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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 51.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 467.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3.50	5.00	8.00
2 " "	5.00	8.00	10.00
3 " "	8.00	10.00	17.00
4 " "	10.00	17.00	25.00
5 " "	17.00	25.00	40.00
6 " "	25.00	40.00	65.00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880.

Trans.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 8.45 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	" 8.14 a. m.	" 5.20 "
" "	" 1.50 p. m.	" 11.15 "
" "	" 10.10 p. m.	" 3.25 p. m.
" "	" "	" 9.40 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	1.30 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	* 7.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
" "	* 10.00 p. m.	* 11.30 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	* 6.00 a. m.
" "	* 5.15 a. m.	" "
" "	* 11.00 "	8.15 a. m.
" "	3.20 p. m.	* 9.30 a. m.
" "	10.00 "	1.55 "
" "	* 7.40 p. m.	* 10.05 p. m.

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mond. ys. only.
|| All other trains daily except Sundays.
|| All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago
time which is 30 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880.

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

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.

B. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
Two other trains run in connection with the
Chicago & West Mich. R. R., by which you can
leave Grand Haven at 12:45 p. m. and reach Hol-
land 1:35 p. m. and another which leaves Grand
Haven at 9:30 p. m. and reach Holland at 10:30 p.
m. Going north on these trains you leave Holland
at 6:00 a. m. and reach Grand Haven at 7:05 a. m.
and the afternoon train at 3:55 p. m. which reaches
Grand Haven at 5:10 p. m.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. & R.
I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
zoo Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, and points east.
Tickets to all the principal cities in the West,
South, and East at popular prices.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank
Eight street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Rich-
ardson cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

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

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

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

Dress Makers.

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

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE & SCOTT, Livery and Boarding
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's
Hotel. 33-1y

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
THOS. MCMASTER, N. G.
M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

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

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y. H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

A LARGE stock of Ready Made Clothing
can always be found at Brusse's Clothing
House in the Village of Zeeland, and will
be sold at greatly reduced rates for the
next 60 days. 31-1y

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel.....	\$	@	
Beans, bushel.....	@	1	10
Butter, lb.....	@	19	
Clover seed, bushel.....	@	4	00
Eggs, dozen.....	@	20	
Honey, bushel.....	@	12	
Hay, ton.....	@	10	00
Onions, bushel.....	@	10	
Potatoes, bushel.....	@	10	
Timothy Seed, bushel.....	@	3	25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel.....	90	@	92
Corn, shelled bushel.....	@	42	
Oats, bushel.....	@	40	
Lockwheat, bushel.....	65	@	65
" " 100 lbs.....	@	85	
" " 100 lbs.....	@	20	00
Barley, 100 lbs.....	1	@	130
Middling, 100 lbs.....	@	1	00
Flour, 100 lbs.....	@	5	00
Pearl Barley, 100 lbs.....	@	3	00
Rye, bushel.....	@	65	
Corn Meal 100 lbs.....	@	1	00
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.....	@	1	20

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.....	4	@	5
Pork, " " ".....	5	@	5 1/2
Lard.....	@	10	
Turkeys, per lb.....	8	@	9
Chickens, dressed per lb.....	@	8	

Additional Local.

It is worth a trial.

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

Good Advice.

They who would be young when they
are old, must be old when they are young,
and if indigestion or sick headache trou-
bles them take Spring Blossom. Price 50
cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

ANY kind of Men's and Boy's Clothing
cut and made to order according to the
latest styles. We have some very fine
goods. Call and see us at
BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
12-1y Main St., Zeeland, Mich.

Making a Baise.

John Hays, Credit P. O., says: His
shoulder was so lame for nine months that
he could not raise his hand to his head;
but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric
Oil the pain and lameness disappeared,
and although three months have elapsed,
he has not had an attack of it since. Sold
by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

No Such Word as Fail.

I have used your Spring Blossom for
Dyspepsia, Headache, and Constipation,
and find it has done me a great deal of
good. I shall recommend it to my friends.

HENRY BERTOLETTI,

May 24th. 96 Main St. Buffalo.
Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

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

Prognostics.

There is no surer indication of the
coming of Spring, than to see a small boy,
whose chief article of clothing is a rag
tied around a sore toe, looking for a mud
puddle to swim in, and the great demand
for Spring Blossom for thoroughly purify-
ing the blood. Price, 50 cents, trial bottles
10 cents.

At Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland,
you can find a very fine and complete
selection of Gents' furnishing goods. Some
of the 'noblest.' Go and see. 31-1y

Echoes.

There are few voices in the world, but
many echoes.

There are few "if any" medicines in the
world that are better for Billiousness,
Indigestion or sick headache than
Spring Blossom.
Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

At Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland,
there is just received an immense variety
of fall and winter goods, which are made
up according to the latest styles, and at
lowest rates. 31-1y

The Establishment of the Transvaal Republic.

The Boers have thrown off the yoke
which Sir Theophilus Shepstone put upon
them, and have made one more effort to
recover the independence which Andries
Pretorius came over the Drakenburg moun-
tains to seek, and which he won at the
sword's point. Pretorius was the succes-
sor of those early "Voortrekkers," Betief,
Potgeiter, and Maritz, who led the Dutch
settlers into the desert, away from the
English rule. The old Dutch inhabitants
hated the English, and as long ago as 1833
began their journey in search of pastures
new. They moved across the Orange
river and held their own, after a fashion,
until 1848, when Sir Harry Smith, who
was then in Natal, found his projects of
conciliating the republican Boers end in
his claiming sovereignty over the region
between the Orange and Vaal rivers. It
was this proclamation which brought Pre-
torius to the front. His influence over
the Dutch in Natal was unbounded. His
exploits in native warfare had given him a
firm hold over the emigrant farmers. His
life had been passed in war and travel,
guided by the most literal interpretation
of scripture. Like the Pilgrim fathers of
New England, the early Dutch settlers of
the cape had engraved their primitive faith
on their institutions and on the descend-
ants who, far removed from European
thought, went on thinking, as did their
ancestors of two centuries ago, that they
were the chosen instruments of the Al-
mighty will. They had no hesitation in
now declaring war with the English. The
battle Boom Plats was fought and they
were defeated. A reward of \$2,000 was
offered for the apprehension of Pretorius,
but he and his friends had trekked away
north and had founded the Transvaal Re-
public. They established a military com-
mand north of the "Magalies Bergen,"
made the country settled and prosperous,
and forced from the English an official re-
cognition of its existence as a republic. Hav-
ing done this their leader felt that his des-
tiny was accomplished. Incessant work and
anxiety had worn out an originally iron
constitution, and he knew that his end
was come. Like a dying chieftain of ear-
ly history he put all matters relating to
the government in order, and then sent
for the commandants and field cornets to
hear his last advice. He recommended
them to remain united, and warned them
against party strife and personal ambition.
He bade them give heed to the exhorta-
tions of the minister: Dirk Van der Hoff,
and then devoted his remaining hours to
devotional exercises. So died in his bed,
and of dropsy, a Puritan soldier of the
stern unflinching type, of dauntless cour-
age and spotless character, without mercy
for himself or for those whom he consid-
ered his enemies, "The Hittites and the
Amorites, the Canaanites and the Periz-
zites, the Hivites and the Jebonites," in
subjecting and destroying whom he be-
lieved he was obeying a divine command.
And so was established the Transvaal re-
public, which, after a record of fierce bor-
der warfare, of savage onslaughts and ter-
rible reprisals, of white men massacred
and of native tribes swept away, was final-
ly annexed to British rule, with results
that now are all too sufficiently before the
world.

Dutch Sympathies.

A letter from Rotterdam, in the Paris
Debats, states that Prof. Harting's address
to the English people on behalf of the
Boers has already been signed by the lead-
ing men in Holland. Prof. Buys Ballot,
the eminent astronomer, is to be treasurer
of the movement, and the Dutch press vin-
dicate the Transvaal rising as a legitimate
assertion of liberty and independence.
Religious sympathies have also a great in-
fluence, the Boers being still Calvinists,
with a church modeled on that of the
Dutch. The Dutch used to animadvert on
this restlessness and insubordination of the
Boers, but if half what is said of the Brit-
ish rule is well founded, they showed
wonderful patience, and took up arms only
when life and property were imperilled.
Their resolution had long been taken, and
the train was fired by the sale on the 11th
of November at Potchefstroom of a quan-
tity of timber for the non-payment of taxes.
The owner offered twenty-seven shillings
to redeem it, the tax being only fourteen
shillings; but the authorities refused, and
he underwent a fortnight's imprisonment.
In his absence, and when his friends of-
fered to pay the tax for him, the sale was
persisted in. One hundred and thirty Boers
came up on horseback and protested
against the sale, but the timber was sold.

The Boers, however, prevented the buyer
from taking it away. Information was
sent by authorities to Preterea, while Peter
Brouje, the leader of the one hundred and
thirty Boers, repaired to Paul Kruger to
report what had occurred. Four days af-
terward Capt. Boof arrived with three hun-
dred volunteers and two guns. The exas-
peration then reached its height. The
citizens proclaimed a revolt against the
British, M. Joubert wrote a letter speak-
ing of independence as inevitable and ex-
President Bodenstein charged the British
authorities with sending misrepresenta-
tions to London. A committee issued an
appeal for prayers for deliverance, and
Sunday, the 9th of January, was fixed for
this service. The editor who appended
to this appeal an article predicting a revolt
if the agitators were arrested was appre-
hended, but admitted to bail in £2,000.
The Debats' correspondent, while giving
these particulars as avowedly a Dutch ver-
sion, describes the obstinacy and good
horsemanship of the Boers, coupled with
the fear of famine and instability of the
recognized chiefs in Zululand, and a war
of ambushes and surprises by the Basu-
tos, as foreshadowing for England one of
those long and barren conflicts which grad-
ually exhaust the power even of a great
nation.

