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### Holland City News, Volume 11, Number 51: January 27, 1883

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XI.—NO. 51.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 571.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGHE'S BLOCK.  
WILLIAM H. ROGERS.  
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

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

	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	75c	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$4.00
2 " "	50c	75c	1.00	3.00
3 " "	35c	50c	75c	2.00
4 " "	25c	35c	50c	1.50
5 " "	20c	30c	40c	1.25
6 " "	15c	25c	35c	1.00
7 " "	10c	20c	30c	75c
8 " "	7c	15c	25c	50c
9 " "	5c	10c	20c	35c

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 pub-  
lished without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.  
F. Rogers & Co.'s News-  
paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where  
advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW  
YORK.

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.  
Taking Effect, Sunday Nov. 12, 1883.

From Holland to Chicago.	Mix- ed.	Mail.	Towns.	Mail.	Mix- ed.	Exp.
10:00 a.m.	10:15	10:30	Holland	10:45	11:00	11:15
10:40	10:55	11:10	East Saugatuck	11:25	11:40	11:55
10:50	11:05	11:20	Richmond	11:35	11:50	12:05
11:00	11:15	11:30	Gd. Junction	11:45	12:00	12:15
11:10	11:25	11:40	Bangor	11:55	12:10	12:25
11:20	11:35	11:50	Benton Harbor	12:05	12:20	12:35
11:30	11:45	12:00	St. Joseph	12:15	12:30	12:45
11:40	11:55	12:10	New Buffalo	12:25	12:40	12:55
11:50	12:05	12:20	Chicago	12:35	12:50	1:05

On Saturday night the Night Express north runs  
earlier, leaving Chicago 5:15 p.m., arriving at  
Holland 8:30 Sunday morning.

## GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	Mix- ed.	Mail.	Towns.	Mail.	Mix- ed.	Exp.
5:30 a.m.	5:45	6:00	Holland	6:15	6:30	6:45
5:40	5:55	6:10	Zeeland	6:25	6:40	6:55
5:50	6:05	6:20	Hudsonville	6:35	6:50	7:05
6:00	6:15	6:30	Grandville	6:45	7:00	7:15
6:10	6:25	6:40	Grand Rapids	6:55	7:10	7:25

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves  
Holland 2:30 and arrives in Grand Rapids 4:10 a.m.

## MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	Mix- ed.	Mail.	Towns.	Mail.	Mix- ed.	Exp.
6:00 a.m.	6:15	6:30	Holland	6:45	7:00	7:15
6:10	6:25	6:40	West Olive	6:55	7:10	7:25
6:20	6:35	6:50	Bushkill	7:05	7:20	7:35
6:30	6:45	7:00	Johnsville	7:15	7:30	7:45
6:40	6:55	7:10	Grand Haven	7:25	7:40	7:55
6:50	7:05	7:20	Ferryburg	7:35	7:50	8:05
7:00	7:15	7:30	Muskegon	7:45	8:00	8:15

## ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	Mix- ed.	Mail.	Towns.	Mail.	Mix- ed.	Exp.
10:45 a.m.	11:00	11:15	Holland	11:30	11:45	12:00
11:05	11:20	11:35	Fillmore	11:55	12:10	12:25
11:25	11:40	11:55	Hamilton	12:15	12:30	12:45
11:45	12:00	12:15	Dunnell	12:35	12:50	1:05
12:05	12:20	12:35	Allegan	12:55	1:10	1:25

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

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

MORRIS, & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law,  
Leprie's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties  
will be promptly attended to. 9-ly

### Commission Merchants.

BACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and  
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-  
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick  
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. G., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. Van Dusen's Family Medicine; River St.

MERKENS, D. R., Drug Store, Fine Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-  
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. Van Dusen's Family Medicine; River St.

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

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL. Ryder & Coffey, proprietors.  
Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R'y depot,  
has good facilities for the traveling public, and its  
table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommo-  
dation of guests. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors  
of *Pluget's Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour  
Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Implements  
and Machinery, cor. River and Ninth Street.

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

### Notary Publics.

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

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be  
found in his office, on River street, next door  
to D. R. Meengs, drug store.

KREMER, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-  
dence on Ninth street, near the cor. of Mar-  
ket street. Office one door west of Van Raalte's  
boot and shoe store. Office hours from 8 a.m. to  
12 m., and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. 30-ly

SCHIPHORST, L., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at the drug store of Schepers & Schip-  
horst; is prepared at all times, day or night, to  
attend to "calls."

SHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Acconcher.  
Office over the boot and shoe store of W.  
Klaasen, on River Street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,  
Mich. Office hours from 12 to 3 p.m. 26-ly

### Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-  
lery opposite this office.

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and  
Cedar streets, Holland, Mich. 24-ly.

## Societies.

### I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
Treas. MCMASTER, N. G.  
WILLIAM BUNAGSTER, 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.  
21, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

D. L. BORD, Sec'y. O. BREYMAN, W. M.

### Old Berkshire Mills.

DALTON, Mass., April 27, 1883.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of  
this town for the past seventeen years, and  
in our employ for fifteen, and in all these  
years he has been a good and respected  
citizen of the town and community. He  
has had some chronic disease to our knowl-  
edge for most of the time, but now claims  
to be, and is, in apparent good health.

CHAS. O. BROWN, Pres't.

[The wonderful case referred to above  
is published in another column and will  
prove of great value to thousands of our  
readers.—Ed.]

### Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered you by  
the Burlington Route. It will pay you to  
read their advertisement to be found else-  
where in this issue. 52-ly

All kinds of Job Work, in the Holland  
and English language, neatly and prompt-  
ly executed at this office.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Thursday by E. J. Harrington.)

Apples, 1 bushel	40	50
Beans, 1 bushel	25	40
Butter, 1 lb.	25	35
Eggs, 1 dozen	24	28
Honey, 1 lb.	15	18
Onions, 1 bushel	20	25
Potatoes, 1 bushel	10	15

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Thursday by W. H. Beach.)

Buckwheat, 1 bushel	65	75
Barley, 100 lb.	120	130
Clover seed, 1 lb.	75	85
Corn Meal 100 lb.	140	150
Corn, shelled 1 bushel	45	55
Flour, 100 lb.	50	60
Feed, 1 ton	20	25
Hay, 100 lb.	100	110
Middling, 100 lb.	120	130
Oats, 1 bushel	35	45
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	120	130
Rye 1 bushel	50	60
Timothy Seed, 1 bushel	175	185
Wheat, white 1 bushel	60	70
red	55	65
Lancaster Red, 1 bushel	55	65

### Additional Local.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon,  
Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to  
Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by D. R. Meengs.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion,  
Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow  
Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold  
by D. R. Meengs.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure  
will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts.  
and \$1. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive  
cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.  
Sold by D. R. Meengs.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant per-  
fume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve  
Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. Sold  
by D. R. Meengs.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you  
have a printed guarantee on every bottle of  
Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold  
by D. R. Meengs.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of  
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold  
by D. R. Meengs.

SMOKE Improved Punch, a Five Cent  
Cigar. DR. WM. VAN PUTTEN,  
45-8w. Local Agent.

### Highly Esteemed.

The youthful color and rich lustre are  
restored to faded or gray hair by the use  
of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dress-  
ing highly esteemed for its perfume and  
purity.

### Entirely Satisfactory.

Ladies wishing a perfume that combines  
novelty delicacy and richness, find Flores-  
ton Cologne entirely satisfactory.

### A Good Thing.

"I sometimes wish I could take hold of  
the sale of Thomas' Electric Oil for I tell  
you it is a grand thing, and I am consci-  
entious in saying I could do a good work."

Rev. E. F. Crane, Corry, Pa.

Electric Oil cured this gentleman of  
quinsy of many years standing.

### Whitewash.

This article greatly improves out-build-  
ings, hen-pens, garden fences, &c., but  
whitewash does not strengthen a man's  
character. Swayne's Pills are highly es-  
teemed for Purifying the Blood, also for  
Epilepsy or Fits, Dropsy and Dropsical  
Swellings, Costiveness or Constipation of  
the Bowels, Liver Complaint, Bilious and  
Sick Headache, Bilious Fevers, Jaundice,  
etc. Keep a box of them in the house at  
all times. An ounce of preventive is  
worth a pound of cure.

### The Elzevir Library.

A unique little semi-weekly magazine  
under this title has begun publication in  
New York. Each number is to contain a  
complete literary gem, a characteristic spec-  
imen of the best production of the brain of  
the author who is represented. The num-  
bers taken together will form a beautiful  
little cyclopedia of the world's choicest  
literature. Price only two cents a number  
or \$2 a year. Number one contains  
Washington Irving's delightful story of  
Rip Van Winkle, Number two, Canon  
Farrar's graphic story of The Burning of  
Rome, and the persecution of the early  
christian under Nero. Other numbers fol-  
lowing are "The Sea-Serpents of Solence,"  
by Dr. Wilson; Tennyson's Enoch Arden;  
Goldsmith's Deserted Village, "The  
Traveler," etc. Specimen copy sent free  
on request. JOHN B. ALDEN, Pub-  
lisher, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

### A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors  
and indiscretions of youth, nervous weak-  
ness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.,  
I will send a recipe that will cure you,  
free of charge. This great remedy was  
discovered by a missionary in South  
America. Send a self-addressed envelope  
to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station  
D, New York City. 28-ly

## For the Holland City News.

### Life in Zealand.

Editor Shelby Independent:

"I have reached the land, not of 'corn and  
wine,' but of hogs and swine. One might as well  
be out of America once for all as to be in Zealand.  
I think that ancient worthy of the bible who is  
represented as saying, 'Lord let now thy servant  
depart in peace,' must have stopped over night at  
some such a place, and been treated to a dish of  
saur-kraut; quite certain am I that St. Peter never  
would have suggested to the Saviour, as patient  
and uncomplaining as He was, the propriety of  
staying in such a place longer than absolutely  
necessary to make a decent exit. The hotel is  
kept by a fat Hollander whose claim to importance  
is mainly due to his avoirdupois, his weight being  
375 pounds, and he is now in thin condition, hav-  
ing exerted himself beyond the proper limit in  
the election of the present governor of Michigan.  
This distinguished individual is blessed by being  
the father of three female daughters whose aggre-  
gate weight is 900 pounds. My feelings, gentle  
reader, can be better imagined than described,  
when on seating myself at the table, I saw one of  
these beauties rolling towards me with a dish of  
saur-kraut in one hand, and a dish-cloth in the  
other; the dish-cloth being used for the double  
purpose of keeping the beauty's nose in a proper  
condition and wiping up sudry wet spots on the  
table where the young prince imperial had been  
momentaneously seated by his proud and happy  
mama. I excused myself after a few minutes  
and went out to excuse the saur-kraut. My  
troubles however, had but begun; business calling  
me into the country, I was obliged to inquire my  
way to a certain individual whom I was desirous  
of interviewing. I stopped at the first house I  
came to and asked the gentlemen if he would  
kindly direct me to Mr. S—'s. 'Yah,' he said;  
'do you see dot house der hill on?' I inclined my  
head. 'Vell, dot lak not his house; you turn him  
round and you come to a road vich lak gone dead,  
and you don't turn him up, den you come to some  
corners vich run dis way and dat way; vell you  
don't turn him round but straight on him keep to  
der next house, vere der life a man who vill tell  
you vere you don't want to go, may be.' With this  
'valuable' piece of information in my possession,  
I kept on till the shadows of night overtook me,  
just as I came in sight of the house where the  
man was to tell me 'where I don't want to go.'  
Seeing quite a crowd of young people running  
around the yard, I hesitated about stopping, sup-  
posing I would be intruding upon some social  
gathering; however I ventured in, inquiring of the  
young people if the head of the household was at  
home. By way of answer they formed a hollow  
square about me and marched in solemn state  
into the presence of the 'Sublime Being' arriv-  
ing before whom I made what I supposed to be a  
killing obeisance and inquired if he could direct me  
to Mr. S—'s. With a smile which still lingers on  
the crumpled border of my imagination, he in-  
formed me 'Dot vas I,' and that my numerous  
escort was his sons and daughters. An invitation  
to spend the night with him was reluctantly ac-  
cepted. Dear readers I'll not pain you with a  
description of the supper that followed; my  
stomach has not quite regained itself since, but  
bed-time had come and 'mine host' informed me  
that owing to the substantial blessings providence  
had bestowed upon him, we would have to  
'bundle'; that is, all sleep together. I politely  
hinted that I had better occupy the outer edge of  
the bed which was spread on the floor, as my horse  
sometimes got loose, but extreme solicitude for  
my health on the part of my hostess prevented  
this, and I was placed in the middle the family  
falling into line on either side of me, and we were  
thus 'bundled.' How can I describe that bundle?  
'Twas worth ten years of peaceful life, one glance  
at that array.' Night has drawn her sable mantle  
down and pinned it with a star.' So let me draw  
the mantle of forgetfulness around the memory of  
that night. Truly, as brother Nelson says, there  
are greater evils than Mormonism.

D. E. MCCLURE.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish, through the  
columns of your paper, to make a few  
comments on the above scurrilous ar-  
ticle which appeared last week in the  
*Shelby Independent*, written by a very poor  
excuse for a man who signs himself D.  
E. McClure. I have heard of him before.  
Last week he was in the western part of  
the Township of Holland, where he repre-  
sented to some of the school officers, that  
he was general agent for Harper's United  
States Series of School Books, and which  
perhaps is a fact; also Assistant State Supt.  
of Schools, which representation is not a  
fact and proves him on the start, to be a  
fraud, and not worthy of the confidence  
of any one; and for this reason I take up  
the gauntlet for the people of Zealand and  
vicinity.

No one American knows the people of  
this colony better than myself, having  
within the last five years had occasion to  
live among them for days at a time, and I  
speak advidly when I say, that as a  
people they are clean and tidy, and usually  
they live as well, or even better, than  
most Americans in the same walks of life;  
and as for the Zealand hotel, I unhesi-  
tatingly state that I have eaten a number  
of good meals there and not one poor one.  
He spoke of the "crumpled border of his  
imagination." Judging by the mass of  
nonsense, and the miserable attempt at  
witticisms, and the boob he has slung to-  
gether in his attempt to slur and mis-  
represent an honest and hospitable people,  
he has a very "crumpled imagination,"  
and no brains to back it. If he had even  
the knowledge possessed by an average  
school-boy, he would know that Hollar-  
ders are not the kind of Dutch that  
"bundle," consequently that attempted

joke, (and it is his best one) has no point,  
and makes him both a liar and a fool.

The saur-kraut was evidently too sour  
for him, and the people of Zealand must  
have been too sharp, and failed to snap at  
his bait, therefore his wrath. In fact any-  
one reading his conglomerate of balder-  
dash, and being acquainted with the  
people of Zealand



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**TWEDDLE HALL**, at Albany, N. Y., in which were the Opera House, Albany County Bank and numerous retail stores and offices, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$300,000, and the insurance amounts to \$200,000. The principal street of Plainville, Ct., was almost destroyed by fire, two public halls and a number of stores being ruined. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

OVER \$30,000 has been subscribed at Providence for an equestrian statue of Gen. Burnside. In the suit brought by Chief Engineer Melville for the custody of his children, a trial has for some days been in progress at Media, Penn. The Judge gave the two younger children to their mother and directed that the elder be sent to college at the expense of the father.

R. S. NEWBOLD, machine works proprietor at Norristown, Pa., and formerly United States Minister to Mexico, died lately, aged 75.

THE Pennsylvania anthracite coal companies have decided to suspend operations the last three days in each week until further notice. Harvey Taylor, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., killed his wife and mother-in-law, and then committed suicide. He was crazy.

### THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Weeksville, Montana, says: Billy the Kid, the notorious tough and robber, was apprehended by vigilantes, and in attempting to escape was fired at as he ran from his captors to the river. Another volley he sank from sight. The body was not recovered. Three others of his stripe were taken a mile from town, and notified if they returned the same fate would await them. Flames which broke out in the furniture store of J. Q. Ashton, at Lawrence, Kansas, consumed six business places, the loss aggregating \$40,000. The business portion of Spencerville, Ohio, was almost wiped out by fire. The Journal office and its entire contents were consumed.

MR. GEBHARDT, of Langtry notoriety, made a scene in a St. Louis hotel with a reporter who had burlesqued him in the columns of a local paper. The man of the pencil, though bearing the reputation of a bully, sought shelter quickly, and refused to take offense at the insulting remarks of Gebhardt. Zerelda Garrison, who figured in the abduction sensation at St. Louis, has been taken East by her uncle, to be treated at an asylum for nervous diseases. Two physicians of St. Louis publish a card stating that defects in the development of her faculties make her at times irresponsible for her actions. The steamer Josephine, with twenty passengers and a full load of freight, exploded her boiler in Port Susan bay, on the Pacific, and several lives were lost.

COL. A. B. CUNNINGHAM, the St. Louis reporter who wrote up Freddie Gebhardt and the Langtry in the *Globe-Democrat*, for which Freddie called him a liar and a scoundrel, sent a challenge to Gebhardt, which the latter, it is alleged, was about to accept, but, at the earnest pleadings of "the Lily," wisely concluded that discretion is the better part of valor. Cunningham is an ex-Confederate cavalry officer, and is reputed to be a dead shot.

DURING the performance in the Grand Opera House at Milwaukee the other evening a calcium-light machine exploded, fatally injuring two "supers" and wounding three others. The audience became panic-stricken for a moment, but regained composure upon seeing no traces of fire. It is stated that one of the principal exits of the house at the time of the accident was found to be locked. Elihu Palmer, a St. Louis printer, having met his wife in Tenth street, in that city, dragged her into an alley, shot her in the neck and then killed himself. He claimed that she had become an inmate of a brothel. He was a nephew of Gen. John M. Palmer. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Iowa, adopted by the popular vote last June, has been declared to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the State, on the ground that the journal of the lower house of the Legislature fails to show any record of the passage of the amendment by that body, and, furthermore, that the amendment differed in form and substance from the measure passed by the Senate. The Illinois Central railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable March 1.

THE weather throughout the West and Northwest on the 18th, 19th and 20th of January was intensely cold, the mercury in some sections ranging between twenty and thirty below. At Omaha some of the public schools were closed. Railway traffic was much impeded by snow accumulating in the cuts, in some instances trains being abandoned. A great snow-storm prevailed in Ontario during the same time.

THE Quincy House, one of the largest hotels in Quincy, Ill., was almost entirely destroyed by fire the other morning. Although there were nearly 100 people in the building when the fire was discovered, there was no loss of life, owing to the promptness and rare presence of mind of the clerks and employees. The loss is about \$50,000. Flames swept away a block of stores at Moorhead, Minn., causing a loss of \$50,000. A loss of \$175,000 was entailed by the burning of Corbett and McLeary's wholesale house, Portland, Ore. Seven buildings were burned at Abilene, Kan., causing a loss of \$30,000. The High School at Marengo, Ill., which cost \$23,000, was destroyed by fire.

A MILWAUKEE dispatch of Jan. 20 says: "Evidence accumulates against Scheller, who, it is alleged, fired the Newhall House. It has been ascertained that he secreted some of his stock of liquors and removed seven sets of billiard balls before the fire occurred. The prisoner was returned to the Milwaukee jail yesterday, and no one is permitted to see him. Another body has been taken from the fire ruins, making a total of forty-six. The lives lost are now figured at fifty-nine."

### THE SOUTH.

THE Attorney General of Tennessee will bring suit for \$200,000 against certain banks which paid checks on the order of the defaulting State Treasurer not countersigned by the Comptroller. A locomotive exploded at Mansfield, La., killing three persons and mortally injuring two others. The body of one of the victims was blown through a plank fence.

### WASHINGTON.

The measure known as the Pendleton Civil Service bill is now a law, having

received the signature of President Arthur.

THE Grand Jury returned an indictment against Frank H. Fall, charging him with attempting to corruptly control the vote of one Brown, a juror in the first star-route trial.

### GENERAL.

IT is said that H. B. Payne and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, resigned from the directory of the Lake Shore road because Vanderbilt forced the issue of about \$7,000,000 in bonds to pay for the Nickel-Plate stock he purchased.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED miles up the Yukon river, in Alaska, a band of adventurous miners has discovered rich gravel deposits which yield \$1.50 to the pan. Spencer, the much-wanted witness in the star-route cases, left Kingston, Ont., last week for Halifax, bound for England.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the Rev. Dr. Hicks, spiritual adviser of the assassin Guitau, has executed a legal instrument transferring to Surgeon General Crane all of his right and title to Guitau's body. The paper recites the clause of the will by which Guitau bequeathed his body to Dr. Hicks, and it bears evidence of an acknowledgment before a Justice of the Peace, Surgeon General Crane will not give any information of the final disposition of the assassin's remains.

EX-SENATOR SPENCER sailed from Halifax for Europe in the Polynesian. Just before embarking he gave an interviewer a breezy story about his connection with the star-route cases, claiming to have been the first to discover the frauds, which information he communicated in confidence to the Postmaster General, on condition that his name should never be made public in connection with the trials.

THE National Board of Trade, at its session in Washington, adopted a resolution in favor of the abolition of all internal-revenue taxes, except those on tobacco and spirituous and fermented liquors. The board, after a lively discussion, adopted a resolution favoring the immediate abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. Arthur Preston (colored), aged 21, was hanged at Belair, Md., for murdering his mistress, Charles Shaw, a colored boy, was executed at Washington for killing his sister, a year ago.

### POLITICAL.

IT is announced from Washington that President Arthur has decided to call an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4, to dispose of revenue questions, believing that no conclusion will be reached on the pending bill.

THE Republican Senatorial caucus of the Colorado Legislature balloted nine times on the 16th inst., Pitkin closing with 19 votes, Tabor 15, Hamill 12 and Bowen 6. The Massachusetts Senate balloted five times for Senator on the 16th inst. The fifth ballot gave Long 22 votes, Hoar 15 and Crapo 2. The House balloted but once, the result being 108 for Hoar, 10 for Crapo, 27 for Long, 79 for Bowerman, 1 for Adams and 1 for Butler. A ballot for Senator in the Nebraska Legislature gave Morton 18 votes, Saunders 13, Thayer 10, Millard 8, Connor 8 and Manderson 7, the rest of 133 votes being scattered upon twenty-seven candidates. In the Illinois Senate, Cullom received 30 votes for Senator and Palmer 21. In the House each candidate had 75 votes, three Republicans refusing to name their choice. In the Michigan Senate Ferry received 14 votes for Senator and Stout 13, with 5 scattering. The House gave Ferry 45 and Stout 38, with 17 scattering. The Senatorial ballot in the Minnesota Senate gave Windom 23 votes, Wilson 9, Dunnell 4, Cole 5, scattering 5. In the House Windom had 47 votes, Wilson 24, Dunnell 6, scattering 15. John E. Kenna, who represents in the House the Third district of West Virginia, received the Democratic caucus nomination for Senator.

