in Africa is very like the conduct of their King, Charles II., in regard to this very State, when, as New Netherland, it was subject to the States General of Holland. It will be remembered that in 1664 Charles II., realizing that the jurisdiction of the Dutch over New Netherland interfered with the continuity of his Atlantic coast line in America, granted the whole of what is now widely known as New York to his brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II. This grant was without a shadow of right under the law of nations, for the Dutch dominion here had been distinctly ratified by his predecessors. Yet, in pursuance of this outrageous grant of a territory under the dominion of a friendly nation, with whom the English were at peace, the Duke of York by force of arms compelled your city, then New Amsterdam, to surrender to him, and thus the hateful dominion of the English was begun in New York.

"Can we, the descendants of the same forefathers as those of the Boers, refrain from joining in the petition now being signed in Holland imploring Mr. Gladstone's government to restore independence to the Boers? I trust not. The Dutch in New York are yet in sympathy with their race. It is only yesterday that the Dutch language ceased to be heard in the churches of Dutch congregations in communion with the Classis of Amsterdam, and even now in our farm houses at Catskill, and the counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Dutchess, the descendants of the Dutch of New Netherland continue to speak the tongue of their forefathers in the sacred liturgy of home. Does this fact not appeal to persons of Dutch race in your city, in behalf of the heroes now fighting against the tremendous power of Great Britain? Where are the descendants of the Van Rensselaers, the Van Schaacks, the Van Dams, the Van Burens, the Van Benschotens, the Beekmans, the De Peysters, the Van Cortlands, the De Windts, the Schuylers, the Stuyvesants, the Remsens, the Van Ripers, the Vanpelts, the Van Santvoords and the Brinkerhoffs, inhabitants of your city, on this great question? Have they become so lost to sympathy with their race by contact with the English, that they will not join in a movement to aid their kindred?

"I suggest that a meeting be held somewhere near the late Mr. Stuyvesant's church in the Bouwery Lane to express sympathy for the cause of freedom in Africa, to petition Mr. Gladstone in behalf of the Boers, and to take active measures to assist them. I, myself, though somewhat feeble, with a number of Dutch gentlemen from my neighborhood will come down to your city to attend the meeting, and I will write to all my relations in the ancient Dutch parts of the State and thereabout—Hackensack, Rustdorp (now called Jamaica) and elsewhere—begging them to attend also. If all the Dutch in your part will do their duty, it will be a great meeting. Until then, let every one see what he can devise to help the cause of freedom."

Senator Conger's Childhood.

There is a lady in this city who distinctly remembers the circumstances of the birth of the Hon. Omar D. Conger, our next Senator from Michigan. The Rev. Enoch Conger, an orthodox minister of the old school, studied for the ministry with the Rev. Henry Chapman, who, with his little family, was domiciled for a few years, from 1816 to 1819, in Mr. Chapman's house, in Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, which is nine miles from Cooperstown, the county seat, which Mr. Conger himself claims to be his native place. The infant Omar was born in this house, and Mrs. Guy J. Chapman, of this city, one of the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, then 7 years of age, not only remembers the event, but recollects distinctly how the baby looked when she first saw him, and what he was dressed in. Also the christening, which took place in the house soon after.

From conversation with Mrs. Chapman, and the reading of articles in her possession in reference to his father, our Senator's early training was of the best, both domestic, educational, and religious. When Mr. Conger removed to Chenango county, he established the first Sunday school in Columbus, and for five years he was superintendent, as well as pastor, and Omar and his sisters were reared under just such influences during that time and also after the family removed to Erie, Pa., 1824. From Erie they removed to Huron county, Ohio, and Mr. Conger's education was always under the influence of the strictest of religious principles, and the most stalwart of republicanism.—*Jackson Citizens.*

Michigan Ship Canal.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 16.—Mr. Henry Willis, of this city, an indefatigable advocate of the Michigan ship canal, left to-night for Washington in the interest of his favorite project, mostly to secure an order from the war department for a permanent survey of the proposed route, for which an appropriation has been made by the government. He estimates the cost of the canal at $54,700,000, and says he will take the contract to build the canal any time for $5,000,000. A preliminary survey has already been made, and a chart constructed showing the proposed route of the canal, the summit of which, according to the plans for the project, will be in Livingston, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Eaton counties. Mr. Willis claims it is a practicable and feasable scheme, and says he will live to see the canal completed. He estimates that about $1,100,000 will be expended in the vicinity of Battle Creek. In constructing this canal, according to the preliminary survey, there will be a summit level of about sixty-three miles in length, with sixty thousand acres of lakes as permanent feeders for the canal. Mr. Willis expects to secure engineers to commense the permanent survey before spring and thinks the canal could be completed inside of three years. He addressed a public meeting in Kalamazoo recently, and has aroused considerable interest in the project throughout this section.

Rebel Generals.

The ex Confederate generals are all busy practicing the art of peace. Major-Gen. Marmaduke is a Missouri Railway commissioner, and, as a bachelor, lives comfortably in St. Louis on a salary of $5,000 a year. Gen. J. B. Gordon, as counsel for the Louisville and Nashville road, gets a salary of $14,000. Major-Gen. F. B. Cheatham has a handsome farm in Tennessee, and Gen. L. J. Polk has another. Gen. Toombs practices law, and is very rich. Gen. Basil Duke is a lawyer in Louisville, and has a good income; Gen. Bradley Johnston is also getting rich in the same profession in Baltimore. All the sons of Robert L. Lee except one are moderately successful farmers in Virginia. The exception, Curtis Lee, succeeded his father as president of Washington-Lee University. Gen. Jubal Early is living quietly at Linchburg in comfortable circumstances. General J. C. Pemberton has become a resident of Philadelphia, is an invalid, and has written a book on Vicksburg.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

MRS. STONE, the well-known lady philanthropist of Boston, has made the following bequests in addition to a great many previously announced: To the Hampton Institute, Fortress Monroe, Va.; Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.; Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.; Illinois College, Jacksonville; Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; and Robert College, Constantinople, $20,000 each; to Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, and Berea College, Berea, Ky., $10,000 each. She gives $25,000 to the Howard University at Washington, $15,000 for evangelical work in France, and $12,500 to the New York Educational Commission.... At Petersboro, N. H., Hatch Walsh killed his wife and cut his own throat....One man was killed and two fatally burned by an explosion in a celluloid factory at Newburyport, Mass.

EDWARD BERNHARDT, who murdered his wife, was hanged at the jail on Staten island, N. Y. As his body was jerked into the air the undertaker fell in a fainting fit.

A FIVE-STORY building on Cortlandt street, New York, belonging to the Vanderbilt estate, and occupied by Bruno & Sons, dealers in musical instruments, and by the Waterbury Clock Company, was almost totally destroyed by fire recently. The loss to the clock company is estimated at $75,000.

THE New York Board of Health has passed a very stringent ordinance to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $250, to hold a public or church funeral over the remains of any person who dies from small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera.

THE WEST.

POOL-SELLING is now a crime in Ohio, under a new law just passed and approved.... During the past year there were erected in Chicago 3,868 new buildings, at a total cost of $9,100,000....A convention of the farmers of Kansas, in session at Topeka, adopted a resolution in favor of a Congressional enactment controlling all inter-State transportation....The Union flouring-mills, at Detroit, were completely wrecked by the explosion of the boiler. The engineer, fireman and oiler were killed. The damage was $30,000. .. A policeman at Alton, Ill., caught three burglars at work, and inflicted upon one of them a mortal wound.....The St. Louis Central Railroad Company, which proposes to build a line from Murphysboro, Ill., to the Mississippi river, has been incorporated at Springfield.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was enacted near Oshkosh, Wis., a few nights ago. The farmhouse, barn, and granary of a family named Wiskow were burned. When the neighbors arrived on the scene they found the doors securely locked. Miss Wiskow was found some rods from the house insensible, with two deep gashes on her head and face, and her clothing partly burned. The body of Mrs. Wiskow was found in the burning embers, but sufficiently preserved to show that she had been murdered. In the ruins of the barn were found some bones, presumably all that was left of Mr. Wiskow. It is believed that the crime was perpetrated by Wiskow while laboring under a fit of insanity.

THE probable murder of Charles Buckles, in sight of the famous Bender farm in Kansas, by Henry C. Forrest and wife, has aroused the citizens to a frenzied pitch of excitement. Forrest has been placed in jail in Oswego. It is asserted that Buckles' body was boiled, the flesh being fed to the hogs, and the bones burned in the stove.

HAVERLY'S New Mastodon Minstrels, an organization which has lately been perfected, return to his Chicago theater for an engagement of one week. The press of other cities has spoken of the company in the highest terms. It has even been said they excel the original Mastodons.

THE Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company has ordered 144 locomotives. Their cost will be something over $1,000,000, and they are to be delivered within a year. This is probably the largest order for locomotives ever given at one time....A band of Indians attacked a stage near Fort Cummings, and killed the driver and four passengers, mutilating and burning their bodies.

A SALT LAKE dispatch says that "snow has fallen almost continuously in the Wahsatch range of mountains since Christmas. A slide on Wednesday at the little mining hamlet of Alta swept away a house, killing four persons, and another avalanche buried two unfortunates. On Friday night a slide half a mile in width, which would have demolished the town but for a flat area intervening, caused four deaths and swept away the buildings of the Joab Lawrence Company. People are fleeing from the Big Cottonwood region, as several other avalanches are impending."

DIPHTHERIA is raging in the vicinity of Valparaiso, Ind., with a virulence that almost equals that of the yellow fever. Chauncy Gaylord, residing near Chrisman station, buried five children in one grave....A fiendish crime, which seems the product of a diseased mind, was perpetrated at Lapeer, Mich. Mrs. E. P. Barnard has for some months followed the movements of Rev. E. S. Curtis and wife. During the absence of the pastor at church, Mrs. Barnard went to his residence, charged his wife with having wronged her, threw gasoline over the venerable lady, and set it on fire, returning to church and joining in the hymns of praise. The dying lady gave the details as her life ebbed out. The murderess was placed in jail. ....During the progress of a dance at Las Mulas, Mexico, a fight occurred between Mexicans and Americans, in which two of the latter and one of the former were killed.... Philip J. Kreiger, Jr., formerly Cashier of the Broadway Savings Bank, St. Louis, killed himself with morphine at the Western Hotel, in that city. He had wrecked the bank, and misappropriated school funds, ruining his father financially....Samuel Smart, the last of a rich and prominent family of Circleville, Ohio, having spent a fortune in two years of dissipation, blew out his brains.

A WIDOW named Matilda Scott, her grown daughter, Maria, and an adopted son named Charlie Good, residents of Plain City, Ohio, were murdered by Robert Garner, who is under arrest. Garner was in love with Maria Scott, who refused his addresses, and it is supposed that in revenge he outraged her and then killed the whole family to shield himself from the consequences of the crime....Missouri Pacific engineers are engaged in surveying a route southwest from Parsons, Kan., to the Mexican border.

THE SOUTH.

A BILL is before the Legislature of Tennessee to settle the debt of Memphis with bonds at 25 cents on the dollar, bearing 4 per cent. interest....Mrs. Anne Wood, who resided in Hampton, Va., when the British troops entered it, in 1812, has passed away from earthly scenes.... A negro who had outraged a white girl, near Mariana, Ark., was taken from jail by an armed mob, some of whom riddled the villain with bullets before the hanging faction could reach a tree.

THE cotton and rice crops of South Carolina have sustained great damage from the protracted wet weather....Frederick Wirtz, President of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, has been indicted for embezzling $50,000 of the funds of the company.

CAREFUL investigation in the cotton belt shows that 16,500,000 acres have been planted, and that the larger portion of the crop will be saved, amounting to 5,900,000 bales. One farmer in Kern county, Cal., has planted fifty acres with good results.

THE receiving warehouse of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, at Norfolk, Va., has been burned, with valuable stores of cotton and general merchandise.

LEVIN SMITH JONES, LL. D., one of the most prominent physicians in Virginia, is dead.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Committee on Education and Labor agreed to report favorably on Representative Goode's bill to devote to public instruction the proceeds of sales of public lands.

SO POPULAR throughout the Union is the project to erect a new Disciple Church at Washington, in honor of Gen. Garfield, that the idea of a $35,000 edifice has given place to larger hopes. Every State and Territory is represented in the contributions.

COL. BUTTERFIELD, with a corps of assistants, who have been in South Carolina examining into the accuracy of the census in that State, returned to Washington last week and reported to Gen. Walker. The report says the census of June was taken with unusual accuracy, and fully maintains the integrity of the enumerators.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, the eminent shipbuilder of New York, argued before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that the political and commercial interests of the country would be adversely affected by the construction of the Panama canal, and that the Monroe doctrine should be reasserted.

GENERAL.

IT is believed that the basis on which the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have been consolidated is that the new company's stock shall be $80,000,000, of which the Western Union is to have $58,000,000, the American Union $15,000,000 and the Atlantic and Pacific $7,000,900. Jay Gould engineered the whole scheme, and is said to have profited very largely by the operation.

THE value of the petroleum exports from the United States for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1880, was $31,644,007, against $33,296,020 for the same period in 1879.

A DISPATCH from St. Scholastique, Canada, says that Jean Baptiste Narbonne, who confessed the murder of his brother Dan, with his father and step-mother (each 80 years old), at whose instigation he committed the deed, were each sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of February.

A PRELIMINARY report has been made to the Census Bureau upon the cotton industry of the United States. It shows that there are 530,223 looms, and 10,921,147 spindles, consuming 1,568,481 bales of cotton, and employing 181,628 persons....The official figures give West Virginia a population of 618,193, of whom 599,970 are native-born. Michigan's population is 1,636,335, of whom 1,247,989 are native-born....The wool-growers and manufacturers in convention at Washington passed a resolution urging upon Congress the importance of establishing in the District of Columbia an experimental farm, at the expense of the Government, to acquire the best species of domesticated animals for distribution among the States.....About $6,000,000 in Mexican Central railroad securities were recently offered on the Boston market, and twice that amount was subscribed. The allotment made by the Executive Committee discloses the fact that all railway interests between Mexico and the Mississippi river have been pooled. Gould is to receive stock to the amount of $2,997,000 and Gen. Grant subscribes $45,000.

GEN. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, has sent to Congress a statement showing the population of the United States as follows, by States:

Alabama	1,262,724	Mississippi	1,131,572
Arkansas	802,564	Missouri	2,168,834
California	861,586	Nebraska	452,453
Colorado	174,649	Nevada	62,205
Connecticut	652,683	New Hampshire	346,984
Delaware	146,614	New Jersey	1,150,983
Florida	267,351	New York	5,083,810
Georgia	1,589,048	North Carolina	1,400,047
Illinois	3,078,769	Ohio	3,178,289
Indiana	1,578,362	Oregon	174,767
Iowa	1,654,620	Pennsylvania	4,282,786
Kansas	995,966	Rhode Island	276,528
Kentucky	1,648,788	South Carolina	595,662
Louisiana	540,103	Tennessee	1,542,463
Maine	648,945	Texas	1,572,574
Maryland	954,632	Vermont	332,286
Massachusetts	1,783,012	Virginia	1,520,806
Michigan	1,636,331	West Virginia	616,443
Minnesota	780,806	Wisconsin	1,352,480

This makes a total of 49,369,595 for the States. The Territories aggregate 665,663, and the District of Columbia 177,638, which makes a grand aggregate of population of 50,152,866.

POLITICAL.

GEN. MILLER, the Republican candidate, was elected United States Senator by the California Legislature, on the 12th inst. Col. James G. Fair was elected Senator by the Nevada Legislature on the same day..... Gen. Plaisted has been declared Governor of Maine by the Legislature of that State.

IN the Pennsylvania Republican Senatorial caucus, at Harrisburg, the Grow men, fifty-one in number, finding themselves in the minority, absented themselves by agreement. On the the third ballot H. W. Oliver, Jr., the Cameron candidate, was nominated for Senator. Thomas C. Platt was nominated for Senator by the New York Legislative caucus, and Mr. McMillan was named as his own successor by the Republican caucus of the Minnesota Legislature.