Mr. Henry Labouchere now publishes a
supplement to those views of his concern-
ing the Transvaal, which were recently
cabled. He says: "The feeling that the
Boers ought not to be forced into the Brit-
ish empire is gaining strength. These
Dutch farmers, on four separate occasions,
withdrew from us in order to maintain
their independence, and finally settled in
the Transvaal, which at that time was no
man's land. Eager to emulate the Jingo-
ism of the late cabinet, Sir Theophilus
Shepstone annexed them and their terri-
tory, while he added insult to injury by
pretending that they themselves desired to
reign their independence. England be-
came a party to this fraudulent transfer
through ignorance, and owing to the rage
of imperialism, which led us to welcome
any annexation of territory. During the
Zulu war, when the rebellion of the Boers
might have done us vast harm, Sir Bartle
Frere led them to suppose that the home
government would take into favorable con-
sideration their demand for a reconsidera-
tion of their political relations with us.
When we were safe out of our difficulties
with the Zulus it was, however, intimated
to them that their independence could
never be permitted. Since then the gov-
ernment that we organized seems to have
been an execrable one—indeed, the coun-
try was given over to the tender mercies
of a colonel. Is it, therefore, surprising
that the Boers should now determine to
fight for their independence? Their action
is laudable and deserving of approba-
tion. We have absolutely nothing to gain
by retaining the Transvaal. We acquired
it dishonestly, retained it during the Zulu
war by means of tricky assurances and
we have governed it by military occupa-
tion. What we have to do now is to evac-
uate it and frankly to recognize the right
of the Boers freely to decide whether they
will be citizens of the republic of Trans-
vaal or subjects of the British empire."

Mrs. Conkling.

The refusal of Mrs. Conkling and her
daughter to invite Mrs. Sprague to the
latter's wedding was resented, says a cor-
respondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal
by the senator to the extent of absented
himself on that occasion, and a refusal to
speak to his daughter afterward. When
he wished to soothe his ruffled plumage
prior to the state convention in New York
last February, he commanded his wife to
come to Washington and drive in an open
carriage with Mrs. Sprague, and dine with
her. If she obeyed, he said he would call
to see his daughter and be reconciled to
her. The injured, patient wife meekly
submitted, and came to the Riggs house,
where she passed five days. Mrs. Sprague
drove in her carriage to the hotel and sent
her card to Mrs. Conkling. She was re-
ceived. Next the two ladies rode together
through the principal streets of the city.
The last move in the game was the dinner.
Many were bidden, but excuses made by
all but Judge S

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A FIRE at Lynn, Mass., burned A. B. Martin's morocco manufactory and the old Bever Beach Depot, and damaged seven dwellings. The total loss is \$130,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. ...Coasting on the mountain roads in Pennsylvania is very dangerous. Two ladies were killed near Centerville, Pa., by the sled striking a telegraph pole.

FRANCIS B. BOOTH and his wife Eloise, an aged couple in New York, were found in bed perishing from hunger. They had been ill for thirty days, and had eaten nothing for nine days. Their recovery is doubtful. Mr. Booth was once wealthy, but lost his money in speculations. ...A fire at Wilton, N. H., destroyed thirteen stores, a bank, and several offices, the loss being \$60,000.

NEW YORK dispatches state that the indignation aroused in the community by the scheme to consolidate the Western Union, American Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies is of the most intense description. The down-town merchants particularly are in earnest in their determination not to submit to the imposition which will be inevitable in order to secure money enough to pay dividends on a watered capital of \$80,000,000, and many of them expressed their readiness to subscribe toward the construction of a new system of lines, which will be so organized as to make it impossible that it will ever be absorbed by any other company. ...Julius Meyer, of New York, was fined \$250 and sent to the penitentiary for three months for using decayed meat in the manufacture of sausages. ...The obelisk was placed on its pedestal in Central Park, New York, last week. Secretaries Exvarts and Goff and Gen. Arthur were in attendance, beside a large crowd of spectators. ...A frightful accident occurred on the Erie railroad near Oswego, N. Y. The axle of one of the driving wheels of the locomotive broke, and the entire express train, going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, was thrown from the track. The engine kept its feet, and the engineer and fireman escaped uninjured, but the forward cars were turned over and over. The postal cars caught fire and four mailing clerks were burned to death. A hole was cut in the door of the express car and the messenger put his head out, but could not extricate his body. The train men tried to pull him out, but were driven back by the flames, and they saw him slowly burn to death. There were nine passenger coaches, but none of the passengers sustained any injury.

A DUTCH emigrant named Roeloff on Barn, who has been living on charity in New Haven, Ct., is said to have fallen heir to an estate valued somewhere from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The Mayor of Hamburg is one of the bearers of the glad tidings. The name of the accumulator of the fortune was Heinrich Spier, and among the items are seven ships and a number of ship-yards. Owing to a fatal affray with a half-brother, Von Barn dare not return to Holland.

SENATOR HALL has introduced, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, a bill to declare forfeited the telegraph property aiming at consolidation in defiance of the provisions of the State constitution.

THE WEST.

THE Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company has made an assignment of its property to Charles Green, of St. Louis. The concern owned fourteen steamboats and thirty barges, and its liabilities are over \$200,000. ...Advices from the West report that fifty lodges of Sitting Bull's Indians are now on the way to Fort Buford to surrender, and forty more lodges, under Sitting Bull, have left the mouth of the Milk river for Canada. Of his band of 1,000, Sitting Bull has less than 300 men, women, and children with him.

THERE have been great floods in Oregon and Washington Territories. A very warm rain fell in torrents for over thirty hours, melting the large quantities of snow which had fallen early in the winter, and swelling the rivers to an unusual height. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. ...The Illinois State Grange adopted resolutions demanding the passage by Congress of the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill. ...Two freight trains collided on the Lake Shore road at Clayton, Mich. Both engines and twelve cars were wrecked, and one man killed. ...The receipts of the city of Chicago for the year 1890 were \$7,728,504, and the expenditures \$7,619,119.

THERE has been filed in the Recorder's office at Chicago a general mortgage from the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company to the Central Trust Company, of New York, and James Cheney, of Indiana (trustees), for \$50,000,000, the mortgage to run for forty years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December, in the city of New York, in gold. ...A train on the Rock Island road struck a broken rail near Tiskilwa, Ill., and the coaches were dragged over the ties and rolled down an embankment. The first car was set on fire by the stove. Mrs. Mary A. Kirby, of Wyandotte, Ohio, was burned to death, and thirteen others were so badly injured that they could not proceed. ...Father Edward Purcell, a brother of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, died of pneumonia at the Ursuline convent in Brown county, Ohio. He was the manager of the church banking business which ended in such a disastrous collapse. ...The furniture factory of F. Mayer & Co., on South Canal street, Chicago, has burned, causing a loss of about \$50,000. During the conflagration the south wall of the structure fell, partially burying in the ruins fifteen firemen and nearly all the others severely injured. ...Frederic Kester was hanged at Danville, Ill., for the brutal murder of his wife. The crime was committed on the night of Aug. 9, 1879, in a farm house near Buckley, Illinois county. ...E. B. Backus, a merchant of Independence, Iowa, went to the grave of his wife and shot himself in the temple. ...A gambler named R. G. Watson shot and killed a soldier of Company F, Sixteenth infantry, at San Angelo, Texas.

REPORTS from the southern parts of Indiana, Illinois, and contiguous territory, received at the Evansville Courier office, state an almost entire failure of the whole crop in the sections named, owing to late planting and the early and hard winter, a large portion of the wheat land being a mass of ice with the seed frozen out. Reports say that not over a fifth of the crop can be made under the most favorable circumstances. ...Augustus P. Ladow died at Atlanta, Ill., from an overdose of opium. He was engaged in business with Horace Greeley and Robert Dale Owen, in New York, in 1820, and was a well-known type-founder in St. Louis in later years. He lost his fortune in purchasing the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Bloomington, Ill.

A PARTY of friends of the late James

Bowers, of Worthington, Ohio, undertook to watch over his corpse for a night, and were startled at hearing noises in the room where he was laid out. Cautiously entering the apartment, they found that three body-thieves had the coffin half-way out of an open window. The widow of Prof. Watson, the astronomer, will contest his will, which left his fortune to the advancement of science. ...A brother of Secretary of War Ramsey committed suicide at St. Paul, Minn. ...Burglars overpowered and bound the watchman in the office of the Union Iron and Steel Company, Chicago, blew open the safe, helped themselves to \$10,000 in cash, and made good their escape.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association will be held at Janesville, Wis., on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February. A cordial invitation is extended to all dairymen, butter and cheese manufacturers, dealers, manufacturers of dairy implements, and all others interested in this great and growing industry, to be present on this occasion.

J. M. SMITH, Cashier of the Bank of Kansas City, started to descend a bluff by stairs which had recently been removed, of which fact he was ignorant. He fell sixty feet to the railroad track, and was fatally injured.

THE SOUTH.

MISS WERTS, a white girl of Prosperity, S. C., was outraged and murdered by negroes named Spearman and Fair, who were lodged in the guard-house. A mob took them out, heard their confessions, shot Spearman on the spot where the crime was committed, and hanged Fair to a tree near by.

A FLEET of fifteen oyster boats from Maryland entered the mouth of the Rappahannock and began dredging for oysters in open violation of the Virginia Oyster laws. The Virginians opened fire upon them with a cannon, and the first round was returned by a volley from the fleet, delivered amid cheers from the oyster pirates. The cannon fired a second shot with better effect than the first, and struck one of the dredges in her rigging. The oystermen then beat a hasty retreat, their speed being accelerated by shots sent after them. ...Kent Marsh, an insane passenger, was taken on board the steamer Annie R. Silver at Memphis. As the boat was leaving New Madrid, Mo., Marsh arose from his bed and made his way up to the pilot-house, where Mr. Dan Blake, second clerk, and several passengers were talking with the pilot. He drew a revolver, held it to Blake's head, shot and killed him instantly, and then fired another shot at the pilot, the ball just grazing his forehead, the concussion being sufficient to render him unconscious. Marsh was soon secured, but not until his hand was fearfully lacerated in attempting to retain possession of the weapon. ...In a rural region of Tennessee, not far from Chattanooga, Henry Yarnell was killed and a man named Howe shot in the mouth, by assassins. Two suspected men, named Brooks and Griffey, were arrested on suspicion and confined in a blacksmith shop, under guard, but during the night both were killed by rifle balls.

THE Cincinnati Southern railroad is to be leased for ninety-nine years to a company of home capitalists, who will agree to pay out of the first profits 4 per cent. on the city's investment of \$18,000,000. ...A negro woman of Cranston, N. C., gave birth to four babies.

WASHINGTON.

A PROPOSITION has been made to sell the Franklin collection of manuscripts to the State Department for \$25,000.

IT is the general belief in Washington that an apportionment bill will be passed during the present session of Congress. The number of Representatives will be fixed at from 295 to 303.