In resigning the Secretaryship of the Republican National Committee, S. W. Dorsey states that for three months he has been compelled to remain in a darkened room on account of his eyes. The Senatorial election in the Arkansas General Assembly resulted in the re-election of United States Senator A. H. Garland, who received every vote cast, except three Greenbackers, who voted for Rufus K. Garland, a brother of the Senator. The caucus of the Republican members had decided to tender the votes complimentary to ex-Congressman Logan H. Root, but he urged that they be given to Senator Garland, which was done. Hon. Wm. P. Frye was chosen as his own successor in the Senate from Maine, and Senator Isham G. Harris was re-elected by the Tennessee Legislature.

THE Illinois Legislature, in joint session, elected Gov. Shelby M. Cullom United States Senator, to succeed David Davis, Cullom receiving 107 votes, and all the Democrats (65) voting for John M. Palmer. The North Carolina Legislature re-elected Senator Matt W. Ransom; Senator Plumb was chosen as his own successor by the Kansas Legislature; and Senator Saulsbury was returned for another six years' term by the Delaware Legislature. A second ballot for Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature, on Jan. 17, gave Senator Hoar 131 votes, Bowerman 81, and Long 49, the former falling 8 votes short of an election. Ten ballots were taken in the Republican Senatorial caucus at Denver, the latest giving Pitkin 21, Taylor 16, Hamill 11, Bowen 4, and Hallett 1. The Minnesota Legislature indulged in two ballots for Senator, without a result, Windom's strength falling off several votes. In the Michigan Legislature there was one ballot for Senator without any changes; Ferry's vote was the same as on the preceding day, 59.

THE Republican National Committee met in Washington last week. John A. Martin, of Kansas, was elected Secretary in place of S. W. Dorsey. After prolonged debate it was resolved that the basis of representation in national conventions be two delegates for each Senator, the same for every member of Congress, and two for each Territory and the District of Columbia.

THE Senatorial contest was settled in the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 18, by the election of Mr. Hoar. Mr. Crapo telegraphed his withdrawal from the race, and urged his friends to vote for Mr. Hoar, who was elected by 148 votes to 88 for Bowerman, the Democratic candidate. Several other States wrestled unsuccessfully with the Senatorial problem. Senator Ferry lost three votes in the Michigan Legislature; Windom a like number in Minnesota, while Thayer made a slight gain in Nebraska. In the Republican Legislative caucus at Denver, Tabor twice dropped to five votes, the last ballot showing 20 for Pitkin, 16 for Tabor, 12 for Hamill and 5 for Bowen.

BALLOTING for United States Senator in the Colorado Republican caucus was continued on Jan. 19 without result. The last ballot yielded Pitkin 20 votes, Tabor 17, Hamill 11, and Bowen 5. The Michigan Legislature balloted for a Senator, Ferry receiving 53 votes and Stout 50, the remainder being

scattered among a number of aspirants. In the Nebraska Legislature Thayer and Millard had 18 votes each, and Morton 13. The fourth ballot for Senator in the Minnesota Legislature gave Windom 24, Wilson 23 and "scattering" the remainder.

FRIENDS of temperance in Iowa, in view of the Supreme Court decision, will hold a State Convention at Des Moines Feb. 7, to determine upon their future policy.

In the Senatorial ballot at Lansing, Mich., Jan. 20, Ferry had 40 votes and Stout 39. Two ballots were taken at St. Paul, Minn., giving Windom 24 and Wilson 23. In the contest at Lincoln, Neb., Millard and Thayer had 15 supporters each, and Cowin, Saunders and Ashby 13 each. A Boston dispatch says: The excitement in Massachusetts continues over the means resorted to by the friends of Senator Hoar to secure his re-election. Congressmen Crapo reiterates his statement that fraud was employed, and Hoar's friends have been able to make but a lame defense.

### FOREIGN.

THE dead walls of Paris were decorated the other morning with a manifesto from Prince Napoleon, arraigning the Government, declaring that religion was being attacked, that the army was decaying, and claiming the throne of the empire. The document was torn down by the police, and the Prince was imprisoned. The Chambers endorsed the action of the authorities, and voted urgency for a motion prohibiting the residence in France or Algeria of any scions of the French dynasty. At a fire in a tenement house in Wigmore street, London, five persons were burned to death and four were injured. Bismarck is opposed to the return of Germans who have been naturalized in the United States, as they thus become exempt from military service.

JAPAN is about to adopt the American system of railroad building, and has organized a union steamship company, with a capital of \$8,000,000, to develop the trade of the empire. Thomas Higgins and Michael Finn were hanged at Galway, Ireland, for complicity in the murder of the Huddys. Public Executioner Marwood officiated. They both walked firmly to the gallows, and died without a struggle.

LOCAL workmen refused to erect a scaffold for the execution of Poff and Barrett, who were hanged at Tralee, Ireland, for the murder of Thomas Brown. Marwood, the executioner, took carpenters from Dublin to construct the scaffold. Upon the arrival of Marwood at Limerick, en route to Tralee, the police had great difficulty in protecting him from the crowd at the railway depot. C. Cooper Hall & Co., London merchants and bankers, have failed for \$2,600,000.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE was sentenced at Lyons to five years' imprisonment and fined 2,000 francs for inciting to anarchy. A number of others received very heavy penalties, the decision of the Judges causing a tumult in the court-room. In the Italian Senate, Depretis said emigration to South America had proved very successful, as laborers found work there, but an exodus to North America was not to be recommended. At Mulden, Holland, three explosions occurred in the gunpowder manufactory, wrecking most of the houses in the town and damaging some in adjoining villages. The loss of life is placed at forty. The Marquis of Hartington, the British War Secretary, in a speech in London, declared that home rule could never be permitted in Ireland, and scouted the idea that the Government should find funds to establish a peasant proprietary.

### XLVTH CONGRESS.

THE Tariff bill was considered at great length in the Senate on the 16th. Mr. Logan reported favorably the bill to authorize the sale of the Baton Rouge arsenal and grounds. Mr. Dawes reported a measure for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Ottawa Indians. Mr. Hill made a favorable report on the House bill to modify the postal money-order system. The House of Representatives passed the bill for the removal of causes from State to Federal courts. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the loan of 100 tents for the competitive drill at Nashville. A bill to pay the State of Massachusetts \$230,100 for expenditures for coast defense during the war was defeated. Joseph E. Taylor was sworn in from the Sixteenth district of Ohio. A bill was reported for the erection of a library building on any of the Government reservations, to be selected by a commission, the entire cost not to exceed \$1,500,000. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, from the Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report on the matter of the contingent member from Nebraska. Printed and recommended. The report states that Thomas J. Majors, the contingent member, is responsible for the misinformation which induced the committee to make the report of April 1, 1882, in his favor; that he was aided therein by S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State, of Nebraska; Pat O. Hawes, contingent member to the Forty-fourth Congress; Dr. P. Schneken, and George H. Roberts, the Attorney General of Nebraska; and the testimony of W. R. Davis, of Nebraska, Majors' private secretary, is false. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution requiring the Clerk of the House to furnish a printed copy of this report and evidence to each of the following officers: The District Attorney of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General of the United States, and the Governor of Nebraska, "that they may take such action as they may deem suitable to the gravity of the wrong committed by the persons whose conduct is in this conclusion set forth." The report exonerates Representative Valentine, of Nebraska, from any knowledge or complicity in the fraud.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the Senate, on Jan. 17, to provide for a commission to investigate railroad transportation. The Postoffice Appropriation bill, having been taken up, Mr. Plumb explained how \$185,000 had been expended in fast-mail facilities. The Tariff bill consumed the remainder of the session. In the House, Mr. Belford presented a memorial for the establishment of railway communication with Central and South America. Charles T. Doxey was sworn in for the Ninth Indiana district, and J. T. Caine as delegate from Utah. A joint resolution was passed for a new mixed commission on Venezuela claims, to sit at Washington. A memorial was presented for the retention of high duties on tin plate.

An amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, setting aside \$185,000 for fast-mail service, was agreed to by the Senate Jan. 18. Some items in the Tariff bill were considered. In the House, Mr. Anderson reported back the resolution calling for certain information in regard to telegraph lines built by the army. Mr. Robeson explained the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill. The death of Hon. J. W. Shackelford, of North Carolina, was announced, and the House adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Harrison reported a bill, in the Senate, Jan. 19, authorizing the county of Sankton, Dakota, to issue bonds, but Mr. Garrison gave notice that the scheme would be fought

by three members of the Committee on Territories. An adverse report was made on the bill to establish in Kansas a home for indigent soldiers and sailors. A joint resolution was passed for the purchase of steam launches for use in the harbors of Mobile and Galveston. In the House, Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting Congress power to provide by appropriate legislation for the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts entered into by any State in the Union. The remainder of the day was devoted, in committee of the whole, to the private calendar. The Republicans of the House held a caucus and agreed to consider the Tariff bill Tuesday, Jan. 21, and that it shall have preference over all other legislation, excepting the appropriation bills, until brought to a vote.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill passed the Senate Jan. 20, with the provision for the reduction of letter postage to 2 cents and the appropriation of \$185,000 for the continuance of the existing special mail facilities between Boston, New York and Chicago. There was unexpected opposition to the proposition to reduce postage to 2 cents on the part of both Senators Edmunds and Sherman. Their opposition did not go so much to the reduction in itself, as to the principle of the enactment of new legislation in appropriation bills; but the reduction was agreed to by the large vote of 40 to 15. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas M. Dawson, of Colorado, to be United States Consul at Baranquilla; John G. Thomas, of Colorado, to be Register of the Land Office, and Frederick J. Leonard, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Monies at Gunnison, Col.; George D. Perkins, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal of the Northern District of Iowa; M. D. O'Connell, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney of the Northern District of Iowa; John P. Hoyt, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Territory of Washington. The House, in committee of the whole, consumed the day in debate on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 22, for a law to prevent discrimination by railways. Mr. Logan introduced a bill requiring telegraph companies to receive and transmit dispatches from any other line without favor. Mr. Platt submitted an act for the extension of the free-delivery system in postoffices. The Tariff bill consumed the remainder of the session, the chief debate being on the lumber duty. In the House, Mr. Rosecrans introduced a bill empowering journalistic writers to procure copyrights and receive protection after the publication of articles. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$200,000 for the work of the Census Bureau. Mr. Linn introduced a bill to grant pensions to the children of Kit Carson, now living in poverty at Las Vegas.

## HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A California Powder Manufactory Bursts and Scatters Death and Destruction.

About Fifty Chinamen and One Caucasian Sent Flying to Eternity.

[Telegram from Berkeley, Cal.] The mixing-house and six packing-houses of the giant-powder works at Point Clement, near West Berkeley, exploded at 4 this afternoon. The shocks of seven explosions were felt in this town. One white man, the foreman, named Conk, and between forty and fifty Chinese are known to have been blown to atoms. Nearly the entire plant was destroyed by fire, which began immediately after the explosion. The superintendent was thrown a long distance, but was not hurt. Physicians went down from Berkeley and West Berkeley. The fire is still raging. A large magazine, containing over 200 tons, is still safe. About eight tons exploded. The dwelling-houses on the east side of the hill are safe, but all the glass is shattered.

It is now known that the number of Chinese killed is not as great as first reported. Not over thirty are missing. The fire is still raging, and more explosions are expected momentarily. The scene in the vicinity is terrible. Bodies can be seen lying near the mine of fire, but the men dare not rescue them for fear of their own lives. The assistant superintendent is missing, and is supposed to be killed. The superintendent was not at the works. A workman named Oscar Forgrufsky was pulled from the ruins, soon after the explosion, seriously hurt. Seven Chinese have been taken from the debris, all badly hurt. All the houses in a radius of half a mile are completely shattered. The doors and windows of the dwelling houses of the employes on the opposite hill were blown in and most of the occupants dashed to the floor. Sheds and barns were laid flat. The buildings of the Judson works, on the side of the hill where the blasting powder is manufactured, were thrown over, and the mill will probably have to be rebuilt. The cause of the first explosion in the mixing house is yet unknown. The other explosion followed in the space of two minutes.

### The Milwaukee Fire.

A Milwaukee dispatch of Jan. 17, says, The fifth day's search through the ruins of the burned Newhall House for the remains of the victims of the mighty conflagration ended with the discovery of the fragments of eleven bodies, making a total of thirty-nine found since the work was begun. The hotel safe was dug out and the door pried open, but neither the hotel register, nor any book or paper of the slightest importance in showing who was in the hotel when it was burned, was brought to light. Some excitement was caused in the city by the arrest of George Scheller, proprietor of the bar-room in the Newhall House, on the charge of setting the terrible fire. He was jailed and a strong guard placed over him, as ominous threats of lynching were made by citizens.

George Scheller, who is charged with firing the Newhall House, was the other night removed from the jail to the House of Correction, and then taken by special train to Waukesha to await a lynching. It is now alleged that Scheller attempted the destruction of the house by a gas explosion some days before the fire. A Milwaukee dispatch of Jan. 18 says: "Five bodies were recovered yesterday, making a total of forty-three, all beyond recognition. Twenty-three were identified dead, and it is supposed from fifteen to twenty are still missing."

A Milwaukee dispatch of Jan. 19 says: "The remains of three persons were taken from the ruins of the Newhall House yesterday, and it is believed four bodies are still in the debris. The total loss of life by the catastrophe is now placed at seventy-five. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce presented to Herman E. Strauss, the hero of the Newhall House fire, a watch and chain valued at \$350, and the ladies whom he rescued gave him a locket with pictures of eleven women and one child."

## ADDITIONAL NEWS.

MRS. SYLVESTER BLEEKER, wife of the manager of the Tom Thumb Company, died from injuries sustained in the New disaster. A Milwaukee dispatch says: John Gilbert, the motor, improves slowly. He is able to sit up in bed, but his mind not yet recovered, and he asks continually how he came to be bruised. He is under impression that his wife is in Louisville living her sister. Experts appointed by county authorities have finished the examination of the for eight charred remains, ascertaining that the remains answer for some human bodies. This makes the loss of the disaster not less than seventy. The action of Gen. Sharpe, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, for not complying with the request of aid in the Newhall House disaster, in refusing to send a steamer, is made a matter of official investigation. Congressman Deuster has taken the necessary steps and is assisted by Senator Logan.

TWO BALLOTS were taken for United States Senator by the Nebraska Legislature on Jan. 22, without any choice. The ballot stood as follows: Stickels, Anti-nepolitist, 24; Thayer, 15; Millard, 15; Cow 13; Saunders, 13; Brown, 9; Boyd, Manderson, 7; Morton, 5, and 13 scattering. The second ballot differed but slightly from the first. The Minnesota Legislature balloted once, without a choice: Windom 44; Wilson 36; Cole 16; Dunnell 10; Hebard, 9; Kindred, 6; Farmer, 4; Davis, Wakefield, 3; scattering 5. The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature tried unsuccessfully to agree upon a man for Senator. Pitkin led with 20 votes on the first ballot, Tabor with 24 on the third, and Bowled the field with 23 on the ninth, tenth and eleventh ballots. The Democrats of the New Jersey Legislature nominated Senator John B. McPherson for re-election on the first ballot. The Republican caucus agreed to compliment George A. Hobart by casting their votes for him.

A DISPATCH from Weeksville, Montana Territory, says that a band of vigilantes proceeded to the settlement on the Thompson river, and cleared the place of roughs. They then went forward to Sand Point where they found two men, nicknamed "Dick the Barber," and the other "Ohio Sam." These they seized and hanged on separate trees. Carson (Nev.) telegram states that a party of mounted and masked men rode up to store in Gold Mountain, a mining town here, and ordered the proprietor to give up all his money. He refused, and was at once shot dead by the leader. Two Creek Indians who were standing near were also murdered in cold blood. The road-agents then robbed the store of everything valuable, and rode to Silver Peak, where they went to the principal store and proceeded to plunder it. The proprietor and one of his clerks drew the revolvers and opened fire on the highway men, killing two of them. The fire was returned, and the proprietor and his assistant fell dead with bullet-holes through the hearts. The road-agents cleaned the store out and made their escape unrecaptured. A San Francisco dispatch says it is now ascertained that the number of Chinamen killed by the giant powder explosion was thirty. At Montello Station, on the Central Pacific road, 100 miles west of Ogden, Utah, a band of mounted and masked men seized the section man, waited for the eastbound express, and upon its arrival side-tracked the engine. Their attack on the express-car was frustrated by the agent, and after about thirty shots had been exchanged the robbers fled. No one was killed or injured. The machine-shop and pattern-rooms of the Great Western Manufacturing Company at Lavenworth were burned, causing a loss of \$75,000. The workmen thrown out of employment number 350. A Deputy Sheriff has taken possession of the wholesale grocery house of Fay & Conkey, of Chicago, against whom judgments have been obtained for \$218,181. Their total liabilities are believed to be \$350,000.

ONE Farrell, an informer, has given evidence against several men at Dublin charged with conspiracy to murder. He stated that an inside ring in the Fenian Society was known as the Assassination Society, who took it upon themselves to remove obnoxious officials. He detailed attempts to murder ex-Secretary Foster and pointed out the parties implicated in the assault on Juror Field. A Paris dispatch says that great excitement continues in France over the reported Legitimist rising in La Vendee. The Government will submit bills against the pretenders to the throne, and modifying the press law, to the Chamber of Deputies. The names of the Orleans Princes have been stricken from the army list. Eight persons were drowned by the foundering of the ship *Forwards* off Lisbon.

## THE MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

REYES	5.00	6.45
HOGS	6.20	6.70
COTTON	10	10.75
FLOUR—Superfine	3.45	3.85
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.13	1.14
No. 2 Red	1.14	1.17
CORN—No. 2	.68	.69
OATS—No. 2	.47	.50
PORK—Mess.	18.50	19.75
LARD	10.75	11

### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	5.40	6.25
Cows and Heifers	3.00	4.25
Medium to Fair	4.75	5.25
HOGS	4.50	5.80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.25	5.50
Good to Choice Spr Ex.	4.75	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.00	1.02
No. 2 Red Winter	1.01	1.02
GORN—No. 2	.64	.66
OATS—No. 2	.57	.58
RYE—No. 2	.66	.67
BARLEY—No. 2	.59	.61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.24	.27
EGGS—Fresh	.28	.27
PORK—Mess.	17.00	17.25
LARD	10.75	10.75

### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	1.01	1.03
CORN—No. 2	.56	.57
OATS—No. 2	.37	.40
RYE—No. 2	.59	.61
BARLEY—No. 2	.57	.59
PORK—Mess.	17.75	18.10
LARD	10.75	10.75

### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	1.05
CORN—Mixed	.48	.50
OATS—No. 2	.39	.40
RYE	.60	.61
PORK—Mess.	17.00	17.25
LARD	10.75	10.75

### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	1.05
CORN	.44	.45
OATS	.41	.42
RYE	.67	.68
PORK—Mess.	17.50	17.75
LARD	10.75	10.75

### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	1.05
CORN	.44	.45
OATS—No. 2	.41	.42

### DETROIT.

FLOUR	4.65	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.02	1.03
CORN—No. 2	.54	.55
OATS—Mixed	.40	.41
PORK—Mess.	17.50	17.75

### INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	1.01
CORN—No. 2	.49	.50
OATS—Mixed	.37	.38

### LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5.75	6.00
Pa.	5.50	5.75
Common	3.50	4.00
HOGS	6.20	6.50
SHRIMP	3.00	3.50



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### Senatorial Contest—The First Bill—Odds and Ends.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LANSING, Jan. 13, 1883.

is the business transacted during the weeks of a legislative session is usually the unimportant kind, one who thinks to make very full or even interesting letters in such material as presents itself in the daily doings of such body finds the task arduous, and it is quite likely that the reader who tries to be interested in such reports finds the task a still harder one. The

#### ELECTION OF A SENATOR

the one theme that has so far occupied the longer portion of the time and attention of the Republican members of both houses. As the Republicans have a clear majority of thirty on joint ballot, it is concluded on all hands that a Republican Senator will be elected, unless the Republicans voluntarily throw away the opportunity they so readily possess by quarrels within the party. Of late years it has been considered as a nomination by a Republican Legislature caucus was equivalent to an election, and the only exception for many years, so that Mr. Ferry will not only receive the solid vote of his own party, but the positive assurance of quite a number of the absentees that he can never have their votes. These facts make the situation a very peculiar one, which can only be untangled by the first ballot, and as such each ballot will not in all probability result in an election, but the Michigan Legislature will be likely to be in full blast when it reaches your readers. If upon comparison, in a joint convention to be held on the 16th, the ballots taken by the two houses separately on the 16th, no choice has been made, a joint convention must therefore be held at 12 M. of each day until a choice is reached. From the present outlook it seems certain that an election will hardly be reached without at least several ballots being taken. Until this question is finally disposed of, no great amount of legislation need be looked for or expected.

#### FIRST BILL.

The first bill to be introduced in the Senate was to amend the laws relative to marriage. It is to fit the case of the white woman who recently married the colored barber Detroit, about which so much was done and said, and similar cases.

#### MORE LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

Since our last the appointments of L. M. Miller, as Journal Clerk, and E. G. Donaldson, as Corresponding Clerk, of the House; W. Holden, Harry K. Read and James P. Jewett, as Committee Clerks, in the Senate; and Hal Parker, William H. Miller, Fred. H. Smith, John A. Watson and Theodore R. Smith, as Committee Clerks, in the House, have been made.

#### ODDS AND ENDS.

Not a single bill has yet passed either house, and may not until the Senatorial session is over.

Ex-Judge Kelly, of Detroit, who was defeated for Circuit Judge at the late election, has a small majority, has filed with the Senate his request for a recount of the votes in the district, on the ground of alleged fraud and error. The matter has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Gov. Bagole has anything but a pleasant task on hand. Of course the Republicans do not sympathize with him, while both parties imposing the opposition are displeased at the way in which he has divided his official strength, so all parties are finding fault with him before he has been half a month in office. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

#### OBSERVER.

#### Legislative Proceedings.

The Legislature had a brief and unprofitable session on the evening of Jan. 15. In the Senate, bills were introduced to amend section 1, acts of 1881, for the protection and preservation of game; providing for the appointment of receivers in certain cases of foreclosures; to change Newaygo county into the Twenty-seventh to the Fourteenth judicial circuit; to provide for uniform rights rates on railroads in Michigan. In the House, bills were introduced as follows: By T. Coote, for the annual report of divorce statistics; by Mr. Cook, for the protection of borders—amending the law relative to transcripts from Justices of the Peace; by Mr. Cham, relating to the property of religious societies and repealing chapter 32, Revised Statutes of 1846.