A DELEGATION representing the colored Republicans of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas visited Gen. Garfield at Mentor, and laid before him the condition of the freedmen in the South. Their spokesman was R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina. The President-elect said it was neither the time nor place for him to indicate his future policy in regard to the freedmen, but he assured them that his past utterances on that subject were based on profound conviction, leaving them to infer that he was fully alive to their interests. He encouraged them to make the best use of every educational facility, as their political salvation lay in the acquirement of knowledge, which would enable them to cope on more equal terms with the trained minorities in their States. Bishop Hood presented a short address from the Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Gen. Garfield replied very briefly.

THE Chicago *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that at a dinner party in that city, "at which most of the leading Republican Senators were present, it was stated to be a fact within the knowledge of a number that the following three positions in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet had been fixed upon: They were Senator Blaine, Secretary of State; Senator Allison, of Iowa, Secretary of the Treasury; and Levi P. Morton, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Evarts now closes his official letters to American representatives abroad with the notification that further correspondence with regard to diplomatic affairs will be conducted by his successor, Mr. Blaine."

HON. HENRY L. DAWES has been chosen as his own successor in the United States Senate, from Massachusetts. ....In his message to the Legislature of Rhode Island, Gov. Littlefield recommends woman suffrage on the school question.... A leading member of the House, who has made a pilgrimage to Mentor, was asked by the President-elect what the Grant people thought and what they desired from him. After considerable conversation on this topic, Gen. Garfield remarked that his Cabinet would be found to be one thoroughly in harmony with all branches of the party, and that no section of it will have any special cause for dissatisfaction.

FOREIGN.

THE Peruvians have placed dynamite mines at exposed points outside of Lima. The Chilian army is encamped nine miles from the city, and a battle is daily expected.

THE prosecution having closed their case, the defense of the Irish traversers was begun at Dublin on the 13th inst. The courtroom was crowded. McDonough, who delivered the opening address, was almost the sole survivor of the counsel in the O'Connell case. He claimed that the Land League was a legal organization, and that the traversers professed the principles of John Stewart Mill, and but for the support of England the landlords would be driven into the sea.... A theater at Cronstadt, Russia, was destroyed by fire, and the director and seven others perished in the flames....During the month of December, 866 agrarian outrages were committed in Ireland.

OWING to disquieting rumors, the commander of the British navy has been summoned to Dublin to confer with the commander of troops in Ireland, in order to arrange for co-operation at certain points in case of necessity. After a land meeting on one of the Arran isles twenty-one head of cattle were missing. It is supposed the Land Leaguers drove them over the cliffs into the sea. An attempt was made, it is believed by Fenians, to blow up the armory of the infantry barracks at Salford, England, and get possession of the arms. Dynamite was employed for the purpose, but it did no harm, save to blow a meal store to atoms. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected, in the House of Commons, by a vote of 435 to 57....The anti-Jewish agitation has extended from Berlin to Saxony, Bavaria, Leipzig and Breslau. Forty thousand names have been signed to the petition to be presented to Bismarck.

THE Crown Prince of Germany, speaking in Berlin, condemned the anti-Jewish movement and said he felt especially aggrieved because it was invading the schools and universities. The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has instructed the police to arrest the agitation.....In a fresh note to the powers, the Porte cites the warlike preparations of Greece, and invites a movement for a European conference. The Greeks are negotiating for four swift cruisers.

IN the state trials at Dublin, the counsel for the traversers called to the stand a man of 83 years, scarcely able to stand upright, who had been evicted from a holding. ....Seven persons were killed and thirty or forty injured by a railroad accident at Wakefield, England.

GREECE has stopped all furloughs from the army and appointed several Brigadier Generals....The British Government professes to have reliable information of dangerous conspiracies of Irishmen in several large towns of England....Russia dissents from the claim of France that the European powers are not bound to maintain the decisions of the Berlin Conference on the Greek frontier question.... General Skobeleff telegraphs that on Jan. 9 a body of 30,000 Tekke-Turcomans assaulted the Russian trenches near Geok-Tepe, which were manned by twenty companies of infantry and twenty-four guns. The Russian outworks were carried by the onslaught, but by a desperate effort they were repossessed, with heavy loss on both sides.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, presented a scheme for the clerical reorganization of the Treasury Department, on Wednesday, Jan. 12. Mr. Logan called up his resolution for the extension of the franking privilege to all official business of Senators and Representatives, on which a prolonged debate took place. The army appropriation was then taken up, and discussion arose over the sum set apart to pay aid-grant railroads an installment on their claims. The House took up the Funding bill, in committee of the whole, and, after a full expression of opinion, the rate of interest on the bonds and notes was fixed at 3 per cent. The vote was 132 to 92, the Democrats mainly favoring that rate and the Republicans opposing it. An amendment by Mr. Sanford was adopted, that prior to the issue of the refunding bonds or notes the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on maturing bonds all standard silver dollars and all gold in excess of $50,000,000 now held for redemption purposes. When the committee rose, Mr. Randall said the national banks should be compelled to take the 3 per cents. as security for their circulation, which would market $400,000,000, and the remainder of the maturing debt could be liquidated by payment. Mr. Haskell declared that no Western national bank could continue business on a 3-per-cent. bond. No conclusive action had been reached on the bill at the hour of adjournment.

A bill was reported favorably to the Senate on the morning of Jan. 13, by Mr. McMillan, to pay damages to Indians on the Minnesota reservations, caused by the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and it was passed. Mr Logan called up the resolution extending the franking privilege, which went to the Postoffice Committee. The Senate then took up the Army bill and adopted Mr. Edmunds, amendment providing for the payment to the land-grant railroads of 50 per cent. of their claims; provided further, that the total amount to be paid should not exceed $125,000. In the House, Mr. Johnston reported a bill to relieve Maj. Gen. Ord. The Funding bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. An amendment was adopted that $400,000,000 in 3-per-cent. bonds be issued, redeemable in five years and payable in ten, and certificates to the amount of $300,000,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest and running from one to ten years, the treasury having previously paid out all the silver dollars and all the gold reserve above $50,000,000. Some passages-at-arms took place between Reed, of Maine, and Randall, the former accusing the latter of something like demagogy. Frank Hurd also felt aggrieved at some remarks by a brother Democrat Myers, of Indiana, and rose to a personal explanation.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate on Friday, Jan. 14, providing that ex-Presidents shall be entitled to an annual pension equal to one-fourth of the salary paid them while in office. Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Yorktown Celebration, reported favorably on the resolution inviting the French Government and people to participate in the celebration. Mr. Voorhees offered a concurrent resolution instructing the Chairmen of the Naval Committees of the two houses to co-operate with the Secretary of the Navy in making arrangements for the unveiling of Admiral Farragut's statue. The Army Appropriation bill and the District Tramp bill were passed, as was the Military Academy Appropriation bill, without amendment. Senator Conkling scored a victory over President Hayes. The President appointed one Haskell Postmaster of Albany to succeed the present occupant, Craig, whose term expires on the 1st of March. The Postoffice Committee reported in favor of Haskell's confirmation. Mr. Conkling opposed it on the ground that the appointment was illegal, Craig's term not having expired. The report was recommitted by a unanimous vote. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. In the debate on the bill for the relief of William Rodus, for cattle stolen by Osage Indians, Mr. Springer demonstrated the necessity of a court for hearing all private claims.

The House of Representatives spent Saturday, Jan. 15, on the Funding bill, leaving two sections unfinished. First in order was the pending amendment of Mr. Anderson, to replace bank notes with legal tenders as rapidly as the former are retired, a proposition rejected as not being germane. Mr. McLane offered a substitute for the whole bill, embracing Secretary Sherman's plan of bonds or certificates, drawing not over 3½ per cent., which was lost. The Randall amendment to the first section was then adopted, providing for $400,000,000 of bonds, payable in five to ten years, and $300,000,000 of certificates, redeemable in one to ten years, each bearing 3 per cent. interest, the treasury having previously paid out on maturing bonds all the silver dollars in store and all gold above $50,000,000. The second section, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in refunding operations, to exchange any bonds except those issued to the Pacific railway companies. The third section restricts to one-fourth of 1 per cent. the expense of placing the new bonds and certificates. The fourth section authorizes the use of $50,000,000 in coin in redeeming 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds, which are to be canceled. The fifth section, on which no action has been taken, provides that the new bonds shall be the only ones receivable as security for national-bank circulation.

The joint resolution creating the Yorktown Centennial Commission was passed by the Senate on Monday, Jan. 17. Bills were also passed directing the purchase of the Freedmen's Bank building at Washington for $250,000, and to place Gen. Ord on the list of retired Major Generals. The bill for the relief of Ben Holladay was debated, without action. Senator Saulsbury's motion to consider the Kellogg case was defeated by a vote of 34 to 20. Several Democrats, including Bayard, Pendleton, Thurman, Lamar, Voorhees and Davis (Ill.) voted against the motion. Three different reports were submitted by the Board of Visitors to West Point. Senator Garland and Representative Phillips declare that the mingling of the races is subject to drawbacks which no legislation can control. Senator Edmunds is of opinion that the standard of admission ought to be raised, and Representatives McKinley and Felton hold views directly to the contrary. Senator Garland presented a bill providing that hereafter no officer above the rank of Colonel shall be assigned to duty at the academy. The Senate rejected the nominations of John B. Stickney to be District Attorney of Florida, and Robert H. Trego to be Postmaster at Sidney, Ohio. In the House, Mr. Newberry introduced a bill to provide for a joint international commission to investigate the alleged fraudulent statistics used by the Halifax Commission. Mr. Ford presented a resolution for the construction by the Government of such telegraph lines as may be necessary to protect private interests, and Mr. Springer one for a telegraphic postal system. Mr. White offered a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. Mr. Cox introduced an apportionment bill fixing the number of Representatives at 301. The bill quieting the titles of settlers on Des Moines river lands was passed. Mr. Fort introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of diseased cattle; Mr. Willis, to improve the civil service; Mr. Kelley, to repeal an act which imposes a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on goods produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from countries west of the Cape; Mr. Converse, to reclaim the swamp lands of the Potomac and to deepen the channel of the river; and Mr. Keifer, to prevent the spread of contagious disease among domestic animals. The Speaker submitted a communication from Secretary Schurz which accompanied the report of the Census Superintendent, which shows that the United States has a population of 50,152,866.

In the United States Senate, the census returns were laid before the members, on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 18, as also information which had been called for in regard to the enumeration in South Carolina. The bill to incorporate the Interoceanic Canal Company was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The claim of Ben Holladay was taken up, and a motion to refer it to the Court of Claims was defeated, but the amount was finally fixed at $100,000 and passed. The House Military Committee presented majority and minority reports on the proposition to restore Gen. Grant to the rank and pay of General of the Army, and place him on the retired list. The majority reported against the bill, and the minority in favor of it. Mr. Atkins reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which sets aside $14,461,037. The Funding bill then came up, and Mr. Carlisle's substitute for the fifth section was agreed to, providing that the new bonds shall be the only security received for national-bank circulation. An amendment, by Mr. Price, that any bank depositing these bonds shall be exempt from all tax on deposits, capital or circulation, was ruled out on the point of order. Messrs. Wood, Randall, Kelley, Warner and Weaver spoke in support of the 3-per-cent. bond clause of the bill. Messrs. Hiscock, Horr and Gen. Hawley spoke against the measure as impracticable. The bill was reported to the House by the committee, but no final action was taken. The Committee on Elections reported that H. Bisbee, Jr., was, and N. A. Hull was not, entitled to the seat from the Second Congressional district of Florida. Mr. Hull is the sitting member.

A Walking Automaton.

After long and patient labor, a very ingenious automaton, says the Sydney (Australia) *Herald*, has been completed by Mr. Hornburg, of Sydney. Its specialty is that it walks—walks in the same style, and with much the same motion, as a human being does. The place occupied by lungs, heart, and other indispensable organs in the human frame are represented in Frankenstein—Mr. Hornburg's creation—by machinery; and the rattling and gasping sounds which emanate from him would be anything but reassuring if they followed the exertion of gentle walking when undertaken by an ordinary person. Frankenstein is about five feet six inches high; his motive power is steam, supplied to him by means of a horizontal tube, on which one hand rests. This tube is connected at one end with a tall upright exhaust pipe, into which the steam from a little engine close by passes. As the automaton man moves, an eccentric in the hip revolves, and lever action bends the knee, raises the toes from the ground and throws the foot forward. Then the foot drops, and the other one repeats the action, the imitation of walking being very good.

IT was his first appearance at church, and in order that he might sit perfectly stiff and keep his little chatter between his teeth, he was told that a big dog would bite him if he didn't keep that quiet. The little fellow cast several glances up and down the aisle, and at last, just in the most interesting part of the minister's prayer, startled the congregation by piping up: "Mamma, where is the dog?"

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

IT is officially stated that 198,165,794 acres have been granted by the United States for rail and wagon roads. It would make 1,238,536 farms of 160 acres each, and its area is greater than that of the five States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota. Its value at $2 per acre would be $396,331,588.

THE reason alleged in China why Chinese become Christians on reading the Bible is, that the ink used has a power to stupefy the reader and take away his reason, and so make him ready to believe false doctrine. The people are warned against buying or reading foreign books. The missionaries are suspected of desiring to kidnap Chinese children to sell them.

IT was formerly held that sponges were vegetables, but they are now generally admitted to be animals. They are fixed by a kind of root at the base, or incrust other bodies, growing mostly in groups, sometimes in fresh water, generally in salt water; some in shallow, some in very deep water. They are said to grow by division. Scarce and small in cold latitudes, they increase in size and number toward the tropics, being most abundant in the Australian seas. The sponges of commerce are procured chiefly in the Mediterranean and the Bahama islands.

A CURIOUS case occurred at the Children's Hospital in Paris. A girl of 12 was at school, and during a thunder storm the electric fluid fell close to her. For a moment she seemed to be suffocating, but this sensation soon passed off into a fit of the hiccoughs. These became so distressing that after three days the mother took her to the hospital for advice. The surgeon ordered her to be taken to the operating theater, where, on seeing the medical man standing at a table covered with some awful-looking instruments, and surrounded by a number of assistants in white aprons, the child became so terrified that she forgot her hiccoughs, which did not recommence, and she was thus cured.

THE inhospitable Arctic regions have been generally regarded as the very opposite of life-sustaining or fertile in food. Yet a recent traveler in Siberia asserts that birds go there to breed, not in thousands but in millions, and that for the reason they find there a prodigal abundance of foods. Berries of many kinds in inexhaustible quantities, frozen during the winter, are ready the moment the snow has melted for the fruit-eating birds; and, for the insect-worm varieties, mosquitoes in such swarms that the birds have but to open their bills to have them fly down their throats. That is the oddest feature of all. One would scarcely think of going to the North pole to look for mosquitoes.

DURING the draining of some huge carp ponds in Silesia it was observed that frogs were clinging to the backs of many of the larger fish, and that most of these fish were blind, the frogs' fore feet being found firmly fixed in the eye sockets of their victims. The carp frequently had a spongy crust on its head, upon which the frog feeds, and when once solidly seated they soon succeed in gouging their finny steeds, blinding them, and, being unable to look out for their food, soon perish of hunger. How tightly these voracious batrachians held on to their living pastures was exemplified by the pond master, who picked up a carp weighing two pounds and a half, and held it suspended in the air by one of the hind legs of a frog perched upon its back in the manner above described. Carps thus frog-ridden to death begin to turn yellow on the third day after the parasitical croaker has taken his seat, rapidly waste away, and die within a fortnight from the commencement of their martyrdom.