An important decision of the United States Supreme Court sets forth that Congress exceeded its power in imprisoning Hallett Kilbourne for refusing to deliver up certain papers and answer certain questions to the House committee which was investigating the real-estate pools of the District of Columbia. ...The President has nominated Edward C. Bellings, of Louisiana, to the Southern Circuit, made vacant by the promotion of Judge Woods to the Supreme bench. ...According to the treasury records, William H. Vanderbilt owns \$50,000,000 Government bonds.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has been heard by the Senate Finance Committee on the Funding bill. He took the position that it should be amended so as to make the funding bonds redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years from date of issue, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent., the rate to be fixed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He expressed the opinion that the treasury funding certificates proposed by the bill—which he thought should be described as "treasury notes"—could be floated at 3 per cent. interest without change in the House provision for their redemption at any time after one year from their respective dates of issue.

GENERAL.

A NEW YORK paper, speaking of the telegraph consolidation, says J. Gould owns a majority of the stock of the present Western Union, and will control a majority of the joint stock. Gen. Thomas J. Eckert will be first Vice President and General Manager of the consolidated companies. The amount of capital stock has been fixed at \$80,000,000. It is understood that the Western Union will receive 37,800 shares, the American Union 24,350, and the Atlantic and Pacific 15,850. ...The National Woman's Suffrage Convention in Washington adopted resolutions setting forth that suffrage or self-government is a national, inalienable right, and not a privilege that any Government can confer or justly withhold; that we are a nation, and not a confederacy of States; that we are all citizens, first of the United States, and second of the States wherein we reside, hence the right of self-government should be guaranteed by the national constitution to all citizens that, with the ballot in their hands, they may protect themselves everywhere under our flag; that it is the duty of Congress to submit to the several States a constitutional amendment giving women citizens the right of suffrage, and to pass the bill providing for a committee to consider the rights of women.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Bolivian Government is understood to be on the way to the United States to negotiate a treaty of commerce and raise a loan of \$5,000,000 at any sacrifice. ...Railway men at Montreal are discussing a plan to put a tunnel under the Falls of Niagara.

ARTICLES have been filed at Albany for the construction of a line of telegraph from New York to Cape Breton, a cable to Great Britain, France and Spain, and another cable from the Pacific coast to China, Japan and Australia. The stock of the company is to be \$20,000,000, and the incorporators are Jay Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, David H. Bates, and Frederick L. Ames.

THE twenty-four hours ending Sunday, Jan. 23, was one of unusually widespread meteorological violence, as shown by the telegraphic reports from the various sections of the country. In New York a heavy rain, accompanied by a strong wind from the west, set in and lasted an entire day, doing an immense amount of damage. All the telegraph, tele-

phone and fire-alarm wires were thrown down by the accumulations of ice, and the city was completely cut off from telegraphic communication with the world. Messages were received and carried by messengers to Jersey City and other surrounding points. Business was almost suspended, especially in grain and stock, owing to the inability to get market advices. Mounted firemen patrolled the streets to give alarms of fire. Five thousand trees in Central Park were ruined, and much damage was done to cornices, chimneys, etc., and a number of persons were seriously injured by being hit by falling pieces of ice. Throughout a large portion of New England there was a heavy storm of alternating rain and snow, amounting in the aggregate to about twenty-two inches in depth, and travel was largely blocked. It was accompanied by a gale of forty miles an hour. In the region of which Chicago forms the center, snow fell to the depth of about nine inches. Snow slides at Custer and Bonanza, Idaho, swept off seventeen persons, all but four of whom were rescued. There were from twelve to twenty inches of snow at Helena, Montana, and considerable losses of stock are reported. The storm was quite general throughout Nebraska, and serious effects upon cattle in the grazing regions are feared. At Watertown, in Northern New York, the snow fell from two to four feet deep. Snow fell steadily in New Orleans for eight hours, melting rapidly away. There were snow drifts thirty feet high in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. ...President Leland Stanford, of the Central Pacific railroad, in answering certain inquiries put forth by a committee of the New York Board of Trade, opens by asserting that tariffs sprung from robbery and rapine, and that it was not intended that this should be a paternal Government. He denies that railroads are public highways or common carriers, and says that if the roads contribute large sums to control elections it is because self-defense forces them to it. Legislative control, he declares, would be less just than the rates of the companies themselves, and the management should remain with the owners unless purchase is made by the State. He thinks that the proposal that the Government regulate commerce between the States would only erect business between individuals living in different States.

CAPT. HOWGATE, formerly of the Signal Service, who has stated he intended to send out another Arctic expedition next summer, has probably abandoned his project, as he has sold his ship, the Gulnare, to some Baltimore merchants, and is now seeking an American registry.

ACCORDING to figures furnished by the Census Bureau, \$227,451,550 worth of 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. bonds are held by corporations. The national banks hold \$19,251,406, the savings banks \$131,224,190, private banks \$10,994,150, insurance companies \$50,857,450, trust companies \$13,484,050, and express companies \$649,100.

POLITICAL.

GEN. SEWELL received the Republican caucus nomination for the New Jersey Senatorship on the twelfth ballot. In the Wisconsin Republican caucus Pinetop Sawyer received fifty-eight votes on the final ballot and E. W. Keyes twenty-five. When Sawyer's nomination had been made unanimous, the caucus adopted a resolution recommending Keyes to Garfield for the Postmaster Generalship. ...The following United States Senators were elected on Wednesday, the 19th inst.: Thomas C. Platt, of New York; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Benjamin H. Harrison, of Indiana; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri; and Henry P. Baldwin and Omar D. Conger, of Michigan. ...Senator Allison has returned to Washington from Mentor. He says Gen. Garfield listened respectfully and attentively to his representations in behalf of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, but did not commit himself by a single syllable. It is believed by many that Gen. Green B. Raum, of Illinois, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be tendered the Treasury Department, or that at least Gen. Garfield will give one place in his Cabinet to Illinois.

A RECENT Washington dispatch says: "A gentleman prominently connected with New England industries, who is here in the interest of the tariff, expresses the opinion that the Eaton bill will be passed by the House at this session, and that then the tariff question will be taken out of politics. The Eaton bill, which has passed the Senate, is now upon the Speaker's table in the House awaiting action."

HON. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK was elected United States Senator from Nebraska on the seventeenth ballot. Gen. Van Wyck hails from New York State, where he was born and raised. He lived for many years in Orange county, and served two terms in Congress from that district. He also served in the army during the civil war. He was always quite prominent in New York politics. He moved to Nebraska about eight years ago, and bought a large farm near Nebraska City, where he resides. He at once entered into Nebraska politics, and soon gained considerable prominence. He has served in the upper house of the Nebraska Legislature for two terms, and is a member of the present Legislature.

JOHNSON N. CAMDEN has been elected Senator by the Legislature of West Virginia, the twenty Republicans voting for A. W. Campbell. ...S. B. Maxey has been re-elected Senator from Texas, Throckmorton standing second on the ballot. ...The New Jersey Legislature elected Wm. J. Sewell to the United States Senate. ...A Washington correspondent says there is no doubt that Senator Allison can have the treasury portfolio in President Garfield's Cabinet if he desires. It is said, however, that he has determined to remain in the Senate. He has been urging the Hon. James F. Wilson, of his State, for the post offered to himself, but the gossipers say Mr. Wilson will get the Secretaryship of the Interior, and that Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is the one most likely to be Secretary of the Treasury.

FOREIGN.

THE recent storm in England was one of the most violent and destructive ever experienced in the British Isles. All the railroads were blocked with snow and the trains stopped running, while in the city of London traffic of all kinds was abandoned. The tide in the Thames river was higher than ever before, and the lower portions of the city were flooded. Woolwich pier was washed away, and over 100 barges sunk. The damage is estimated at \$10,000,000. Scores of vessels were wrecked on the coast and many lives lost. ...Leonard de Rothschild, youngest son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, was married to Miss Perugia, of Trieste, in the Portland Street Synagogue, London. The Prince of Wales, Lord and Lady Roseberry, and other persons of rank were present. ...A company has been formed at London with a capital of \$500,000, to facilitate the importation of beef from America, and will build four large steamers.

THE rector of the University of Berlin took advantage of a meeting of the students in honor of German unity to protest against the anti-Jewish movement. An uproar was the only effect of the remonstrance. It is expected that several duels will grow out of the agitation. A proposed meeting of workmen in opposition to the agitation was prohibited by the Berlin police. ...On the reassembling of the French Chambers, Leon Say was re-elected

President of the Senate, and Gambetta of the Chamber of Deputies. ...A great battle was fought nine miles south of Lima, in which the Peruvians suffered defeat and heavy loss. ...The proposed arbitration of the Greek frontier question has been absolutely abandoned.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres says the Chileans attacked and defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores, on the 17th of January, and occupied Lima. Gen. Pierola, President of Peru and Commander-in-Chief of the army, saved himself by flight. Gen. Piedras, his brother, and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle. The diplomatic body at Lima had urged the conclusion of an armistice, and asked that the person of President Pierola be respected. ...The death of E. A. Southern, the actor, is announced from London, after a prolonged period of suffering.

IT is rumored in London that Mr. Gladstone will be raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Hawarden (pronounced Harden). In this event the Marquis of Hartington will become leader of the Liberal party in the Commons. ...Joseph U. Crawford, a Pennsylvanian, has completed a division of the first American railroad in Asia, on one of the northern islands of Japan, at a cost of \$20,000 per mile. ...Gen. Skoleff telegraphed to St. Petersburg that, on the night of Jan. 15, his forces carried the Turcoman positions within forty yards of the fortress of Geok Hene. On the following night the Turcomans assaulted his center and left, but were repulsed with great slaughter and pursued over the ramparts of their own works. ...The death is announced of Verboeckhoven, the eminent Belgian painter.

IN the British House of Commons, on the 24th of January, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the passage of the Coercion bill. He justified the matter by a long and detailed description of the outrages which had been committed in Ireland. The Land League, he said, had a system of constables who recorded every infringement of the rules of the order. As a result, the league was supreme; there was a perfect reign of terror. Mr. Lyons, Liberal member for Dublin, moved an amendment that land reform ought to precede coercive measures, and he was supported by Bradlaugh, Dillon and McCarthy. Sir Stafford Northcote assured the Government that the Opposition would give them all proper support in the progress of the bills through the House. ...South American advices are to the effect that Lima surrendered unconditionally after Chorrillos, Barraca and Moradores had been taken. There was great slaughter in the battles at those places. It is also reported that Callao has capitulated. ...The British Government has offered a reward of \$2,500 for the apprehension of the men who tried to blow up the Safford barracks. ...The manufacture of arms at Birmingham, England, is guarded by a detachment of troops, for fear of a Fenian raid. ...The Irredentists of Italy are secretly raising funds with the purpose of invading Austrian Tyrol in the spring.