Petitions were presented in the Senate on the 16th, from citizens of Jackson, for some changes of the laws relating to municipal election and the election of Supervisors, and on divers persons for changes in their names. The Senate went into committee of the whole on the general order. Senator Oakman in the chair. The following bills are considered by sections and ordered to be reported back to the Senate for final action: To pay each Circuit Judge a salary of \$500 a year, beginning with the 1st of January next; to amend the charter of Battle Creek so as to give the Council the right to elect the chief of the fire department. The committee rose, and the bill were reported. The Senate and the Senate passed them.

10:45 the Senate proceeded to a vote for United States Senator, with the following split: For Thos. W. Ferry, 14; for Byron G. Cook, 13; for Byron M. Cutcheon, 2; for Benjamin Hanchett, 2; for Chas. Upson, 1. At this afternoon session petitions numerous were presented, coming from Adrian, Grawn and Holland for instruction in public schools concerning the effects of alcohol on the human system. Notice was given by McMahon of a bill to amend act 243 of the laws of 1881, relating to the opening temporary highways. In the House,

petition was presented by the supervisors of Cheboygan county for appropriation for the inland navigation of the county; remonstrance of numerous taxpayers of Calhoun against any further appropriation for the artificial hatching of fish. Bills introduced—Mr. Brown: Amending section 1, chapter 10, laws of 1881, relating to the primary schools; Mr. Van

Isen: For an appropriation to reclaim certain overflowed lands in the townships of Washebe, Bennington and Owosso. Mr. Hard: To secure to a minority of stockholders in corporations the power of electing representative memberships in Boards of Directors. Mr. Black: Providing for the incorporation of investment associations; also amending section 41, act 207, of 1879, relating to roads. Mr. Hopkins: Amending sec-

tion 4, act 113, of 1877, relative to mining companies. Mr. Howell: For construction of sidewalks in townships. Mr. White: Joint resolution relative to the Governor's salary. The Speaker announced as the Committee on Labor Interests Representatives Cook, Phinney, Dunstan, Blacker and Brant. The joint resolution instructing the Michigan delegation in Congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco passed. Mr. Hopkins vacated his place on the Committee on Elections in favor of Mr. Parker, taking the latter's place upon the Committee on State Library. The House, at 11 o'clock, proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, with the following result: Ferry, 45; Stout, 37; scattering, 15.

Several petitions were presented in the Senate, Jan. 17, asking the enactment of a law requiring instruction upon the effects of alcohol to be given in the primary schools. Bills introduced: By Mr. Butters, for the appointment of commissioned surveyors; by Mr. Hueston, a joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in Congress to oppose an increase of the duty on guanine and Peruvian bark; also, a bill regulating the practice of medicine in Michigan; by Mr. Pennington, for the protection of railway employees at switches and frogs; by Mr. McMahon, amending sections 8 and 9, act 241 of 1881, relative to highways. Bills passed: Senate bill 4, amending section 274, compiled laws, relative to marriage. Senate bill 5, amending sections 4733 and 4764, relative to divorce. Senate bill 6, making an appropriation for the care and preservation of the soldiers' and sailors' monument, at Detroit. Senate bill 3, amending section 24, act 149 of 1880, relating to river improvement companies. In the House, petitions were received and referred for instruction in schools as to effects of alcohol, for the submission to people of a prohibitory constitutional amendment. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of joint resolution relating to increase of Governor's salary to \$3,000; against the bill to repeal sections 18, 19 and 20 of the act for assessment of property and collection of taxes; and against the bill for annual report of divorce statistics (tabled).

Bills were introduced in the House as follows: By Mr. Clark, to protect and preserve State ditches; by Mr. Wright, to provide for the appointment of a commission to prepare and report bills for the repeal or for the amendment of all obsolete, inoperative, ambiguous, contradictory or conflicting public acts of the Legislature of this State, to prescribe their duties and provide for their compensation; by Mr. Blacker, to protect the rights of laborers; by Mr. Black, to amend section 27, chapter 1, of the Highway and Bridge law of 1881; by Mr. Hopkins, to amend the law relative to disordered persons; by Mr. Cook, to amend act 16 of 1881, relative to subjects for dissection for the advancement of science; by Mr. Cook, joint resolution instructing the State Printer to send copies of all bills, etc., to publishers of weekly papers. Bills passed: House bill 1, to provide punishment for assault with deadly or dangerous weapons; House bill 24, to provide for the establishment of wills during the lifetime of testators; House joint resolution 2, requesting Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the removal of the internal-revenue tax on liquor and tobacco. The two houses met in joint convention and balloted for Senator. The roll of Senators was called first, and it was ascertained that every Senator was present. Each Senator, upon having his name called, rose in his place and expressed the name of the candidate he voted for. The following is the result: Ferry, 14; Byron G. Stout, 13; Cutcheon, 1; Stockbridge, 1; Hanchett, 2; Upson, 1. The Representatives then balloted, with the following result: Ferry, 45; Stout, 37; Stockbridge, 4; Hannah, 1; Moffat, 1; Willis, 1; Horr, 2; Burrows, 1; Upson, 1; Hanchett, 3; Cooley, 1; Palmer, 1; Joy, 1.

Petitions were presented in the Senate, on Jan. 18, for the incorporation of the city of St. Ignace; for instruction in schools as to the effects of alcohol. The Pennington Frog bill was reported without recommendation and ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee on Railroads. The Committee on Liquor Traffic reported favorably on the joint resolution requesting Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the removal of the internal-revenue taxes on liquor and tobacco. Bills were introduced: To amend sections 4, 398, 4, 399 and 4, 400, compiled laws of 1871, relating to titles to lands of the heirs of deceased persons; to provide for the incorporation of co-operative and mutual benefit associations, and to repeal chapter 94, compiled laws of 1871. In the House, the Auditor General submitted a report in reference to advertising tax sales, giving a list of the papers in the various counties, and the amount paid them. He had no information concerning the circulation of the papers mentioned. "He believes the method now practiced of advertising tax sales the best method."

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Brant, to regulate the duties of stenographers; by Mr. Harkness, amending section 1723, compiled laws, relating to the support of the poor; by Mr. Dickson, to punish the wrongful conversion of money or property by warehousemen; by Mr. Blacker, amending act 250 of 1881, relating to the liquor traffic; by Mr. Howe, repealing act 194 of 1879, relating to the punishment of libel; by Mr. Snyder, amending section 4570, compiled laws, relative to the sale of real estate by administrators; by Mr. Darragh, repealing section 10, act 81, of 1873, establishing a State Board of Health; by Mr. La Du, amending section 1, chapter 4, act 164 of 1881, relating to public instruction. The two houses met in joint convention and balloted for United States Senator. Three ballots were taken with the following result: First ballot: Byron G. Stout, 50; T. W. Ferry, 55; Benton Hanchett, 7; J. C. Burrows, 5; Edwin Willis, 5; scattering, 6. Second ballot: Stout, 50; Ferry, 53; Hanchett, 8; Burrows, 5; Willis, 4; scattering, 7. Third ballot: Stout, 50; Ferry, 53; Hanchett, 9; Burrows, 5; Willis, 4; scattering, 8.

The sessions of both was very brief on Jan. 19, and there was no legislation beyond the introduction of a few minor bills. A bill to equalize freight rates was introduced by Mr. Pennington in the Senate, and provides as follows: First, that all railway companies within this State shall make a schedule of rates for transportation of all classes of freight, and post the same up in their freight depots and furnish the Railroad Commissioner with copies, and also of all changes made. Second, that no such company shall charge any more pro rata for transportation of freight to or from any local point where way-freight is received or discharged, according to the distance transported, than is charged for through freight, or to and from any point on such line having a competing line of road, and providing against violating the provisions of this act by rebate or drawback, etc. A bill entitled the "Frog bill" was also introduced, compelling railways to wedge with hard wood, or other substance, of equal utility, all points at switches, or crossings, where rails form a junction the angle of which is less than 45 degrees. Both houses again wrestled with the Senatorial problem. On the first ballot Senator Koon, of Hillsdale, arose when his name was called and said he had voted five times for the caucus nominee, Mr. Ferry, and felt that he had now discharged his full duty to that caucus and should vote

for the man of his choice, Edwin Willis, and he therefore voted for Willis. He was the only man who left Ferry. This withdrawal reduced Ferry to 52 votes. Stout got his full 50, and the anti-Ferry votes were for different persons, having adhered to their original determination to scatter. Only two ballots were taken, and the result was the same on the leading candidates. The Governor sent to the Senate the following appointments: John H. Bissell, of Detroit, Fish Commissioner; John Heffron, of Grand Rapids, Member of the Board of Control of the Boys' Reform School, vice Edwin Fuhle, declined; Lyman D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, Regent of the University, vice Congressman-elect Cutcheon, resigned.

The session of the Legislature on Jan. 20, was exceedingly short. In the Senate only two bills were introduced. These were offered by Mr. Koon, and are intended to provide for the taking of the census and statistics of Michigan and to repeal all existing laws on the subject and to authorize Andrew Howell's "General Laws of Michigan" to be received as evidence in courts and legal proceedings. In the House, petitions were received from citizens of Jackson for an amendment to the tax laws; of J. W. Donovan, a citizen of Wayne, offering to prepare a book on the township laws, to consist of 500 pages, and to sell the same at \$1 a volume, provided the Legislature would purchase 6,000 copies of the book. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Keith, incorporating New Buffalo; by Mr. Clark, amending section 1,671 compiled laws, relative to the title to floating logs; by Mr. Palmer, for the protection of hotel-keepers; by Mr. Snyder, amending section 1, article 155, of 1873, relating to services of process on insurance companies. The Committee on Elections were authorized to send for persons and papers. The concurrent resolution offered by Mr. French for a committee to investigate the charges against the Fish Commissioners was adopted. The balloting for Senator attracted less attention than the previous day. There were twenty-two absentees among the members, judiciously paired so as not to jeopardize the result. Only one ballot was taken resulting as follows: Byron G. Stout, 53; Thomas W. Ferry, 40; Benton Hanchett, 6; Julius C. Burrows, 6; Edwin Willis, 5; Byron M. Cutcheon, 3; Edward S. Lacey, 2; John T. Rich, 2; Perry Hannah, 2; James McMillan, 1; Austin Blair, 1; Thomas W. Palmer, 1; Henry P. Baldwin, 1; James F. Joy, 1; Francis B. Stockbridge, 1.

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## MICHIGAN CROP REPORT FOR JANUARY.

For this report returns have been received from 838 correspondents, representing 649 townships. Five hundred and twenty of these returns are from 387 townships in the southern four tiers of counties. The final estimates indicate that in 1882 clover seed yielded slightly less than one and one-half bushels per acre. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are evidently in fine condition. In answer to the question, "Has wheat, during December, suffered injury from any cause?" 698 correspondents answer, "Yes." The price of all grades of wheat was a trifle higher on the 1st of January than on the first of the previous month.

In the southern four tiers of counties the ground was fairly well protected by snow during most of the month of December, but in the eastern, some of the central and some of the southern counties of these tiers it was much better protected during the earlier than during the latter part of the month. On the 1st of January the depth ranged from a hundredth of an inch to more than three inches in the eastern, central and southern counties, and from four to five inches in the western counties—Kent, Ottawa, Allegan and Van Buren.

Returns have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of December at 289 elevators and mills. Of these, 245 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is about one-half of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed, is 1,262,337, of which 189,571 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 400,920 bushels in the second tier, 203,378 bushels in the third tier, 345,059 bushels in the fourth tier, and 124,011 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At thirty-five elevators and mills, or 11 per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the five months, August-December, is 6,585,337.

The quantity of wheat remaining in farmers' hands can be approximated by deducting the amount of wheat used for seed and the amount marketed from the total product, plus the amount of old wheat brought over, a fair allowance being made for the amount consumed by those supplied directly from farmers' bins. To approximate the amount that may yet be offered on the market, which is perhaps of more importance, it is necessary to consider:

1. The quantity of old wheat on hand at the time the new crop was ready to be placed on the market.

2. The total quantity of the new crop.

3. The quantity required for seed.

4. The quantity that will be required during the year by that portion of the population supplied directly from farmers' granaries; and

5. The quantity marketed since the new crop was ready to be placed on the market.

The amount of old wheat in the State when the crop of 1882 was ready to be placed on the market was so small as to be of slight consequence in an estimate of the amount that will yet come into sight.

The total product of the State as estimated in October on the basis of the acreage as reported by Supervisors, and the average yield per acre furnished by threshers, was 31,690,445 bushels.

Correspondents' estimates show that the acreage seeded in 1882 is about 97 per cent. of the acreage seeded in 1881, or about 1,675,000. One and one-half bushels per acre would require 2,512,500 bushels for seed.

The population June 1, 1880, was 1,626,338. If the increase after 1880 was at the same rate as from 1870 to 1880, the population on June 1, 1882, was 1,745,000. In 1874 the population of the cities in Michigan amounted to about 24 per cent. of the total population of the State, the proportion being somewhat greater than in 1870. The population of the villages in the State, estimated from the best data obtainable, cannot exceed one-half the population of the cities, hence the population of the cities and villages in the State cannot exceed 40 per cent. of the total population, leaving 60 per cent., or 1,047,000 inhabitants, living outside of cities and villages, all of whom, it is fair to presume, are supplied directly from the farmers' granaries. Allowing four and one-half bushels as the supply of each individual for one year—which is certainly a low estimate in view of the great amount of damaged wheat that will be consumed, and the fact that wheat is at present about the cheapest of all articles of food—the inhabitants supplied directly from farmers' bins would require 4,711,500 bushels, which may be taken as the amount that will be consumed but will never come into sight.

The quantity of wheat reported to this

department as marketed by farmers since Aug. 1 is 6,585,337 bushels, but, as reports have been received from only about one-half the elevators and mills, it is perhaps fair to assume that there has been twice this amount, or, in round numbers, 13,000,000 bushels, marketed in the State.

	Bushels.	Bushels.
Total wheat crop of 1882.....	31,690,445	
Amount used for seed.....	2,512,500	
Amount required to supply farmers, etc.....	4,711,500	
Amount marketed since Aug. 1, 1882.....	13,000,000	20,228,500

Remains under..... 11,665,945

These figures indicate that, in addition to the amount required by those supplied directly from farmers' bins, nearly 11,500,000 bushels of the crop of 1882 are yet in farmers' hands. There is no data on which to base an intelligent estimate as to what portion of this amount is marketable wheat. The only figures obtainable bearing on the question are in the crop report for August. These show that more than 11,000,000 bushels of wheat had been badly damaged, and much of it made worthless, by rain in the early part of that month. No inconsiderable amount of this damaged wheat was doubtless used for seed, and much more of it is likely to be placed on the market and disposed of at some price, though of no value except for feed.

It is a matter of regret that we are compelled to estimate any portion of the wheat marketed. In the effort to make this important factor in all estimates of the quantity on hand absolutely reliable the department had a right to expect the effective co-operation of dealers, and that it has not been accorded by so large a number can be accounted for only on the supposition that they failed to understand, and therefore to appreciate, the purpose of the department. Now that this is made apparent, it is hoped that in the future they will promptly, on the first of each month, furnish accurate statements of the quantity purchased of farmers during the preceding month. If they will do this one of the chief elements of uncertainty will be eliminated from future estimates.

#### Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State show causes of sickness during the week ending Jan. 13, 1883, as follows. Number of observers heard from 60:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Observers who reported cases present.	Percent of observations.
1 Rheumatism.....	49	82
2 Bronchitis.....	44	73
3 Neuralgia.....	42	70
4 Tonsillitis.....	38	63
5 Consumption of lungs.....	38	63
6 Intermittent fever.....	36	60
7 Pneumonia.....	31	52
8 Influenza.....	30	50
9 Diarrhea.....	21	35
10 Diphtheria.....	20	33
11 Erysipelas.....	17	28
12 Remittent fever.....	16	27
13 Scarlet fever.....	16	27
14 Measles.....	14	23
15 Typho-malarial fever.....	11	18
16 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	9	15
17 Membranous croup.....	9	15
18 Whooping-cough.....	8	13
19 Inflammation of bowels.....	6	10
20 Dysentery.....	5	8
21 Cholera morbus.....	3	5
22 Eruptive fever.....	3	5
23 Pharyngitis.....	2	3
24 Cholera infantum.....	2	3

Beside those tabulated above the following named diseases were reported each by one regular observer: Inflammation of brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, small-pox, chicken-pox, sore-throat and asthma.

For the week ending Jan. 13, 1883, the reports indicate that diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism and scarlet fever increased, and that consumption considerably decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State Capitol the prevailing winds, during the week ending Jan. 13, were southeast, and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was slightly lower, the absolute and relative humidity and the day ozone less. There was no difference in the average night ozone.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Jan. 13, and since, at twenty-one places, scarlet fever at seventeen places and measles at fourteen places. Small-pox was reported at Detroit, Jan. 13.

HENRY B. BAKER, Sec'y.

#### Where Was the Politician?

"Dr. Lancaster, what on earth are you doing?" said a reporter to the physician at the city almshouse, as that gentleman was found administering a big dose of chloroform to an old barnyard rooster in the hospital dispensary.

"Why, sir, this is the rooster season, and I am going to show that both politicians and roosters without heads can live in this free country," and he went to work carefully with his fine instruments and took off the bird's head just above the ears and cautiously gathered up the muscles, arteries and veins applied chemicals to prevent the flow of blood. Into the neck of the biped he placed a glass tube—a channel through which to introduce food into the craw—and then put the bird into a box covered with a cloth, with a hole in the centre for the headless neck to go through. "In a few hours," the Doctor said, "this chicken will walk around with steady step, a brainless agent, without sight, thought or feeling." And sure enough, the Doctor was right. At 5 p. m. the chancier was walking about the floor of the dispensary with no care as to where and when he could get the next meal.—*Richmond Whig.*

The United States stands third on the list of beer-drinking countries, the average being about two and a half gallons for each inhabitant. Belgium stands first on the list. Little beer is consumed in Scotland and Ireland, whisky being the national beverage. The English average ten gallons of beer per head per annum.

SINCE Dickens' death, twelve years ago, 4,239,000 volumes of his works have been sold in England alone.

## WALTER SCOTT.

### Reminiscences of the Author of the Waverley.

It is well remembered that the death list of 1832 was one of the richest and most remarkable ever known, and Sir Walter's name was entitled to stand at the head of the dark column, though perhaps some will assert that Goethe was the greatest genius then called away—but the great German never spoke to the millions as Scott spoke to them. He was, too, a far older man than Scott. Goethe was almost 83 years old when he left the earth, whereas Scott departed when he had only reached to a little more than a month beyond the age of 61 years. He became 61 on the 15th day of August, 1832; and on the thirty-seventh day thereafter he died. "About half-past one p. m., on the 21st of September, [1832] Sir Walter breathed his last, in the presence of all his children. It was a beautiful day—so warm that every window was wide-open, and all so perfectly still, that the sound of all others most delicious to the ear, the ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles, was distinctly audible as we knelt around the bed, and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes." Thus wrote Mr. Lockhart, who was Sir Walter's son-in-law, and an eye-witness of what he wrote, and who himself died in 1854. All of Scott's children soon passed away. His unmarried daughter, Anne Scott, died in 1833; and his daughter Sophia, Mrs. Lockhart, in 1837. His eldest son, the second Sir Walter Scott, died in 1847, at sea, when on his way to England from India. His other son, Charles Scott, was attached to the British special mission in Persia, and died at Teheran, in 1841. The second Sir Walter sleeps at Dryburgh, his father's burial-place. With him expired the baronetcy, conferred by George IV., as no child ever was born unto him. No descendant of the Author of Waverley, of the name, has existed for almost 36 years. When Scott died, he was the first novelist in the world and the position he then held has not been forfeited in fifty years. It has more than once been said, by warm admirers of his, that he should have died ten years earlier—and the assertion is not without some show of reason; for though he published but one novel in 1822, his fame was at the height at that time, in consequence of his variety and number of novels published between the last days of 1819 and the close of May, 1822, namely, "Ivanhoe," "The Monastery," "The Abbot," "Kenilworth," "The Pirate" and "The Fortunes of Nigel." With the exceptions of "The Monastery"—and that is a very good work—the novels named are of the very highest rank; and how well they were supported by their predecessors, beginning with "Waverley" and closing with the third series of "Tales of My Landlord," ("The Bride of Lammermoor" and "The Legend of Montrose,") it is not necessary to enlarge upon. "Peveril of the Peak" appeared in 1823, and so did "Quentin Durward," and so did "St. Romain's Well," but only the second-named is commonly allowed to rank with the best novels, though in our opinion both the others are tales of great excellence. Nor can we see any falling off in most of his latest works—in "Redgauntlet," or "Tales of Crusaders," or in "Woodstock," or in "The Fair Maid of Perth," or in "Anne of Geierstein." Scott was by no means a very old man at the time of his death, and probably no one would have thought of associating the decline in his writings with the fact of a decline in his fortunes, had it not been the common notion that the one thing goes with the other.

#### The Reporter in Literature.

Mr. Osgood, the Boston publisher, said that when Mr. Dickens wanted to come to read in America, a few years before his death, he was very sensitive about the reception he would have after his lampooning the country in 1842. So he sent his agent, Dr. Dolby, ahead, who called on Fields & Osgood and asked them to take the agent to the newspaper offices in Boston and New York. Among other places he was carried to the office of James G. Bennett, the founder of the *Herald*. The old man listened to the questions Dr. Dolby put. When he was asked if Dickens' comments on America long ago would injure his reception, Bennett said: "No; the American people are great enough to overlook the errors or impudence of a young man who meant to sell his wares about us in England." After Dolby got through, however, old Bennett remarked: "Who is this Dickens, anyway? He is nothing but a reporter. I have got four or five men in my office who are better reporters than Dickens." The old man was perfectly serious about it, too.

After Mr. Osgood told this story a gentleman present said: "Do you remember that at the Dickens dinner George William Curtis, who made the best speech there, described Dickens as a reporter all the way through, and said that the reporter's faculty in all great literary men was the foundation of their power? Even in Hawthorne, who became a reporter in garrets and back yards, among the bugs and cobwebs, and rays of light, instead of out among the crowd."

"Well," said Mr. Osgood, "I could not help feeling that the strong points of Dickens were, as a reporter, closely observing the dialect and behavior of men. To me, the 'Pickwick Papers' remain the most delightful thing Dickens ever did, and they are reporting throughout."—*Gail.*

NO PERSON who is not a great sculptor or painter can be an architect. If he is not a sculptor or painter, he can only be a builder.—*Ruskin.*



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**TWIDDLE HALL**, at Albany, N. Y., in which were the Opera House, Albany County Bank and numerous retail stores and offices, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$300,000, and the insurance amounts to \$200,000. The principal street of Plainville, Ct., was almost destroyed by fire, two public halls and a number of stores being ruined. The loss is placed at \$300,000.

OVER \$30,000 has been subscribed at Providence for an equestrian statue of Gen. Burnside. In the suit brought by Chief Engineer Melville for the custody of his children, a trial has for some days been in progress at Media, Penn. The Judge gave the two younger children to their mother and directed that the elder be sent to college at the expense of the father.