KISSING a girl on the cheek is like eating the skin of an orange and throwing the juicy pulp away.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 50	@	11 75
HOGS	4 85	@	6 75
COTTON	11¾	@	12¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 15	@	1 19
CORN—Ungraded	54	@	55
OATS—Mixed Western	42	@	44
PORK—Mess	13 00	@	14 50
LARD	9¾	@	9¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 65
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 60
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 55
HOGS	4 00	@	5 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	97	@	98
No. 3 Spring	87	@	88
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2	88	@	91
BARLEY—No. 2	1 04	@	1 05
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@	30
EGGS—Fresh	33	@	35
PORK—Mess	13 25	@	13 50
LARD	8¾	@	9
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	99	@	1 06
No. 2	96	@	97
CORN—No 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 1	87	@	88
BARLEY—No. 2	81	@	82
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 02	@	1 03
CORN—Mixed	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2	31	@	33
RYE	86	@	87
PORK—Mess	13 00	@	13 25
LARD	8½	@	8¾
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 05	@	1 06
CORN	42	@	43
OATS	36	@	37
RYE	97	@	98
PORK—Mess	13 50	@	13 75
LARD	8¾	@	9
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 05	@	1 06
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 07
CORN—No. 2	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	4 90	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 01	@	1 02
CORN—No. 1	42	@	43
OATS—Mixed	36	@	37
BARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@	2 50
PORK—Mess	13 25	@	13 50
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 00	@	1 01
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	33	@	35
PORK—Mess	13 50	@	14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@	6 25
Fair	4 50	@	5 00
Common	4 00	@	4 25
HOGS	4 65	@	5 40
SHEEP	3 50	@	5 50

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, on Christmas day, made each of his daughters a present of 1,000 shares of Lake Shore stock—market value of each gift, $137,000.

A VERY sad item comes from Boston, it being nothing less than that blondes are out of fashion. Young men who were foolish enough to marry them will now have plenty of time for repentance.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY is writing a novel entitled "Our New Nobility," that his friends predict will be a freeze-out on "Endymion." The plan of the book is to picture public people under thin disguises.

JULES VERNE, an author who depends upon his imagination for his facts, is a blonde, with a head delicate but not handsome. He is past 50, and has many silver threads among the gold. He never voted in his life, and has no political principles.

NOT long ago Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and Postmaster General Maynard were talking of the unsatisfactory life a public man leads. Mr. Maynard complained that he had been a quarter of a century in public life and was poorer than when he entered. "Well," replied Hamlin, "I am not. I had nothing when I commenced, and I have nothing now."

THE gamblers of St. Louis are to find security in the spring in a keno-boat which is to be started upon the river. The boat will have a large main cabin for keno, and smaller rooms forward for faro, roulette and hazard. Each passenger is to pay $1 fare, and three-fourths of the fares are to constitute three "pots" for the game, the bank deducting the usual commission. Once fairly out in the river, State laws against gambling will not avail, and the United States statutes do not recognize such an offense.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the grandfather of the great President of that name, was killed by Indians on Linkhorn's run, as the stream in Kentucky was then called. His blood ran into the stream, which ever since has borne his name. He was found with the strings of his powder-horn wound around his neck. This powder-horn passed from one neighbor to another, and finally fell into the hands of a Mr. Brown, who forwarded it to the Lincoln Memorial Association at Springfield, Ill. It bore the owner's name and an eagle with spread wings carved in bold relief.

THE consumption of beer in this country, as shown by the internal-revenue returns, is largely on the increase. During the last fiscal year taxes were paid on 13,347,000 barrels of malt liquor. Each barrel contains thirty-one gallons, and the consumption was, therefore, 414,000,000 gallons, or 8.28 gallons per capita per annum. This is equal to about 150 mugs of beer each per annum for every man, woman and child in the country, or 600 glasses for each male in the country above the age of 21. In 1870 the consumption was less than half what it is at present, or 6,574,000 barrels, equal to an annual per-capita consumption of 5.29 gallons.

THE frigid weather of the present season has brought up reminiscences of the phenomenally cold winter of 1779-'80, during which one snow-storm followed another, until the ground got so deeply covered that pedestrianism, or travel of any sort, became well-nigh impossible. Wild turkeys froze to death, domestic fowls died on their roosts, deer and buffalo sought shelter in civilized quarters, and innumerable wild animals perished in the forests, which were almost buried in a shroud of snow. The rivers north and west were ice-bound, and even as far south as Nashville the Cumberland was frozen with ice three feet thick. The winters of 1773, 1784, 1785, 1788, 1792, 1796, and 1799 were all phenomenally severe. From December, 1788, until March, 1789, the Delaware and Ohio rivers were both frozen, and navigation suspended. In 1792 snow fell two feet deep in Ohio, and the river was so firmly frozen that mounted troops and artillery wagons rode across by the hundred. "Cold Friday" still forms a subject for many a grandsire's tale of terrible winter weather. On Friday, Feb. 7, 1807, the day opened mild. Rain fell, changing to snow, and followed by a frigid wave of unexampled severity, accompanied by a high wind which changed to a hurricane. The frozen trees were broken by the dozen, each as it fell giving forth a report like that of a cannon. The whole land was ice-bound; traffic was stopped and out-door work of every sort suspended. Many froze to death in their beds, while the mortality among wild and domestic animals was equal to the ravaging of a plague.

THE following is a list of the 20 cities of the United States having 100,000 inhabitants, with their present population compared with that of 10 years ago.

CITIES.	Population in 1880.	Population in 1870.	Increase in 10 years.	Percentage of gain.
New York	1,206,590	942,292	264,298	28
Philadelphia	846,948	674,022	172,962	25
Brooklyn	566,689	396,099	170,590	43
Chicago	503,304	298,977	204,327	69
Boston	362,535	250,523	112,009	44
St. Louis	350,522	310,864	39,658	12
Baltimore	332,190	267,334	64,836	24
Cincinnati	255,708	216,230	39,469	13
San Francisco	233,965	149,473	84,483	56
New Orleans	216,140	191,418	24,722	12
Cleveland	160,142	92,820	67,313	72
Pittsburgh	156,381	86,076	70,305	81
Buffalo	155,137	117,714	37,423	31
Washington	147,307	109,199	38,108	35
Newark	146,400	105,059	31,341	29
Louisville	123,615	100,353	22,892	22
Jersey City	120,728	82,546	38,182	46
Detroit	116,342	79,577	36,765	46
Milwaukee	115,578	71,440	44,138	61
Providence	104,850	68,904	35,946	52

From the foregoing it will be seen that the number of cities exceeding 100,000 in population has increased from 14 in 1870, to 20 in 1880, with a total population of 6,211,128 now, as against 4,611,361 ten years ago, an increase of 1,599,767, or 34 6-10. In 1870 these 20 cities contained 11.7 per cent of the entire population of the country; now they contain 12.3 per cent.

IT is seldom that parties who defy the law so far as to bet have the cheek to go into court to have the bet decided. I. S. Fernald bet $200 with George Dawson that California would go Republican. Both parties live in San Francisco. As all but one of the electors were Democratic, the referee concluded to pay Dawson the $200. Fernald thereupon sued Dawson for the money. The Judge's decision is rather interesting. He said: "The law of this case is, in brief, about as follows: In most of the Eastern States, notably New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, it is held that claims growing out of wagers of all kinds are *contra bonos mores*; that parties not coming into court with clean hands are not entitled to any consideration or to recover by their action. In California this doctrine is so modified as to allow parties who make bets in the excitement of a political contest to repent their wager any time before the event has happened upon which the wager is made and has been generally known, and demand back their money. The doctrine of the case reported in Johnson vs. Russell, and which must decide this case, is clearly based upon moral grounds, and not upon any chance of gain or loss in dollars and cents. It results, in my opinion, that plaintiff's repentance came too late to prove it of the genuine type that 'needs not to be repented of' and is 'unto salvation,' but is rather too much 'of the crocodile stripe' (to use the language of the case cited above) to entitle him to recover; hence, I find for defendant for his costs.'

The Fenians.

These people, if we believe the early historians so far as to allow them an historical existence, were a body of Irish militia, forming a kind of standing army, which was employed to defend the coasts of Ireland from the invasion of foreign foes. They were billeted upon the inhabitants during winter, and obliged to maintain themselves by hunting and fishing during summer. Each of the four provinces had its own band of these warriors or champions, but Leinster was the most fortunate province in incorporating distinguished names in the list of its Fenians. Fingal himself was one of the illustrious band, which included also the ever-memorable Ossian. When St. Patrick came to Ireland, Ossian narrated to the Apostle of Ireland the exploits of the valiant Fenians. The record of their conversation, which is still extant, is called the Dialogue of the Sages; but it seems that the saint and the bard, sage as they both were, were sometimes on the point of quarreling. Our readers may remember the version of an ancient Ossianic poem which, according to Sir Walter Scott, Hector McIntyre gave to his uncle, the antiquary. St. Patrick there complains that his devotional meditations and psalms are disturbed by the old women's tales of Ossian; and Ossian, annoyed at the implied comparison of psalms to the tales of the bare-armed Fenian, declares in no measured terms that he should think it no great harm to wring the saint's bald head from his shoulders.

ROBERT COLLYER in a sermon once said of the inventor of the locomotive: "I would rather take my chance as Robert Stephenson, with that locomotive on my back, knocking for admission at the gate of St. Peter in Paradise, than the devoutest saint that can carry on his back a ton's load of vows and penances.

WHEN Mr. McGinnis' attention was called to the molten lava flowing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, on his first and only visit to the land of hand-organs, he very naturally asked how the "poor crater came to overload its stomach so dridfully."

AT THE CAPITAL.

Business Begun—The New Apportionment—Regarding a Land Grant—Bills Begin to Come—Judge Cooley—Annual Meeting of Michigan Press Association—Engineers and Surveyors.

LANSING, Jan. 15, 1881.

Owing to the fact that the adjournment spoken of in my last, to give time for the selection of the committees, did not end until Wednesday evening, the amount of business done last week by our law-making machine was very small, yet the preliminaries are now all completed, and the wheels are supposed to begin to turn faster this week. The main business of the session on Wednesday evening was the announcement of the standing committees.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The matter of the appointment of a Committee on Apportionment, to act under the new apportionment our State must have under the late census, is now agitating both houses of the Legislature, each having tried within a day or two to designate such a committee, and each stumbling as to how large it should be and how many members shall be given to the Upper Peninsula, the point that is known to have made more growth and to be, therefore, more directly interested in the benefits (in increased representation) than the Lower Peninsula. One proposition is to make the committee consist of two from the State-at-large and two from each Congressional district, while the other is to make it just half as large.

WANT THE GRANT EXTENDED.

Both houses have adopted resolutions, which the Governor has forwarded to our members of Congress, asking for the extension of the time designated by Congress for the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon village to the Wisconsin State line, for a period of six years from Jan. 1, 1881, and for a continuance of the land grant made to the proposed road.

FIRST BILLS.

Senator Greusel, of Detroit, introduced the first bill in the Senate on Thursday (regarding Detroit's police government); and Representative Campbell, of Marshall, the first one in the House, on the same day (regarding costs in Circuit and Supreme Courts), but who will introduce the last or how many will come between, is a conundrum that "no fellow can find out"

JUDGE COOLEY.

Both houses united in the adoption of a concurrent resolution urging upon the President the appointment to the Supreme bench of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, whose appointment seems to be desired by men of all parties and in very many of the leading cities throughout the whole country.

MICHIGAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association, held in the Senate chamber on Tuesday, was not largely attended, only sixty-five members being present, yet it was an interesting and profitable meeting. After general discussion upon cutting rates on legal advertising, and on advertising done for advertising agencies, and many other points of interest to publishers, the committee appointed one year ago for the purpose reported, through ex-Senator Shepard, of Cassopolis, a bill upon the laws of libel, which is to be urged upon the Legislature, and which should pass, as the laws upon that subject are now like a jug-handle, "all on one side." The association also adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal act No. 192 of session laws of 1879, which provides a punishment for slander, and which its introducer now admits was framed to fit one of his particular cases on hand, and which is also an unjust one.

The association then elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—C. V. DeLand, Saginaw *Herald*.

Vice Presidents—Geo. P. Sanford, Lansing *Journal*; James M. Shepard, Cassopolis *Vigilant*; Orno Strong, Nashville *News*.

Secretary—Edwin S. Hoskins, Bellevue *Gazette*.

Treasurer—E. F. Grabill, Greenville *Independent*.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

The State Association of Engineers and Surveyors have held a two-days' session here this week of interest and profit to themselves, they claim.

OBSERVER.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.—SENATE.—The Senate convened at 8 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment, when Lieut. Gov. Crosby appointed the following committees:

University—Brown, Upson, and Tooker.
Appropriations and Finance—Rich, Lovell, Ambler, Stanton, and Rose.
Liquor Traffic—Farr, Durkee, and Strong.
Judiciary—Upson, Patterson, Dickerman, Farr, and Caplis.
Railroads—Chandler, Gibson, and Upson.
Federal Relations—Durkee, Dow, McGurk.
State Affairs—Billings, Winsor, Strong.
Agricultural College—Billings, Goodwin.
State Normal School—Dickerman, McGurk, Buttars.
State Public School—Ford, Caplis, Rose.
Education and Public Schools—Patterson, Kilpatrick, Morrison.
State Reform School—Dow, Russell, Durkee.
State House of Correction—Lovell, Shaw, Rich.
State Prison—Farr, Morrison, Swift.
Asylums for Insane—Tooker, Stanton, Brown.
Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb—Kilpatrick, Dickerman, Mars.
Religious and Benevolent Societies—Patterson, Edsell, Durkee.
Claims and Public Accounts—Dow, Russell, Edsell.
Banks and Incorporations—Edsell, Swift, Russell.
Cities and Villages—Caplis, Ambler, Gibson.
Mines, Minerals and Mining Interests—Swift, Chandler, Kilpatrick.
Canals and River and Harbor Improvements—Greusel, Tooker, Farr.
Printing—Russell, Rich, Greusel.
Constitutional Amendments—Winsor, Kilpatrick, Shaw.
State Library—Morrison, Goodwin, Welch.
Military Affairs—Kilpatrick, Ford, McGurk.
Insurance—Winsor, Strong, Chandler.
State Capitol and Public Buildings—Greusel, Ambler, Tooker.
Public Health—McGurk, Ford, Morrison.
Public Lands—Buttars, Greusel, Chandler.
Immigration—Tooker, Greusel, Winsor.
Geological Survey—Swift, Patterson, Lovell.
Agricultural Interests—Shaw, Mars, Billings.
Mechanical Interests—Gibson, Durkee, Ford.
Saline Interests—Welch, Gibson, Billings.
Lumber Interests—Stanton, Welch, Mars.
Fisheries—Buttars, Caplis, Winsor.
Counties and Townships—Strong, Buttars, Swift.
Roads and Bridges—Goodwin, Buttars, Dow.
Expiring Laws—Upson, Brown, Patterson.
Rules and Joint Rules—Rich, Dickerman, Shaw.
Engrossment and Enrollment—Ambler, Goodwin, Lovell.
Supplies and Miscellaneous Expenditures—Billings, Rose, Welch.
Liquor Traffic—Farr, Durkee, Strong.
Horticulture—Rose, Brown, Stanton.
School for the Blind—McGurk, Morrison, Edsell.
Reform School for Girls—Ambler, Farr, Dickerman.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the standing committees as follows:

Agricultural College—Estabrook, Palmerlee, Willett, Goodman, and Gorman.
Agriculture—Eaton, Oliver, Copley, Bidelman, and Eisenman.
Asylum for the Blind—Cutcheon, Ballentine, Wyckoff, McIntyre, and Hackett.
Education—Prindle, Remick, Perham, Robertson, and Hubbard.
Elections—Baldwin, Warring, Hitchcock, Rose, and Young.
Engrossment and Enrollment—Bloom, White, Perham, Millard, Harford and Gorham.
Fisheries—Fyfe, Bolger, Rose, White, Hackett.
Judiciary—Campbell, Earle, Kinney, Edwards, Fyfe, Bloom, Trumbell.
Liquor Traffic—La Du, Pomeroy, Warring, Kiel, Knapp.
Lumber and Salt—Remick, Yarrington, Cooper, Davenport, Carmer.
Mines and Minerals—Mercer, Bennett, Nelson, North, Mulvey.
Public Lands—Wilkins, Eakins, Prindle, Frazer, Belden.
Railroads—J. H. White, G. H. Hopkins, Estabrook, Gale, Cottrell, North, Parker
Rules—Granger, Cutcheon, Eaton, White, Littell.
State Prison—Cottrell, Markham, Barton, Pomeroy, Mulvey.
Supplies and Expenditures—J. E. White, Wyckoff, Borgman, Carmer, Knapp.
University—G. H. Hopkins, Garfield, Frazer, Seymour, Wolcott.
Ways and Means—Ball, Ward, Copley, Alvord, Cobb, Corbin.
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb—North, Root, Bennett, Mercer, Young.
Drainage—Dewey, Carpenter, W. Nelson, Nichols, Parker.
Eastern Asylum for Insane—Carpenter, Prindle, Eakins, Martin, Parker.
Federal Relations—Seymour, Baldwin, Hitchcock, Ewers, Corbin.
Geological Survey—Bennett, Mercer, Wilkins, Eakins, Young.
Harbors—Wing, Bolger, Stephenson, Blood, Eisenmann.
Horticulture—Garfield, Howard, Goodman, Van Loo, Eisenmann.
Immigration—Bishop, Eaton, H. J. Hopkins, Nichols, Mulvey.
Insurance—Markham, Wing, Bidelman, Cobb, Corbin.
Internal Improvement—E. D. Nelson, Goodman, Parsons, Kendrick, Woodruff.
Local Taxation—Earle, Bishop, Pomeroy, Nichols, King.
Manufactures—W. Nelson, Gibbs, Cooper, Davenport, Carmer.
Michigan Asylum for Insane—Austin, A. S. Partridge, Van Loo, H. J. Hopkins, Hubbard.
Military Affairs—Millard, Easton, Davenport, B. F. Partridge, Wolcott.
Municipal Corporations—Parsons, Ewers, Earle, Root, Grant, Turnbull, Hubbard.
Normal School—Diller, Gibbs, E. D. Nelson, Wilkins, Carmer.
Printing—Easton, Harford, Wing, Gibbs, Carmer.
Private Corporations—Kinne, Carus, Klej, Edwards, Hackett.
Public Health—Wilkins, Eakins, Prindle, Ballentine, Dundas.
Reform School—Ward, Howard, Dundas, Remick, Littell.
Reform School for Girls—Copley, Gale, Parmelee, Cooper, Turnbull.
Religious and Benevolent Societies—Robertson, LaDu, Hawkins, A. S. Partridge, King.
Roads and Bridges—Belden, Carus, McIntyre, Willett, Blood.
State Affairs—Granger, Cutcheon, Eaton, J. E. White, Littell.
State Capitol and Public Buildings—Alvord, Yarrington, Hawkins, Hitchcock, Carmer.
State House of Correction—Borgman, Yarrington, Robertson, Dewey, Gorman.
State Library—Dundas, Cutcheon, Kinne, Garfield, Gorman.
State Public School—Oliver, W. Nelson, Baldwin, Harford, King.
Towns and Counties—B. F. Partridge, Barton, Woodruff, Kendrick, Wolcott.

Resolutions for the appointment of committees on Congressional apportionment, and of Legislative apportionment were rejected. Mr. Seymour made a plea for a special representative for the Upper Peninsula, but without avail.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.—SENATE.—In the Michigan Senate to-day the most important question acted on was the concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, of Houghton, requesting the Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of an act extending the land grant in aid of the railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line. The additional time asked for in which to complete the railroad is six years from the present time. The resolution finally passed. Further business in the Senate consisted in ordering the printing of 7,500 copies of Gov. Jerome's message in each of the languages named, viz: English, German, French and Dutch. J. R. Webster was elected custodian of stationery. Senator Winsor, in reply to the allegations contesting his seat, declared the charge that he shirked military duty during the war on the plea of being an alien was false. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861, and in subsequent years was elected as a Senator. Senator Greusel introduced a bill to give the Mayor of Detroit authority to nominate, and the Common Council of that city to confirm members of the Board of Police Commissioners. This power is now vested in the Governor. Senator Ford introduced a bill to relieve certain school districts from indebtedness to the library fund.

HOUSE.—W. H. Marston, of Niles, was appointed Assistant Engrossing Clerk. The other business consisted of resolutions for perfecting the organization of the House, in respect to clerks of committees and notices of several bills of slight local importance.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—The business in the Michigan Legislature was chiefly of a routine character. Bills were introduced in the Senate for the appointment of a special commission to prepare a bill upon taxation, and to relieve school districts indebted to the library fund. The appointment of J. R. Webster as Stationery Clerk was reconsidered. The Governor sent in for confirmation the names of 400 persons to be notaries public. The Senate went into executive session and confirmed the appointments. The Legislature passed a concurrent resolution asking the Michigan members in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the appointment of Judge Thomas M. Cooley as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The United States Census Bureau were requested to furnish the statistics of population of the cities, villages and towns of Michigan, for use in making a reapportionment of Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts. Senator Farr has given notice of a joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any kind of intoxicating liquors, wine, beer or cider.

HOUSE.—An effort was made by the Prohibition element to abolish the new rule requiring petitions to go to the Clerk for publication in the Legislative journal without an open reading in the House. E. Ambler was appointed clerk to the House Judiciary Committee. Bills were introduced to regulate the disposition of property by will, and for an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Jackson county; The messenger boys were allowed a compensation of $2 a day. The resolution for the appointment of a tax commission was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A lengthy debate took place over the proposition to print the Governor's message in foreign languages. It was finally decided to print 1,000 copies each in the German, French, Dutch and Scandinavian languages. A committee of two from each Congressional district was ordered to be formed upon the question of a new apportionment of Congressional districts. W. H. White was appointed Clerk of the Committee on State Affairs. The concurrent resolution asking Congress to grant lands to aid in constructing a railroad from Sault Ste. Marie to the Marquette and Mackinaw railway passed the House. It is proposed to make a new compilation of the laws of the State, and a great many lawyers have applied for the appointment of Compiler. It is a very good-paying position. A Detroit firm offers to publish the new compilation and to furnish the State gratis with as many copies for the use of the various courts, officials, etc., as the committee may deem necessary, and to sell the remainder to the general public at a price to be fixed by law. Gorman has given notice of a bill to require pro-rata freight tariffs from railroads.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the concurrent resolution asking Congress to grant lands in aid of a railroad from Sault Ste. Marie to the Mackinaw and Marquette road. The distance is twenty miles. The State of Michigan has granted lands to the company constructing the last-named road. It is now about half completed, and will be finished next summer. The Sault is now almost inaccessible in winter. The Governor transmitted a message giving a list of pardons for the last two years and the reasons therefor. It was resolved to vote for United States Senator next Tuesday, each house separately, and on Wednesday to meet in joint convention and declare the result. Bills were introduced: By Senator Kilpatrick, to reorganize the Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fourth judicial circuits; by Senator Welch, to provide for the sale of lands held by executors; also, reincorporating East Saginaw; by Senator Farr, amending charter of Grand Haven; also, for a monument to Gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke; by Senator Dickerman, for the settlement of the claims of Ethel Judd for recruiting for the Tenth Michigan infantry; by Senator Lovell, amending the law establishing the price for legal printing. Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.—In the House the business transacted was unimportant. A member gave notice of a joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of wine, beer and spirits or any intoxicating liquors. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Wing, for a lien on logs in the Manistee river and tributaries; also to pay App E. Smith for printing; by Mr. La Du, incorporating Lake View; by George H. Hopkins, for gathering and preserving statistics of deceased persons; by Mr. Kinne, repealing act 96, laws of 1877, involving appeals in chancery, and accounting between parties.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.—SENATE.—At the session of the Senate, this evening, the Governor announced the appointment of Jas. Barber as messenger. The house concurrent resolution for the appointment of a commission to prepare a tax law, and referring the matter of a new compilation of the laws of Michigan to the Judiciary Committees of the two houses, were tabled. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Upson, authorizing the construction of a certain drain in Porter, Cass county; also, by Mr. Ford, for a grant of swamp land in aid of the same. Senator Patterson was excused, at his own request, from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Education, and Senator Edsell was appointed in his stead.

HOUSE.—In the House the most important measures were the introduction of bills by Mr. Eaton, amending the law of 1879 relating to township Treasurers, and by Geo. H. Hopkins regarding the oath of office of Commissioners of Deeds. In committee of the whole the House bill amending the compiled laws, relating to the distraining and replevying of cattle, was agreed to. A favorable report was made on the bill to protect public libraries, scientific, historical, library, and literary associations. A new committee on constitutional amendments was ordered to be formed.

Eggs as Food.

Eggs are an article of cheap and nutritious food which we do not find on farmers' tables in the quantity economy demands. They are very convenient to take to market, and this is the disposition which too many farmers make of them. They probably do not fully comprehend how valuable eggs are as food; that, like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers, and everything that a chick requires for its perfect development are made from the yelk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. A raw or soft-boiled egg is always as easily assimilated as is milk, and can be eaten with impunity by children and invalids. The average egg weighs a thousand grains, and is worth more as food than so much beefsteak. Indeed there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. When eggs bring no more than 20 cents per dozen, it is much better economy to find a market for them in the family than at the store. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man and good enough for a King. An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two ounces, a duck's egg from two to three ounces, the egg of a sea-gull and the turkey from three to four ounces, and the egg of a goose from four to six ounces. The solid matter and the oil in the duck's egg exceed those in a hen's egg by about one-fourth. According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Foods," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters consists of 120 grains of carbon and 18¾ grains of nitrogen, or 15.25 per cent. of carbon and 2 of nitrogen. A writer in the *Scientific Farmer* estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 is to 900. As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef. A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay ten dozen, or fifteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs. But five-sixths of a pound of pork requires about five pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are one shilling per dozen and pork five-pence per pound we have a bushel of corn fed, producing ten shillings' worth of eggs and four shillings, worth of pork. Judging from these facts eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fit for the laboring man in replacing meat.—*Provisioner.*

THE paper-makers are importuned by big printing-houses, and other concerns using a good deal of paper, to put up twenty-five sheets to a quire, or in some way make a ream consist of 500 sheets instead of 480. The printers and book and magazine publishers make their contracts by the thousand, and find it necessary to carry too many broken reams. Much of the book paper is now sold in reams of 500 sheets.

His Late Hours.

"See here," said a fault-finding husband to his wife, "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know just where everything is kept." "With all my heart," she sweetly answered; "and let us begin with your late hours, my love; I should dearly like to know where they are kept." He lets things run on as usual.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

THE GREATEST OUTRAGE OF THIS CENTURY.

We are gratified to see our Dutch contemporaries so unified and outspoken against England's theft of the liberty of a free people—the Transvaal Republic.

On the first page of this issue our readers will find an article from the *Christian Intelligencer*, showing how the Knickerbockers have woke up to the importance of this question, and we ask our readers to peruse it.

Our Dutch contemporaries seem to be casting about for some line of action, to give their moral support to the unfortunate people in question. The *Vrijheids Banier*, of Grand Rapids, contains an article proposing to hold a public meeting in that city, in order to send their protestations to the Dutch minister plenipotentiary, at Washington. This would be, in our humble opinion, "barking at the moon" The Dutch minister don't know us; we are *American* citizens.

The only effective way to do anything, as it appears to us at present, is, that we petition our members of Congress to take the matter in hand, debate it, and pass a suitable resolution; one with enough of the true ring in it, so that the British Parliament will have to take notice of it. We would propose a resolution conveying the idea that we nor the civilized people of the earth believe any more in the old maxim that "might makes right;" that we look upon their action in the Transvaal as a flat-footed piece of robbery; that it appears that they are enemies of human liberty, and feel like wiping out Republics; that we regard such a feeling as a menace to the foundation upon which our Republic rests; and that it would be more honorable, and if they feel like wiping out Republics, they had better, and are invited to commence with the United States of America.

A resolution incorporating such ideas, passed by our Congress, and sent to the British Government, would bring them to their senses in a hurrry. But all we can do individually or collectively as Americans with Dutch blood in our veins, is futile—especially, as we mentioned above, if we are foolish enough to appeal to a man who has no business or right to listen to us in his official capacity.

We must enlist the American, full-blooded American, in this cause. It touches his honor, and, if we are not mistaken, the contemplated meetings to be held in New York, shortly, will express themselves in a tone of such positive pitch, that the dullest ear in England will be able to tell what is.

It is contemplated to call out some public meetings in this city, to enlighten the mass about the historical features of the case, and to adopt measures for support of the Boers. We call upon all the Professors of Hope College—especially those who have Dutch blood rushing through their veins—to keep themselves in readiness to stride the rostrum at the call of a patriotic people, for it will come. And we have no doubt but they are willing.

Friends of the oppressed, keep it up! With the influence that our Congress can bring to bear upon the question—*The Boers Shall be Free!*

The following are the latest telegraphic news items about the Boers:

THE HAGUE, Jan. 19—The directors of the Netherlands Red Cross society announce that the statutes of the society do not authorize them to assist sick and wounded in the Transvaal, the fighting there not being a war in the sense to which the regulations of the society are applicable.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Durban says: The leaders of the new republic have wired to London for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the claims of the Boers.

In the fight between Maj. Carrington and the Basutos on the 14th inst., 950 burghers, mostly Dutchmen, deserted, it is believed owing to sympathy with the Boers.

The Pondo chief, Umhlohulo, uncle of Chief Letsea, was killed during an engagement between Pondomise and colonial troops.

All the Dutchmen in South Africa are now in sympathy or in open league with the Boers of the Transvaal. With those of the Orange Free State joining the insurrection, the line of operations of the colonial forces is threatened, and the British military problem becomes more difficult.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Lippincott's Magazine for February is the second number of the new series, and gives most satisfactory evidence of the improvements promised at the time of the change. "Down the Red River of the North," by Alice Ilgenfritz, is a sprightly and profusely illustrated sketch of a trip through the province of Manitoba, a section of our continent that has attracted considerable attention of late. In "A Celestial Colony" a graphic description is given by C. Baldwin of that part of San Francisco known as Chinatown, with an account of the life of its Chinese inhabitants. The interest of the paper is enhanced by several very good illustrations. Fiction is attractively and liberally represented by the serial "Lilith," which is continued with increasing interest, and three capital short stories, viz., "Monsieur Paul's Heroism," by Louise S. Houghton; "The Kourasoffs," by Vera Lapoukhyn; and "A Midwinter Romance," by L. K. Black.

The more solid articles of the number—although none can be called heavy—are an analytical description of "Welsh Women," by Wirt Sikes; a discussion, under the title of "Power-Centres," by an old journalist, of the various types of journals, and the why and the wherefore of their existence; an able criticism of Sarah Bernhardt in her various characters, by M. G. Van Rensselaer; and "Among the Cherokees," an account of that prominent tribe, with observations made during a visit, by A. M. Williams. A bright sketch entitled "A Country Tavern in Winter," by Mary Dean, two striking poems, with the usual variety of "Monthly Gossip" and literary criticism, form the balance of a choice number of this justly popular magazine.

THE Midwinter (February) Scribner has always been a special number, as rich as the choicest literary matter and the most beautiful wood engravings can make. Of last year's midwinter number the London *Times* said: "It is a really magnificent triumph of American pictorial art and literary genius." The English publisher of Scribner has telegraphed for 17,000 copies of the present number, an advance of 6,000 upon his orders last year, and the largest edition of an American magazine ever sent to England;—in fact, it is said to be larger than the monthly sales of *any English magazine*. The American edition of Scribner has grown during 1880 about 20,000 copies.