MUCH distress exists among the laborers in the distressed districts of Ireland. In every town in the county of Clare they are receiving relief, and the workhouses are crowded. The men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the murder of Lord Mountmorris have been discharged. A detachment of troops has been ordered to Weeden to protect a Government store. The baronies in Roscommon county have been declared in a state of disturbance. The trial of the traversers was brought to a close at Dublin on the 25th of January. Judge Fitzgerald charged the jury at noon, and they retired. After a short deliberation, a juror stated to the court that they stood ten to two, but the Judge insisted upon a unanimous verdict. At 7:45 p. m. the foreman announced the impossibility of reaching an agreement, and they were discharged. Outside the Court House the crowd rent the air with cheers. A torchlight procession was organized in honor of Parnell, who had slipped away to London at the close of the trial. ...Great depression is reported in the cotton and woolen industries of Russia. Most of the mills are running on short time, and some of them have closed entirely. Thornton, the English millionaire, and owner of the largest cloth mill in St. Petersburg, discharged 1,500 weavers at one stroke. ...A riot occurred between the miners and police at Skelmersdale and Clydeby, in England. One man was killed and several injured.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

A bill to relieve the political disabilities of Richard Fathery, of Arkansas, was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 19. Mr. Conkling submitted a resolution calling for full information as to the cost of taking the census. It was resolved to create a select committee of five on pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious and infectious diseases of cattle. A bill prescribing the mode of settling private land claims was passed. The re-funding bill came up in the House as unfinished business. A point of order was raised that Mr. Newberry, of Michigan, who had stated during the debate that he had gone to the national bank with which he was connected to inquire how he should vote, was under the rules not entitled to a vote. The Chair overruled the point of order. A separate vote was taken on the amendment fixing the rate of interest at 3 per cent., and it was agreed to by yeas, 149; nays, 104. The amendment making the bonds redeemable after five years and payable in ten years was adopted without a division. The House rejected the amendment providing that all the silver dollars and all the gold over \$500,000,000 be paid on the bonds accruing during the current year, before any of the new bonds should be issued. The vote was yeas, 111; nays, 140. The next separate vote was on the amendment limiting the expense of the new issue to one-fourth of 1 per cent. It was agreed to by yeas, 151; nays, 103. Carlisle's substitute, making only 3 per cents receivable as security for national-bank circulation, was adopted by yeas, 127; nays, 119. The bill as amended was then passed by yeas, 135; nays, 125.

The ladies' gallery was occupied by members of the National Woman Suffrage Association at the opening of the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 20. Mr. McDonald called up his resolution for a standing committee on the rights of female citizens, which he warmly urged, and it was sent to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Kernan presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling for copies of any correspondence with foreign governments in regard to the sending of criminals or paupers to this country. The funding bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians was taken up, its provisions being explained by Mr. Coke. In executive session, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, directed the investigation and ascertain by what means the full text of the Chinese treaties became public in several newspapers. The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was passed as it came from the Committee on Appropriations. The bill calls for \$14,500,000. Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee, during the discussion on the bill expressing the hope that Gen. Garfield's administration would recognize that we had no navy, and that we should commence to build one. In the case of the contest of E. Moody Boynton for the seat in Congress occupied by Dr. Loring from the Sixth Massachusetts district the Committee on Elections reported in favor of the sitting member. Gen. Weaver brought in a minority report favoring Mr. Boynton. An evening session was held for the consideration of District business.

Senator Logan managed to get a favorable report on his bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list on Friday, Jan. 21. Two Democrats of the Military Committee, Maxey and Hampton, were absent, and Senator Logan was supported by Plumb, Burnside and Cameron (Pa.). The three Democrats,

Cockrell, Randolph and Grover, voted the other way, but did not filibuster against the report. The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill; also the bill to place Gen. Ord on the retired list with the rank and pay of Major General. The House passed the measure for the retirement of Gen. Ord. Mr. Loring, of the 8th Massachusetts district, was declared entitled to his seat. A report in favor of sealing Bisbee, the contestant from the Second Florida district, was received.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, Jan. 22. The House held an all-night session on Friday, at which absolutely nothing was done, no quorum being present, and several members objecting to all business offered. On Saturday, Mr. Hull, from a Florida district, was unseated, and Mr. Bisbee, the contestant, admitted. Mr. Reagan made a vain effort to have the Inter-State Commerce bill taken up, and nothing was accomplished but the passage of several minor bills. The members were so exhausted from the previous night's session that an early adjournment was effected.

Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent of the Senate, on the 24th, to take up the bill to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list of the army, but Mr. Vest, of Missouri, objected. Mr. Logan then moved to lay aside all prior orders and consider this bill. After a somewhat protracted debate the motion was defeated—yeas, 25; nays, 28. Mr. Edmunds' Geneva Award bill was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, and a substitute proposed similar in terms to that reported last session. The Indian Land bill came up, and it was agreed to extend its provisions to twenty-nine tribes on ceded lands in Indian Territory. In the House, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to retire Col. Thomas L. Crittenden, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General. Mr. Young, of Tennessee, proposed the appointment of a commission to examine and report on the adulteration of food. Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, offered a bill for the construction of a double-track railroad from New York to Council Bluffs. Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, introduced a bill revising the list of duties on sugar. Several bills were reported by committee, and placed on the calendar. Mr. Cox reported a substitute for the Apportionment bill, providing for 301 Representatives. The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation, which sets aside \$4,760,437.

In the United States Senate, David Davis reported favorably the Chicago Lake-front bill on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 25, and gave notice that on Friday he would ask its consideration. Mr. Logan called up the bill to retire Gen. Grant. The vote thereon stood 25 yeas to 28 nays, Lamar and Davis voting with the Republicans. A bill was passed to pay the additional expense of the tenth census. The Indian Land bill was debated at some length, decided objection being made to conferring citizenship on the red men. David Davis introduced a bill to pension Justices of the Supreme Court who may become permanently disabled. The House passed an appropriation of \$30,000 for a monument in commemoration of the battle of Saratoga. The pension appropriation was taken up in committee of the whole, and amended to provide that safety-hatchers, saws and axes shall be carried in mail cars, and the Australian colonies shall be reimbursed in part for the cost of the British closed mails on the overland route. The bill then passed. The House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. A majority of the House Committee on Elections made a report favoring the seating of Martin (Republican) as the member from the First North Carolina district and of giving the seat to Yates (Democrat). A minority report was also presented. The joint bill for counting the electoral vote came up, when the Republicans forced an adjournment.

Geneva and Its Watches.

Geneva, like other cities, has its specialties, and its first and greatest is its manufacture of watches. The Geneva watch has attained a world-wide celebrity, and though probably no better than those of American manufacture, they are wonderfully fascinating, and it is difficult to withstand the attractions of their show windows. Their exhibition of ladies' watches is especially fine, and their prices vary from \$20 to as high as you care to go, and you are sure to get a good article if you pay for one. Another specialty is music boxes, of which large quantities are sold every year. There are several establishments here which deal in them exclusively, and they put them up in all sorts of shapes. There are musical chairs, which surprise you by playing a tune when you sit down on them, musical footstools, goblets and trinkets of various kinds, ranging in price from \$5 to \$2,000, and even higher. Geneva has almost a monopoly of these establishments, for save one at Bern, I have not noticed any elsewhere.—*European Cor. Rochester Democrat.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$7 25 @ 11 25
HOGS.....	5 50 @ 6 75
COTTON.....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine.....	3 25 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 13 @ 1 19
CORN—Ungraded.....	54 @ 66
OATS—Mixed Western.....	42 @ 44
POK—Mess.....	12 75 @ 13 40
LARD.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 20 @ 6 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 40 @ 3 60
Medium to Fair.....	4 40 @ 4 80
HOGS.....	4 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	98 @ 99
CORN—No. 3 Spring.....	84 @ 86
OATS—No. 2.....	36 @ 37
RYE—No. 2.....	31 @ 33
OATS—No. 2.....	89 @ 91
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 04 @ 1 05
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	28 @ 30
EGGS—Fresh.....	83 @ 86
POK—Mess.....	11 50 @ 13 40
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	98 @ 1 04
No. 2.....	97 @ 98
CORN—No. 2.....	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
RYE—No. 1.....	86 @ 87
BARLEY—No. 2.....	80 @ 81
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 01 @ 1 02
CORN—Mixed.....	40 @ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	32 @ 33
RYE.....	86 @ 87
POK—Mess.....	13 00 @ 13 25
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT.....	1 05 @ 1 04
OATS.....	41 @ 42
RYE.....	36 @ 37
POK—Mess.....	13 75 @ 14 00
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 01 @ 1 02
No. 2 Red.....	1 04 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 2.....	41 @ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	34 @ 35
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice.....	4 90 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 04 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 1.....	42 @ 43
OATS—Mixed.....	37 @ 38
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00 @ 2 50
POK—Mess.....	13 50 @ 13 75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	99 @ 1 00
CORN.....	38 @ 39
OATS.....	33 @ 34
POK—Mess.....	13 40 @ 14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25 @ 5 55
Fair.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Common.....	3 75 @ 4 30
HOGS.....	5 20 @ 5 55
SHEEP.....	3 50 @ 5 50

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

COL. McCLEURE writes from Nashville that the widow of President Polk is so beloved and respected that, by common consent of all parties, the interest on her little fortune in Tennessee State bonds, all she has, is exempted from repudiation.

In San Francisco, a dog foiled an attempt at suicide. A young man intent on bidding farewell to earth jumped into the bay from the deck of a steamer. A Newfoundland dog that was patrolling the deck jumped after him, and hauled the luckless suicide to shore, where he was resuscitated.

MME. MARIE ROZE is quoted by a Western paper as expressing her opinion that the opera of the future will be sung in English and not in Italian. She states that there are no more Italian prime donne, and instances Patti, Lucca, Albani, Nilsson, Gerster, and herself, to which might be added Kellogg, Valeria, Cary, Marimon, and a great many others.