H. S. NEWBOLD, machine works proprietor at Norristown, Pa., and formerly United States Minister to Mexico, died lately, aged 75.

THE Pennsylvania anthracite coal companies have decided to suspend operations the last three days in each week until further notice. Harvey Taylor, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., killed his wife and mother-in-law, and then committed suicide. He was crazy.

### THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Weeksville, Montana, says: Billy the Kid, the notorious tough and robber, was apprehended by vigilantes, and in attempting to escape was fired at as he ran from his captors to the river. At another volley he sank from sight. The body was not recovered. Three others of his stripe were taken a mile from town, and notified if they returned the same fate would await them. Flames which broke out in the furniture store of J. Q. Ashton, at Lawrence, Kansas, consumed six business places, the loss aggregating \$40,000. The business portion of Spenceville, Ohio, was almost wiped out by fire. The Journal office and its entire contents were consumed.

MR. GEBHARDT, of Langtry notoriety, made a scene in a St. Louis hotel with a reporter who had burlesqued him in the columns of a local paper. The man of the pencil, though bearing the reputation of a bully, sought shelter quickly, and refused to take offense at the insulting remarks of Gebhardt. Zerelda Garrison, who figured in the abduction sensation at St. Louis, has been taken East by her uncle, to be treated at an asylum for nervous diseases. Two physicians of St. Louis publish a card stating that defects in the development of her faculties make her at times irresponsible for her actions. The steamer Josephine, with twenty passengers and a full load of freight, exploded her boiler in Port Susan bay, on the Pacific, and several lives were lost.

COL. A. B. CUNNINGHAM, the St. Louis reporter who wrote up Freddie Gebhardt and the Langtry in the *Globe-Democrat*, for which Freddie called him a liar and a scoundrel, sent a challenge to Gebhardt, which the latter, it is alleged, was about to accept, but at the earnest pleadings of "the Lily," wisely concluded that discretion is the better part of valor. Cunningham is an ex-Confederate cavalry officer, and is reputed to be a dead shot.

DURING the performance in the Grand Opera House at Milwaukee the other evening a calcium-light machine exploded, fatally injuring two "supers" and wounding three others. The audience became panic-stricken for a moment, but regained composure upon seeing no traces of fire. It is stated that one of the principal exits of the house at the time of the accident was found to be locked. Elihu Palmer, a St. Louis printer, having shot his wife in Tenth street, in that city, dragged her into an alley, shot her in the neck and then killed himself. He claimed that she had become an inmate of a brothel. He was a nephew of Gen. John M. Palmer. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Iowa, adopted by the popular vote last June, has been declared to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the State, on the ground that the journal of the lower house of the Legislature fails to show any record of the passage of the amendment by that body; and, furthermore, that the amendment differed in form and substance from the measure passed by the Senate. The Illinois Central railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable March 1.

THE weather throughout the West and Northwest on the 18th, 19th and 20th of January was intensely cold, the mercury in some sections ranging between twenty and thirty below. At Omaha some of the public schools were closed. Railway traffic was much impeded by snow accumulating in the cuts, in some instances trains being abandoned. A great snow-storm prevailed in Ontario during the same time.

THE Quincy House, one of the largest hotels in Quincy, Ill., was almost entirely destroyed by fire the other morning. Although there were nearly 100 people in the building when the fire was discovered, there was no loss of life, owing to the promptness and rare presence of mind of the clerks and employees. The loss is about \$50,000. Flames swept away a block of stores at Moorhead, Minn., causing a loss of \$50,000. A loss of \$175,000 was entailed by the burning of Corbett and McLeary's wholesale house, Portland, Ore. Seven buildings were burned at Abilene, Kan., causing a loss of \$30,000. The High School at Marengo, Ill., which cost \$23,000, was destroyed by fire.

A MILWAUKEE dispatch of Jan. 20 says: "Evidence accumulates against Scheller, who, it is alleged, fired the Newhall House. It has been ascertained that he secreted some of his stock of liquors and removed seven sets of billiard balls before the fire occurred. The prisoner was returned to the Milwaukee jail yesterday, and no one is permitted to see him. Another body has been taken from the fire ruins, making a total of forty-six. The lives lost are now figured at fifty-nine."

### THE SOUTH.

THE Attorney General of Tennessee will bring suit for \$300,000 against certain banks which paid checks on the order of the defunct State Treasurer not countersigned by the Comptroller. A locomotive exploded at Mansfield, La., killing three persons and mortally injuring two others. The body of one of the victims was blown through a plank fence.

### WASHINGTON.

THE measure known as the Pendleton Civil Service bill is now a law, having

received the signature of President Arthur.

THE Grand Jury returned an indictment against Frank H. Fall, charging him with attempting to corruptly control the vote of one Brown, a juror in the first star-route trial.

### GENERAL.

It is said that H. B. Payne and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, resigned from the directory of the Lake Shore road because Vanderbilt forced the issue of about \$7,000,000 in bonds to pay for the Nickel-Plate stock he purchased.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED miles up the Yukon river, in Alaska, a band of adventurous miners has discovered rich gravel deposits which yield \$1.50 to the pan. Spencer, the much-wanted witness in the star-route cases, left Kingston, Ont., last week, for Halifax, bound for England.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the Rev. Dr. Hicks, spiritual adviser of the assassin Guitau, has executed a legal instrument transferring to Surgeon General Crane all of his right and title to Guitau's body. The paper recites the clause of the will by which Guitau bequeathed his body to Dr. Hicks, and it bears evidence of an acknowledgment before a Justice of the Peace. Surgeon General Crane will not give any information of the final disposition of the assassin's remains.

EX-SENATOR SPENCER sailed from Halifax for Europe in the *Polynesian*. Just before embarking he gave an interview, a breezy story about his connection with the star-route cases, claiming to have been the first to discover the frauds, which information he communicated in confidence to the Postmaster General, on condition that his name should never be made public in connection with the trials.

THE National Board of Trade, at its session in Washington, adopted a resolution in favor of the abolition of all internal-revenue taxes, except those on tobacco and spirituous and fermented liquors. The board, after a lively discussion, adopted a resolution favoring the immediate abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. Arthur Preston (colored), aged 21, was hanged at Belair, Md., for murdering his mistress, Charles Shaw, a colored boy, was executed at Washington for killing his sister, a year ago.

### POLITICAL.

It is announced from Washington that President Arthur has decided to call an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4, to dispose of revenue questions, believing that no conclusion will be reached on the pending bill.

THE Republican Senatorial caucus of the Colorado Legislature balloted nine times on the 16th inst. Pitkin closing with 19 votes, Tabor 15, Hamill 12 and Bowen 6. The Massachusetts Senate balloted five times for Senator on the 16th inst. The fifth ballot gave Long 22 votes, Hoar 15 and Crapo 2. The House balloted but once, the result being 108 for Hoar, 10 for Crapo, 27 for Long, 79 for Bowerman, 1 for Adams and 1 for Butler. A ballot for Senator in the Nebraska Legislature gave Morton 18 votes, Saunders 13, Thayer 10, Millard 8, Connor 3 and Manderson 7, the rest of 183 votes being scattered upon twenty-seven candidates. In the Illinois Senate, Cullom received 30 votes for Senator and Palmer 21. In the House each candidate had 75 votes, three Republicans refusing to name their choice. In the Michigan Senate Ferry received 14 votes for Senator and Stout 13, with 5 scattering. The House gave Ferry 45 and Stout 38, with 17 scattering. The Senatorial ballot in the Minnesota Senate gave Windom 23 votes, Wilson 1, Dunnell 4, Cole 5, scattering 5. In the House Windom had 47 votes, Wilson 24, Dunnell 4, scattering 15. John E. Kenna, who represents in the House the Third district of West Virginia, received the Democratic caucus nomination for Senator.

In resigning the Secretaryship of the Republican National Committee, S. W. Dorsey states that for three months he has been compelled to remain in a darkened room on account of his eyes. The Senatorial election in the Arkansas General Assembly resulted in the re-election of United States Senator A. H. Garland, who received every vote cast, except three Greenbackers, who voted for Rufus K. Garland, a brother of the Senator. The caucus of the Republican members had decided to tender the votes complimentary to ex-Congressman Logan H. Root, but he urged that they be given to Senator Garland, which was done. Hon. Wm. P. Frye was chosen as his own successor in the Senate from Maine, and Senator Isham G. Harris was re-elected by the Tennessee Legislature.

THE Illinois Legislature, in joint session, elected Gov. Shelby M. Cullom United States Senator, to succeed David Davis, Cullom receiving 107 votes, and all the Democrats (65) voting for John M. Palmer. The North Carolina Legislature re-elected Senator Matt W. Ransom; Senator Plumb was chosen as his own successor by the Kansas Legislature; and Senator Saulsbury was returned for another six years' term by the Delaware Legislature. A second ballot for Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature, on Jan. 17, gave Senator Hoar 131 votes, Bowerman 81, and Long 49, the former falling 3 votes short of an election. Ten ballots were taken in the Republican Senatorial caucus at Denver, the latest giving Pitkin 21, Taylor 16, Hamill 11, Bowen 4, and Hallett 1. The Minnesota Legislature indulged in two ballots for Senator, without a result, Windom's strength falling off several votes. In the Michigan Legislature there was one ballot for Senator without any changes; Ferry's vote was the same as on the preceding day, 59.

THE Republican National Committee met in Washington last week. John A. Martin of Kansas was elected Secretary in place of S. W. Dorsey. After prolonged debate it was resolved that the basis of representation in national conventions be two delegates for each Senator, the same for every member of Congress, and two for each Territory and the District of Columbia.

THE Senatorial contest was settled in the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 18, by the election of Mr. Hoar. Mr. Crapo telegraphed his withdrawal from the race, and urged his friends to vote for Mr. Hoar, who was elected by 148 votes to 89 for Bowerman, the Democratic candidate. Several other States wrestled unsuccessfully with the Senatorial problem. Senator Ferry lost three votes in the Michigan Legislature; Windom a like number in Minnesota, while Thayer made a slight gain in Nebraska. In the Republican Legislative caucus at Denver, Tabor twice dropped to five votes, the last ballot showing 30 for Pitkin, 16 for Tabor, 13 for Hamill and 5 for Bowen.

BALLOTING for United States Senator in the Colorado Republican caucus was continued on Jan. 19 without result. The last ballot yielded Pitkin 20 votes, Tabor 17, Hamill 11, and Bowen 5. The Michigan Legislature, balloted for a Senator, Ferry receiving 53 votes and Stout 50, the remainder being

scattered among a number of aspirants. In the Nebraska Legislature Thayer and Millard had 18 votes each, and Norton 13. The fourth ballot for Senator in the Minnesota Legislature, gave Windom 23, Wilson 23 and "scattering" the remainder.

FRIENDS of temperance in Iowa, in view of the Supreme Court decision, will hold a State Convention at Des Moines Feb. 7, to determine upon their future policy.

In the Senatorial ballot at Lansing, Mich., Jan. 20, Ferry had 40 votes and Stout 39. Two ballots were taken at St. Paul, Minn., giving Windom 48 and Wilson 33. In the contest at Lincoln, Neb., Millard and Thayer had 15 supporters each, and Cowin, Saunders and Ashby 13 each. A Boston dispatch says: The excitement in Massachusetts continues over the means resorted to by the friends of Senator Hoar to secure his re-election. Congressman Crapo reiterates his statement that fraud was employed, and Hoar's friends have been able to make but a lame defense.

### FOREIGN.

THE dead walls of Paris were decorated the other morning with a manifesto from Prince Napoleon, arraigning the Government, declaring that religion was being attacked, that the army was decaying, and claiming the throne of the empire. This document was torn down by the police, and the Prince was imprisoned. The Chambers endorsed the action of the authorities, and voted urgency for a motion prohibiting the residence in France or Algeria of any scions of the French dynasties. At a fire in a tenement house in Widgate street, London, five persons were burned to death and four were injured. Bismarck is opposed to the return of Germans who have been naturalized in the United States, as they thus become exempt from military service.

JAPAN is about to adopt the American system of railroad building, and has organized a union steamship company, with a capital of \$8,000,000, to develop the trade of the empire. Thomas Higgins and Michael Flinn were hanged at Galway, Ireland, for complicity in the murder of the Huddys. Public Executioner Marwood officiated. They both walked firmly to the gallows, and died without a struggle.

LOCAL workmen refused to erect a scaffold for the execution of Poff and Barrett, who were hanged at Tralee, Ireland, for the murder of Thomas Brown. Marwood, the executioner, took carpenters from Dublin to construct the scaffold. Upon the arrival of Marwood at Limerick, en route to Tralee, the police had great difficulty in protecting him from the crowd at the railway depot. C. Cooper Hall & Co., London merchants and bankers, have failed for \$2,600,000.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE was sentenced at Lyons to five years' imprisonment and fined 2,000 francs for inciting to anarchy. A number of others received very heavy penalties, the decision of the Judges causing a tumult in the court-room. In the Italian Senate, Depretis said emigration to South America had proved very successful, as laborers found work there, but an exodus to North America was not to be recommended. At Mulden, Holland, three explosions occurred in the gunpowder manufactory, wrecking most of the houses in the town and damaging some in adjoining villages. The loss of life is placed at forty. The Marquis of Hartington, the British War Secretary, in a speech in London, declared that home rule could never be permitted in Ireland, and scouted the idea that the Government should find funds to establish a peasant proprietary.

### XLVTH CONGRESS.

The Tariff bill was considered at great length in the Senate on the 16th. Mr. Logan reported favorably the bill to authorize the sale of the Baton Rouge arsenal and grounds. Mr. Dawes reported a measure for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Ottawa Indians. Mr. Hill made a favorable report on the House bill to modify the postal money-order system. The House of Representatives passed the bill for the removal of causes from State to Federal courts. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the loan of 100 tents for the competitive drill at Nashville. A bill to pay the State of Massachusetts \$230,100 for expenditures for coast defense during the war was defeated. Joseph E. Taylor was sworn in from the Sixteenth district of Ohio. A bill was reported for the erection of a library building on any of the Government reservations, to be selected by a commission, the entire cost not to exceed \$1,500,000. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, from the Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report on the matter of the contingent member from Nebraska. Printed and recommended. The report states that Thomas J. Majors, the contingent member, is responsible for the misinformation which induced the committee to make the report of April 1, 1882, in his favor; that he was aided therein by S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State, of Nebraska; Pat O. Hawes, contingent member to the Forty-fourth Congress; Dr. P. Schenck, and George H. Roberts, the Attorney General of Nebraska; and the testimony of W. R. Davis, of Nebraska, Majors' private secretary, is false. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution requiring the Clerk of the House to furnish a printed copy of this report and evidence to each of the following officers: The District Attorney of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General of the United States, and the Governor of Nebraska, "that they may take such action as they may deem suitable to the gravity of the wrong committed by the persons whose conduct is in this conclusion set forth." The report exonerates Representative Valentine, of Nebraska, from any knowledge or complicity in the fraud.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the Senate, on Jan. 17, to provide for a commission to investigate railroad transportation. The Postoffice Appropriation bill having been taken up, Mr. Plumb explained how \$185,000 had been expended in fast-mail facilities. The Tariff bill consumed the remainder of the session. In the House, Mr. Belford presented a memorial for the establishment of railway communication with Central and South America. Charles T. Doxey was sworn in for the Ninth Indiana district, and J. T. Caine as delegate from Utah. A joint resolution was passed for a new mixed commission on Venezuela claims, to sit at Washington. A memorial was presented for the retention of high duties on tin plate.

An amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, setting aside \$185,000 for fast-mail service, was agreed to by the Senate Jan. 18. Some items in the Tariff bill were considered. In the House, Mr. Anderson reported back the resolution calling for certain information in regard to telegraph lines built by the army. Mr. Robeson explained the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill. The death of Hon. J. W. Shackelford, of North Carolina, was announced, and the House adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Harrison reported a bill in the Senate, Jan. 19, authorizing the county of Sankton, Dakota, to issue bonds, but Mr. Garrison gave notice that the scheme would be fought

by three members of the Committee on Territories. An adverse report was made on the bill to establish in Kansas a home for indigent soldiers and sailors. A joint resolution was passed for the purchase of steam launches for use in the harbors of Mobile and Galveston. In the House, Mr. More, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting Congress power to provide by appropriate legislation for the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts entered into by any State in the Union. The remainder of the day was devoted to committee of the whole, to the private calendar. The Republicans of the House held a caucus and agreed to consider the Tariff bill Tuesday, Jan. 23, and that it shall have preference over all other legislation, excepting the appropriation bills, until brought to a vote.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill passed the Senate Jan. 20, with the provision for the reduction of letter postage to 2 cents and the appropriation of \$185,000 for the continuance of the existing special-mail facilities between Boston, New York and Chicago. There was unexpected opposition to the proposition to reduce postage to 2 cents on the part of both Senators Edmunds and Sherman. Their opposition did not go so much to the reduction in itself, as to the principle of the enactment of new legislation in appropriation bills; but the reduction was agreed to by the large vote of 40 to 15. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas M. Dawson, of Colorado, to be United States Consul at Baranquilla; John G. Thomas, of Colorado, to be Register of the Land Office; and Frederick J. Leonard, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Money at Gunnison, Col.; George D. Perkins, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal of the Northern District of Iowa; M. D. O'Connell, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney of the Northern District of Iowa; John P. Hoyt, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Territory of Washington. The House, in committee of the whole, consumed the day in debate on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 22, for a law to prevent discrimination by railways. Mr. Logan introduced a bill requiring telegraph companies to receive and transmit dispatches from any other line without favor. Mr. Platt submitted an act for the extension of the free delivery system in postoffices. The Tariff bill consumed the remainder of the session, the chief debate being on the lumber duty. In the House, Mr. Roscamans introduced a bill empowering journalistic writers to procure copyrights and receive protection after the publication of articles. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$200,000 for the work of the Census Bureau. Mr. Luna introduced a bill to grant pensions to the children of Kit Carson, now living in poverty at Las Vegas.

## HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

### A California Powder Manufactory Bursts and Scatters Death and Destruction.

#### About Fifty Chinamen and One Caucasian Sent Flying to Eternity.

[Telegram from Berkeley, Cal.]

The mixing-house and six packing-houses of the giant-powder works at Point Clement, near West Berkeley, exploded at 4 this afternoon. The shocks of seven explosions were felt in this town. One white man, the foreman, named Conk, and between forty and fifty Chinese are known to have been blown to atoms. Nearly the entire plant was destroyed by fire, which began immediately after the explosion. The superintendent was thrown a long distance, but was not hurt. Physicians went down from Berkeley and West Berkeley. The fire is still raging. A large magazine, containing over 200 tons, is still safe. About eight tons exploded. The dwelling-houses on the east side of the hill are safe, but all the glass is shattered.

It is now known that the number of Chinese killed is not as great as first reported. Not over thirty are missing. The fire is still raging, and more explosions are expected momentarily. The scene in the vicinity is terrible. Bodies can be seen lying near the mine of fire, but the men dare not rescue them for fear of their own lives. The assistant superintendent is missing, and is supposed to be killed. The superintendent was not at the works. A workman named Oscar Forgusky was pulled from the ruins, soon after the explosion, seriously hurt. Seven Chinese have been taken from the debris, all badly hurt. All the houses in a radius of half a mile are completely shattered. The doors and windows of the dwelling houses of the employees on the opposite hill were blown in and most of the occupants dashed to the floor. Sheds and barns were laid flat. The buildings of the Judson works, on the side of the hill where the blasting powder is manufactured, were thrown over, and the mill will probably have to be rebuilt. The cause of the first explosion in the mixing house is yet unknown. The other explosion followed in the space of two minutes.

### The Milwaukee Fire.

A Milwaukee dispatch of Jan. 17, says, The fifth day's search through the ruins of the burned Newhall House for the remains of the victims of the mighty conflagration ended with the discovery of the fragments of eleven bodies, making a total of thirty-nine found since the work was begun. The hotel safe was dug out and the door pried open, but neither the hotel register, nor any book or paper of the slightest importance in showing who was in the hotel when it was burned, was brought to light. Some excitement was caused in the city by the arrest of George Scheller, proprietor of the bar-room in the Newhall House, on the charge of setting the terrible fire. He was jailed and a strong guard placed over him, as ominous threats of lynching were made by citizens.

George Scheller, who is charged with firing the Newhall House, was the other night removed from the jail to the House of Correction, and then taken by special train to Waukegan, to avert a lynching. It is now alleged that Scheller attempted the destruction of the house by a gas explosion some days before the fire. A Milwaukee dispatch of Jan. 18 says: "Five bodies were recovered yesterday, making a total of forty-three, all beyond recognition. Twenty-three were identified dead, and it is supposed from fifteen to twenty are still missing."

A Milwaukee dispatch of Jan. 19 says: The remains of three persons were taken from the ruins of the Newhall House yesterday, and it is believed four bodies are still in the debris. The total loss of life by the catastrophe is now placed at seventy-five. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce presented to Herman E. Strass, the hero of the Newhall House fire, a watch and chain valued at \$350, and the ladies whom he rescued gave him a locket with pictures of eleven women and one child.

## ADDITIONAL NEWS.

MRS. SYLVESTER BLEEKER, wife of the manager of the Tom Thumb Company, died from injuries sustained in the New disaster. A Milwaukee dispatch says: John Gilbert, the actor, improves slowly. He is able to sit up in bed, but his mind not yet recovered, and he asks continually how he came to be bruised. He is under impression that his wife is in Louisville tending her sister. Experts appointed by county authorities have finished the examination of the body, and are ascertaining that the remains answer for some human bodies. This makes the loss of the disaster not less than seventy-five. The action of Gen. Sharpe, Governor of the Soldiers' Home for not complying with the request for aid at the Newhall House disaster, in refusing to send a steamer, is being made a matter of official investigation. Congressman Deane has taken the necessary steps and is assisted by Senator Logan.

TWO BALLOTS were taken for United States Senator by the Nebraska Legislature on Jan. 22, without any choice. The ballot stood as follows: Sickels, Anti-masonic, 24; Thayer, 15; Millard, 15; Cowin, 13; Saunders, 13; Brown, 9; Boyd, Manderson, 7; Morton, 5, and 13 scattering. The second ballot differed but slightly from the first. The Minnesota Legislature balloted once, without a choice: Windom, 44; Wilson, 26; Cole, 16; Dunnell, 10; Hubbard, 9; Kindred, 6; Farmer, 4; Davis, Wakefield, 2; scattering, 5. The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature tried unsuccessfully to agree upon a man for Senator. Pitkin led with 30 votes on the first ballot, Tabor with 24 on the third, and Bowled the field with 23 on the ninth, tenth and eleventh ballots. The Democrats of the New Jersey Legislature nominated Senator John B. McPherson for re-election on the first ballot. The Republican caucus agreed to compliment George A. Eliot for casting their votes for him.