A delightful feature of the magazine this year is a series of sparkling novelettes, or condensed novels, instead of a serial story. "A Fair Barbarian," the story of a piquant American girl in England, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, begins in this February number with a twenty-two page installment, and will run through three issues. Since the death of George Eliot it may be said that Mrs. Burnett commands a larger English speaking audience than any other woman. Her novelette will be followed by one by George W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc., and afterwards Boyesen's "Queen Titania" will be published. "Peter the Great," Eugene Schuyler's historical work, begun in February, 1880, will be finished in October of this year. By means of the recently published special offers of Scribner, the whole of this great work, with its wealth of illustrations, can be had at a very low price, in connection with a year's subscription. All book-sellers can give the terms.

In the same ratio that Scribner's Monthly is propering, St. Nicholas, the famous magazine for boys and girls, issued by the same publishers, grows apace. About 100,000 copies of the Christmas (December) number were sold, while the January number has been for some time out of print. In February, there is a full account of the Obelisk, richly illustrated from sketches and photographs, showing the great monolith in all stages of moving.

The midwinter Scribner will be ready January 20th, and St. Nicholas five days later.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen of other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuables remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them"

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

"My Kingdom for a Horse."

M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes: I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and is the best oil for horses I ever used. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

To Virtuosas.

Every man feels better when the possessor of a fine picture, particularly if it is on the back of a hundred dollar note, and every man feels better after taking Spring Blossom, sure cure for Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

Latent Force.

That latent force or fluid, which permeates all matter, and which bears the conventional name of electricity, is widely appreciated and recognized as a means of cure in various diseases. Its affects in the form of Thomas' Eclectric Oil are shown by the relief of pain, both Neuralgiac and Rheumatic, as well as in the throat and lungs, and in various other healing ways. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A Good Endorsement.

The well known Missionary, Rev. G. Horsford writes: I have been greatly afflicted with Liver complaint; my doctors said I should never get over it, but hearing your Spring Blossom so highly spoken of, I thought I would try it. I am glad I did, for though I had to take nearly 3 bottles of it, "it has thoroughly cured me." I should like to take some back with me; what do you charge by the quantity? Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

The Condition Powders of Prof. Wellenburg, for sale at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten, have been used in my stable in the year 1874, when the epizootic was raging throughout the land, with the very best success and recommend them freely for the use of ailments in horses.

H. BOONE.

Holland, Oct. 26, 1880. 36 tf

New Advertisements.

The SUN for 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eye-sight The *Sun* long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fulness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning the *Sun* prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treatment of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. The *Sun's* habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things.

V. Equal candor in dealing with each political party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The *Sun* believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. The *Sun* believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Kings for plunder, and the Kings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows:

For the Daily *Sun*, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the *Sun* is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the weekly *Sun*, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of the SUN, New York City.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Bernard Lassmann and his wife Maria Lassmann, of the township of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, of the city of Holland, county and state aforesaid, dated on the sixteenth day of January, A. D 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the thirty first day of January, A. D. 1878, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in liber No. 8, of mortgages on page 457, by which default the power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage has become operative, and upon which said indenture of mortgage, there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, the said power of sale having become operative, by reason of the default of said Barnard Lassmann and his wife Maria Lassmann, in not paying the first two installments and interest as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and the said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, having elected to consider the whole amount of said principal and interest of said indenture of mortgage, to be due and payable after the lapse of thirty days, after said default, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and more than thirty days having elapsed prior to the date of this notice, and said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, having elected to take the sum of six hundred and fifty five dollars and forty cents, the consideration in said indenture of mortgage, and the interest from the date thereof, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, and pursuant to the provisions thereof, said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the property described therein, or so much thereof, as will be necessary to pay the debt secured thereby, together with interest at ten per cent., legal costs of advertisement and sale, and an attorney fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said indenture of mortgage, on **Tuesday the 15th day of February,** A. D. 1881, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said county, at which said time and place will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the property described in said indenture of mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said debt, interest, legal costs, and said attorney fee, as follows, to-wit: All of those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and situate in the county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, and further known as lots numbered one, two, nine and ten, (1, 2, 9 and 10,) in block numbered four, in M. D. Howard's addition to the city of Holland, according to the recorded map on record in the Register's Office for Ottawa county, Michigan.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 17th, 1880.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN,
JAN PAUELS,
Mortgagees.

HOWARD & MCBRIDE, *Attorneys for Mortgagees.*
41-13

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies as well as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address,
H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

10 CENTS A MONTH

—o—

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The Chicago Ledger will be sent to any address, postage paid, at the prices named above. Send in your name. Address
46-5w THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

The Best Paper!!

TRY IT!

Beautifully Illustrated.

39TH YEAR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The *Scientific American* is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid illustrations*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discounts to agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Messrs. MUNN & CO., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the *Scientific American* of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, *free of charge*, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Branch Office, cor. F. & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH., December 27, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Mich., at the county seat, on **Tuesday the 8th day of February, 1881,** viz: Manus Boerisen, Homestead entry No. 6944 for the S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ sec. 36, T 6 N. R 15 W and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John DeVries, of Zeeland P. O., and James Stunning, of Zeeland P. O., and Hendrik Kuipers of of Zeeland P. O., and Geert Kuipers of Zeeland P. O., all of Ottawa County, Michigan.

47-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free.

Address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat Market and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade

The stand is one door west of the store on the corner of Eighth and First Street.

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

Read This!!

Just Received at the Store of

P. & A. Steketee

a large assortment of

SHAWLS

AND LADIES & MISSES' CLOAKS.

Underwear for both Sexes. Flannel and Woolen Blankets, Ribbons—as fine an assortment as any in the city—cheap. Nubias, Misses and Children's Knit Hoods.

COLUMBIA AND OTHER YARNS.

Dress Goods from 10c and upward, and a full assortment of Ladies' Skirts.

Gents' White Shirts—the best 50c Shirt ever sold in Holland.

Feathers of the best grade always on hand at bottom figures.

—A Full Stock of—

GROCERIES

A better 70c Tea than ever; Roasted Coffee of many varieties The best cheese. New Holland Herring, by the keg or piece. The Best Oat Meal always on hand and fresh, etc., etc.

Salt by the pound or barrel.—Harris & Smith's Safety Lamps, and many more goods, too numerous to mention.

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—In Chancery.

Albertus Van Duren and Jaantje Doesburg, Complainants,
vs.
John Duursema, Janna Duursema, Tobias Koffers, Geert Gringhuis and Janna Gringhuis, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Seventh day of April, A. D. 1880. Notice is hereby given that on the **Fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1881,** at one o'clock, in the afternoon, of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, as follows, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land, situated and being in the city of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All of that part of lot numbered two, in block thirty-seven, in said city, which is bounded on the north side and on the south side, by the north and south lines, of said lot, which is bounded on the east side by a line running from the north to the south lines of said lot parallel with and twenty-six feet west from the east line thereof, and is bounded on the west side by a line running from the north to the south lines of said lot, parallel with and fifty four feet and three inches west from the east line of said lot.

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., December 31, A. D. 1880.

AREND VISSCHER,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Mich.

P. H. MCBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor. 47-7w

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address,
TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED 10,000 BUSHELS BUCKEYES, of which I make Buckeye Pile Ointment, Warranted to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tebler, St. Louis, Mo.

THE DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

A. S. Russel, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., says: The wonderful success of Thomas' Eclectric Oil in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation, catarrh, bronchitis, lame back, etc., *make the demand for it very great.*

THE DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

Messrs. FOSTER, MILBURN & Co.:

Regarding the sale of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, we are gratified in being able to inform you that since we took the agency, three months ago, for the sale and introduction of Eclectric Oil, our very large sales proves conclusively to our minds; this remedy has extraordinary merits as witnessed by the unprecedented sale. We anticipate a large increase in the sale, as its virtues become more generally known.

Yours, truly,
R. JONES & SON,
Dealers in Drugs and Surgical Instruments.

SOLD BY D. R. MEENGS.

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

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk,

FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS,

Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks,

Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery,
Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery,
SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Jottings.

THERE is a slight hope that Mrs. Dr. R. B. Best will recover.

MRS. R. Kanters, who has been seriously ill with erysipelas, is convalescing.

THE thermometers have shown 6, 8, and 10 degrees below zero during the first part of this week.

MR. Gerrit Kok, residing two miles north of Zeeland, has a son—William—8 years of age, who weighs 147½ pounds. How is this for heavy?

MR. Hein Te Roller, of Chicago, made a flying visit to this city, on Tuesday last, after attending the funeral of his wife's brother at Saugatuck, Mich.

A LARGE sleighride excursion passed through this city yesterday from North Holland — comprising seventeen sleighloads. It seems to be fashionable now to have sleighrides.

THE official notification from the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Michigan says that body will meet in the city of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1881.

THE calico hop on Thursday evening, at the Phœnix Hotel, was well attended, and was an enjoyable affair. The first ward seems to be possessed of more sociability than any of the others.

A DWELLING house belonging to John Hoeve, about four miles east of Drenthe, was burned with all its contents, on Monday last. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the loss is estimated at about $500.

THE official census report gives the footings for the State of Michigan as follows: Males, 862,378; Females, 774,057; Native, 1,247,989; Foreign, 388,346; White, 1,614,087; Colored, 22,248; total 1,636,335; Ottawa County, 33,125.

IT is rumored that a public meeting will be called out for next Wednesday evening, to speak about measures to be adopted to express our feelings, through our Congress assembled at Washington, about the theft of the liberty of the Transvaal Boers.

A MAN by the name of Dijkgraaf was nearly killed under a tree, on the lake shore, on Tuesday last. He sustained severe bruises on the head, besides internal injuries. Dr. F. J. Schouten was called to attend the case, and reports him in a dangerous condition.

THE dwelling house of Mr. M. L. Dean, of Jamestown, was burned on the 11th inst., with nearly all its contents. No insurance. The family were visiting at one of the neighbors at the time. The loss falls heavily on the family as he is but a poor man. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. A subscription has been started for his benefit. The loss is estimated at $700.

IT is very kind in the Michigan legislature, and characteristic of legislatures generally, that, having refused to give ex-Governor Bagley the Senatorship which he sought from it, it joins heartily in a recommendation to Garfield that he be given a cabinet place, which he doesn't seek from anybody. It is a very cheap way of disposing of a man's ambition. Garfield is probably not at all concerned about Michigan, agreeing with Conkling, at the Chicago convention, that any republican can carry that State.

ON Monday last Ed. Harrington, Jr. created quite a procession, by hauling his new and repaired drays to his house from the wagonshop of Mr. J. Flieman. The wagons were reconstructed and made with all the latest improvements to facilitate draying, and is done so neat and strong that it redounds to the credit of Mr. Flieman. The painting has been done by Mr. Adair, and is a handsome piece of work. Mr. Harrington has shown a great deal of enterprise, and has expended considerable money to serve his customers in true cosmopolitan manner, and deserves the patronage of our merchants.

IT is simply amazing how fast all the woodlands in this State, especially pine lands, are being bought up, and at high prices. It struck us that it was not alone an indication of the vast strides of progress this State is making, in every branch of industry, but that this wholesale slaughter of woods is perhaps the means of changing our climate to an appreciable extent, and a dangerous reduction of our rainfalls, colder winters, etc. It will undoubtedly dawn upon the minds of our people some day—perhaps too late for their own benefit—that it is high time to pay same attention to timber culture. Every one of our farmers could plant a double row of trees along the front of his land on the highways, and some of them on two sides. Eventually the timber would be of great value, and as shade trees in the summer time it would afford comfort and beauty, and would enhance the value of the farms. Farmers, think over this, and talk about it to your neighbors.

MR. J. V. Spyker, who has been very sick with lung fever, is improving.

IF the extreme cold keeps on much longer our next fruit crop runs in danger.

MRS. Dr. G. Manting is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

A NEW device has been added to pool-tables which causes the balls to run from the pockets back to the head of the table under the rim.

SOME of the public schools in the township of Jamestown have been closed down to prevent the spread of measles, and indications of scarlet fever.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 20, 1881: Paul Tenis, John Fincher.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE sabbath school scholars of the Reformed church at Zeeland, enjoyed a very fine sleighride on Tuesday last. It took twenty-five large sleighs to hold them all.

Gov. McClellan will decline to accept the presidency of the New York Underground Railroad company, as he was recently elected. He will go abroad with his family in April next.

ANOTHER one of our oldest settlers has passed away. Mr. Peter Damstra, died of a lingering illness of three years, on Monday night, the 17th inst., at his home in Drenthe. Mr. Damstra settled here in the spring of 1847.

MRS. Walter T. Taylor—mother of Mrs. Chas. F. Post, and of the wife of Rev. Chr. Vanderveen—at present residing at Grand Rapids, Mich., with her youngest daughter, is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

A HOLLOW tree in Southern California has been converted into a dwelling. Doors and windows have been put in, and floors built for eight stories, the entrance to them being made by means of a ladder. Outside the topmost room is a small balcony, shaded by the foliage of the tree.

MESSRS. Wm. De Pree & Bro., at Zeeland, Mich., dealers in hardware, have a fine lot of stoves, axes and saws, which they offer for sale very cheap to make room for spring stock. Their stock of tinware is very large and complete, enormous quantities of it being displayed in their store which has recently been enlarged to double its former capacity. Their building, hardware, cutlery and everything in their line is kept in full lines. They also sell glass, all sizes, or will be cut to any size desired. They sell for very low figures, and have for their motto: "Small profits and large sales."

THE popular impression that Newfoundland is a dependency of Great Britain appears to be erroneous. Lord Dunraven has just called attention to the fact that, by the treaty of Utrecht, still in force, fishing rights over the shore from Cape Ray to Cape John, comprising about three-sevenths of the entire coast line of the island, were secured to France; and that country lays claim to a strip of land half a mile in width along the entire western seaboard. Some day the settlement of conflicting claims of the English and French governments will afford a fine field for diplomatic maneuvering. Meanwhile, the uncertainty is a serious bar to the prosperity of the whole island. The government is debarred from making any disposition of over twenty thousand square miles of land. Nobody cares to purchase or attempt to develop the resources of the land. Worse still, as it is subject to no authority, it has become the refuge of criminals of all classes, for no writs are effective there, but "every man does that which seems best to him in his own eyes."

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

MESSRS. Boyce and Bloecker have taken a contract to build an engine, 22–24 inches, with all the machinery complete, for a new steam barge, building at Allegan, for Messrs. Moore & Turnbull, designed to run in the fruit trade between Saugatuck and Chicago.

LAST Tuesday afternoon between 6 and 7 o'clock the city was alarmed by the clangor of the firebell. On hurrying to the spot it was found that John Fuite's store, on Washington street, occupied by John Nesser as a feed and grocery store, was in full flames. It seems that a boy employed in the store was cleaning a lamp, which he dropped, whereupon it exploded and put fire to two kerosene barrels, standing near by, upon which another explosion took place, filling the store with liquid fire. Two families living up stairs had a narrow escape and lost all their furniture. The building is entirely burned out, but the walls are standing apparently uninjured. Mr. R. Brouwer's shoe store, adjoining, was considerably injured by water and removal of the shelves and goods. It is said that there was no insurance on the building, nor on the stock and furniture therein. The stock was owned by John Nesser, an industrious young man, on whom the loss falls very heavy.

MR. D. Miedema will please accept our thanks for some fine Baldwin apples.

MR. H. Van der Haar was made happy on Monday morning by the receipt of a bouncing young daughter.

THARE is only one thing that kan be sed in favor ov tite boots—the make a man forget all hiz other sorrows.—*Josh Billings.*

RUSSIA is this year importing grain, tallow, and wool, the very things with which she has been accustomed to supply half the world.

THE fright created about the settling and cracking of the new schoolhouse was the worst farce of the season. The "fool-killer" has not been around lately.