In 1870, when Providence, R. I., established its now-famous wood-yard for tramps, the out-door relief amounted to \$7,333, and 1,143 tramps were forced to work in the yard. During the whole of last year only 634 tramps ventured near the place, while the amount of relief decreased to \$4,736. This wood-yard has proved the best investment the city ever made.

The London *Examiner* says that George Eliot's husband, Mr. Cross, betrayed evidence of insanity soon after marriage, and threw himself over a balcony at Venice. He luckily fell into the water and survived, but he had to be placed in an insane asylum. "Bravely Mrs. Cross set herself to face her now doubly lonely life, but the struggle, not surpassed in intensity by that of any of her heroines, did not last long, and she is now gone, at the age of 60, to the rest that must have come to her as a relief."

EDWIN BOOTH says that the most genuine compliment he ever received was on the occasion of his playing Iago for the first time at Grass Valley, then a new mining camp. The audience, who had not seen a play for years, were so much incensed at his apparent villainy that they pulled out their "shooters" in the middle of the third act, and began blazing away at the stage. Othello had the tip of his nose shot off at the first volley, and Mr. Booth only escaped by rolling over and over up the stage and disappearing through a trap door. A speech from the manager somewhat calmed the house; but even then Mr. Booth thought it best to pass the night in the theater, as a number of the most elevated spectators were making strenuous efforts to induce the vigilance committee to lynch "the infernal sneaking cuss."

The quantity of alcoholic liquor that is sufficient to kill, if taken at a single draught, is being determined satisfactorily by actual experiment. The other day an aged colored man in Texas drank three pints of whisky and fell dead. A German paper now tells of a woman who has made a similar experiment in a tavern in the village of Wirwitz near Breslau, where she and her husband, being engaged jointly as traveling venders of lamp-black—a business that is a recognized specialty in Germany—had put up for the night. The feat was occasioned by a boast made by her in the course of conversation with a number of tavern loungers that she could drink a pint of brandy at a single draught, if any of her hearers had the ability to pay for it. The offer was taken up, and she stowed the brandy away as proposed, without winking. Then, however, she sat down and covered her face with her hands, and when, after some time, her husband becoming alarmed tried to arouse her, it was discovered that she was dead.

For a country which discourages titles in theory the practice is simply abominable. It is bad enough to make the appellation of Colonel or Judge or Captain so common that a man feels honored when addressed as plain "Mr." But when this practice is supplemented by tacking an "ex" to the handle of every man who has ever held official or other position it becomes ridiculous in its absurdity. A New York journal furnished an illustration of the extent to which this is carried in publishing recently a list of nominees at a public meeting. Of a hundred names fifty at least were given as ex-somebody. There were several ex-Assemblymen, about as many ex-Al-

dermen, an ex-Senator, an ex-Coroner, and several ex-Justices, one ex-District Attorney, and, to close the list, an ex-candidate and an ex-clerk. If there had been an ex-scavenger his title would undoubtedly have been given him.

We have now the returns of the population of all our cities which contain 10,000 inhabitants and over. There are 245 such cities, and their total population in 1880 was 11,100,201. In 1870 we had 184 cities with a population of 10,000 and over, and their aggregate population was 7,672,233. These cities have therefore increased in number sixty-one within the ten years, and they contain 3,427,968 more inhabitants. Our total gain in population since 1870 has been 11,594,188, and nearly a third of this increase has been in the cities. If we included all the municipalities, those of between 8,000 and 10,000 inhabitants as well as those of greater size, we should probably find that our total urban population in 1880 was over 11,500,000, and toward 3,750,000 more than in 1870. This would make the increase in the cities fully one-third of the whole increase of population in the Union. The cities contained about 8,000,000 in 1870, to 11,500,000 in 1880. They therefore have been increasing in inhabitants far more rapidly than the rest of the country. While the general gain has been only about 25 per cent., that in the cities has been about 45 per cent.

The production of the precious metals in California and Nevada has fallen off greatly during the past eleven years, as will be seen by the following table:

YEAR.	CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.	
	Gold only.		Gold.	Silver.
1870.....	\$25,000,000	\$ 4,891,000	\$11,200,000	
1871.....	20,000,000	5,560,000	14,110,000	
1872.....	19,000,000	8,450,000	16,565,000	
1873.....	18,000,000	13,170,000	19,130,000	
1874.....	20,300,000	14,230,000	15,400,000	
1875.....	17,610,000	13,995,000	21,200,000	
1876.....	18,610,000	19,340,000	28,000,000	
1877.....	15,000,000	19,090,000	32,510,000	
1878.....	17,000,000	12,320,000	22,880,000	
1879.....	17,150,000	6,050,000	15,950,000	
1880.....	17,500,000	1,000,000	11,000,000	

The quantity of silver produced in the State of California is too small to be worthy of notice. The same may be said of gold in Nevada, except as to the Comstock lode.

By the foregoing it will be seen that the production of gold and silver in California and Nevada in 1870 amounted to \$41,000,000, and in 1880 to \$29,500,000. The product for other years was larger than for 1870, but 1880 touches the lowest point.

THE New York State Board of Health have recently been investigating the cause of diphtheria, and they have established one important fact—namely: that, even if it does not originate in filth it is aggravated by it, and is spread by the neglect of drainage and sewerage, which is very common among the poorer classes. In their investigations they even found diphtheria prevailing in the highest and most salubrious parts of the State, but in every case there was found a breeding-place for it, which might have been avoided by the simplest precautions. They also discovered that, even after the disease had broken out, there was the same ignorance and carelessness about it. Patients were not isolated and rooms and clothing were not cleaned and disinfected. One instance is related as follows: "At Northville the first fatal case was that of a child, and, in gross ignorance of the fearful danger to which the neighborhood was exposed, a public funeral was held in a church; the corpse was carried in by the child bearers, companions of the dead one; the church was crowded principally with children; a sermon was preached, and the body was followed to the grave by a long concourse of people, young and old. The funeral infected the whole village, and in a week there were forty-six cases of diphtheria in the place."

Branding Men.

The branding of army mules and horses has been a recognized practice in most countries for years past, but it remained for an Englishman to propose that soldiers should be treated in the same way. Desertion in the British army is carried on to an excess unknown in other countries, and to guard against the evil, and to make the recovery of a fugitive more certain, somebody has submitted to the war office a little instrument which, on the touching of a spring, will instantaneously and indelibly tattoo a small crown on a man's wrist. Tattooing is not exactly branding, in so far as the mechanical operation is concerned, but it is exactly the same in its results—it leaves a mark for life, and it seems scarcely possible that any large number of human beings will voluntarily submit to it, unless the work is a peculiarly honorable one, which the Queen's service at this time certainly is not reputed to be among Englishmen generally.—*New York Graphic*.

At Macedonian weddings the groom leads the bride into her new home by a halter, and when she enters he knocks her head against the wall, as a warning of what she may expect if she does not behave well.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.—SENATE.—A. Nelson was appointed clerk of the Committee on Liquor Traffic, and C. A. Parker clerk of that on State Affairs. Senator Patterson offered a concurrent resolution, which was unanimously adopted, requesting the Michigan delegation in Congress to ask a Cabinet appointment in the new administration for ex-Gov. John J. Bagley. The agitation for a law for uniformity in school text-books has begun, petitions therefor being received. Senator Caplis gave notice of a bill to provide for the redemption of land sold for taxes. The Senate voted for Senator in Congress as follows: For full term, Omar D. Conger, 28; George V. N. Lathrop, 2. For vacancy term, Henry P. Baldwin, 29; Orlando M. Barnes, 1. The House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a commission to prepare a new tax law was referred to the special committee on taxation. The Senate bill to organize the Sixth judicial circuit, and to reorganize certain other judicial circuits, was taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—The following were agreed to in committee of the whole House: A bill regulating the disposition of property by will; the House bill amending the laws relating to distilling and replevying beasts, and the House bill to protect public libraries. A concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to call the attention of the people of Michigan to the importance of planting shade trees, and asking him to suggest a day for that purpose to be known as "Arbor day," was laid over under the rules. The House voted for United States Senator, with the following result: For the full term beginning March 4, Omar D. Conger, 83; Geo. V. N. Lathrop, 13. For the short term ending March 4, Henry P. Baldwin, 83; G. P. Sanford, 13. The Governor approved the joint resolution asking Congress for a grant of lands to aid in building a railroad from Sault Ste. Marie to the Marquette and Mackinaw railroad. Quite a number of petitions were received for the submission of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of wine, beer and spirits as a beverage. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Bloom, amending the laws relating to garnishee proceedings; Mr. Knapp, amending the laws of 1879, regulating the running at large of animals in cities and villages; Mr. Garfield, to preserve shade trees on highways; Mr. Barton, to organize the Twenty-fifth judicial circuit, and to reorganize the Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first judicial circuits; Mr. Hubbard, for the annual planting of trees by Commissioners of Highways; Mr. Young, amending the section of the laws relating to taxes. Bills were passed: Concerning the running at large of animals, recommended to the committee of the whole; changing the name of C. A. Zelniff to Charles Albert Burton, to have immediate effect. Resolutions were passed: Directing the Clerk to contract for the printing of an additional 1,000 copies of Gov. Jerome's message printed in the Dutch language; relieving Speaker Moffet of all duties of his office during his illness.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.—SENATE.—Petitions were received for taxation of church property and for the establishment of an Asylum for Dipsonanics. The Senate concurred in the House resolutions referring all matters relating to a compilation of the laws to the Judiciary Committee of the two houses jointly. Bills were then introduced. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; joint resolution amending the constitution in reference to the veto power of the Governor; to reorganize the Eleventh and Twelfth, and to create the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit; conferring certain lands on the Ontonagon and Blue River railroads. The concurrent resolution relating to planting trees on "Arbor day" was adopted.