A DISPATCH from Weeksville, Montana Territory, says that a band of vigilantes proceeded to the settlement on the Thomson river, and cleared the place of rough men. They then went forward to Sand Point, where they found two men, nicknamed "Dick the Barber" and the other "Ohio Sam." These they seized and hanged on separate trees. Carson (Nev.) telegram states that a band of mounted and masked men rode up to store in Gold Mountain, a mining town here, and ordered the proprietor to give up all his money. He refused, and was at once shot dead by the leader. Two Creek Indians who were standing near were also murdered in cold blood. The road agents then robbed the store of everything valuable, and rode to Silver Peak, where they were to the principal store and proceeded to plunder it. The proprietor and one of his clerks drew the revolvers and opened fire on the highway men, killing two of them. The fire was returned, and the proprietor and his assistant fell dead with bullet-holes through the hearts. The road agents cleaned the store out and made their escape unrecognized. A San Francisco dispatch says it is now ascertained that the number of Chinamen killed by the giant powder explosion was thirty. At Montello Station, on the Central Pacific road, 160 miles west of Ogden, Utah, a band of mounted and masked men seized the section man, waited for the eastbound express, and upon its arrival side-tracked the engine. Their attack on the express was frustrated by the agent, and after about thirty shots had been exchanged the robbers fled. No one was killed or injured. The machine-shop and pattern-rooms of Great Western Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth were burned, causing a loss of \$75,000. The workmen thrown out of employment number 350. A Deputy Sheriff has taken possession of the wholesale grocery house of Fay & Conkey, of Chicago, against whom judgments have been obtained for \$218,181. Their total liabilities are believed to be \$350,000.

ONE Farrell, an informer, has given evidence against several men at Dublin charged with conspiracy to murder. He stated that an inside ring in the Fenian Society was known as the Assassination Society, who took it upon themselves to remove obnoxious officials. He detailed attempts to murder ex-Secretary Foster and pointed out the parties implicated in the assault on Juror Field. A Paris dispatch says that great excitement continues in France over the reported Legitimist rising in La Vendee. The Government will submit bills against the pretenders to the throne, and modifying the press law, to the Chamber of Deputies. The names of the Orleans Princes have been stricken from the army list. Eight persons were drowned by the foundering of the ship *Forwards of Lisbon*.

## THE MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

BEEVES	5.00	@ 6.45
HOGS	6.20	@ 6.70
COTTON	10	@ 10.40
FLOUR—Superfine	3.45	@ 3.85
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.13	@ 1.14
No. 2 Red	1.14	@ 1.17
CORN—No. 2	.68	@ .69
OATS—No. 2	.47	@ .50
PORE—Mess	18.50	@ 18.75
LARD	10.00	@ 11.00

### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	5.40	@ 6.25
Cows and Heifers	3.00	@ 4.25
Medium to Fair	4.75	@ 5.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5.25	@ 5.50
Good to Choice Spr	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.00	@ 1.02
No. 2 Red Winter	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.64	@ .66
OATS—No. 2	.37	@ .38
RYE—No. 2	.66	@ .67
BARLEY—No. 2	.80	@ .81
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.34	@ .37
EGGS—Fresh	.28	@ .27
PORE—Mess	17.00	@ 17.50
LARD	10.00	@ 10.50

### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	1.01	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2	.64	@ .66
OATS—No. 2	.37	@ .38
RYE—No. 2	.66	@ .67
BARLEY—No. 2	.80	@ .81
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.34	@ .37
EGGS—Fresh	.28	@ .27
PORE—Mess	17.00	@ 17.50
LARD	10.00	@ 10.50

### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	@ 1.05
CORN—Mixed	.48	@ .50
OATS—No. 2	.39	@ .40
RYE	.60	@ .61
PORE—Mess	17.00	@ 17.25
LARD	10.00	@ 10.50

### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	@ 1.05
CORN	.44	@ .45
OATS	.41	@ .42
RYE	.67	@ .68
PORE—Mess	17.50	@ 17.75
LARD	10.00	@ 10.50

### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04	@ 1.05
CORN	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.41	@ .42
RYE	.67	@ .68
PORE—Mess	17.50	@ 17.75
LARD	10.00	@ 10.50

### DETROIT.

FLOUR	4.65	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—Mixed	.40	@ .41
PORE—Mess	17.50	@ 17.75

### INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2	.49	@ .50
OATS—Mixed	.37	@ .38
PORE—Mess	17.50	@ 17.75

### PHILADELPHIA.

CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.00
Fair	4.50	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	6.20	@ 6.75
PORE	3.00	@ 3.50



THE STATE CAPITAL.

Senatorial Contest—The First Bill—Odds and Ends.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LANSING, Jan. 13, 1883.

As the business transacted during the weeks of a legislative session is usually the unimportant kind, one who thinks to take very full or even interesting letters from such material as presents itself in the daily doings of such body finds the task a hard one, and it is quite likely that the reader who tries to be interested in such reports finds the task a still harder one. The

ELECTION OF A SENATOR.

The one theme that has so far occupied the longer portion of the time and attention of the Republican members of both houses. As the Republicans have a clear majority of thirty on joint ballot, it is concluded on all hands that a Republican Senator will be elected, unless the Republicans suddenly throw away the opportunity they so lately possess by quarrels within the party. Of late years it has been considered a nomination by a Republican Legislature was equivalent to an election, a case of Senator Chandler, eight years ago, being the only exception for many years. This time the case is not nearly so clear, and while Senator Thomas

Ferry was, on the night of the instant, nominated at a Republican caucus, it was not a caucus of all the Republicans, twenty-five members of that party being either to attend or take part in the caucus, so that Mr. Ferry will not only not receive the solid vote of his own party, but the positive assurance of quite a number of the absentees that he can never have their

These facts make the situation a very peculiar one, which can only be untangled one and perhaps many ballots have been taken. As the first ballot must be had each house on the 16th inst., and as such a ballot will not in all probability result in an election, balloting for United States Senator by the Michigan Legislature will be likely to be in full blast when it reaches your readers. If upon comparison in a joint convention to be held on the 16th, the ballots taken by the two houses separately on the 16th, no choice has been made, a joint convention must therefore be held at 12 m. of each day until a choice is reached. From the present outlook it seems certain that an election will hardly be reached without at least several ballots being taken. Until this question is finally disposed of, no great amount of legislation, need be looked for or expected.

FIRST BILL.

The first bill to be introduced in the Senate was to amend the laws relative to marriage. It is to fit the case of the white woman who recently married the colored barber Detroit, about which so much was done said, and similar cases.

MORE LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

Since our last the appointments of L. M. Miller, as Journal Clerk, and E. G. Donaldson, as Corresponding Clerk of the House; W. Holden, Harry K. Read and James P. Hewitt, as Committee Clerks, in the Senate; and Hal Parker, William H. Miller, Fred Drick, John A. Watson and Theodore R. Kaplin, as Committee Clerks, in the House, have been made.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Not a single bill has yet passed either house, and may not until the Senatorial session is over.

Ex-Judge Kelly, of Detroit, who was defeated for Circuit Judge at the late election, has a small majority, has filed with the Senate his request for a recount of the votes in the district, on the ground of alleged fraud and error. The matter has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Gov. Begole has anything but a pleasant task on hand. Of course the Republicans do not sympathize with him, while both parties imposing the opposition are displeased at the way in which he has divided his official patronage, so all parties are finding fault with him before he has been half a month in office. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislature had a brief and unprofitable session on the evening of Jan. 15. In the Senate, bills were introduced to amend section 1, acts of 1881, for the protection and reservation of game; providing for the appointment of receivers in certain cases of foreclosure; to change Newaygo county from the Twenty-seventh to the Fourteenth judicial Circuit; to provide for uniform freight rates on railroads in Michigan. In the House, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Coots, for the annual report of divorce statistics; by Mr. Cook, for the protection of laborers—amending the law relative to transcripts from Justices of the Peace; by Mr. Berham, relating to the property of religious societies and repealing chapter 32, Revised statutes of 1846.

Petitions were presented in the Senate on the 16th, from citizens of Jackson, for some changes of the laws relating to municipal taxation and the election of Supervisors, and from divers persons for changes in their names. The Senate went into committee of the whole on the general order. Senator Hoemaker in the chair. The following bills were considered by sections and ordered to be reported back to the Senate for final action: To pay each Circuit Judge a salary of \$2,500 a year, beginning with the 1st of January next; to amend the charter of Battle Creek so as to give the Council the right to elect the chief of the fire department. The committee rose, and the bill was reported to the Senate, and the Senate passed them. At 10:45 the Senate proceeded to a vote for United States Senator, with the following result: For Thos. W. Ferry, 14; for Byron G. Stout, 13; for Byron M. Cutcheon, 3; for Benton Hanchett, 2; for Chas. Upson, 1. At the afternoon session petitions, numerous signed were presented, coming from Adrian, Saginaw and Holland, for instruction in public schools concerning the effects of alcohol on the human system. Notice was given by Mr. McMahon of a bill to amend act 243 of the laws of 1881, relating to the opening of temporary highways. In the House,

A petition was presented by the Supervisors of Cheboygan county for an appropriation for the inland navigation of that county; remonstrance of numerous taxpayers of Calhoun against any further appropriation for the artificial habiting of whitefish. Bills introduced—Mr. Brown: Amending section 1, chapter 10, laws of 1881, relating to the primary schools; Mr. Van Deusen: For an appropriation to reclaim certain overgrown lands in the townships of Shiawassee, Bennington and Owasco; Mr. Barnard: To secure to a minority of stockholders in corporations the power of electing representative memberships in Boards of Directors. Mr. Black: Providing for the incorporation of investment associations; also amending section 41, act 207, of 1879, relating to railroads. Mr. Hopkins: Amending section 4, act 113, of 1877, relative to mining companies. Mr. Howell: For construction of sidewalks in townships. Mr. White: Joint resolution relative to the Governor's salary. The Speaker announced as the Committee on Labor Interests Representatives Cook, Piddney, Dunstan, Blacker and Brant. The joint resolution instructing the Michigan delegation in Congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco passed. Mr. Hopkins vacated his place on the Committee on Elections in favor of Mr. Parker, taking the latter's place upon the Committee on State Library. The House, at 11 o'clock, proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, with the following result: Ferry, 45; Stout, 37; scattering, 15.

SEVERAL PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED IN THE SENATE, JAN. 17, ASKING THE ENACTMENT OF A LAW REQUIRING INSTRUCTION UPON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL TO BE GIVEN IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Butters, for the appointment of commissioned surveyors; by Mr. Hueston, a joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in Congress to oppose an increase of the duty on guanine and Peruvian bark; also, a bill regulating the practice of medicine in Michigan; by Mr. Pennington, for the protection of railway employees at switches and frogs; by Mr. McMahon, amending sections 3 and 4, act 241 of 1881, relative to highways. Bills passed: Senate bill 4, amending section 2724, compiled laws, relative to marriage. Senate bill 5, amending sections 4738 and 4794, relative to divorce. Senate bill 6, making an appropriation for the care and preservation of the soldiers' and sailors' monument, at Detroit. Senate bill 3, amending section 24, act 149 of 1880, relating to river improvement companies. In the House, petitions were received and referred for instruction in schools as to effects of alcohol, for the submission to people of a prohibitory constitutional amendment. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of joint resolution relating to increase of Governor's salary to \$3,000; against the bill to repeal sections 18, 19 and 20 of the act for assessment of property and collection of taxes; and against the bill for annual report of divorce statistics (tabled). Bills were introduced in the House as follows: By Mr. Clark, to protect and preserve State ditches; by Mr. Wright, to provide for the appointment of a commission to prepare and report bills for the repeal or for the amendment of all obsolete, inoperative, ambiguous, contradictory or conflicting public acts of the Legislature of this State, to prescribe their duties and provide for their compensation; by Mr. Blacker, to protect the rights of laborers; by Mr. Black, to amend section 27, chapter 1, of the Highway and Bridge law of 1881; by Mr. Hopkins, to amend the law relative to disorderly persons; by Mr. Cook, to amend act 16 of 1881, relative to subjects for dissection for the advancement of science; by Mr. Cook, joint resolution instructing the State Printer to send copies of all bills, etc., to publishers of weekly papers. Bills passed: House bill 3, to provide punishment for assault with deadly or dangerous weapons; House bill 24, to provide for the establishment of wills during the lifetime of testators; House joint resolution 2, requesting Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the removal of the internal-revenue tax on liquor and tobacco. The two houses met in joint convention and balloted for Senator. The roll of Senators was called first, and it was ascertained that every Senator was present. Each Senator, upon having his name called, rose in his place and expressed the name of the candidate he voted for. The following is the result: Ferry, 14; Byron G. Stout, 13; Cutcheon, 1; Stockbridge, 1; Hanchett, 2; Upson, 1. The Representatives then balloted, with the following result: Ferry, 45; Stout, 37; Stockbridge, 4; Hannah, 1; Moffat, 1; Willis, 1; Horr, 2; Burrows, 1; Upson, 1; Hanchett, 3; Cooley, 1; Palmer, 1; Joy, 1.

Petitions were presented in the Senate, on Jan. 18, for the incorporation of the city of St. Ignace; for instruction in schools as to the effects of alcohol. The Pennington Frog bill was reported without recommendation and ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee on Railroads. The Committee on Liquor Traffic reported favorably on the joint resolution requesting Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the removal of the internal-revenue taxes on liquor and tobacco. Bills were introduced: To amend sections 4,388, 4,389 and 4,400, compiled laws of 1871, relating to titles to lands of the heirs of deceased persons; to provide for the incorporation of co-operative and mutual benefit associations, and to repeal chapter 94, compiled laws of 1871. In the House, the Auditor General submitted a report in reference to advertising tax sales, giving a list of the papers in the various counties, and the amount paid them. He had no information concerning the circulation of the papers mentioned. "He believes the method now practiced of advertising tax sales the best method." Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Brant, to regulate the duties of stenographers; by Mr. Harkness, amending section 1728, compiled laws, relating to the support of the poor; by Mr. Dickson, to punish the wrongful conversion of money or property by warehousemen; by Mr. Blacker, amending act 250 of 1881, relating to the liquor traffic; by Mr. Howe, repealing act 192 of 1879, relating to the punishment of libel; by Mr. Snyder, amending section 4570, compiled laws, relative to the sale of real estate by administrators; by Mr. Darragh, repealing section 10, act 81, of 1873, establishing a State Board of Health; by Mr. La Du, amending section 1, chapter 4, act 104 of 1881, relating to public instruction. The two houses met in joint convention and balloted for United States Senator. Three ballots were taken with the following result: First ballot: Byron G. Stout, 50; T. W. Ferry, 50; Benton Hanchett, 7; J. C. Burrows, 5; Edwin Willis, 5; scattering, 6. Second ballot: Stout, 50; Ferry, 53; Hanchett, 8; Burrows, 6; Willis, 4; scattering, 7. Third ballot: Stout, 50; Ferry, 53; Hanchett, 9; Burrows, 5; Willis, 4; scattering, 8.

The sessions of both was very brief on Jan. 19, and there was no legislation beyond the introduction of a few minor bills. A bill to equalize freight rates was introduced by Mr. Pennington in the Senate, and provides, as follows: First, that all railway companies within this State shall make a schedule of rates for transportation of all classes of freight, and post the same up in their freight depots and furnish the Railroad Commissioner with copies, and also of all changes made. Second, that no such company shall charge any more pro rata for transportation of freight to or from any local point where way-freight is received or discharged, according to the distance transported; than is charged for through freight, or to and from any point on such line having a competing line of road, and providing against applying the provisions of this act by rebate or drawback, etc. A bill entitled the "Frog bill" was also introduced, compelling railroads to wedge with hard wood, or other substance of equal utility, all points at switches, or crossings where rails form a junction the angle of which is less than 45 degrees. Both houses again wrestled with the Senatorial problem. On the first ballot Senator Keon, of Hillsdale, arose when his name was called and said he had voted five times for the caucus nominee, Mr. Ferry, and felt that he had now discharged his full duty to that caucus and should vote

FOR THE MAN OF HIS CHOICE.

Edwin Willis, and he therefore voted for Willis. He was the only man who left Ferry. This withdrawal reduced Ferry to 52 votes. Stout got his full 50, and the anti-Ferry votes were for different persons, having adhered to their original determination to scatter. Only two ballots were taken, and the result was the same on the leading candidates. The Governor sent to the Senate the following appointments: John H. Bissell, of Detroit, Fish Commissioner; John Heffron, Inspector of State House of Correction; James Blair, of Grand Rapids, Member of the Board of Control of the Boys' Reform School, vice Edwin Fuhle, declined; Lyman D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, Regent of the University, vice Congressman-elect Cutcheon, resigned.

THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE ON JAN. 20, WAS EXCEEDINGLY SHORT. IN THE SENATE ONLY TWO BILLS WERE INTRODUCED. THESE WERE OFFERED BY MR. KOON, AND ARE INTENDED TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF MICHIGAN AND TO REPEAL ALL EXISTING LAWS ON THE SUBJECT AND TO AUTHORIZE ANDREW HOWELL'S "GENERAL LAWS OF MICHIGAN" TO BE RECEIVED AS EVIDENCE IN COURTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, petitions were received from citizens of Jackson for an amendment to the tax laws; of J. W. Donovan, a citizen of Wayne, offering to prepare a book on the township laws, to consist of 500 pages, and to sell the same at \$1 a volume, provided the Legislature would purchase 6,000 copies of the book. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Keith, incorporating New Buffalo; by Mr. Clark, amending section 1,671 compiled laws, relative to the title to floating logs; by Mr. Palmer, for the protection of hotelkeepers; by Mr. Snyder, amending section 1, article 155, of 1873, relating to services of process on insurance companies. The Committee on Elections were authorized to send for persons and papers. The concurrent resolution offered by Mr. French for a committee to investigate the charges against the Fish Commissioners was adopted. The balloting for Senator attracted less attention than the previous day. There were twenty-two absentees among the members, judiciously paired so as not to jeopardize the result. Only one ballot was taken resulting as follows: Byron G. Stout, 39; Thomas W. Ferry, 40; Benton Hanchett, 6; Julius C. Burrows, 6; Edwin Willis, 5; Byron M. Cutcheon, 2; Edward S. Lacey, 2; John T. Rich, 2; Perry Hannah, 3; James McMillan, 1; Austin Blair, 1; Thomas W. Palmer, 1; Henry P. Baldwin, 1; James F. Joy, 1; Francis B. Stockbridge, 1.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT FOR JANUARY.

For this report returns have been received from 828 correspondents, representing 649 townships. Five hundred and twenty of these returns are from 387 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The final estimates indicate that in 1882 clover seed yielded slightly less than one and one-half bushels per acre. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are evidently in fine condition. In answer to the question, "Has wheat, during December, suffered injury from any cause?" 698 correspondents answer, "Yes." The price of all grades of wheat was a trifle higher on the 1st of January than on the first of the previous month.

In the southern four tiers of counties the ground was fairly well protected by snow during most of the month of December, but in the eastern, some of the central and some of the southern counties of these tiers it was much better protected during the earlier than during the latter part of the month. On the 1st of January the depth ranged from a hundredth of an inch to more than three inches in the eastern, central and southern counties, and from four to five inches in the western counties—Kent, Ottawa, Allegan and Van Buren.

Returns have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of December at 239 elevators and mills. Of these, 245 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is about one-half of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,362,939, of which 189,571 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 400,920 bushels in the second tier, 203,373 bushels in the third tier, 345,059 bushels in the fourth tier, and 194,011 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At thirty-five elevators and mills, or 11 per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the five months, August-December, is 6,585,337.

The quantity of wheat remaining in farmers' hands can be approximated by deducting the amount of wheat used for seed and the amount marketed from the total product, plus the amount of old wheat brought over, a fair allowance being made for the amount consumed by those supplied directly from farmers' bins. To approximate the amount that may yet be offered on the market, which is perhaps of more importance, it is necessary to consider:

1. The quantity of old wheat on hand at the time the new crop was ready to be placed on the market.
2. The total quantity of the new crop.
3. The quantity required for seed.
4. The quantity that will be required during the year by that portion of the population supplied directly from farmers' granaries; and
5. The quantity marketed since the new crop was ready to be placed on the market.

The amount of old wheat in the State when the crop of 1882 was ready to be placed on the market was so small as to be of slight consequence in an estimate of the amount that will yet come into sight.

The total product of the State as estimated in October on the basis of the acreage as reported by Supervisors, and the average yield per acre furnished by threshers, was 31,689,445 bushels.

Correspondents estimates show that the acreage seeded in 1882 is about 37 per cent. of the acreage seeded in 1881, or about 1,075,000. One and one-half bushels per acre would require 2,512,000 bushels for seed.

The population June 1, 1880, was 1,620,333. If the increase after 1880 was at the same rate as from 1870 to 1880, the population on June 1, 1882, was 1,745,000. In 1874 the population of the cities in Michigan amounted to about 24 per cent. of the total population of the State, the proportion being somewhat greater than in 1870. The population of the best data obtainable, cannot exceed one-half the population of the cities, hence the population of the cities and villages in the State cannot exceed 40 per cent. of the total population, leaving 60 per cent. of 1,745,000, or 1,047,000, for the population of the rural areas, living outside of cities and villages, all of whom, it is fair to presume, are supplied directly from the farmers' granaries.

Allowing four and one-half bushels as the supply of each individual for one year—which is certainly a low estimate, in view of the great amount of damaged wheat that will be consumed, and the fact that wheat is at present about the cheapest of all articles of food—the inhabitants supplied directly from farmers' bins would require 4,711,500 bushels, which may be taken as the amount that will be consumed but will never come into sight.

The quantity of wheat reported to this

DEPARTMENT AS MARKETING BY FARMERS SINCE AUG. 1 IS 6,585,337 BUSHELS, BUT, AS REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM ONLY ONE-HALF THE ELEVATORS AND MILLS, IT IS PERHAPS FAIR TO ASSUME THAT THERE HAS BEEN TWICE THIS AMOUNT, OR, IN ROUND NUMBERS, 13,000,000 BUSHELS, MARKETING IN THE STATE.

TO RECAPITULATE:

	Bushels.	Bushels.
Total wheat crop of 1882.....	31,689,445	
Amount used for seed.....	2,512,000	
Amount required to supply farmers, etc.....	4,711,500	
Amount marketed since Aug. 1, 1882.....	13,000,000	20,223,500

REMAINDER..... 11,463,945

These figures indicate that, in addition to the amount required by those supplied directly from farmers' bins, nearly 11,500,000 bushels of the crop of 1882 are yet in farmers' hands. There is no data on which to base an intelligent estimate as to what portion of this amount is marketable wheat. The only figures obtainable bearing on the question are in the crop report for August. These show that more than 11,000,000 bushels of wheat had been badly damaged, and much of it made worthless, by rain in the early part of that month. No inconsiderable amount of this damaged wheat was doubtless used for seed, and much more of it is likely to be placed on the market and disposed of at some price, though of no value except for feed.