SECRETARY Evarts is quoted as saying that our government will make no objection to the building of the Panamal canal by De Lesseps, if the undertaking is simply a matter of private capital.

THE Michigan supreme court, in the scandal originating at the state university, has exonerated Douglas on all points, placed Rose in the attitude of a defaulter, and saddled the costs on the university.

SENATOR Burnside entertains like a prince. He has retained his servants and cook since army days. The butter and vegetables used at his Washington dinners are made and raised on his Rhode Island farm.

Two bells found by a diver between Fort Sumter and Fort Moulttie, taken from the wreck of a vessel of about 350 tons burden, bear the date of 1374, and must have been cast two centuries before the discovery of America.

EMPEROR William, of Gemany, on his 70th brirthday told his physician that he would make him a count if he brought him safely to his 80th. He kept the promise and made another, namely, to make the doctor a prince if he brought him to the 90th birthday.

MME. Christine Nilsson says that it amuses her to hear people in France speak of the dreadful habit that Americans have of conveying their food to their mouths with their knives. She says that she has been at table between a German prince and a diplomat who went through the same sleight of hand.

WHILE in Grand Rapids on Tuesday, the stock-holders of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company held their annual meeting, and declared another heavy dividend. We were told that it was the same as last year. The institution is in a flourishing condition, and every stockholder feels satisfied.

THE proceedings of the Legislature of last Thursday show the introduction by Senator Farr, of Grand Haven, of his joint resolution for an anti-liquor traffic constitutional amendment. It proposes to add to article 4 of the constitution two new sections numbered respectively 49 and 50—sections which may be very properly termed ironclad. Section 49 prohibits the manufacture or sale of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors in the State, except for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes, and declares that no property rights in such spirituous, malt or vinous liquors shall exist, except the right to manufacture or sell for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes, under such restrictions as may be provided by law. Section 50 provides that any person who shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale or give away, or who shall have in possession for purposes of sale or gift, any spirituous, malt or vinous liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes, except under such restrictions as may be provided by the law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, upon conviction shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500, and imprisoned not less than 40 days nor more than six months. The joint resolution provides that the amendment shall be submitted to the people, for adoption or rejection, at the coming spring election.

It is needless to announce that the NEWS is decidedly opposed to the adoption of any such constitutional amendment. The remedy for the evils of intemperance lies not in prohibitive legislation, but in the cultivation of a feeling of individual responsibility among the people. So long as the people are taught to look to the law to keep men sober, just so long will they be disappointed. The individual must keep himself sober. There is nothing morally wrong in taking a glass of liquor, however much teetotal fanatics denounce the practice, and some of the best medical authorities even assert that a moderate use of liquor is beneficial. It is meddling too much with the personal liberty of the citizen to dictate to him either what he shall eat, what he shall drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed. Besides, as a temperance measure, Senator Farr's iron-clad law would, if adopted, prove far less effective than is the present liquor tax law. It would prove a dead letter in all the larger villages and cities. Whether the proposed amendment will be submitted to the people in its present shape is doubtful. But, if submitted, there can be little doubt of its overwhelming defeat.

Great Assignee Sale!

Opposite Post-Office Holland, Mich.

OVER $9,000.00 WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery,

GLASSWARE,

Tinware, Woodenware, Silverware,

Jewelry, Hardware,

MIRRORS, FRAMES, PICTURES,

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS, REVOLVERS, BASKETS, CUTLERY

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

All to be closed out at once at Assignee's Appraisal which is about HALF COST.

Come in the Forenoon and avoid the rush in the Afternoon and Evening.

Secure your Bargains Early---as we remain but a SHORT TIME.

Grand Opening Jan. 8, '81.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordeons, etc., etc.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1381. 48-1y

Again in Business.

The undersigned has again opened a store of general merchandise, on the corner of

Eighth and River Streets,

where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may deem it to their advantage to deal with him.

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Provisions Etc.,

Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc.,

Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-

CASH

Will be paid for old iron at the Holland City Foundry.

WM. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-tf

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

Boot & Kramer.

We respectfully invite the attention of our citizens to the stock of goods which we have opened one door east of E. Van der Veen's hardware store, and the prices for which we offer them.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices, Laundry and Toilet, Soaps, etc., etc.

Our 40 cent Tea is called A No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a trial and you will be pleased with goods and Prices.

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21. 1879.

Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,
CASHMERES,
WATER PROOF,
FLANNELS.

and a novelty in SKIRTS—(beautiful cashmere) Satin Skirts, etc.. etc.

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn,

Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of NECKTIES, and all kinds of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO,—

Ribbons, Trimmings, in Silks & Satins, Table Linens, etc.,

A full line of PROVISIONS, also

GROCERIES

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

Have our own team and deliver goods free of charge in the city.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 24th, 1880.

REST.

BY FATHER RYAN.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired—
My soul oppressed;
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain,
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow, and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer—
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring, and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry,
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For rest—rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path; and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head, e'en then I prayed
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,
For, down the west,
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

STAGE ILLUSIONS.

Many of the peculiar effects produced upon the stage, imitating moonlight, sunlight, thunder, wind, rain and other natural phenomena, are a puzzle to those outside of the business. How such realistic representations of those things as are often witnessed upon the stage can be made is a question that often enters the mind of the spectator, and is seldom answered in a satisfactory manner. It is always the ambition of scene painters and stage carpenters to devise improved methods of imitating these things, and hence the stage may be said to try to hold the mirror up to nature in a material, as well as a moral sense. Authors, in writing plays, are always on the lookout for an opportunity to produce a telling effect. The amount of work bestowed upon their production in a theater is simply astonishing to those unacquainted with that mysterious realm known as "behind the scenes."

Thunder is a common stage effect, and is used with great advantage in many plays. In former days it was produced by shaking a large piece of sheet-iron hung immediately above the prompter's desk. This contrivance produced a good imitation of sharp, rattling thunder, but failed to give the dull roar which is always heard in storms. A contrivance for this purpose was soon invented. A heavy box frame is made, and over it is tightly drawn a calf skin. Upon this the prompter operates with a stick, one end of which is padded and covered with chamois skin. A flash of lightning, produced with magnesium, and a sharp crack of the sheet-iron, followed by a long decreasing roll upon the "thunder drum," produces an effect which is startlingly realistic. Traveling companies are compelled to be satisfied with the sheet-iron alone; and the tragedian who enters a theater provided with a complete thunder apparatus always is happy to think that his battle with the elements in "King Lear" will be worth fighting.

The rain machine in large theaters is a fixture placed high in the "flies." A cylinder in made of "half-inch" wood. It is usually five feet in circumference, and four feet in length. Upon the inside are placed rows of small wooden teeth. A lot of dried peas is placed in the cylinder, a rope belt is run round one end of it and down to the prompter's desk, and is it ready for a drenching shower. By turning the cylinder, the peas roll down between the teeth, and the noise produced by them makes a good imitation of rain falling upon a roof. A sudden pull of the rope, accompanied by a gust on the "wind machine," gives the sound of the sweep of a blast of wind during a storm. Traveling companies often meet with theaters where there is no wind machine. A sufficiently-good one, however, is easily produced. A common child's hoop is obtained, and a sheet of brown paper is pasted on it after the manner of a circus-rider's balloon. A handful of bird-shot is placed upon the paper. The "machine" is canted from one side to the other, and the shot rolls around the paper, producing a fairly-good rain effect.

Wind is an item that is very useful in heightening the effect of stage storms. It is often dispensed with in theaters where strict attention is not paid to details, but not without a loss of "realism." It has, moreover, a great influence over the feelings of spectators. The wind machine is constructed in this manner. A heavy frame is made, in which is set a cylinder provided with paddles, and resembling very much the stern-wheels seen on Ohio river towboats. Across the top of this cylinder is stretched as tightly as possible a piece of heavy gros-grain silk. This silk remains stationary while the wheel is turned by a crank. The rapid passage of the paddles across the surface of the silk produces the noise of wind. Often traveling companies are in theaters where there is no wind machine. Then the property man groans audibly and proceeds to do what, in theatrical parlance, is called "faking" the wind. He selects a heavy piece of gas hose, called by stage men "flexible," and, finding a quiet corner where there is sufficient space to swing a cat without danger—to the cat—he whirls it around his head with the greatest possible rapidity. This method produces very satisfactory results—to every one but the property man. He is a long-suffering person; but the extraction of wind from "flexible" causes him to find life tedious.

Every one has heard the startling crash that is produced when the hero kicks the villain through a four-inch oaken door. One would think that not only the door but the villain must be completely shattered. This noise is produced by the crash machine, one of the oldest implements of imitation still used on the stage. It is similar to the wind machine in construction. A wheel with paddles set at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the radii is the main part of the machine. Upon the top of the wheel one end of a stout piece of wood is pressed down by fastening the other end to a portion of the frame-work. When the wheel is turned, the slats passing under the stationary piece produce a rattling crash. The principle of the machine is illustrated by the small boy who runs a stick along a paling fence and is gratified by introducing into the world an additional morsel of hubbub.

There is nothing that can be so well counterfeited on the stage as moonlight scenery. And yet there is nothing which requires more work. The artist begins the task by painting a moonlight scene. In daylight such a scene is a ghastly sight. It is done in cold grays and greens, in which Prussian blue and burnt umber play an important part; and the lights are put in with white slightly tinged with emerald green. The strong moonlight of the foreground is produced by a calcium light thrown through a green glass. The fainter light upon the scenery at the back of the stage is obtained from "green mediums"—a row of argand burners with green chimneys. These are placed upon the stage just in front of the main scene, and are "masked in" from the view of the audience by a "ground piece." A row of them is often suspended from the "flies," in order to light the top of the scene. This upper row is masked in by "sky borders." Thus a soft green light is thrown over the entire distance, while its source does not meet the view of the spectator. A usual feature of stage moonlight scenes is water, because it affords an opportunity for the introduction of the "ripple"—a charmingly natural stage effect. The main scene in a moonlight view is always painted on a "drop"—that is, a scene made like the curtain let down between the acts. The position of the moon being determined, immediately under it, beginning at the horizon, a number of small, irregular holes are cut in the drop. These are then covered on the back with muslin and painted over on the front to match the rest of the water. Behind these holes is placed an endless towel, about eight feet in length, running around two cylinders, one at the top and one at the bottom. The lower cylinder has a crank by which the towel is turned. In this towel is cut a number of holes similar to those in the drop. A strong gas-burner is placed between the two sides of the towel. When the machine is turned the flashing of the light from the passing holes in the towel through the stationary ones in the drop produce a fine ripple. It is always better to turn the towel so that the holes pass upward, as that helps to make the mimic wavelets seem to dance up toward the sky. Instead of a towel a large tin cylinder has been used, but it is cumbersome and noisy. It is necessary to turn this towel with great steadiness; otherwise the ripples will go by fits and starts, and entirely lose their natural appearance. Stars are easily put into the sky. Each twinkling orb consists of a spangle hung upon a pin bent into a double hook. The slightest motion of the drop causes these stars to shake and the flashing of the light upon them produces the twinkle.

One of the most beautiful effects produced upon the stage is the change from day to night, or from night to day. Of these the former is the more striking, and a description of it will serve to explain the principle of both. In order to produce the proper effect, the back drop is made nearly double the height of the usual scenes. The upper half of it is painted to represent a sunset sky, and the lower half to represent moonlight. It is hung so that the upper half alone is visible. The scenery of the distance is then painted upon a separate piece, which is "profiled;" that is, the irregular line of the horizon made by trees, mountains or houses is sharply cut out with a circular saw. This piece is placed immediately in front of the sky drop. A few feet further in front is hung what is known as a cut gauze drop. This has sides and top of canvas painted as the case requires, while the center is filled with fine gauze which lends an aerial effect to the distance. Red "mediums" are employed to give a soft, sunset glow to the scene. At the proper moment, the back drop is very slowly and steadily hauled up, while the red mediums are slowly turned off and green ones turned on. The moon is made in the night half of the sky-drop, and rises with it. When it rises above the distant horizon, the green mediums are turned on to their full power, and the green calcium light is brought into play. The effect of this change, when carefully managed, is always very beautiful, and is sure to draw forth applause from an audience.

Moonrise, in a scene where there is no change from daylight to darkness, is often produced with a muslin drop and a "moonbox." The muslin drop is painted to represent the sky, the clouds being painted on strips of canvas cut in the required shape and sewn on. The moon is made with a box on one side of which a circular hole is cut. Over this hole is pasted a piece of white muslin. A couple of wires serve to draw the moon upward. Of course the white illuminated circle shows plainly through the muslin sky, but disappears when passing behind the canvas clouds. By having another piece of muslin painted red and imperceptibly fading to white, placed at the back of the drop in the moon's path, the orb of night can be made to appear red at the horizon, and gradually change to pale yellow as it sails slowly upward. Floating clouds are easily imitated by hanging in front of the sky drop a gauze drop upon which are sewn muslin or canvas clouds, and moving the whole slowly.

An ocean of heaving waters is made in this way: Each bounding wave is cut out separately. The first row is set up with a distance of three or four feet between each billow; and the second row is set so as to show in the openings left by the first. Small boys furnish the motive power. The waves are rocked back and forth, not from side to side; and the effect is very good. The noise of water rolling upon a beach is well imitated in a simple manner. A box of light wood is lined with tin. By putting two or three ounces of bird-shot into this and causing it to roll around, the desired sound is produced.

Fire scenes are sometimes dangerous; but with proper care they may be rendered comparatively safe. That they are not so hazardous as is generally supposed by the uninitiated beholder may be learned from the following description: One of the most familiar fire scenes is that which occurs in the "Streets of New York," in which a three-story house burns down, the roof caving in, the shutters falling, and the walls breaking with a wonderful appearance of realism. The house is painted on three separate pieces, the top one of which is swung from the flies; this constitutes the roof. Upon the second is painted half the wall, and it is joined to the bottom piece in an irregular zig-zag line. The simple dropping in succession of these pieces to the stage produces the falling of roof and wall. The fire itself is represented by chemical red fire and powdered lycopodium used separately, the former to give a red glow and the latter to represent flames. The shutters, which are to fall, are fastened to the scene with a preparation called "quick-match." This is made of powder, alcohol and a lamp wick. The window frames and sashes are made of sheet iron. They are covered with oakum soaked in alcohol or naphtha. These sashes and frames are not fastened to the canvas scene at all, but are placed a short distance behind it upon platforms. The quickest possible touch of flame ignites the oakum, and, in a moment, the fire runs around the sash and nothing is apparently left but the blackened and charred wood. Steam is used to represent the smoke that issues from the crannies in the walls of the burning building; and an occasional crash, followed by the ignition of a little powder to produce a sudden puff of smoke, gives the spectator an idea of a falling rafter. Behind the entire scene is placed a very large endless towel upon which is painted a mass of flames. This is kept in constant upward motion; and, when viewed through an open window in the house, gives a good idea of the supposed raging furnace within. Add to these things a real fire-engine on the stage, a host of yelling supernumeraries in discarded firemen's uniforms, and the spectator is easily filled with a sense of tremendous danger. Nevertheless the only flames upon the stage are those arising from the burning of lycopodium in a "flash torch;" and they are only allowed to blaze up for a second or two at a time. Fires in theaters, resulting from a fire scene, are usually caused by carelessness in handling the powder which is used to produce puffs of smoke.

Jackson and Benton.