HOUSE.—In the House bills were sent up: To establish the legal rate of interest at 7 per cent.; to divide Wayne county; appropriating \$40,000 for frescoing the State Capitol building. The bill regulating the disposal of property by will was recommitted. This bill owes its origin to the provisions of the will of the late Prof. Watson, the well-known astronomer, who bequeathed nearly all his property to the National Academy of Sciences, to the disadvantage of his widow, though really, as is said, with her entire consent. The two houses met in joint convention and compared the votes on United States Senator. The formal election of Omar D. Conger for six years from March 4 next, and of Henry P. Baldwin from the present time until March 4, was then announced. Bills were introduced: Amending section 2,730 regarding the improvement of navigable rivers; to facilitate the taking of depositions; to prevent the unauthorized issuing of highway commissioners' warrants. Mr. Farmington gave notice of a bill to license drinkers of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors. It obliges individuals to procure a license authorizing the purchase of liquors for beverages, etc., and under severe penalties forbids liquor-dealers to sell to unlicensed persons. Some merriment was created by the notice of the bill.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20.—SENATE.—Petitions, with nearly 6,000 names, were presented for a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The bill to confer certain rights and privileges on the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad Company was favorably reported upon. This measure has a bearing on the land grant in aid of a railroad from Ontonagon to the boundary line of Michigan and Wisconsin. The grant by Congress in aid of the railroad contemplated the completion of the road before 1870. Nothing was done toward building it, but the grant has not lapsed. Lumbermen and others have claims upon certain of the lands within the limits of the original grant, and a very active struggle is now in progress in Washington over the terms of a bill to protect the rights of all concerned. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Caplis, amending the law relating to salaries of Judges of Probate; by Mr. Edsell, preventing betting and selling of pools; by Mr. Swift, a joint resolution amending the constitution so as to permit Supervisors of counties in the Upper Peninsula to increase the pay of Circuit Judges.

HOUSE.—In the House petitions were received concerning the liquor traffic. A bill passed affixing a penalty for the destruction of books belonging to public libraries. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Eakins, amending the laws relative to officers in charge of highways; by Mr. Austin, regulating the sentences of persons convicted of crime; by Mr. Ballentine, amending the laws concerning work on highways; by Mr. Belden, making an appropriation for frescoing the Capitol building; by Mr. Barnes, to prevent adulteration of dairy products; by Mr. Carpenter, to provide for the safety of persons attending public assemblies; by A. S. Partridge, amending the laws relating to taxes; by Mr. Kendrick, to establish water-troughs beside highways. In the interests of pure butter Mr. Cottrell gave notice of a bill to protect dairymen and prevent deception in sales of butter.

The two houses met in joint convention to receive and confirm the following nominations by the Governor: Adjutant General, John Robertson, of Wayne; Quartermaster General, Nathan Church, of Gratiot; Inspector General, Wm. G. Gage, of Saginaw; Trustee of the Michigan Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, James C. Wilson, of Genesee. The last-named official is to hold office for six years from Feb. 1, 1881, the others for two years each from the same date.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.—SENATE.—Petitions with 6,800 names were received in the Senate for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, beer or wine. The prohibitionists of the State have organized with the single view of influencing the Legislature on this point, and they hope to present an aggregate of 100,000 names petitioning for the submission of the amendment. With a view to utilizing these petitions twice, a resolution was adopted in the Senate to the effect that petitions presented in that body might be transferred for presentation to the House upon request of the Speaker or the Chairman of any committee. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Billings, to establish a Board of Commissioners of Surveys; by Mr. Gruenel, a joint resolution amending the article of the constitution relating to Circuit Judges; by Mr. Buttar, for a grant of swamp lands to improve the Black River in Cheboygan county; by Mr. McGurk, amending the laws regarding the assessment of taxes; by Mr. Dickerman, relating to prosecutions for libel. Senate bill regarding judgments and sentences by Justices of the Peace was agreed to in committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: By Mr. Dewey, for a grant of swamp lands to drain portions of Owosso and Middlesex in Shawano county; by Mr. Austin, to protect fish; by Mr. Bloom, amending the laws relating to absent, concealed or non-resident defendants in chancery cases; by Mr. Cobb, a joint resolution amending the constitution with respect to claims against counties. The following were agreed to in committee of the whole: House bills relating to oaths of Commissioners, relative to proceedings against garnishees, relative to the election of United States Senators. The House bill allowing the same individual to be elected for four successive terms had all after the enacting clause stricken out. Both houses adjourned until Monday evening.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.—SENATE.—The Michigan Legislature reassembled to-night. In the Senate the bill regarding judgments and sentences by Justices of the Peace passed on a third reading.

HOUSE.—An hour was spent debating whether petitions previously offered, accepted and acted upon by the Senate should again be offered in the House. The occasion arose by reason of withdrawal from the Senate of ten petitions for prohibition. The matter was laid on the table.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

By the use of sand and sulphur, with an addition of 15 per cent. manganese, the ancient black gloss of the Venetians is so closely imitated, it is said, as to defy detection.

To color or dye small pieces of ivory black, wash well with an aqueous solution of neutral nitrate of silver. Expose to sunlight—under glass—until black. Repeat, if necessary, until the proper color is developed.

An inventor thinks he has solved the problem of propelling boats in canals and rivers by means of ejecting water from the boat. Unlike his predecessors, he makes use not of a large pipe, but of a great number of tubes with very small outlets.

THE distance between New York and Philadelphia, in an air line, is 81 miles, over a comparatively level country. In a paper before the Franklin Institute, Mr. W. Barnet Le Van maintained that an air-line road could be constructed between the two cities, on which trains could make the distance in one hour, and that the enterprise would pay. The line he proposed would cross no roads at grade, and would have but two curves, of 10,000 feet radius each.

THE tests of the durability of steel rails on the Great Northern line of England show that the hardest rails do not wear the best. In one instance a hard rail was worn away one-sixteenth of an inch by a traffic amounting to 5,251,000 tons. A softer rail near by was worn the same amount by 8,402,000 tons. In another instance the total was 15,531,000 tons for a hard rail, and 31,061,000 for a soft rail, the wear and tear being the same—one-sixteenth part of an inch. Analysis showed this last rail to consist of 99.475 per cent. of iron and minute quantities of carbon, phosphorus, silicon, manganese, sulphur and copper.

ATTEMPT has been made to propel boats on canals and rivers by conducting a column of water through a pipe and ejecting it forcibly at the stern, but it did not prove successful. An Englishman now claims to have got over the difficulty by showing that "the force exerted by one fluid pouring into or against another depends on the contact of surfaces, and not on the sectional area of the flowing mass, after the flowing mass be once set in motion." Instead, therefore, of tubes with large orifices, he makes use of tubes with narrow outlets, a mere slit, and thus obtains a large superficial contact by ejecting water through a series of narrow openings.

WHILE Dr. Charles Roberts, in a paper on the hereditary transmission of physical and mental qualities, is at a loss to say how "vigor" may be utilized, he makes a bold dash at the solution of the problem. He is very decidedly of the opinion that persons living under very similar conditions of life should not marry. "A literary man should not marry a literary woman, nor a tailor a seamstress; and the rule should apply to persons of the same temperament and physique. The immense trouble, so to speak, which nature has taken to secure cross-fertilization in the lower races of animals and plants should guide man in his selection of a partner." The evils arising, or, better, transmitted or intensified, from the union of persons under like conditions of life are very similar to those which spring from the marriage of men and women closely related by blood.

A MYSTERIOUS star, called the Pilgrim, which was observed in 945, 1264 and 1572, is expected by astronomers to appear before long. It was described in 1572 as brighter than Jupiter, and "such was its brilliancy that persons were able to detect it at noon in a clear sky, and at night when the sky was so overcast as to hide all other stars." If it appears it will probably be visible for several weeks in the constellation of Cassiopeia.

Youthful Criminals.

A New York *Herald* reporter visited the Jefferson Market and Tombs prisons, in that city, where youthful offenders against the law are detained. Warden McDermott informed him that their average age is from twelve to sixteen years, but sometimes they are as young as eight. One boy of fourteen was sentenced for twenty days, and his crime was stealing a pair of socks. The weather was bitter cold, and it was clearly evident that the child took them to keep from perishing with the cold. One of the boys, about thirteen years of age, said he had been arrested for stealing a zinc sign, which was insecurely fastened at the doorway of a large building. He admitted that he had been with several other boys, who started away with it, but on discovery had dropped it. This boy did not run away, and was arrested. His father went to a lawyer to secure his services for his defense, and was told that for \$30 he could get the boy acquitted. The father was very poor, but in the belief that his son was innocent he pawned a number of articles, and managed to scrape together the requisite \$30, which he handed to the lawyer. The latter, just before the trial, told the father it would be necessary for him to have \$10 in order to secure the boy's acquittal, and that the \$30 paid was simply his fee for legal services. The father had no means of raising the additional \$10, and the boy got thirty days in prison, while the Tombs lawyer got \$30 of the poor father.

One cell was occupied by a mere child of ten years. Unlike the cells in the Jefferson Market Prison, which are used for a like purpose, these cells in the Tombs are dark, dismal, and repulsive. The corridor in the part now under notice is narrow, low, and dingy, and the whole aspect of the place as repellant as Murderers' Row on the other side of the prison.

"What're you here for?" was asked of a boy in a cell.

"Stealing."
"What did you steal?"
"A pocketbook."
"How much money was in it?"
"Dollar and thirty cents."
"Didn't you know that you would be sent to prison if you stole it?"
"No, sir."

The boy was apparently of average intelligence, but very pale and thin in flesh. He both looked and spoke as if he were in ill health, and his appearance did not indicate more than eight years of age. Close questioning developed the statement that he had never stolen anything before, and that he went to church and attended school. And yet this mere child was incarcerated in this gloomy cell just as were adult murderers in the other side of the prison.

The Spiritual Realm.

I stated that two demands exist in the spiritual realm—a demand for a person to appreciate religion, and a demand for a religion worthy of being esteemed. The power to love is valuable only when the world has something lovable. The religious sentiment must be kept alive in our era and continent; but, that this may come to pass, the religion must be made admirable for the new times. It will not be enough if the old monks and the old Puritans and the Pilgrim Fathers loved certain ideas and laws for a sanctuary. The old Germans used to inherit the friendships and feuds of their fathers; but the modern mind cannot assume the love and the hate of the far-off yesterday. All the arts have had to undergo great changes in order to find a welcome from the passing century. Painter and sculptor and musician have changed subject and treatment. The poet has changed his verse. The ponderous heroic of Pope has been displaced by the lyric measures of Tennyson. The orator has made the short sentences overthrow the rolling propositions. The schoolmaster has flung aside the rod and frown, and risks the sway of kind words and a smile. Men who once cut down trees now wish their weak hands could replace the fallen giants. Our era inherits no hate or love. As in John's vision, he that sits upon the throne of the present world says, "Behold, I make all things new," and in obedience to this decree the religion of America will have to become as new as the nation, as fresh as its industry and inventions and hopes. It must be made worthy of public regard.—*David Swing*.