It is a matter of regret that we are compelled to estimate any portion of the wheat marketed. In the effort to make this important factor in all estimates of the quantity on hand absolutely reliable the department had a right to expect the effective co-operation of dealers, and that it has not been accorded by so large a number can be accounted for only on the supposition that they failed to understand, and therefore to appreciate, the purpose of the department. Now that this is made apparent, it is hoped that in the future they will promptly, on the first of each month, furnish accurate statements of the quantity purchased of farmers, during the preceding month. If they will do this one of the chief elements of uncertainty will be eliminated from future estimates.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State show causes of sickness during the week ending Jan. 13, 1883, as follows. Number of observers heard from 60:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of total cases reported.
1 Rheumatism.....	49	82
2 Bronchitis.....	44	73
3 Neuralgia.....	42	70
4 Tonsillitis.....	38	63
5 Consumption of lungs.....	38	63
6 Intermit fever.....	38	63
7 Pneumonia.....	31	52
8 Influenza.....	30	50
9 Diarrhea.....	21	35
10 Diphtheria.....	20	33
11 Erysipelas.....	17	28
12 Remittent fever.....	16	27
13 Scarlet fever.....	16	27
14 Measles.....	14	23
15 Typho-malarial fever.....	11	18
16 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	9	15
17 Membranous croup.....	9	15
18 Whooping-cough.....	8	13
19 Inflammation of bowels.....	8	13
20 Dysentery.....	6	10
21 Cholera morbus.....	3	5
22 Puerperal fever.....	3	5
23 Pharyngitis.....	2	3
24 Cholera infantum.....	2	3

Beside those tabulated above the following named diseases were reported each by one regular observer: Inflammation of brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, small-pox, chicken-pox, sore-throat and asthma.

For the week ending Jan. 13, 1883, the reports indicate that diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism and scarlet fever increased, and that consumption considerably decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State Capitol the prevailing winds, during the week ending Jan. 13, were southeast, and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was slightly lower, the absolute and relative humidity and the day ozone less. There was no difference in the average night ozone.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Jan. 13, and since, at twenty-one places, scarlet fever at seventeen places and measles at fourteen places. Small-pox was reported at Detroit, Jan. 13.

HENRY B. BAKER, Sec'y.

Where Was the Politician?

"Dr. Lancaster, what on earth are you doing?" said a reporter to the physician at the city almshouse, as that gentleman was found administering a big dose of chloroform to an old barnyard rooster in the hospital dispensary. "Why, sir, this is the rooster season, and I am going to show that both politicians and roosters without heads can live in this free country," and he went to work carefully with his fine instruments and took off the bird's head just above the ears and cautiously gathered up the muscles, arteries and veins applied chemicals to prevent the flow of blood. Into the neck of the biped he placed a glass tube—a channel through which to introduce food into the craw—and then put the bird into a box covered with a cloth, with a hole in the centre for the headless neck to go through. "In a few hours," the Doctor said, "this chicken will walk around with steady step, a brainless agent, without sight, thought or feeling." And sure enough, the Doctor was right. At 5 p. m. the chancier was walking about the floor of the dispensary with no care as to where and when he could get the next meal.—Richmond Whig.

THE United States stands third on the list of beer-drinking countries, the average being about two and a half gallons for each inhabitant. Belgium stands first on the list. Little beer is consumed in Scotland and Ireland, whisky being the national beverage. The English average ten gallons of beer per head per annum.

SINCE Dickens' death, twelve years ago, 4,239,000 volumes of his works have been sold in England alone.

WALTER SCOTT.

Reminiscences of the Author of the Waverley.

It is well remembered that the death list of 1832 was one of the richest and most remarkable ever known, and Sir Walter's name was entitled to stand at the head of the dark column, though perhaps some will assert that Goethe was the greatest genius then called away—but the great German never spoke to the millions as Scott spoke to them. He was, too, a far older man than Scott. Goethe was almost 83 years old when he left the earth, whereas Scott departed when he had only reached to a little more than a month beyond the age of 61 years. He became 61 on the 15th day of August, 1832; and on the thirty-seventh day thereafter he died. "About half-past one p. m., on the 21st of September, 1832" Sir Walter breathed his last, in the presence of all his children. It was a beautiful day—so warm that every window was wide-open, and all so perfectly still, that the sound of all others most delicious to the ear, the ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles, was distinctly audible as we knelt around the bed, and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes." Thus wrote Mr. Lockhart, who was Sir Walter's son-in-law, and an eye-witness of what he wrote, and who himself died in 1864. All of Scott's children soon passed away. His unmarried daughter, Anne Scott, died in 1833; and his daughter Sophia, Mrs. Lockhart, in 1837. His eldest son, the second Sir Walter Scott, died in 1847, at sea, when on his way to England from India. His other son, Charles Scott, was attached to the British special mission in Persia, and died at Teheran, in 1841. The second Sir Walter sleeps at Dryburgh, his father's burial place.

With him expired the baronetcy, conferred by George IV., as no child ever was born unto him. No descendant of the Author of Waverley, of the name, has existed for almost 36 years. When Scott died, he was the first novelist in the world and the position he then held has not been forfeited in fifty years. It has more than once been said, by warm admirers of his, that he should have died ten years earlier—and the assertion is not without some show of reason; for though he published but one novel in 1822, his fame was at the height at that time, in consequence of his variety and number of novels published between the last days of 1810 and the close of May, 1822, namely, "Ivanhoe," "The Monastery," "The Abbot," "Kenilworth," "The Pirate," and "The Fortunes of Nigel." With the exceptions of "The Monastery,"—and that is a very good work—the novels named are of the very highest rank; and how well they were supported by their predecessors, beginning with "Waverley" and closing with the third series of "Tales of My Landlord," ("The Bride of Lammermoor," and "The Legend of Montrose,") it is not necessary to enlarge upon. "Peveril of the Peak" appeared in 1823, and so did "Quentin Durward," and so did "St. Romain's Well," but only the second named is commonly allowed to rank with the best novels, though in our opinion both the others are tales of great excellence. Nor can we see any falling off in most of his latest works—in "Redgauntlet," or "Tales of Crusaders," or in "Woodstock," or in "The Fair Maid of Perth," or in "Anne of Geierstein." Scott was by no means a very old man at the time of his death, and probably no one would have thought of associating the decline in his writings with the fact of a decline in his fortunes, had it not been the common notion that the one thing goes with the other.

The Reporter in Literature.

Mr. Osgood, the Boston publisher, said that when Mr. Dickens wanted to come to read in America, a few years before his death, he was very sensitive about the reception he would have after his lampooning the country in 1842. So he sent his agent, Dr. Dolby, ahead, who called on Fields & Osgood and asked them to take the agent to the newspaper offices in Boston and New York. Among other places he was carried to the office of James G. Bennett, the founder of the Herald. The old man listened to the questions Dr. Dolby put. When he was asked if Dickens' comments on America long ago would injure his reception, Bennett said: "No; the American people are great enough to overlook the errors or impudence of a young man who meant to sell his wares about us in England." After Dolby got through, however, old Bennett remarked: "Who is this Dickens, anyway? He is nothing but a reporter. I have got four or five men in my office who are better reporters than Dickens." The old man was perfectly serious about it, too.

After Mr. Osgood told this story a gentleman present said: "Do you remember that at the Dickens dinner George William Curtis, who made the best speech there, described Dickens as a reporter all the way through, and said that the reporter's faculty in all great literary men was the foundation of their power? Even in Hawthorne, who became a reporter in garrets and back yards, among the bugs and cobwebs, and rays of light, instead of out among the crowd."

"Well," said Mr. Osgood, "I could not help feeling that the strong points of Dickens were, as a reporter, closely observing the dialect and behavior of men. To me, the 'Pickwick Papers' remain the most delightful thing Dickens ever did, and they are reporting throughout."—Gath.

No person who is not a great sculptor or painter can be an architect. If he is not a sculptor or painter, he can only be a builder.—Ruskin.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

LAST Saturday the United States Senate passed the postoffice bill, the principal provisions of which is that reducing letter postage to two cents, to take effect July 1st, 1883.

REPRESENTATIVE Perham of Ottawa, has introduced a bill to quite the title to certain lands in Ottawa and Muskegon counties known as the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad land grants; The case is one of the kind that has been unsettled for many years. Although several legislatures have superficially looked the matter over, it is very little understood. Representative Perham will endeavor to make it clear.—Free Press.

DURING the civil war the legislature of this State provided a state bounty of \$100 each for all men who should enlist in the Michigan contingent after February 5, 1864. There were many enlistments, but the men never got that little \$100. It is for this reason that Gen. Richardson, a democratic senator, has introduced a bill which will either give the boys the bounty, or vouchsafe to them an explanation that will let them know why they do not get it.

NEVER choose for a friend one who would urge you to pull out a single thread from the warp of character. Never choose a friend that you feel you have lowered your standard of purity and right one single inch to gain. If you cannot step up in your friendships, you need not step down. Raise your standard and stand by it. You need not want for companionship; only see that the society is kept high and pure. Keep a strict watch at all the doors, and what a blessed thing it will be to live even amid outwardly adverse circumstances.

THE Holland world's exhibition which opens next May at Amsterdam promises to be one of the most interesting of the series of displays of the products of all nations, to which belong the exhibits heretofore held in London, New York, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia. Holland gave to America many of its ideas of government and the name of the United States came from that of the United Netherlands. Dutch money has been liberally invested in American securities ever since the time of the revolutionary war, when John Adams raised a large loan in Holland, and at this day numerous American railroads bottomed on funds that came from the thrifty people of Holland through the bankers of Amsterdam. It is now urged with good reason that a liberal show of American raw material and manufacturers at the forthcoming exhibition will do much to instruct the citizens of Holland as to the natural and commercial resources of this country, and to inspire confidence in American investments of all kinds. Holland is not only the most densely populated country in Europe, but the richest in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Holland gave a generous subsidy to encourage contribution to our centennial exhibit, and the agent of the Amsterdam exhibition, who is now in New York, maintains that a similar encouragement on the part of our congress would be likely to result in considerable advantage to us as a sort of national advertisement in one of the great financial centers of the world.

THE proposed law for teaching the youth of Michigan the effects of alcohol on the human brain, etc., originates with the Woman's National Christian Temperance union, and the general plan of the work is especially in charge of the department of that society known as the "department for the introduction of scientific instruction in schools and colleges," of which Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, of Boston, is superintendent, and Mrs. C. C. Alford secretary. If we are not mistaken one state (Vermont) has passed and put in operation very successfully a similar law urged by this society, and the passage of which was largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Hunt and her friends. The bill introduced by Mr. La Du in this legislature proposes to amend the school laws so as to read as follows:

The district board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the district; [provided always that provision shall be made for instructing all pupils in every school in physiology and hygiene which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system].

Also to amend section IV, chapter 128, so as to read:

But no certificate shall be granted to any person who shall not pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and the theory and art of teaching, and after the year 1881 history of the United States and civil government; [also after the 1st of September, 1883, in physiology and hygiene which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system].

The paragraphs in brackets contain the amendments proposed, and upon which will come the tug of war.

Did you ever think, asks a Paris paper, how many male and female ancestors were required to bring you into the world? First, it was necessary that you should have a father and mother—that makes two human beings. Each of them must also have had a father and mother—that makes four human beings. Each of those four must have a father and mother—that makes eight human beings. So on we must go back for fifty-six generations, which brings us only to the time of Jesus Christ. The calculation thus resulting shows that 136,235,017,489,534,976 births must have taken place in order to bring you into the world!—you, who read these lines.

## GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

At a quarter past one o'clock last Thursday morning the furniture store of Albert Kiel, on Washington street, was discovered to be on fire by Mr. L. Van Drezen who keeps the City Hotel opposite. He gave immediate alarm and telephoned for the fire department, and in less than six minutes full streams of water were turned on the burning building, notwithstanding, that a blinding snow storm was raging at the time and the temperature below zero. The fire was soon subdued, but as the contents of the building were of a highly inflammable nature, they were mostly consumed. The roof and the back part of the building tumbled, although hung, the front is standing, and forms a curious ice grotto. The dry goods store of ex-mayor Safford, next adjoining, was considerably damaged by water, but the fire was confined to Kiel's building where it originated. Mr. Kiel's loss is considerable, he having a large stock of goods in the store on which there is only \$1,500 insurance, and \$1,000 on the building. The firemen suffered severely by the cold, their clothing being completely covered with ice in a few minutes after they commenced operations, in fact so much ice collected on their clothing as to seriously interfere with their movements....The mouth of our harbor is completely blockaded with ice at present, and it will take some days of easterly wind and a strong ice boat to open the passage again. The "Artic," Goodrich's ice boat, is in port and will have a good opportunity to show her ice breaking qualities....Mr. John Ellander, a Hollander, was arrested last week, on a charge of bigamy. He was brought before Justice Pagelson and bound over to the Circuit Court for trial. Ellander was formerly a resident of Holland, where he separated from his first wife. Last summer he married a young girl at Grand Haven by whom he has one child. Hence this little unpleasantness....Mr. J. P. De Coulers, an old and well known resident of Ventura, was arrested last week by Deputy U. S. Marshal Vaupell, for selling tobacco without having paid a special tax. He was bound over for trial at the U. S. Court at Grand Rapids by U. S. Commissioner Pagelson.

GIRLS.—The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

THE beginning of a new story by W. D. Howells, in the Midwinter (February) Century, is a literary event, whose importance is increased by the discussion, in the past four months, of the characters, ethical purpose and literary qualities of "A Modern Instance." Mr. Howells's audience has been held up to a high notch of curiosity to see the opening chapters of "A Women's Reason." His readers will not be disappointed. Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration" is developing a new interest as it nears the conclusion. The short story of the number is a humorously fanciful tale, by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "The Spectral Mortgage."

Leading public questions receive unusual attention in this number of The Century, for which reason it is appropriate that the frontispiece should be a portrait of George William Curtis, an autobiographical sketch of the well-known essayist and publicist being contributed by S. S. Constant, of "Harper's Weekly."

Two of the illustrated articles are noticeable for the number and excellence of the pictures, and appeal directly to a large number of readers who, in one way or another, are interested in the development of American art. These are Mrs. Van Rensselaer's study of "American Etchers," and Miss Charlotte Adam's entertaining account of the life of "Artists' Models in New York." Other illustrated articles in the same number are George W. Cable's second historical paper on "The Creoles in the American Revolution," and Frank H. Cushing's second chapter of "My Adventures in Zuni."

In "Topics of the Time," the evil ways of many of the money kings are discussed under the title "Thieves and Robbers"; also, the sensitiveness of Englishmen to American criticism; "Law-making at Albany;" and the movement to have works of art placed on the free list of the customs tariff.

## New Advertisements.

## CLOSING OUT!!

For the next thirty days, we will "close out" our entire stock of

## DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—  
HOSIERY,  
DRESS GOODS,  
WOOLEN FLANNELS,  
COTTON FLANNELS,  
HATS and CAPS, etc.

Now is the Chance for Bargains.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.  
HOLLAND, Jan. 25th, 1883.

**\$1,000** can be made in six months selling


**TUNISON'S MAPS & CHARTS**

For 36 page catalogue, free, address, **H. C. TUNISON,** Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb.

## Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of J. Van Putten & Co., known as the Holland Butter Tub Co., consisting of Jacob Van Putten, Jr., Adrian Van Putten, William Venhuizen, and John Venhuizen, by mutual consent of all the partners in this day dissolved. William and John Venhuizen retiring from the firm.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1883.  
JACOB VAN PUTTEN, JR.,  
ADRIAN VAN PUTTEN,  
WILLIAM VENHUIZEN,  
JOHN VENHUIZEN.

**WISE** people are always on the lookout for changes to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money 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. 43-17



**SWAYNE'S**  
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT  
FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES  
TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, RING WORM, &c.

**QINTMENT**  
THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S Ointment is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps, 3 Boxes, \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila. Pa.

**\$72** A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address **TRUE & CO.,** Augusta, Maine. 43-17

## AGENTS WANTED!!

**Dictionary.**

**Chambers' DICTIONARY OF Universal Knowledge.**

Just out. The most Useful and Compact Little Dictionary of the Age. Has no competitors. No Paddlers or Postal cards noticed. Send stamp for full particulars. Address our home nearest to you. **J. H. Chambers & Co.,** 25, LOUIS, N.Y., Buffalo, Ill., Atlanta, Ga.

**SENT FREE** and postpaid—THE BEVERLY BUDGET 50 to 75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

**Burdock**  
**BLOOD**  
**Bitters**

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grabs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Bilioousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers every-where. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, \$1.00.

**FOSTER, MILBURN & CO.,** Prop's, Buffalo, N.Y.

## FROM GRAAFSCHAP to HOLLAND

The undersigned desires to call the attention of the people of Holland and vicinity to the fact that he has purchased the

## First Ward Grocery House

COR. EIGHT & FISH STREETS,  
and is prepared to serve the public with everything that pertains to a first-class

## GROCERY Store

Butter & Eggs always on hand.

**GIVE ME A CALL.**

Don't forget the place No. 192, Eighth street, cor. Fish.  
F. DEN UYL.  
HOLLAND, Mich., April 24, 1882. 12-17.

## ATTENTION

## Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:  
Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
Elm Stave Bolts, 38 inches long.  
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 38 inches long.  
Black Ash Heading Bolts 38 inches long.  
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.  
For making contracts or further information apply to Fitter's Stave Factory.  
**ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.**  
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

## H. BOONE, Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.  
On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best HEARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish  
**as cheap, if not cheaper**  
than any party in this city.  
HOLLAND, July 25th, 1882. H. BOONE. 25-17

## TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.  
It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, 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 Consumpt'n Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets 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.,** Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENE. 51-17.

1882. FALL AND WINTER. 1883.

**MILLINERY AND Ladies' Furnishing Goods.**

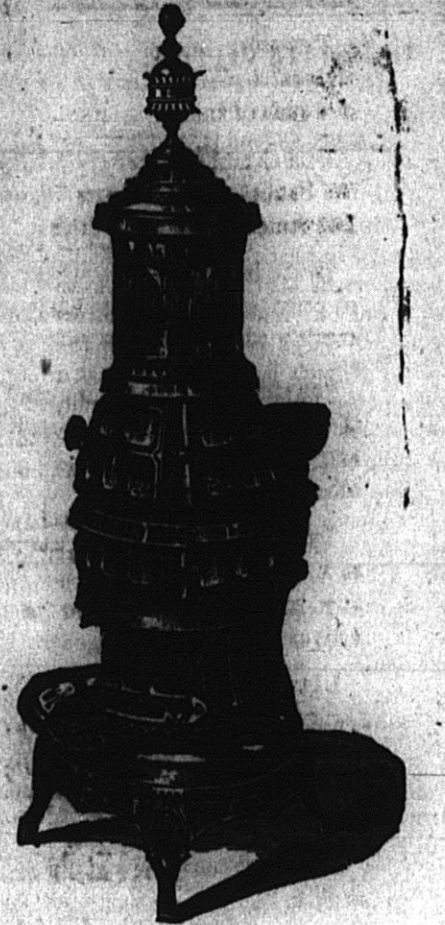
**Gloves, Collars, Laces,**

Ruches, Corsets, Bustles Hoop Skirts, Hair Goods, Knit Goods, Zephyr, Cardboard, Knitting Silk, Fur Trimming, Beaver, Ulster Cloth, black and colored, Jackets, Dolmans, Fur lined Circulars.

A full assortment of the latest Hats, Bonnets, and Turbans, Birds Feathers, and Plumies, Dress Silk, Satin, Plush Velvet, Crepe, etc.

**L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,**  
EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND, MICH.

## W. C. MELIS, DEALER IN



## Cook and Heating Stoves.

FOR COAL AND WOOD.  
I also sell the celebrated and well-known coal stove.

## "ALADDIN"

I have on hand a large quantity of

## Hercules Powder.

which is used so successfully in blasting and removing the largest STUMPS.

## REPAIRING AT LOWEST PRICES.

I also keep Coal, which I sell for the Lowest Market Prices.

W. C. MELIS.  
HOLLAND, Sept. 28, 1882. 34-17

## REST

not life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." 66 a week in your own town. \$5 out—free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to **H. BALLETT & CO.,** Portland, Maine. 43-17

## R. A. Brayman's

I have received a large and well selected stock of all kinds of

**TOYS**  
PHOTO ALBUMS,  
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,  
CHECKER, CHESS BOARDS,  
POCKET BOOKS,  
WRITING DESKS,  
MUSICAL BOXES, ETC.

## Oysters

served in every style at all hours.

Goods are cheerfully shown, as I aim to please my patrons. Don't forget the place, opposite Walsh's Drug Store.  
**R. A. BRAYMAN**  
HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 14, 1882. 1-17



**WEBB'S ELECTRIC MEDICINE.**

It is a positive and effectual remedy for all Nervous Diseases in every stage of life—youth or old, male or female. Such as Impotency, Prostration, loss of Strength, loss of Vitality, Defective Memory, Impaired Brain Power, and diseases from which an unnatural waste of life springs, all of which cannot fail to undermine the whole system. Every organ is weakened, every power prostrated, and many forms of diseases are generated which, if not checked, pave the way to an early death. It rejuvenates age and reinvigorates youth. Each package contains sufficient for two weeks treatment. Write for pamphlet, which will be sent free, with full particulars. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a package, or twelve packages for \$5.00. Will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by addressing **WEBB'S ELECTRIC MEDICINE CO.,** A Cure Guaranteed. Buffalo, N. Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENE. 53-17



## JOTTINGS.

Have you survived the recent blizzard?

"It is a fact." Too much tangle-foot gave our "refrigerator" an occupant.

The storm is over and our business men all wear a pleasant look in the expectancy of a rush of trade.

Our churches were very poorly attended last Sabbath. We reckon the "blizzard" had something to do with this.

In the large markets, wheat is raising in price, but as yet there has been no advance made in the price paid in this city.

Services in Grace Episcopal Church at the usual hours on to-morrow morning and evening. Rev. J. Rice Taylor, officiating.

The recent "cold snap" has not, as far as we have been able to ascertain, done any material damage to our coming fruit crop.

Last Thursday evening the thermometer registered 10 deg. below zero at 9 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock Friday morning 15 deg. below. This is the coldest temperature recorded this winter.

We call the attention of our readers this week to the new advertisement of G. Van Putten & Sons, who are closing out their stock of Flannels, Hosiery, Hats, and Caps, etc., at alarmingly low figures. Give them a call.