On the breaking out of the War of 1812 Gen. Jackson was one of the very first to tender his services to the Government, and collected a force of 2,500 men which met at Natchez, where it remained idle some two months, when it was ordered disbanded. Jackson, enraged, declined to disband the troops there, but took them back home, giving drafts on the Government for the expenses thus incurred. These drafts the Government refused to pay, which placed Jackson in a very unpleasant predicament. At this juncture Col. Benton volunteered to go to Washington in Jackson's interest, and, if possible, induce the Government to pay the drafts, and save Jackson's honor and property. By his politic and adroit management he succeeded. As Col. Benton was about returning to Nashville he received word from his brother, Jesse Benton, that Gen. Jackson had acted as second in a duel to that brother's antagonist—a most ungracious act, as it appeared, at a moment when the claims of gratitude should have been uppermost in Jackson's heart. In this duel Jesse Benton was wounded. An angry letter was written by Thomas H. Benton to Jackson, and the latter swore "by the Eternal" he would horsewhip Tom Benton. On Sept. 4, 1813, the two Bentons were in the doorway of the City Hotel, at Nashville, when Jackson and Col. Coffee approached. Jackson brandished his whip, Col. Benton fumbled for his pistol, Jackson drew his own, and at the same time received in his arm and shoulder a slug and a bullet from the pistol of Jesse Benton, who stood behind him. Jackson was thus dropped by a terrible wound. Coffee then attacked Col. Benton, who fell down a flight of stairs. This disgraceful affair laid Jackson up for several months and drove Benton to Missouri.

The Power of Kisses.

When Charles II. was making his triumphant progress through England certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royal hand in their simplicity held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the King, a blunder no one would more willingly excuse than the lover of pretty Nell Gwynne. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, gave Steele, the butcher, a kiss for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. A kiss from his mother made Benjamin West an artist. "Kiss me, mother, before I sleep." How simple a boon, yet how soothing to the little suppliant is that soft, gentle kiss. The head sinks contentedly on the pillow, for all is peace and happiness within. The bright eyes and rosy lips close, and the little darling is soon reveling in the bright and sunny dreams of innocence. Yes, kiss, mother, for that good-night kiss will linger in the memory when the giver lies moldering in the grave. The memory of a gentle mother's kiss has cheered many a lonely wanderer's pilgrimage and has been the beacon light to illuminate his desolate heart; life has many a stormy billow to cross, many a rugged path to climb, and we know not what is in store for the little one so sweetly slumbering, with no marring care to disturb its peaceful dreams. The parched and fevered lips will become dewy again as recollection bears to the sufferer's couch a mother's love, a mother's kiss. Then kiss your little one's ere they sleep; there is a magic power in that kiss which will endure to the end of life.—*Troy Times.*

A Big Rat-Killer.

Uncle Aaron lived near Hartford, and was a matter-of-fact man. His barn and out-houses fairly swarmed with rats, and uncle Aaron was telling a friend from another town who was visiting at his house how he was troubled by rats and how he had seen a hundred at least at a time. The friend laughingly told him a hundred was a good many rats, and begged to take off a few.

Uncle Aaron replied to the effect that he was fixing a trap, and if his friend would wait a few days he would convince him he was not lying.

"All right," answered his friend; "if you will catch anywhere near a hundred, just let me know."

Uncle Aaron, too, said: "All right," adding: "I'll let you know."

When his friend started for home the last thing he said was: "Be sure and let me know how many rats you catch. A hundred is a good many."

The trap uncle Aaron was at work on was a sort of platform almost as large as a big barn door, and the plan was to weight it with heavy rocks, raise one end about three feet from the floor, and have it so rigged that the pull of a string would spring it and let it fall to the floor, making it decidedly uncomfortable for any living thing that might happen to be under it. After arranging it to his mind he began to bait it. He threw meal all around and under the trap, and went to a place conveniently near and watched things. He did not have to wait long before he counted at least twenty rats busily investigating that meal. But they did not go under the platform. This was kept up for several days, and after a while the patient watcher, who spent an hour or two every day in seeing them manœuvre, had the satisfaction of seeing several of the rats venture under the trap. Then he knew his plan would be a success. He could pull the string almost any time of day, and catch a dozen or twenty, but he was "laying low" for a bigger haul. The upraised platform was no longer a terror to the animals. They took the bait from under it as readily as could be desired. Finally Uncle Aaron thought the time was ripe to pull the string. He had not baited it the night before, so the rodents would have a keen appetite when he sprinkled the cheese-crumbs and meal that morning. After doing this he took up his position and waited. First one rat—a sort of pioneer—came gliding out and began to partake of the feast. Next a pair came out; then three or four, then a dozen. They came from all directions. Uncle Aaron was actually trembling with excitement. He could hardly keep his hand from pulling the string. But he waited until the space under the platform seemed fairly alive with the creatures; and then—he pulled. Down went the heavy platform with a crash. A number of the rats were seen scampering off; but Uncle Aaron felt confident he had nailed some of 'em. As he came up he saw heads and tails protruding, and he thought he would give them all a good square chance to die before he raised the trap. He waited till night, and then he lifted it. He counted one hundred and twenty-two dead rats. He put them in a box and expressed them to his friend, accompanied by a note which read as follows:

"I take this method of letting you know how that barn-door trap worked. Count 'em and see for yourself. I'm going to bait the trap again to-morrow. Would you like to have me let you know how many I catch next time. A hundred *is* a good many, but a hundred and twenty-two rather beats it.—*Hartford Times.*

Children's Ideas.

The natural philosophy of children is very interesting; they invent just such theories of the universe as the wild nations have, with a sweet unconsciousness that they are originally myths. During a tremendous thunder storm a little fellow of four year old was overheard explaining to another child that lightning was just "red water that runs out of the clouds," and the thunder "the noise it makes when it goes into the ground." He lost his courage concerning thunder in one of the showers, and afterward had to be comforted a little when one occurred. One evening, to calm his apprehensions, his father assured him that the lightening he saw was a great way off, and told him that if it were near, he could hear the thunder at once after the flash, but this time he could notice that there was quite a while between the two. The boy mused over this a little, and then queried:

"Papa, what makes the thunder speak so long after it's got through?"

A question which might be asked of many a public speaker.

"I CAN'T hold this baby any longer," called out the young husband and father, "it's getting too heavy." "Pshaw, Edward," replied a muffled voice from the other room. "You used to hold me for hours and never complain, and baby is but a feather compared to what I was." "I was a fool," said Edward. And she was too sleepy to dispute with him.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Sleep, Appetite and Strength

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is systematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer. Moreover, since the brain sympathizes closely with the stomach and its associate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Price $22.

BABY CABINET ORGAN—NEW STYLE 109—THREE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, in BLACK WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD BRONZE. Length, 30 inches; height, 33 in.; depth, 14 in.

This novel style of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS (ready this month) has sufficient compass and capacity for the performance, with full parts, of Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Songs, and Popular Sacred and Secular Music generally. It retains to a wonderful extent, for an instrument so small, the extraordinary excellence, both as to power and quality of tone, which has given the MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs their great reputation and won for them the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for THIRTEEN YEARS. EVERY ONE WILL BE FULLY WARRANTED. CASH PRICE $22; on receipt of which it will be shipped as directed. IF ON RECEIPT AND TRIAL IT DOES NOT SATISFY THE PURCHASER, IT MAY BE RETURNED AND THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

EIGHTY STYLES of Organs are regularly made by the MASON & HAMLIN CO., from the BABY CABINET ORGAN at $22; to large CONCERT ORGANS at $900, and upwards. The great majority are at $100 to $200 each. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE TO CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
Fine Lancaster County Re-Sweated Tobacco, in quantities of 25 lbs. and upwards, at very moderate prices. Send for Price-List to LANCASTER TOBACCO RE-SWEATING WORKS, Lancaster, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 6732 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WINTER STYLES.

Miss Lucy Carter, a New York fashion writer, writes as follows regarding the latest styles:

Fashions which prevail in January hold their own during the remainder of the winter, and the New Year's costume is important, therefore, not only as indicative of what is stylish at the present time, but of what is to come. By far the greater number of dressy toilets are made with trimmed skirts and basques, and, the use of magnificent brocades having proved unfavorable to short dresses for evening wear, most of the handsomer costumes are devised with trains. They are not of unusual length, and are a compromise between the square and round train, partaking of the nature of both, since they would be square but that the corners are rounded off. Sleeves are generally to the elbow, and the corsage is cut high around the throat, square or heart-shaped, the latter style being sometimes allowed to come close about the neck and opened below. These leading ideas are, of course, so variously combined and modified by the skillful modiste that there is no sameness, but continual variety, for among a number of New Year costumes gotten up for leaders of society by Lord & Taylor it was only on a close examination that certain prevailing features were to be remarked. A superb costume was of black velvet, on which, at intervals, were placed, in applique style, bouquets and sprays of silk-embroidered flowers in gay natural colors. The effect was lovely. Another exquisite costume was of heliotrope brocade combined with satin; a third, gold and crimson; a fourth, pale pink brocade, with satin and crystal passamenterie; a fifth, pure white. All the brocades were very large in pattern; for you must remember that small-figured brocades are not now used—at least for very dressy wear. Opera cloaks were never so gorgeous, and are really resplendent creations of rich brocade, wrought in very large, wide, open flowers. The long dolman or visite is the fashionable shape for these elegant garments.

PLUSH COLLARS

are decided novelties and give a stylish finish to dresses, being all the more becoming, perhaps, because there is a wide range as to choice in the way of color. Cuffs of plush can be added at the wrists. Of course there should be a white collar or ruffle within the collar of plush, and a cuff of linen or lace below the plush at the end of the sleeve. Street costumes are often added to by large collars or even capes of plush, and here, too, the plush cuff may give warmth about the wrist. The severe winter has also brought fur capes into much demand, and fur cuffs to match are now sometimes worn. The conventional fur muff ought of course to be used when fur is on other parts of the costume, but charmingly coquettish fancies are now seen as substitutes. They are made of plush or heavy cloth cut into some pretty shape, wadded, bound on the edges, tied with ribbon and sometimes edged with wide white lace. Others are finished with gold braid, artificial flowers or embroidery. If ingenious, you can devise one for yourself, but the pattern-houses bring out models, and of these the prettiest I have noticed is the Olga. Sara Bernhardt has left behind her a rage for rufflings about the neck. They never were in such demand nor carried to quite such extremes. *Crepe lisc* is much used, probably because so becoming, yet lace comes in for a full share of popularity. It is impossible to give special description, but in all kinds the Sidenburg favorite brands are most sought after because most fashionable and the best made.

INDEPENDENT BASQUES

of cloth or velvet, to be worn with different skirts, have a jaunty finish given them by additions of gilt braid and embroidery. Three rows of braid around the edges, and embroidery on the collar, cuffs and pockets. One sees at a glance how pretty these must be, and they afford a change from basques of brocade. Another new and pleasing ornamentation for a corsage is to have collar and cuffs of colored satin, red, blue, gold, garnet, etc., finished with gilt embroidery. This, of course, is more suitable for a costume than an independent, and the collar and cuffs of satin take the place of any other trimming on the corsage. A touch of gilt embroidery, or of satin and embroidery can be added on the skirt, but is not essential. This season, indeed, it is hard to misplace gilt trimmings. In all sorts of forms they intrude themselves everywhere; and much as they are liked for costumes are more prominent in millinery. But gilt or silver braids should never be put on brocades where a variety of colors are blended, although we do see tinsel threads running through brocades. Metal trimmings are better adapted to plain goods, and in general are so employed. Enormous bows of satin ribbon are now attached on the left side of the corsage just above the waist line, instead of the mammoth bouquets of flowers which were once in vogue, and the fact that all symmetry is destroyed by their use does not seem to interfere with their popularity.

Prolongation of Life.

Some years ago the French Ministry addressed a circular to all the Prefects, desiring them to institute inquiries as to the conditions which appeared to favor longevity in their several districts, and the replies are said to have almost unanimously indicated as the leading elements or influences great sobriety, regular labor, and usually in the open air, daily exercise short of fatigue, early hours, a comparatively well-to-do life, calmness of mind in meeting troubles, moderate intellectual powers, and a family life. The beneficial influence of marriage on the duration of life is universally admitted, and remarriage does not seem to be unfavorable. The Prefects also indicate heredity as a frequent cause, and the influence of climate is likewise admitted; this latter, however, is separable with difficulty from other causes which may be operating simultaneously; but, if all things were otherwise equal, it would seem that southern are less favorable to longevity than northern climates.

Dangers to Iron Workers.

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.]

Messrs. R. Esterbrook & Sons, City Iron Foundry, Boston, Mass., speak on this point as follows: Two or three of our men were badly burnt in working. They were, however, immediately cured by using that valuable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. All our men are highly pleased with it, and we shall always reccommend it to those afflicted with pains or rheumatism.

London Fogs.

Fifty years ago, when we first became acquainted with them, London fogs were bad enough; but they were on a comparatively limited scale. They have since attained marvelously grand dimensions and intensity, according to the increase of houses and population. What we ordinarily call London, but is more directly styled the Metropolis, has spread and spread till it covers a space of about 120 square miles. In the winter months every house has a coal fire, some of them two, three, or four, and there are numerous manufactories and public works with furnaces and tall chimneys, all of which less or more emit quantities of smoke. This smoke mingles with what fog there happens to be, and produces a curious mixture, that is now only beginning to be rightly understood. Like every other mist, the fog which rises and is wafted along the valley of the Thames is composed of small particles of water that ought properly to be dissipated by the sun's heat. Only with difficulty is the sun able to undertake the duty. The smoke poured out from hundreds of thousands of chimneys does not merely mix with the fog; it coats each watery particle with a tarry, oily film, giving it an unnatural character, and preserving it, so to speak, from immediate dispersion. A genuine London fog, therefore, is something more than a fog. It is a prodigiously large volume of mist, held in a kind of thralldom by oleaginous ingredients floated from the tops of chimneys. When we say oleaginous, we, for convenience, take the readiest word to express a condition that would involve some chemical explanations, which need not be gone into. Every one will understand that the smoke from the coal fires somehow unites inextricably with the particles of mist, and keeps the whole thing hovering in a dense cloud over the metropolis. Not only so; the dingy cloud darkens and pollutes the air, fills the streets, and to a certain extent the houses and lungs of the inhabitants. On such occasions the darkness even at noon is so great that dwellings and places of business have to be lit with gas as at night. As the London gas is more remarkable for its volume than its purity, it aids in deteriorating the atmosphere during fogs, already sufficiently tainted with the exhalations of domestic sewage. At times it is as difficult to get a breath of fresh air as it is to procure a good drink of palatable water.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of that kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.—*Times.*

No Warmth in Clothes.

It is, says the *Lancet*, a mistake to suppose there is any warmth in clothes. Animal heat is the direct result of changes going on within the body itself. Nutrition by food and the discharge of energy by exercise are the sufficient causes of heat. Clothes "seem" to warm because they prevent the cold air and objects with a capacity for heat which surround the body from attracting the heat generated within its organism. The clothing is simply an insulator. It follows that it should be light in weight, and above all things that it should permit the free and full circulation of blood through every part of the system—to the end of every finger and toe—and that the muscular apparatus of the extremities should be in perfect working order. If we will wear foot coverings, whether boots or stockings, which compress the feet and render the separate action of each toe impossible, it is simply absurd to expect to be warm-footed. Heat is the complement of work and nutrition; and if a part of the organism is so bound that it connot work and its supply of blood is limited, it must be cold. The resort to stouter and heavier clothing under such circumstances is simply ridiculous. Generally it is the stockings that compress the feet. The garter acts as a ligature, and diminishes the blood-supply, while the stocking itself acts as a bandage, and impedes the circulation through the extremities.

The Possibilities of American Wheat.

Speaking of our gigantic crops of wheat, the *American Miller* remarks that few people, even in our own country, realize how inexhaustible our resources are for wheat growing. The total area of lands available for wheat culture in the United States is not less than 470,000,000 acres. Our entire wheat crop of the past year would not supply seed enough to sow so vast an area of land.

THE Eastern publishers have contributed nearly 4,000 volumes for a public library at the new settlement at Rugby, Tenn.

ALL should recollect that, with the loss of health, loss of enjoyment and happiness soon follows. A Cough or Cold quickly undermines the health, and should be checked by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

Hon. S. H. Yoder's Position.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.]