The Cause of Droughts.

The question is often asked, why droughts are more common latterly than in former years. The main reason, we concede, however, to be, because the forests have been cut down. The effects of forests upon the atmosphere are twofold. They fill the air with dampness, and again this dampness, when it is condensed into clouds, is attracted by the forests. The roots of trees run deep into the ground and absorb the moisture that is contained in it to a considerable depth below the surface. This moisture, much of it at least, is evaporated by the leaves, and thus the air is loaded with water. The amount of water that is drawn up from the strata of the earth lower down than the roots of ordinary cultivated plants penetrate is enormous. This water, if not drawn up by the roots of trees, would gradually make its way into creeks and rivers, and ultimately into the ocean. Cutting down the forests has two other effects, both of which result in decreasing the amount of rain. Dry and parching winds are unimpeded in their progress, and the result is that they carry off the moisture which is in the atmosphere. Another result is, that small streams of water have in many instances been entirely annihilated, except during the winter months. This has decreased the volume of water in the creeks and rivers, and consequently decreased the attractive force for the clouds and the amount of water evaporated from the surface of the earth in our particular section.—*Cortland Standard*.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

NEUTRALITY.

The Transvaal republic is an inland country; but this fact does not assure British merchantmen against depredations. In the Orange Free State and in the republic there are bold Dutch Captains and hardy Dutch seamen; and there is Holland to draw upon for more. A small, swift craft, in a two days' dash on some crowded lane of travel, would do more mischief to the British flag than the Alabama did in years to ours. When chased too close, she would be run ashore, and her officers and crew would find another inexpensive vessel. The vulnerable point of England is in her commercial marine, and the Boers, who have hitherto yielded before their grasping neighbors, will now probably find means to strike it. The sympathy which the Alabama's people got chiefly from the British, the Transvaal flag would get from all the world; and the sympathy would be practical whenever self interest might permit.—N. Y. Sun.

JUST THE TRUTH.

Gen. Grant has been fully and more than amply repaid for his military services; as President he received a larger salary than any President before him; he has had gifts innumerable, and is now in receipt of a handsome income. But, apart from this, the office is not at all necessary to the preservation of the General's dignity, as is claimed. Money and emoluments may be necessary to support the dignity of an exalted office, but are never a factor in securing the dignity of the individual—a man who cannot be dignified without money cannot buy dignity with money. Besides, it is not the province of Government to conserve the dignity of individuals—every man must look out for his own dignity. Such an office was not necessary for Washington, and Coriolanus returned to his plough without loss of dignity.—Christian at Work.

WHERE WILKES BOOTH LIES BURIED.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial writes: It was only after some patient inquiry that I could ascertain the facts, which are interesting, and, so far as I know, are yet unpublished. Booth died, as will be remembered, in a barn in Maryland from a wound received from the musket of Boston Corbett. His body was brought to Washington, and, after having been identified by the court-martial before which his fellow-conspirators were tried, was dissected by the surgeon general of the army. The brain and heart and some other parts of the body were preserved in alcohol, and are now on exhibition in the medical museum of the surgeon general's office. The building in which the assassination occurred was Ford's theater. The government confiscated it, but afterward Ford was paid its full value, and it has since been used as the headquarters of the medical corps of the army. The brain and heart of Booth are in jars, standing in a case that is situated very near the actual scene of the assassination.

After the surgeon had done with Booth's body it was buried in a grave in the arsenal grounds. Only half a dozen persons knew the exact spot, which was unmarked. In 1867 Edwin Booth, the actor, sent Mr. Weaver, the sexton of Christ's church, Baltimore, to Washington, with the request that the remains of his brother might be taken up and removed to the family burial-place. After some delay the request was granted by President Johnson, who was finally appealed to, and Mr. Weaver took the body to the cemetery in Baltimore, and buried it beside the elder Booth and others of the family. The removal was conducted with great secrecy, and was concealed from Secretary Stanton, who had refused to give his consent.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., have favored us with a complete edition of their Almanacs for 1881, neatly bound in one volume. Turning to its contents we find ourselves prepared to discuss the weather with our afternoon callers in English, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Bohemian. We have as yet only perused the English version, and to it we are pleased to give our unqualified endorsement. Though Ayer's Almanac has long been recognized as a standard American work, yet it makes its advent each year with all the vigor and freshness of a first appearance, and is received with a hearty welcome by millions, from the rising to the setting sun. We commend it to our readers as a work replete with instructive and valuable information.

The Historical Publishing Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has just issued a complete history of the noted Younger Brothers and Frank and Jesse James, bringing the events in the lives of these airy gentlemen of the highway down to the present time. It is a volume of over 400 pages, containing more than 40 illustrations, and printed and bound in good style. Mr. J. W. Bush,

the author, has been engaged during the last three years in collecting and preparing his materials, and recently visited the Youngers in the Minnesota penitentiary for the purpose of verifying certain portions of his work. It is said to be of the most exciting and thrilling character, and its selling qualities are indicated by the fact that more than 10 000 copies were ordered in advance of publication. See advertisement elsewhere.

We are now closing out our entire stock of ladies' cloaks and gents' overcoats to make room for our spring stock, at and below cost. Now is your chance if you want to buy a good article cheap, at H. C. Akeley & Co., Grand Haven.

Wicked for Clergymen.

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

At H. C. Akeley & Co's store, in Grand Haven, there are still on hand a very fine line of ladies' cloaks, and those who want to avail themselves of the opportunity can now get a cloak cheap. 51-2w

Beds of Down Feel Hard.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken ye peevish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely upon it that you will experience speedy relief. Such at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

The Condition Powders of Prof. Wellenburgh, for sale at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten, have been used in my stable in the year 1874, when the epizootic was raging throughout the land, with the very best success and recommend them freely for the use of ailments in horses. H. BOONE. Holland, Oct. 26, 1880. 36 if

New Advertisements.

THE FIRM

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Are now prepared to fill all orders for

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They keep constantly in stock the finest

BLACK WALNUT & CLOTH CASKETS

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ANTISEPTIC FLUID

For preserving the dead, always on hand. 51-4w

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH. January 25, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Mich., at the county seat on Tuesday the 15th day of March, 1881, viz: George W. Campbell, homestead entry, No. 6945 for the E 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, Sec. 11, T. 5 N., R. 16 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Arnold De Feyter of Holland, P. O., and Henry M. Scott, of Holland, P. O., and Lorenzo Lawrence, of Holland, P. O., and John M. Horton, of Holland, P. O., all of Ottawa county, Mich. 51-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

JOHN PENNOYER, First Deputy Sheriff of Ottawa Co.

OFFICE WITH T. J. AKELEY.

Washington St., - Grand Haven, Mich. 51-3mo.

AGENTS FOR BORDER OUTLAWS WANTED By J. W. BEUL.

New, Authentic and Thrilling History of the Lives and wonderful Adventures of America's Great Outlaws.

The Younger Brothers, Frank and Jesse James

And their band of highwaymen down to 1881. Contains more than 40 illustrations embracing late Portraits of the principal characters, including Frank James, never before published, and 12 FINE COLORED PLATES. Interviews and letters from Cole Younger—Startling Revelations. All about the black flag, the black oath, the secret cave, and hundreds of other wonderful things. Most exciting book ever published; more thrilling than a romance, yet true in every essential. Sells like wild-fire! 10,000 ordered in advance. Nothing like it! Beats everything! Over 400 pages, price \$1.50. Agent's canvassing outfit, 50 cents. Write immediately for full particulars, to HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. 51-4w

ORGANS, ORGANS, If you wish a FIRST-CLASS ORGAN

At VERY LOW FIGURES then give a call at the large and well supplied FURNITURE STORE OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co. 51 4m

\$350 A MONTHLY AGENTS WANTED 75 Best Selling Articles in the World, a new and free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

New Home, Domestic, Victor, SINGER.

Or any other SEWING MACHINE wanted can be got at the best terms and prices in the

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

They also take old machines in exchange. 51-4m

The SUN for 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our terms are as follows: For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$5.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

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

The price of the weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of the Sun, New York City.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Bernard Lassmann and his wife Maria Lassmann, of the township of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, of the city of Holland, county and state aforesaid, dated on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1878, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in book No. 8 of mortgages on page 457, by which default the power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage has become operative, and upon which said indenture of mortgage, there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, the said power of sale having become operative, by reason of the default of said Bernard Lassmann and his wife Maria Lassmann, in not paying the two last payments of interest as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and the said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, having elected to consider the whole amount of said principal and interest of said indenture of mortgage, to be due and payable after the lapse of thirty days, after said default, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and more than thirty days having elapsed prior to the date of this notice, and said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Pauels, having elected to take the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, the consideration in said indenture of mortgage, and the interest from the date thereof, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, and pursuant to the provisions thereof, said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the property described therein, or so much thereof, as will be necessary to pay the debt secured thereby, together with interest at ten per cent, legal costs of advertisement and sale, and an attorney fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said indenture of mortgage, on Tuesday the 15th day of February, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said county, at which said time and place will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the property described in said indenture of mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said debt, interest, legal costs, and said attorney fee, as follows, to-wit: All of certain tracts or parcels of land lying and situate in the county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, and further known as lots numbered one, two, nine and ten, (1, 2, 9 and 10), in block numbered four, in M. D. Howard's addition to the city of Holland, according to the recorded map on record in the Register's Office for Ottawa county, Michigan. Holland, Mich., Nov. 17th, 1880. JACOB VAN PUTTEN, JAN PAUELS, Mortgagees. HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Mortgagees. 41-13

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

IN THE NEW GROCERY AND DRY GOODS STORE OF C. STEKETEE & BOS, on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS. HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

The Best Paper!! Read This!!

TRY IT Beautifully Illustrated. 39TH YEAR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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

Terms, \$3.50 per year, \$1.50 half year, which includes postage. Discounts to agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & CO., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected. Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH. December 27, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Mich., at the county seat, on Tuesday the 8th day of February, 1881, viz: Manue Boersen, homestead entry No. 6944 for the S. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 sec. 36, T. 6 N. R. 15 W. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John DeVries, of Zeeland P. O., and James Stunling, of Zeeland P. O., and Hendrik Kuipers of Zeeland P. O., and Geert Kuipers of Zeeland P. O., all of Ottawa County, Michigan. 47-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

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

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE— FIRST WARD.