On Friday night last a large and enthusiastic reception was tendered to the Rev. M. N. Steffens, the new pastor of the First Reformed Church (chapel), by the members of his congregation. Fully 200 persons were present and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The Classis of Michigan will meet in Hope Church next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1st, at 8 o'clock. On the same evening the installation of the Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, as pastor of Hope Reformed Church, will take place. Arrangements are being made to make the service of unusual interest. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Next Wednesday at ten o'clock, Mr. John Duursema will sell at auction, at his residence on Tenth street, all his household furniture, such as stoves, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, etc., also a good cow, one top buggy, two harnesses, and 60 bushels of potatoes. If you desire anything in this line now is the time to purchase as John is bound to sell everything, and sell it cheap.

On last Sunday night a babe of Mr. George Dolman died. The next morning a report was circulated in this city to the effect that the babe had frozen to death. There is no truth in this report as the infant died in a fit. There are not enough words in the English Dictionary to express the contempt that honest-minded people feel for those individuals who make it a business to put in circulation any report that is detrimental to private character, or that smacks of gossip.

This week we received 0,000,00 from delinquent subscribers. If this keeps on we shall soon occupy a brown stone front on some back alley in Kalamazoo. This will also enable us to enlarge our paper to a 3x4 (two bushels and four pecks of old type and waste paper.) How our eyes glisten, and our hands nervously clutch that which we have not got. Delinquents, don't pay us what you owe us, or it will surely overbalance our tottering intellect. Keep it and give it to our heirs when we are gone.

Our neighbor, the editor of the *De Hollander*, is taking our name in vain, at least we should say so from the looks of it: "omdunpwo ltra uvq xbiOd 'H. O. N.' Dm nio tuih; armahls? hawmede blazes." This is too bad Ben. We did not expect that you would be so cruel, however, we will endeavor to collect some money from our delinquent subscribers, and in that event, we will make it all right, or we will buy a double action, combination, dictionary, when we hope to be able to understand you. Please don't give us any more of the same kind until our "book" arrives.

The "balmy blizzard" which raged over the whole country, struck this city late last Saturday night in the shape of a brisk snowfall, accompanied by a driving wind. This continued almost uninterrupted for three days. The lowest temperature recorded was 15 degrees below zero, which was on Monday morning. The passenger trains on the Chicago and West Mich. R'y were all delayed. The freight trains were all cancelled. The "Big Rapids train" left here on Monday morning at 8:30 with two engines and a snow-plow, and went as far as Muskegon and then came back, having been "stuck" several times during the trip. All the north and south wagon roads leading into this city are badly blocked, the snow having drifted in such a manner as to necessitate, in many instances, the breaking of roads through the fields and meadows along the roads. But our farmers were equal to the emergency, and on Thursday last our streets presented their usual lively appearance.

WHEAT 90, 92, and 95 cents per bushel.

The Grand Haven *Herald* received \$558, for publishing the tax-list.

The mercury in the bottom of the thermometers indicated from 7 to 15 degrees below zero last Monday.

Rev. Jacob VanderMeulen, pastor of the Spring street Holland Church at Muskegon, has received a call to the Reformed Church of Kalamazoo.

The Episcopal Social which was to have been held to-night, at the residence of Dr. D. M. Gos, has been postponed until Saturday evening, Feb. 10. Everybody is invited.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan., 25, 1893. Wm. J. Bennett, Ellmer Collins, Elmer P. Collins, Mrs. Alice Lockwood, Cora Marshall,

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

MANAGER Kimball, of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y., has announced his intention of having \$70,000 worth of freight cars constructed at the Muskegon Car and Engine Works. He proposes to increase the shipping facilities of the road.

In our last issue we made an error in the report of the Sec'y and Treasurer, of Hope Church Sunday School. That part relating to the finances should have read as follows: Receipts for the year, \$35.92. Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1893, \$36.95. Total, \$122.87. Disbursed during the year \$108; balance in the treasury \$19.87, of this amount \$11.17 will be sent to the Board of Foreign Missions.

The officers of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., of Ottawa and Allegan Counties, as elected at a recent meeting held, are as follows: State Op't Holt, President; Gellis Wabeke, Vice President; I. Marsille, Secretary and Treasurer; R. Van Zwailunburg, J. D. Bloemers, A. P. Stegenga, G. J. Van Zoeren, E. Sprik, L. Vredeveid, Jas Brandt, Directors.

The last ballots for United States Senator that we have been able to obtain, were taken on Thursday afternoon, and was as follows: Ferry, 49; Stout, 49; P. Hannah, 15; Willetts 7; Hanchett, 9. Necessary to a choice, 65. The demonstration in favor of Hannah was expected to detach certain of his friends now loyal to Ferry. It failed. The second ballot was: Stout, 46; Ferry, 48; Hanchett, 8; Willetts, 9; P. Hannah, 16; M. R. Crosby 1; G. V. N. Lathrop, 1.

Last Sunday afternoon at about half past four o'clock the house of M. H. Howell, situated about three miles north of this city, was discovered to be on fire by the hired man. The occupants of the house consisted of an aged couple, the parents of Mr. Howell, and an infant; Howell and wife were visiting. The hired man with great difficulty, succeeded in getting the helpless inmates out and to a place of safety, but not before the infant was badly frozen, and it required two hours of persistent labor, on the part of neighbors, to restore life and animation in the little child. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The loss is about \$500; no insurance.

The first entertainment of the course of Musical and Literary entertainments, will be given in Lyceum Hall on Tuesday evening, January 30, by the Arabella Root Concert Co. This company comes well recommended as a concert company, and there is no reason why it should not be well patronized. Miss Root is a soprano singer and song-writer of some note, while Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Boos are well known to the people of this State as the champion cornetists. The other artists are Clara Murray, the distinguished Solo Harpiste and Pianiste, and Mr. Frederic Rugg, the gifted young Basso Profundo. Let the people of this city show their appreciation of the efforts that have been made by the committee in charge of the course to procure first-class entertainment, by attending this concert. Reserved seats for sale at Breyman's Jewelry Store, commencing Monday morning.

The travelling correspondent of the Grand Rapids *Democrat*, visited our city last week, and the following paragraph appeared in the next issue of the *Democrat*: "The city of wooden shoes, churches, schools, and a college, located at the head of Black lake, six miles from Lake Michigan, is growing gradually in wealth and population. New buildings here and there are to be seen all over the town, and business among the tradesmen is fair at least. The 'Macatawa Park association' are making arrangements to make their park, located near to and overlooking Lake Michigan, some six miles down Macatawa Bay from Holland City, more than ever an attractive and interesting summer resort. A fine steamer 110 feet in length is being built at Saugatuck to run during the coming 'heated term' between the Park and Holland City. It is intended to, carry 500 people and make the distance between the two points in less than half an hour's time."

Don't forget John Duursema's auction next Wednesday afternoon.

If you want to "take something" in cold weather to keep warm, drink a glass of hot lemonade.

Lost:—In this city, a large brown English Mastiff Dog. The person returning the dog to this office will be suitably rewarded.

To-day at 1 o'clock the Holland Colony Farmers and Fruitgrowers' Association will meet in the office of A. Viascher, Esq. Chas. W. Garfield, Sec'y of the State Pomological Society, will be present and address the meeting.

A MEETING of Eagle Fire Engine Co., No. 1, will be held in their hall on next Monday night at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is urgently requested. By order of J. G. VAN PUTTEN, Foreman.

RELIGIOUS services for to-morrow: First Reformed Church, (Chapel)—Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Sunday School at 11:45. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. First Reformed Church, (Church Edifice)—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Subjects: Morning, "Redeeming the Time." Evening, "The New Birth." All the seats free.

Grace Episcopal Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. Rice Taylor, officiating.

## HUDSONVILLE ITEMS.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that perhaps a few lines from this place might be of interest to your many readers, I venture to send a few jottings of the doings in and around our little burg. Curry & Bennett started their mill one day last week, but owing to the severe storm now raging, have been obliged to suspend operations for the present. They will no doubt start up again as soon as the storm abates, with, as usual, our genial friend James Richards in charge of the levers, and his right hand man, Charley Underhill, on the carriage, while Mr. Bennett himself will furnish the "gas." Mr. Curry attends to the scaling, and rolling down the logs, when he don't forget it. Cunningham Bros., run their saw mill, planing mill, and box factory, semi-occasionally, with E. P. Hoyt in the fire room, D. Cunningham head sawyer, while Ward C. carries away the lumber and slabs, and acts as utility man generally. Both mills have quite a large stock of logs for so early in the season....Hudsonville Grange, No. 112, H. E. Hudson, Master, is in a prosperous condition. There are about sixty members, and new members are being added as fast as they get "old enough." "Ye Grangers" are making great preparations for building a hall the coming spring. We hope they will succeed, as a hall is needed at this place as much as any one thing, unless it be a grist-mill. It seems to me that some enterprising man, or firm, with a little capital might do well here, as the only thing we have in that line is a feed mill run by our good natured and obliging townsman, Andrew Edson, who is doing well and giving good satisfaction....Our old time P. M., H. A. Hudson, in a flour and oil business on the G. R. and I. north, is doing well. We see his portly form around home occasionally....C. H. Phelps still manages the ticket and telegraph business for the Chicago & West Michigan R'y at this place....We have a fine school of about sixty-five scholars, under the charge of Prof. C. K. Hoyt, who is now well advanced on his second year with us, being retained this year upon the almost unanimous vote of the District at the annual meeting, last September....In addition to all the other good things, we have a live Lodge of Odd Fellows here known as Hudsonville Lodge, No. 846, with 33 members and still growing. They are sometimes called among adjoining Lodges as the "Saw Mill Lodge." The officers as installed at the commencement of the present term are H. E. Hudson, N. G.; Wm Whipple, Jr., V. G.; C. L. Underhill, R. S.; Andrew Edson, P. S.; J. L. Wolf, Treas.; James Richards, W.; J. L. Handy, C.; James B. Yemans, O. G.; Wm Linacre, I. G.; John Tibbet, R. S. to N. G.; W. W. Morris, L. S. to N. G.; E. G. Morris, R. S. to V. G....F. L. Souter, of the Lake Shore, made us a short visit last week. Fred was looking up some old accounts, and selling a few bills of fruit and ornamental trees. Fred is a tip-top fellow and we are always glad to see him come, if he does belong to that "guild" of so-called swindlers, "fruit tree agents," but you know there are some decent men in every calling.

MORE AXON.



## THE WONDER OF HEALING!

**Catarrh.** The Extract is the only medicine for this disease. Cold in Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to reach every case. Our "Catarrh Cure" is the only medicine for this disease. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia.** No other medicine has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

**Hemorrhages.** Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any source, is speedily controlled and stopped.

**Diphtheria and Sore Throat.** Use the Extract. It is a cure cure. Daily is required.

**For Piles, Itching, or Bleeding on Urinating.** It is the greatest known remedy.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other to genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take neither preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

**SPECIALIZED AND TOLLER'S ANALYSIS.** POND'S EXTRACT.....50c, \$1.00, \$1.75. Toilet Cream.....1.00. Catarrh Cure..... 75. Dentifrice..... 50. Plaster..... 25. Lip Salve..... 25. Inhaler (Glass 50c, 1.00). Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)..... 50. Nasal Syringe..... 25. Ointment..... 50. Medicated Paper..... 25. Family Syringe, \$1.00.

LADIES, read pages 13, 14, 21 and 22 of our New Pamphlet, which accompany each bottle. Our NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR FABRICATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

**POND'S EXTRACT CO.,** 14 West 14th St., New York.

Sold by H. WALSH, Holland Mich.

## Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in chancery.

AREND VISSCHER, Complainant.

JAMES M. JOHNSON, Defendant.

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 thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1893. Notice is hereby given that on the

Twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1893, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, I, the undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioner in and for said County, will sell at public auction in the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the town of, obinson, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section No. six (6) in town No. Seven (7) North of Range Fifteen (15) West and containing according to the United States survey, forty acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated the 24th day of January, A. D. 1893.

CHAS. E. SOULE, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for the County of Ottawa, Michigan.

AREND VISSCHER, Solicitor in Person.

## FIRST WARD

## DRUG STORE.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST,

Schouten & Schepers.

We would respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that we shall endeavor to merit the patronage of all the old customers and as many new ones as may see fit to patronize us.

**PRESCRIPTIONS** CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

**DR. L. SCHIPHORST,**

Graduate of the University of Leiden, will be prepared, at all hours of the day or night, to attend to patients.

MR. A. HUIZINGA, Prescription Clerk employed by the old firm will still continue in our employ.

**SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST.**

HOLLAND, Mich., August 31, 1892. 30-ly

## B. WYNHOFF,

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

## DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

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

We have received a large stock of

## CLOAKS & DOLMANS.

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

## FLOUR AND FEED.

is also kept constantly on hand.

The highest prices is paid for better and good and other Country Produce.

Call and see our New Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge.

Mr. H. Werkman still remains in the store as heretofore.

**B. WYNHOFF.**

HOLLAND, Oct. 24, 1892. 7-ly.

## Parlor Stoves

We have a full line of

## Parlor Wood and Coal Stoves,

Which we offer at reasonable prices and terms of payment.

Our line comprises all the numbers of the 1892 pattern.

## CROWN JEWEL

AND

## JEWEL,

of the Detroit Stove Works.

Warranted to excel anything else in the market for economy and beauty; regulates easier, burns its fuel cleaner and distributes the heat more evenly than any other stove.

Besides the above we have

## "The New Ideal"

which is an entirely new design in Parlor Coal Stoves, matching the latest styles in furniture. We also have several cheaper grades.

In Parlor Wood Stoves, we have a large variety of every kind, representing several series of the Detroit and other prominent works. In this line we hold several second-hand stoves which can be had very cheap. In

## Cooking Stoves

We also take the lead and represent old and reliable Companies that warrant their work. No selecting from a paper to fill an order at an indefinite time in the future, but the goods to select from—from the cheapest cooking stove to an assortment of ranges never before represented in this town. We respectfully invite purchasers to compare merits and prices of our goods with any other in the city.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

## Nails! Nails!

We still have a

## Full Assortment

of Nails on hand and intend to keep up our stock of all sizes at all times.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, MICH.

## FENCE WIRE,

Barbed and plain of five different kinds, ten per cent below Grand Rapids prices at

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Exclusive Sale here for the Brinkerhoff Patent Wire.

## NEW STOCK

—OF—

## BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and elegant stock of FINE Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1890.

## Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

## Jewelry: Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Giltware, Flatware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—

## FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1893. 42-ly



BY BOB MOORE.

Now some folks think de 'possum aly—  
Talk 'bout it in de papers.  
Shucks! 'Coon knock 'possum clean sky high,  
In ole-time slippy capers.

Brer 'Coon went up er 'simmons tree,  
One day, in mighty hurry.  
Brer 'Possum laugh, ye say, 'Tis he!  
Dat 'Coon is powerful hurry!

Brer 'Coon, he hear what 'Possum say,  
En 'turn him back er way.  
'Brer 'Possum laugh, ye say, 'Tis he!  
Dat 'Coon is powerful hurry!

Dat skeered Brer 'Possum, 'n' way he went,  
Des skeotin' frong de timber.  
Brer 'Coon, he laff hiset half bent—  
He laff his jaw bones timber!

En well he mont laff; tell yer why,  
In plain words—don't yer los' em!  
Dit'n't hear no more, 'n' tole dat he  
Ter fool dat he ole 'possum!

'Coon ate dem 'simmons all hiset—  
His mouf up in er pucker.  
He laff till he mos' out er face,  
En call de 'Possum 'Snicker!

De human kin ly 'bout de same  
De 'Christum' on de stunner.  
Dey tips de 'jack' mo' every game,  
Ter scorp in all de dinner.

—Texas Siftings.

## THE HAND OF FATE.

Intolerant skepticism and intolerant belief are only the two extremes of the same thing. There is a fanaticism in unbelief not less absolute than the fanaticism which established the inquisition or lighted the fires of Smithfield. La Harpe, the celebrated naturalist, is said to have fought a duel with a friend who had asserted the existence of his own conscience. Such a skeptical fanatic was I at the date of the events I am about to relate. I was President of a society for the prevention of superstition. I believed in nothing beyond the ken of my five senses. I was a furious enemy of dreams, omens, premonitions, ghosts and spirits. I was not likely, therefore, to have been misled by superstitious credulity or perverse imagination in regard to the circumstances.

I was living in bachelor lodgings in a quiet street in the upper part of the city. I went little into society, and had few friends. I spent most of my evenings, consequently, in the seclusion of my room, with no company but my books.

One autumn evening I reached home at a late hour, but, feeling no desire to sleep, I lighted my lamp and sat down by the table for the purpose of finishing a volume I had been reading. It was a dissertation on a favorite subject of mine—namely: the physical causes of dreams and apparitions, the author tracing all spectral apparitions to illusions brought about by disordered nervous functions. I was deeply interested, and read on steadily until after midnight.

Suddenly and without any warning my light flickered and went out. For a moment the room was in intense darkness. I had drawn the curtain before the windows, and the fire in the grate had died down long before. Just as I was on the point of impatiently rising to relight my lamp, I was nailed to my chair by a strange phenomenon. Against the opposite wall of my room a faint glow of light began to appear. In shape it was like the circular patch which is thrown by a camera upon a screen. It continued to increase in brilliancy until the whole room was in a glare of light equal to noonday. It was as if a circular window had been cut in the wall, admitting the full power of the sun.

For an instant surprise held me dumb and motionless; then I arose and, going to the wall, placed my hand upon the patch of light. I observed that my hand cast no shadow, and that, therefore, the light could not come from behind me. Puzzled, but by no means alarmed, I went back to my chair, calmly resolved to watch the matter to its conclusion.

For a moment the light remained clear and steady; then a slight mist seemed to overspread it. Out of this mist, by slow degrees, a picture was evolved. There was a wide, deep river, crossed by a railroad bridge, in the foreground. I could see here and there a vessel drifting idly with the tide; for it appeared to be a still, warm day. In the distance the hills looked blue and hazy. There were white clouds in the sky, and at a distance the smoke from a town on the river bank rose lazily in the air.

I could note and memorize every detail—the color of the wooden trestle of the railroad bridge; the shape and number of the signal-boards; the peculiar arrangement of the telegraph wires. In fact, I could have sworn that I sat before an open window, looking upon a material landscape of real life, earth and water. I noted, too, particularly, a weak spot near the center of the bridge. The bed of the river seemed to have warped, and several sleepers were decayed and loosened. I even said, unconsciously: "There will be a terrible accident at this point some day."

While I was gazing at the apparition with sensations impossible to describe, I observed the smoke of an approaching train. It rushed swiftly around a curve and upon the bridge with unabated speed. I was conscious of a feeling of intense interest in it. I felt very much as a person witnessing a drama with high-wrought emotions, breathlessly watching the action, which is drawing toward the tragic denouement.

On came the train. I counted the cars; there were sixteen—four of a yellowish color and the remainder of a deep red. I saw upon their sides the words "Northern New York and Canada railroad." I saw that the engine's number was 12, and that the engineer, leaning out of the window toward me,

had a large, red face and a heavy black beard.

As the train came upon the bridge there seemed to be a sudden jar and stoppage. The engine leaped into the air like a frightened horse and rolled off the bridge, followed by six of the cars. There was an intense movement of alarm and horror, a shower of fire and a cloud of steam which for a moment hid everything from sight.

A moment after my attention was irresistibly drawn to two figures struggling in the water. One was a girl very young and beautiful, dressed in a gray traveling suit. She had lost her footing as the train rolled off the bridge, and was floating upon the water.

The other figure was that of a man whose appearance gave me a shock of strange surprise. I seemed to recognize him, though his face was buried away. At first he seemed to be making preparations to climb out of the water toward the shore. Then he seemed to catch sight of the young girl for he turned, and, swimming toward her, supported her on one arm, while with the other he kept both of them afloat.

At this moment I caught sight of his face. I started up and uttered a shout of absolute terror. It was my own face, white and stern with excitement and resolution, that I saw before me.

As if my voice had broken the spell, the light landscape, wrecked train and struggling swimmers disappeared like a flash of lightning. I rubbed my eyes and looked around. The light was burning brightly as before. The book I had been reading had slipped from my hand to the floor. I perceived then that I had been merely dreaming a vivid dream.

To say that I was not startled would be untrue. I was very much moved, but it was neither with superstitious fear nor the slightest faith. Here, I thought, was a grand opportunity to put my favorite theories into practice. I had dreamed a dream of such distinctness and detail that it might readily be supposed to be a forewarning. That it would prove to be nothing of the sort I was perfectly convinced. I would write down the circumstances, and, when the event had proven them wholly false, use the whole as a knockdown argument against all faith in any forewarnings whatsoever.

On further investigation I confessed that I was somewhat perplexed. I found that there was such a railroad as Northern New York and Canada, and that the cars were of the color seen in my dream. I found, furthermore, on conversation with a person who had traveled over the route, that the road crossed the Black river on a trestle-bridge, and that, viewed up the river, the landscape would appear about as I had seen it.

I was by no means convinced, however. I might have heard of the railroad in question and forgotten the fact. The color of the cars was such as is common to railroads. The landscape may have borne only a general resemblance to the Black river; moreover, my description of the one seen in my dream could at most have given only a few salient points, such as hills, water, a distant town, and a trestle-bridge, common to a hundred other regions in the country.

Moreover, I could imagine no reason why I should travel over the route. My parents live in Northern New York, but in visiting them my course would be at least 100 miles east of the Black river.

The winter passed by with no renewal of my strange dream and the occurrence of no circumstances bearing upon it, and the whole matter passed out of my memory.

One morning I received a telegram from home to the effect that my father had been taken dangerously ill and that his physician despaired of his life.

Skeptical as I was, I was no infidel in the matter of family affection. I made my preparations in haste and took the night train for my father's home. On arriving at Utica I learned that a freshet had washed out the track of the regular line, and that I should be compelled to take a branch road a score of miles further west.

My dream now occurred to me. I was traveling near the region I had dreamed of. Once accident had forced me nearer to it than I had any reason to anticipate. But I was not foolish enough to suppose that any set of circumstances would bring about the fulfillment of my vision.

During the night the train halted at a large town on the line and the passengers were informed that another transfer would be necessary. The rains which had destroyed the track of the regular line had also thrown down a bridge on the branch.

As I alighted in the dark and made my way to the train in waiting, I admit that I was very much startled to read upon the side of the cars the words I had seen in my dream, "Northern New York and Canada railroad." I counted the cars; they were sixteen in number—four yellow and the remainder red.

My philosophy was considerably shaken. It seemed as if an irresistible hand was forcing me to the fulfillment of my dream. But I was still stubborn in my unbelief.

I resolved to investigate the matter still further, and satisfy myself that I had simply met with a series of coincidences. Freshets might occur on railroads without the special intervention of destiny. Cars might be of a certain color and number without proving dreams to be true.

At the earliest peep of dawn I went through every car on the train, earnestly scanning the passengers' faces. I was highly elated to discover that no

such person was on board. Here was one point in my favor.