A representative man's opinion on other than political matters is often of great use to his constituency. The Hon. S. H. Yoder, of Globe Mills, Pa., has thus recorded his opinion on a subject of popular interest. I have been selling St. Jacobs Oil for the last year. I have never heard a person speak of it, except as a splendid medicine, and as the great specific for rheumatic affections, whether inflammatory, acute or chronic, swellings, sores, sprains, burns, wounds, etc. I sell more St. Jacobs Oil than of any other kind of liniment, and it gives universal satisfaction. I will always keep it on hand. The farmers say that, for man and beast, they find nothing to equal it.

The Utilizing of the Tide.

A Philadelphia engineer has invented, it is claimed, a machine by which the power of the tides can be utilized. Numerous plans have been proposed for the accomplishment of this most desirable end, but only under exceptional conditions have they been practical or economical. If the new device can harness the tide in an open channel, so as to convert any considerable portion of the vast power into working force, the inventor will rank among the great benfactors of humanity. Emerson says somewhere: Hitch your wagon to a star. A device for utilizing mechanically the fresh tides, as they sweep along our shores, would come next to that, since it would enable us, through converters and carriers of electricity, to hitch our wagons to the sun and moon.

Our Dying Commerce.

Twenty-four years ago our exports and imports in American ships were double what they are to-day. During the last five years Britain has built 1,800,000 tons of iron ships. Since 1856 we have built in that time 100,000 tons. British tonnage in our ports has increased 7,000,000 tons. In 1860 foreigners had 33 per cent. of our commerce; in 1880 they have 82 per cent. We pay $100,000,000 every year to foreign shipowners for transportation, all of which cash goes out of this country. Every year we have fewer ships, and the foreigner takes an increased percentage of our traffic.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad he used your Bitters."—*A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.*

The Cause of Science

has received an important addition in the elegant Observatory which Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the valuable Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, has erected at Rochester.

The Difference.

"The difference," said Augustus Millwhiffles, sauntering into the library the other day—"the difference between the works of Captain Cook and the works of Beaumont and Fletcher is, I presume, that the former are by a tar and the latter by-tu-men." Before he could cackle, he was seized by the nape of the neck and thrust out of the building by an enraged professor, who said to him, as he struck the ground, "Do you know why you are like Noah's Ark?"

"No," said the bewildered Augustus.

"Well, it's because you're pitched without," said the professor, as he shut the door.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellency as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, toning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, of Reading, Pa., is the only rural surgeon in the United States who devotes *all* his time to the treatment of deafness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; especially running ear. Nearly twenty years' experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet *free.*

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

FOR a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

THE best are the cheapest! Buy the diamond boots, made by Rosenthal Brothers, Chicago.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis

SALESMEN WANTED $105 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O CIGARS

SPRAGUE Photographic views of Canonchet, the Sprague mansion, near Narragansett Pier, with group of Mrs. Sprague and family; size, 10x12 inches; twenty other Pier views, twenty Providence views for sale at One Dollar each, postage paid. Send stamp for Circular. **CONKLING**
R. I. VIEW CO., Natick, R. I.

TEAS. —Choicest in the world—Importers' prices —Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular.
ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey st., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

Printers' Outfits.
Printers about to embark in the Newspaper or Printing Business in this State will find it to their interest to address PRINTERS' EXCHANGE, Box 339, Chicago, Ill., before purchasing outfits.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS!
For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing-Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux Lights, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards and Moustaches at reduced prices. Costumes, Scenery, Charades. New catalogues sent free containing full description and prices.
SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 38 E. 14th Street, New York.

Special Offer TO INTRODUCE OUR Pure Teas. Read our sworn certificates of purity.
FREE BY EXPRESS On receipt of the money a 5 pound Caddy of our absolutely pure Tea, $2.00, $3.00 & $4.00.
Formosa TEA IMPORTING CO., 88 STATE ST.
Get up clubs and buy direct of importers. Get price-list.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
Acombination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., New York. O. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, and Seminal Weakness cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style $20 Belts when you can get the latest-improved for $2. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.
D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., 481 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

TEXAS! The Southwestern Immigration Company.
It is the purpose of this Company to supply the need of a State Bureau of Immigration, and not to subserve the purposes of any individual, railway, or other corporation. Lands bought or sold. Information furnished those wishing to settle in Texas. Correspondence solicited. Address W. W. LANG, Pres. (late Master Texas State Grange) or B. G. DUVAL, Sec. Austin, Texas.

Iowa Farms Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West
For sale by the Iowa R.R. Land Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Branch Office, 22 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.

10 CENTS a Month, —OR— **One Dollar a Year,**
THE CHICAGO LEDGER will be sent to any address, postage paid, at the prices named above. Send in your names. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS
M. M. ROHRER & SON,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,
No. 509 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office and in the Courts. Special attention given to reissues and rejected cases.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

LITERARY REVOLUTION
3 CENTS each, formerly $1.00 to $1.25 each. I. Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. II. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. III. Lamartine's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. IV. Thos. Hughes' Manliness of Christ. 5 CENTS each, formerly $1.25 each: I. Arnold's Light of Asia. II. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. III. Baron Munchausen's Travels and Surprising Adventures. For SIX CENTS: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated catalogue sent free. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, Tribune Building, New York.

SAWING MADE EASY.
A boy 16 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes.

Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. $50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as *fast* and *easy* in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted.
MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 263 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure" FOR "CATARRH"
Cures Without Fail. Ask your Druggist for it.
Price of "Sure Cure" and "Insufflator" all complete is only $1.50. Valuable book of full information, 10 cents. Name this paper and address
DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Field FOR EMIGRANTS.
AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly tended FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.
The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.
LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.
RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.
CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.
For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address
A. L. STOKES,
Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
52 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory } Established 1848
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.
TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

If you are Interested
In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Free—A Musical Journal. Addrs. F. Brehm, Erie, Pa.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Traveling State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Farmers' Column.

Growing Plants in Living Rooms.

Dr. J. M. Anders, of Philadelphia, read recently a paper before the alumni of the auxiliary department of medicine, University of Pennsylvania, on "The Hygienic and Therapeutic Relations of House Plants," in which he gives good proof that house plants are conducive to health, but also that a sufficiency of healthy, well watered and cared for plants, both in the sitting and sleeping rooms of invalids suffering from any form of lingering disease, except some forms of rheumatism, are very beneficial, and that soft leaved plants, or such plants as throw a large volume of water—"water purified and medicated by their vital chemistry"—into the air in the form of vapor, is of the greatest benefit in that dread terror, consumption, or phthisis, not only in ameliorating the disease, but preventing it in those who are predisposed to its attack.

Then don't pack your "pot plants" away in the cellar, but fill your east and south windows full of them, and keep them healthy and vigorous by the best of care. We should say that the old homely—homely is a good word here—the most pleasant home we ever saw was filled "chuck" full of these same old things during the winters. Geraniums would be among the best for this purpose, and particularly the semi aquatic foliage plants, such as require a large amount of water; and also last, but not least, shelter your homes to the north and west by wide and close plantations of hardy evergreens. They will shelter you from cutting, piercing winds of winter, and give a little moisture to the coldest and dryest blast.

We know of a home on one of the bleakest ridges of the Prairie State that is so sheltered to the north and west by evergreens that the fiercest blasts of winter filter through with their edge all gone. Who dare say such shelter and protection is not healthful and worth striving for? Yet how easily and cheaply it can be had! Two hundred trees three feet high costing say $30 and a half a day's work for two men in planting, in ten years will give you a shelter fifteen feet high, and in sixteen years thirty feet. Yet a home sheltered on this plan is open to the refreshing breezes in summer from the south-west, south and east.

We have often seen homes with evergreens thickly planted to the south and east of them, and with the west and north entirely exposed, not a tree between them and the north pole, in the way of shelter. How outrageously silly this looks and is. The evergreens to the south not only cut off the summer breezes but actually heat what air does filter through them. The house plants and evergreens for shelter are well worthy the attention of all, in new or old homes; and we would say emphatically to the man making a home on the prairie, if you are not able to have both an orchard and an evergreen shelter for your home, have the shelter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Holstein Cattle.

The Holsteins, besides being very handsome and quiet in management, are good for furnishing large quantities of milk. They are regaining their old popularity. They are easy keepers and make good beef. The breeders of Holsteins, at one of the meetings of their association, voted to adopt a milk record in addition to the herd book record. The conditions required for entry to the milk record are, first, registry in herd book under the existing laws of entry; second, the animal to be entitled to entry must be shown to have produced (under the oath of the owner and herdsman) within 365 days after calving, if under two and a half years of age at least 6,000 pounds of milk; under three and a half years, 7,000 pounds of milk; under four and a half years, 8,000 pounds, and if over four and a half years, 10,000 pounds, and the payment of a fee of $2 for each animal.

Changing the Crop.

The advantages of a rotation, either regular or irregular, result from a number of considerations, some of the more important of which are as follows: First, different crops require food elements in different proportions—thus potatoes require much more potash than wheat, and this crop grown for a succession of years would exhaust the natural supply much more rapidly than when only grown with a number of other crops between, not demanding a large amount of potash. In the second place a rotation, when managed properly, enables one crop to prepare food for another. Clover sends long tap-roots into the subsoil which act as pumps to bring up food elements that may be used by surface feeding crops that follow. Thirdly, as different crops require different methods of cultivation, the rotation can be so arranged that there will be a constant supply of labor distributed throughout the whole season. For the same reason the variety of crops permits of a better cultivation and improvement of the soil, the destruction of weeds, etc.—*American Agriculturist.*

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Pianos & Organs

Being general agent for Ottawa, Allegan, Muskegon and Kent counties, I can sell at wholesale as well as at retail the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAZLETON AND GOBLER'S PIANOS

—ALSO—

Wilcox & White, Western Cottage, Smith's American and Estey Organs.

My Stores are to be found at

HOLLAND, GRAND RAPIDS & COOPERSVILLE.

My store in Holland will be found next door to Bosman's Clothing store, and has just been replenished with choice instruments, which I offer to sell, just as cheap as any Music House in America.

Come & See the Instruments

G. RANKINS.

HOLLAND, Dec. 10, 1880. 44-6m

SAWING MADE EASY.

A boy 16 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes,

Our new portable **Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine** rivals all others. **$50 cash** will be given to two men who can saw as *fast* and *easy* in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted.

MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO.,
163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

41-13

J. Van Landegend

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron worker; plumber and steam fitter; does all kinds of sheet metal work to order, or repairing. Also driven Wells put down, and old pumps repaired. Stoves repaired and put up, etc., etc. Inquire at the Hardware store of J. R. Kleyn, Holland, Mich. 35-tf

W. H. JOSLIN, *R. B. BEST.*

JOSLIN & BEST,

WATCHES

AND DEALERS IN

Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted.

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

NO. 43 PEARL STREET,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

YOUNG MEN

Will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a *thorough, quickening, practical* education. Send for College Journal. 29-1y

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need."

"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and pain relief is Pleasant; Sure and Cheap.

For Sale by H. Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

WANTED.

From Three to Six thousand Cords of Bolts at the Stave Factory of J. FIXTER, (formerly E. Van der Veen & Co.,) for which we will pay CASH on Delivery.

1,000 Cords	Bass-wood	Heading Bolts	38 in.	long.
"	Soft Maple	"	38	"
"	Black Ash	"	38	"
"	Elm	Stave	33	"
"	White Ash	"	30	"
"	Oak	"	30	"

Apply to

P. PFANSTIEHL, Superintendent.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 13, 1880. 45-2m

MONEY SAVED!

Wishing to reduce my stock, I offer for sale the next 30 days

DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING at great bargains.

All those goods were purchased before the rise, and can be sold very cheap.

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

E. J. HARRINGTON,

HOLLAND, MICH.

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

—AND—

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

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

PHŒNIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphelts sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGS. 51-1y.

Tolford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

AND

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Derrick's Baking Powder is the most popular article used at present. If you have not tried it, then go and ask your grocer for it. 50-6m.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publish'g Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profits good. Outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5019, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED Life adventures of Noted Outlaws, FRANK JAMES, JESSE JAMES, True Story. Thrilling. Illustrated. Liberal Terms. THOMPSON & CO., Pubs. St. Louis

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES who are troubled with Leucorrhœa (Fluor Albus or Whites) should send for **Prof. Harris' Pamphlet** (Illustrated by Plates) giving description of his Remedy, and showing its application. The pamphlet is valuable to any lady in delicate health, being a thoroughly practical treatise on this disease. Sent Free. HARRIS REMEDY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELECTRICITY In the Cure of Disease. Medical uses of Electricity. BEST FORMS OF **ELECTRIC BELTS & BATTERIES.**

Instructions for self-treatment by Electricity for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous and Chronic affections. An illustrated book of over sixty large pages sent free on receipt of 3 cent stamp. Address

ELECTRO-FARADIC BELT CO.,
312 & 314 Chestnut St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing such maladies as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unfits the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE Book for the Million

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood. Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal Duties, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single Life considered, Law of Marriage and Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 312 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, 50 cents.

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" On Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-Abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Physical Decay, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable recipes for the cure of all private diseases. 224 pages, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

'Medical Advice,' Lecture on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 536 pages, and over 100 illustrations. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. The author is an experienced physician of many years practice, (as is well known), and the advice given, and rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the troubles coming under the head of "PRIVATE" or "CHRONIC" diseases.—Postage stamps taken in payment for books.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established in 1847, cures chronic diseases and complicated cases, and diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, self-abuse or sexual excesses. Patients treated by mail and express. Where possible, personal consultation is preferred, which is free and invited. Questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. For books or treatment address

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of **Seminal Emissions and Impotency** by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is considered by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is sent up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $3; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases); $5; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $7. Sent by mail, sealed, from observation. Full directions for using accompany each box.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and Sealed for 10 cents. Stamps taken as if money. Best sealed for stamp.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unsolicited testimony to the Efficacy of Prof. Harris' Seminal Pastilles, taken from Letters received from Patrons:

Indiana, April 11th, 1879.—The remedy is working perfectly. Had epilepsy from weakness, for eight years past.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1879.—I am thoroughly cured and feel tip top. The young man in the country is getting better.

Missouri, Sept. 18, 1879.—I received so much benefit from the use of your remedies that I want to try them in another case. This is of long standing, and will need something very strong.

Mich., Jan. 25, 1879.—I have used up your package of medicine; send me another as soon as possible. That package stopped all apparent trouble, but there is a weakness yet, and I wish you would prepare this lot for the cure of that.

Iowa, Oct. 10th, 1879.—I am almost surprised at your Pastilles. They have worked like a charm on me. I am just twice as much of a man as I was before taking. I was on the verge of the grave, I thought, and there was no cure for me, but now I am in good hopes of a cure.

West Virginia, Aug. 28, 1879.—I received your medicine, and I believe it has cured me, for which I am very thankful. Inclosed please find $5, for which please send me another box (No. 2) for a friend. You have done a great thing for me. I will send you all the orders I can.

From a Physician and Surgeon.

Missouri, June 26th, 1879.—Please forward me at once another box of the Pastilles. The patient on whom I have used most of one box, in addition to a sample box, is fast recovering, and I think another will set him all right.

From a Druggist.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1879.—Last January we got from you a box of your remedy, for one of our customers, and it has made a perfect cure of him. We have another customer now suffering in the same way, and wish by return mail one No. 3 box

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—o—

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

—:o:—

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary **Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh,** the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In **Whooping-cough** and **Consumption** there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NERVINE PILLS. They act like a charm on the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Liver, restoring lost vigor, and curing nervous debility, $1 per box, or 6 for $5; sent sealed by mail. Ladies' Rubber Fountain Syringe, $2, by mail, sealed; Also all kinds Rubber Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, a book on Lost Manhood Regained, cause and cure, 10c. to pay postage. Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington Street, Chicago Ill. 41-1y