But very shortly this one point was opposed by two others of a very startling kind.

During a halt in the forenoon I alighted and went forward to the engine. There upon the brass plate on its side was the No. 12. As the engineer leaned from the window I was stunned to recognize the man in the dream, the red face and black beard.

I went back to my seat in a maze of wonder and dread. My incredulity was oozing out at my fingers' ends.

Just as the train was about to start, a carriage drove furiously up to the station and a late passenger was assisted aboard one of the forward cars as the wheels began to move. It was a woman, whose face I could not see, for she wore a veil, but her dress was of a light gray color, and her figure that of a young girl.

By this time I was thoroughly unnerved. I dared not go forward and endeavor to catch a glimpse of the girl's face. I feared to see the face of my dream. I threw myself back into the corner of my seat and fell into a moody reverie. But, meantime, I gathered from the conversation of two passengers in the seat before me that we were to cross the Black river before noon, on a trestle bridge.

Presently the landscape on either side began to look strangely familiar. I caught glimpses of hills in the distance that seemed not new to me. A moment later, as the train passed through a cutting and came in sight of the river, I started up in terror. I beheld the landscape of my dream. The wide, deep current, the hazy hills, the trestle bridge, the pale blue sky with its motionless clouds, the drooping sails of the vessels, and the distant town with the dun vapors rising into the air—I had seen them all before.

I was now prepared for the full realization of my dream. The last thread of unbelief had broken. I sprang out upon the platform as the train ran upon the trestles, and waited breathlessly for the crash I knew was coming.

The train ran on smoothly until it reached the center of the bridge, then there was a hideous jar, an explosion, a chaos of shouts, shrieks and crashes, and I found myself in the water swimming for life.

In an instant I remembered the conclusion of my dream. I turned about, and there, within a dozen feet of me floated the figure in gray, with her long hair spread out upon the water and her beautiful eyes turned toward me in terrified appeal. My dream had not told me whether I was to escape or die in the attempt to rescue the girl. But I never thought of that. I swam toward her, and, passing my arm about her struck out toward the shore.

It was a long and desperate struggle. The river was wide and the current swift. I could make little progress with my inert burden. I struggled on, growing weaker and weaker with every stroke. Presently I saw a boat pulling toward us. I uttered a shout, and was answered. In another moment my companion was drawn into the vessel, and, utterly overcome by my terrible efforts, I sank back into the water insensible.

When I awoke to consciousness, I was lying in bed, and some one was bending over me. It was a woman, and she was weeping; I could feel her tears falling upon my forehead as she brushed back my damp hair. Presently the mist cleared away from my sight, and I recognized the young girl whom I had rescued—the girl I had seen in my dream.

She uttered a cry of joy when she saw that my eyes were open. She seized my hand and pressed it convulsively.

"Thank heaven!" she said, "you will live."

"Yes," said I, with a feeble smile, "since it is of importance to you."

"I should never be happy again," she sobbed, "if you were to die, after what you have done for me."

Being still very ill, yet anxious to reach my father, I resolved to get on at once. Finding me determined to proceed, my young friend insisted upon accompanying me the short distance I had to go. It is needless to relate the details of the remainder of my journey; how, when I arrived, I found my father in a fair way of recovery; or how, in the natural course of events, I fell in love with my beautiful nurse.

When I returned to the city with my young wife, my friends discovered that I had left my skepticism in the depths of the Black river. I dissolved my connection with the "Anti-Superstition Society," not without considerable jeering, which I could afford to receive. I am now convinced that there are things in this world that our raw logic will not account for. My clearest proof is the dear wife whose life I was led to save for myself by the irresistible hand of fate.

## A Generous Nevada Miner.

After all, these Virginia City miners have big, generous hearts. One evening one of them, who was finishing up a week's spree in Frisco, stepped out of the Pacific Hotel after dinner and ran against a haggard-looking, shabby-gentle woman, who was weeping on a corner. "What is the matter, marm?" said the miner. She told him a sad story—poverty, sickness, a large family of children, nothing to do, nothing to wear. "Is that the best track you've got?" said the rough fellow gently. She said it was. He felt in his pocket. It contained just one \$20 piece, which he had intended to devote to wine and wickedness that evening. "Stop here

a moment, marm," and he dodged around the corner and into a dry-goods store. In a few minutes he returned, and, pressing a small bundle into the poor woman's hand, disappeared with the air of a man who has done a kind action gracefully. The starving female eagerly undid the package. It contained a pair of embroidered silk stockings.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

## DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Many Killed or Burned to Death by a Railway Accident in California.

## Horrible Scenes Witnessed at the Place of the Disaster.

A telegram from Tehichipa, Cal., says: Shortly after midnight Friday night the overland express on the Southern Pacific railroad stopped near here to take on an extra engine to assist in pulling up a grade of 120 feet to the mile. While making the change by some means the train, consisting of express, mail and baggage cars, two sleepers, one coach and a smoker, became free and started to run full speed down the grade. The air-brakes had been taken off, and the men who should have been tending hand-brakes were away from their posts, one attending to switching the extra engine, and the other relighting his extinguished lamp. The train gathered headway quickly and was soon dashing down the grade at the rate of a mile a minute. At a sharp curve in the road, the coach and smoker, which were ahead, broke their coupling and separated from the rest of the train, making the turn safely. The sleeper and the mail, express and baggage cars were dashed against a high bank, then thrown back and rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. The lamps and stoves at once set fire to the wreck, which was instantly in a blaze. Harry Connors, the news agent, who was sleeping in the baggage car, was awakened by the movement of the car, and aroused James Woodhull, the baggage-master, just as the car made the jump. The roof of the car split open, throwing both men out severely bruised. Connors, while lying on the ground unable to render any assistance, saw the train entirely enveloped in flames, heard the shrieks of the dying victims, and saw them vainly endeavoring to struggle from the burning ruins. Porter Ashe and his wife occupied a lone drawing-room of one of the sleepers and were awakened by the crash. They succeeded in getting out without injury, but of the sixteen other occupants of the car not one is believed to have escaped.

In the meantime the occupants of the coach which kept on the down grade succeeded in stopping it, thus saving the lives of some forty occupants of that and the smoking-car. They immediately walked back to the scene of the accident, but found only the smoldering ruins of the train and the four who had escaped with their lives lying bruised and bleeding in the darkness, shivering in the piercing cold night air and rendering assistance to each other. Word was sent here at once and assistance soon arrived. As soon as possible medical attendance was sent from Sumner and Bakersfield, and subsequently from Los Angeles. Search for the dead soon showed twenty-one had perished. Eleven were burned beyond all recognition, only headless bodies and charred limbs being found. Of the body of Mrs. Downey only the head and bust remained, and these were recognized by her jewelry. All the bodies and fragments were gathered up and put in coffins. The wounded were removed to the baggage-car, and, on the arrival of a relief-train from Los Angeles, were sent to that city. Of the dead the colored porter, Wright, was crushed; Express Messenger Charles Pierson had his head shattered; five were burnt, but were recognizable, viz: Miss Mamie E. Squires, Mrs. H. O. Oliver, Mrs. Downey, M. Wethered and Mrs. James Cassell. Two unknown, but supposed to be discharged soldiers, were found dead, but were not burnt. One other body, that of a large man, was found badly charred. It is supposed to be the remains of Col. Larrabee, ex-Congressman from Wisconsin. Gov. Downey says that Larrabee was on the train, and he has been missing since the accident. The remaining eleven are still unidentified.

The wounded are Mrs. Capt. J. K. Brown and daughter Ida, Lee Waterhouse, Mrs. A. L. Waterhouse and two children, John T. Cassell, ex-Gov. Thomas Downey, James Woodall, F. W. Dougherty, Mrs. P. C. Hatch, Mrs. R. Hatch, the maid of Mrs. Porter Ashe, R. C. B. Smith, Stephen Coffin, J. W. Searls, and Capt. T. H. Thatcher. The mail included one pouch of registered letters for St. Louis, Mo., and 100 small packages of registered letters for other places.

## The Intelligence of Turtles.

In an interesting letter to *Science* Gossip on the habits of American testudines, Dr. C. C. Abbott gives some notes of personal observation: "I am inclined to believe that all turtles have, more or less, the faculty of emitting distinct sounds. It is not to be wondered at that our turtles should have voices, for they are by no means sluggish, indolent creatures as is supposed by those who have only observed them indifferently or from afar off. I have frequently seen them get up a 'square fight' over some delicate morsel, as a dead fish or drowned squirrel; and, again, while peering over the side of my boat into the clear depths below, I have watched the spotted turtles, two and three together, go through a variety of erratic movements, strongly suggestive of play. Even the solitary land tortoises will, when they meet, gently touch their noses together, and go through other movements suggesting the expressing of ideas to each other. Indeed, I have never seen any animal as high as, or higher in the scale of development than fishes, that did not possess means of communication of ideas to its fellows. I know not in what other way to explain very many of the acts of these animals.

## The Black Walnut Supply.

The supply of walnut is diminishing fast. It is said by lumbermen that three-fourths of the good black walnut in this country has been consumed within the last ten years. The price for some kinds is \$150 per 1,000 feet. As 100 years are required to grow a black walnut tree large enough for lumber, not many of this age will have any knowledge of the next crop. Forestry, as a popular science, may well claim the attention of the people.—*Our Continent.*

## AN OCEAN HORROR.

## The Cimbric Sent to the Bottom of the North Sea by a British Vessel.

## Three Hundred Persons Known to Have Found Watery Graves.

## The Victims Nearly All Prussian Aristocrats Emigrating to the United States.

(Cable Dispatch from London.) The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbric, disabled in collision, went to the bottom of the North Sea last Friday. Hundreds found watery graves. The Cimbric left Hamburg with twenty-three cabin passengers, 302 steerage (mainly German artisans), and a crew numbering 93. She grounded in the North Sea, but was taken off without damage and started on her voyage Thursday afternoon. Friday morning, in a thick fog off Borkum, she came in collision with the steamer Sultan, and sustained such severe injuries that it became apparent she must sink almost at once. The officers did all in their power to rescue the imperiled passengers. Without a moment's loss of time life-belts were distributed and the order given to lower the boats. This, however, in consequence of the vessel keeling over on her side, was found to be very difficult on one side and absolutely impossible on the other. As the second officer was still engaged cutting the spars loose, so there should be as much driftwood as possible for people to cling to when the inevitable foundering should occur, the vessel with a plunge went down. He seized hold of a spar, but, as several other passengers clung to it, was obliged to let go, and swim to a boat. This boat was subsequently picked up by the Theta. The second officer steered the Theta to Cuxhaven. Seventeen other persons have been saved by the steamer Diamant, from the Vesper light-house, making fifty-six thus far known to have been rescued. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from Eastern Prussia. Among them were six American Indians, who had been on exhibition in Berlin for some time. A survivor makes the following statement:

"The weather was clear and damp, up to 1:15 o'clock," says the survivor, "but a heavy fog then set in, which continued and increased in density. The engines of the Cimbric were kept at full speed until 1:30, and at half speed till 2, after which they were kept at slow speed. About ten minutes past 2 the whistle of another steamer was heard, and the engines of the Cimbric were stopped instantly. The Sultan's green light was not observed until she was only 150 feet off from the Cimbric. The latter was struck abait the bulkhead, on the port side, keeled over to starboard, and speedily sank."

As soon as the Hamburg-American Company received intelligence of the dreadful disaster they took prompt measures to rescue the shipwrecked passengers. The steamer Hansa and four largest available vessels at Cuxhaven were dispatched to search for the missing boats. The West India steamer Bavaria also left during the night with similar object. Up to 11 o'clock Sunday night nothing had been heard from the vessels out scouring the ocean.

The steamer Sultan has arrived on the Elbe. The officers and crew absolutely refuse to give any information concerning the collision. The Captain has submitted a statement to the British Consul, but this is inaccessible. The Sultan has a large hole in her bow seven feet above the water line.

The Cimbric was an iron vessel, built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1867. She had six transverse, water-tight bulkheads and three iron decks. Her length was 329½ feet on the water-line, her breadth of beam forty feet two inches, her depth of hold thirty-three feet, and her gross measurement 2,064 tons.

The Cimbric is the third steamer lost by the Hamburg-American line within the last few years.

Survivors say the last moments of the sinking Cimbric were terrible. The air was filled with the agonized shrieks of doomed passengers. After the steamship had plunged to the bottom hundreds floated around for a short time until numbed by the icy waters, and then sank to rise no more. They say that after having left the Cimbric their boat was capsize, and they sought shelter in the rigging of the fated steamship. They remained in this position ten hours, freezing from cold, and expecting every moment to be their last.

The women and children on board the Cimbric were first placed in boats. All of the survivors praise the conduct of the Captain and crew of the Cimbric, who never moved from their posts, and did everything in the power of man to save life until they themselves were engulfed in the waves. They affirmed that while they were in the rigging the lights of the Sultan were clearly visible, and that their cries for help must have been heard on board the Sultan, which, instead of coming to their rescue, steamed away.

A rising young German writer, Leo Haberman, of Vienna, well known for his excellent description of Russian life, and the Sisters Romner, professional singers, and well known as the "Sibarian Nightingales," who had recently been performing in Berlin, perished. Berlin suffered severely by the disaster. Six families lost their bread-winners. A majority of the passengers were poor Prussian, Hungarian and Russian peasants. There were also on board fourteen French sailors, who had only taken passage at Havre. Of the women on board the Cimbric only three were saved.

The Sultan was seized and her officers imprisoned by the German authorities at Hamburg.

## The Bank Directors of Cape Ann.

Years ago, when there were not so many banks here on Cape Ann as now, a young man who had just gone into business wished to get his note discounted, and in order to make a sure thing of it he interviewed the directors personally, and each told him it would be all right. Going to the bank on the morning after the directors had met, the cashier informed him very blandly that nothing had been done for him. At the next meeting of the directors, just as they were beginning business, the door opened and in walked the young man. Removing his hat he advanced to the table and remarked: "Messrs. Directors, individually you are clever sort of men, but collectively you are a set of duffers, and I can prove it." With this he went out.—*Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser.*

An elephant would eat \$7 worth of fodder per day if he could get it.







This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

### W. G. T. Union.

WHISKY is a legitimate business, because the law recognizes it and licenses it as such. But none the less it is a bad dangerous, treacherous business, or the same law that licenses it would not always keep its hand on its throat, ready in every hour of public peril to hold it powerless to aggravate that peril.

INFINITE toil would not enable you to sweep away mist, but by ascending a mount you may overlook it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which could have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.

### Don't be Hard Upon Him.

The spirit of the Master, who on the cross prayed for his cruel tormentors, was exhaled by a poor woman of whom Canon Wilberforce tells this anecdote:

"Not long ago there was in my parish one of the bravest, purest and brightest of the wives of the workingmen I ever saw. All through her married life she had been praying for bearing with and forgiving the man who had sworn to love and cherish her.

"A short time ago he set his seal upon years of cruelty by raising his foot and kicking her savagely, and three hours after she had gone, 'where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.'"

"The last words she spoke were whispered into my own ear—'Don't be hard upon him when I am gone. He is so kind when he doesn't drink.'"

"They laid the little form of her prematurely-born infant by her side, and her four other little ones followed to the grave one more victim to the arch-fiend Rum."

—Youth's Companion.

### A Fine Hit.

When the proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters put this renowned medicine on the market they hit it exactly. They hit dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver and kidney complaints a hard blow, from which they will never recover.

### The Height of Folly.

To wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, is the height of folly, when you might be easily cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest, by a timely use of this pure medicine.—Observer.

### Every Person to be a Real Success

In this life must have a specialty; that is, must concentrate the abilities of body and mind on some one pursuit. Burdock Blood Bitters have their specialty as a complete and radical cure of dyspepsia, and liver and kidney affections.

### Truth Crushed to Earth

Is bound to rise. Crowd down and another the truth as you may concerning Thomas' Electric Oil yet the facts will rise up that it is one of the best remedies for aches, sprains, and pains that has ever yet been invented.

### A Paragraph on Lawn Tennis.

Lawn tennis is doubtless the most sensible game ever suggested for the fair sex. It affords every opportunity of physical development, and, if indulged in reasonably, cannot fail to prove beneficial to the health. As a rule, however, young ladies just learning the game, in their enthusiasm, neglect all the principles of health, and indulge in the exercise to excess. This brings on sick headache, biliousness, exhaustion, and general weakness, which can only be removed by Swayne's Pills. One trial is sufficient to convince the most incredulous.

### A \$20.00 Bible Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for February, among which is the following:

We will give \$20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the middle verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1893. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1893. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the *March Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth \$20.00 to you; cut it out. Address *RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY*, Easton, Penna.

### A Difficult Problem Solved.

The desire for stimulants is becoming a monstrous evil and how to overcome it is a serious question with reformers. Parker's Ginger Tonic fairly solves the difficult problem. It invigorates body and mind without intoxicating, and has brought health and happiness to many desolate homes.—*Enquirer*. See other column.

## HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

\$100 REWARD FOR A CURE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with the positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will refund the above amount if it fails in a single instance. It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. It cures Catarrh of the bladder, prostate, and urethra, and all other diseases of the urinary system. It is a powerful and reliable remedy. Price 75 cents per bottle. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Schenck & Schenck, Holland.

## A MAN

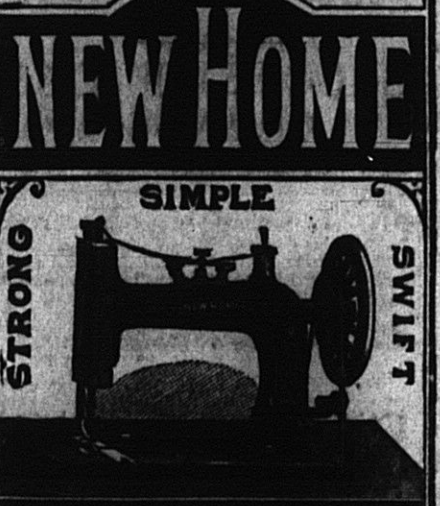
WHO IS UNFAMILIAR WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE CONTINENT, WILL BE BENEFITED BY EXAMINING THIS MAP.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY. Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Pacific.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address: R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Trk. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

## ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME



STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT SILENT SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. AND ATLANTA, GA. FOR SALE BY

Meyers, Brouwer & Co.

DEALERS IN FURNITURE & COFFINS HOLLAND, MICH.

## GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.

Gray's Specific Medicine, an infallible cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse, Loss of Memory, After Taking, etc. PAIN IN THE BACK, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 32-17

# Great Reduction in Prices!!

## LADIES AND MISSES' HOODS

Nice Satin Crown Hoods, price \$2, will be sold for \$1.50; Good Hoods, price \$1.50, will be sold for \$1.25; Hoods of \$1.00, will be sold for 75 cents; Child's Hoods, price 25 cents, will be sold for 20 cents.

## LADIES' CLOAKS AND DOLMANS.

Large assortment which will be sold at a large discount for cash.

## OVERCOATS!!

A nice assortment of Beaver and other overcoats, and a full line of Clothing will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

A large stock of Artic Overshoes, and numerous other articles will be greatly reduced in price.

These bargains are for Thirty days only.

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 best and best made fabrics

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. C. STEKETEE & BOS. HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1890. 36-17

## NARROW ESCAPE

OF MASSACHUSETTS ENGINEER TIMELY WARNING OF MR. JOHN SPENCER BAGGAGE MASTER OF THE B. & A. R. R.

Marvellous Cure of Stone in the Bladder—Large Stones Removed by Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

Stone in the Bladder is a very dangerous ailment; but many most remarkable cures have of late been wrought by "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy"—the invention of Dr. Kennedy of Rondout, N. Y. Another striking case is now added to the list. Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., states in a letter to Dr. Kennedy that he had been troubled with bladder complaint for 14 years, and had consulted at different times several physicians; but nothing beyond temporary allayment of the pain had been worked. Towards the end of last January Mr. Lawler called on Dr. Kennedy. Sounding him the doctor "struck stone." He decided that Mr. Lawler should first try the "Favorite Remedy," so as, if possible, to avoid an operation. And here is the remarkable result: "Dear Doctor Kennedy—The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now. If you would like to see the stones I will send them to you." This letter bears date "Dalton, Mass., Feb. 6th," and is signed "Peter Lawler." The stones, which are so large as to warrant for "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" the claim that it is the most successful specific for Stone yet discovered, are now in Dr. Kennedy's possession. Incidentally Mr. Lawler also states that the "Favorite Remedy" at the same time cured him of a stubborn case of Rheumatism; and it is a fact that in all effects arising out of and from the liver or urinary organs it is a searching remedy and works marvellous benefits. It is in itself almost a medicine chest. Order it of your druggist. Price \$1.00 a bottle.



## PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness. 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

## PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

An invigorating Medicine that never intoxicates. This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandarin, Sillitua, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, & is the Best and Sweetest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor. 100 DOLLARS Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic or for a failure to help or cure. 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle at dealers in drug. Large saving buying \$1.00. Send for circular to Hecox & Co., 163 West 4th St., N. Y.

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE. CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R. PRINCIPAL LINE

The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, points in Iowa, Atchison, Topeka, Des Moines, Kansas, Dallas, Galveston, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana and Texas.

## CHICAGO

This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the Great Through Car Line.

## KANSAS CITY

All connections made in Union Depots. Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada. Information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc. cheerfully given by T. J. POTTER, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.



## T. L. MILLER CO.,

DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BEECHER, WILL CO., ILLINOIS.

## COAL! COAL!

We, the undersigned, having become the agents for the coal firm of L. Hedstrong, of Buffalo, N. Y., are now prepared to deliver No. 1 coal immediately, for the lowest possible prices. Orders will be promptly filled. Apply at the Hardware store of Wm. C. Melis, or to John De Boer, Drayman. WM. C. MELIS. JOHN DE BOER. 25-17.

## H. WYKHUYSEN,



Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., etc.

I keep a full line of Spectacles, which are the best in the market.

Prompt attention given to repairing.

No trouble to show goods.

Watches and Clocks, sold below Grand Rapids prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

H. WYKHUYSEN. HOLLAND, Mich., July 20, 1892. 24-17

## THE MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO.

MERIDEN, CONN.

STANDARD POCKET CUTLERY Ladies' Scissors and Ink Erasers. Make all styles of STEEL PENS. We show cut of Patent Adjustable Quill Action Reservoir Pen "The Acme," and will mail sample gross on receipt of \$1.00. Our whole line of Pens will be sold by the trade at Price Lists furnished to dealers on application.

## Com'l. College

Young Men and Women will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a Thorough, Quickening, Practical education. Send for College Journal. 35-36.

## Kremers & Bangs,

—dealers in—

## Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Having purchased the entire stock and "good will" of T. E. Annis & Co., we will endeavor to merit, by fair treatment and honest competition, a share of the patronage of this public.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

KREMERS & BANGS. HOLLAND, Mich., April 19th. 11-17