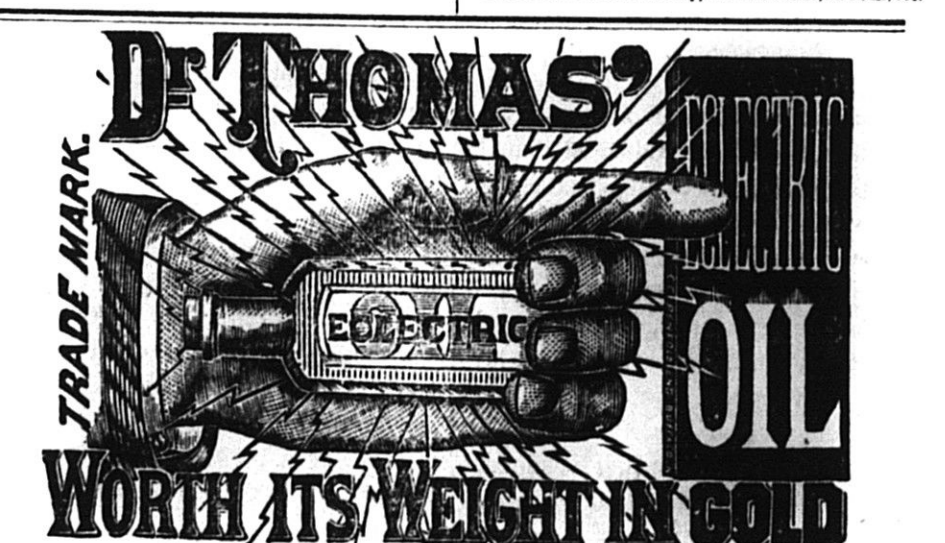
The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade. The stand is one door west of the store on the corner of Eighth and Fish Street. W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN. HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE BUCKEYES, of which I

make Buckeye File Oilment, Warranted to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN. HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.



TRADE MARK. DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

THE DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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

THE DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

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

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

SOLD BY D. R. MEENGES.

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

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS. Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk, FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS, Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks, Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery, Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery, SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

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

Notings.

WHERE is our January thaw?

We don't hear anything of our local weather prophets.

REVIVAL meetings have been held during this week in the M. E. Church.

The Rebecca Lodge of this city will give another hop on the evening of Washington's birthday—February 22nd.

Mr. L. T. Kanter and wife started for Texas on Tuesday evening last. This city will miss him, or we are much mistaken.

Mr. H. Vaupell, a deacon of the First Reformed Church, died on Wednesday night last, of a lingering illness of several weeks duration.

In addition to the recommendation by Senator Ferry to make a few more life-saving stations along our shore, he has recommended to make Holland harbor one of refuge. Good for the Senator.

THERE seems to be quite a panic among Grand Haven lawyers. Some have gone, and others contemplate to go away from that burg. Law business has been exceedingly dull there during the last twelve months.

Messrs. John Dijkstra & Jacob De Feyter, dealers in hardware, at Drenthe, Mich., will dissolve partnership in a few days. Mr. Dijkstra retires from the firm and will commence some other business at Grand Haven, Mich.

SOME of our merchants are advertising to close out winter goods in order to make room for spring stock. See Harrington's advertisement. There must be a good chance for bargains. What pleases us is, that spring time is drawing near.

At Hudsonville, Mich., a new lodge of Odd-Fellows will be instituted on Wednesday evening next, by Grand Master E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids. Quite a number of prominent Odd-Fellows of the neighboring lodges have promised to be there.

THE meetings at the Methodist church have been increasing in interest during the week, despite so many being sick and the inclement weather, and will be continued during next week. Rev. E. W. Flowers and Prof. Scott have added to the interest of the meetings.

OBSERVERS relished the fun of the competition between the Assignee Sale store and one of our resident hardware stores, on Friday last. In a few minutes they had run the price of washboilers down from \$1.50 to 68 cents. The idea of selling goods at a loss may appear funny, but is a very unhealthy state of affairs.

THAT much dreaded disease diphtheria made its appearance in the family of Mr. P. Borst, the much respected school teacher of Vriesland, Mich. The youngest, a child of three years, fell a victim to the disease. The public schools of Vriesland have been closed as a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the disease.

CAPTAIN Brittain at Saugatuck, is giving the ship carpenters considerable work, as usual. He is repairing the Prop. Heath; putting a new engine into her; is building a new small boat to run to the piers, and it is said after these jobs are finished, he will have a new one built for the use of his engine which is now being taken out of the Heath. Saugatuck ought to feel proud of such a citizen.

THE size attained by icebergs is sometimes prodigious. From measurement made upon one, Dr. Hayes estimated it to contain twenty-seven million feet, while its weight must have been not less than one billion tons. It was grounded in water nearly half a mile in depth. What, then, must have been the thickness and size of the glacier from which the mass had become detached?

It is with no small degree of pride that we can mention the putting up and filling up of a furniture store such as Messrs. Meyer, Brouwer & Co., can display on River street. Every conceivable article in the line of house furnishing can be found there, from a camp-stool to a handsome organ. It is decidedly the finest and largest furniture store this city ever could boast of. See their advertisement in another column.

LAURA Addie, only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bailey, died in this city, yesterday morning, from an attack of diphtheria. The little darling was 6 years and 8 months of age, and one of the brightest and most lovely children in Helena. Intelligent beyond her years, and possessed of a remarkable sweet and amiable disposition, she attracted much attention and was dearly loved by all because of her charming manners. The sincerest sympathy is extended to the parents in the great sorrow which they are called upon to bear.—*Helena, Montana, Independent.* Mr. G. W. Bailey, mentioned above, will be remembered by our old citizens as the eldest son of the Bailey family that used to reside in our midst, and Mrs. Bailey as the sister of Mrs. Heber Walsh.

Who says we have not snow enough.

Mr. G. J. Haverkate runs the livery stable on his own account now.

Rev. J. Kremer, of South Holland, Ill., will occupy the pulpit of the First Reformed Church to-morrow.

CRIMINALS in Germany are said to have increased from 34,882 in 1875 to 600,642 in 1878. So much for the benefit of having a Bismarck.

THE president has nominated Stanley Matthews to succeed Justice Swayne on the United States supreme court bench. Another Ohio man provided for.

OMAR D. Conger, the senator-elect from Michigan, has a voice pitched in a shrill key, by no means resonant and loud, and his face is of that bloodless kind that grows pale under excitement.

Two boas, or fur neck-ties, have been found, and can be had by proving property and paying charges, at the boot and shoe store of L. Sprietsma & Son. One of the ties is a valuable one.

FROM a circular just received from Mr. G. M. Lauder, of St. Helena, Cal., we glean that in the wine cellars of that county (Napa) there is held in 49 cellars, 2,830,750 gallons of wine—the yield of last year's grapes.

Owing to the severe winter weather the stove factory of Mr. Joseph Fixter has not yet started up yet. As soon as the weather will let up, however, it will be started. A large quantity of bolts have been purchased this winter.

Messrs. J. Vredevelde & K. Boerman, two enterprising young men, are at work putting up a portable saw mill one mile south of Drenthe Village. They have collected quite an amount of logs, and are receiving them at the rate of from thirty to forty loads per pay.

ALPHONSE Montamat personated an old plantation negro at a fashionable New Orleans masquerade party. He sang one verse of the current melody, "O, dem golden slippers," the hostess playing the piano accompaniment, and was about to begin the second, when he fell dead among the merry-makers.

A RECENT convert of Mr. Moody followed the preacher to his abiding-place, the other night, to ask him whether or not it would be right, now that he had become a Christian, to pay his whisky bills. The evangelist told him to pay all his debts, no matter how bad they might be, and then to make a new start.

SOME people, who think they know everything, don't even know how to read a market report. Our markets only show what people can get in this city for their goods. Our market report is corrected every Friday morning, but if the prices change between that and the day the reader reads it, that is something we cannot help.

THE New York Herald prints a list of sentences of army officers by court martial which President Hayes has set aside, showing that he has confirmed the convictions of only nineteen officers out of sixty, found guilty of gross offenses, most of them involving drunkenness on duty, and nearly all that which is technically termed conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and that he had retained forty-one who were convicted.

THE village of Drenthe will have a cheese factory in running order by April 1st, 1881. At a meeting held on Wednesday June 19th, three hundred cows were promised, and Messrs. E. Van Dam, S. Op't Holt and R. Van Zwaluwenburg were elected trustees. Mr. F. J. Lamb will be the manufacturer, and his name is sufficient guarantee that the cheese will sell at the highest market prices. Every wholesale and retail dealer for many miles around here know what his cheese is and are eager to get it. Well, this is one more "peg" ahead for the farmers of that locality, and they seem determined to become rich.

THE following is said to be the language of gloves: "Yes" is said by letting one glove fall; the gloves are rolled in the right hand to say "No." If you would have it understood that you have become indifferent, partly unglove your left hand. To indicate that you desire to be followed, strike your left shoulder with the gloves. "I do not love you any more," is pronounced by striking the gloves several times against the chin. For "I hate you," turn the gloves inside out. "I should wish to be beside you," is said by smoothing the gloves gently. To ask if you are loved, the left hand is gloved, leaving the thumb uncovered. If you wish to make the charming confession, "I love you," both gloves are let fall at once. To give a warning, "Be attentive—we are observed," the gloves are turned round the fingers. If you would show that you are displeased, strike the back of your hand against your gloves; "furious," you take them away.

OUR next issue will finish Volume IX.

Mr. J. Alberti has gone to Chicago for a lot of fresh horses.

THE present winter is liable to be quoted hereafter as the winter of abundant snow.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says that he has just declined an offer of \$300,000 to lecture for one year.

SECRETARY John Sherman's handwriting puzzles even the printers. His face lost its former look of care. He enjoys a good cigar.

THE New York obelisk weighs 219½ tons. The obelisk set up in London weighs 185 tons. The New York needle is 69 feet 2 inches high—that of London 65 feet 6 inches.

THE best meals and the best accommodations can always be found at the Sherman House. Thos. Ragan proprietor, at Allegan, Mich. Travellers feel at home when they reach his place.

ABOUT \$7,500,000 has been spent on the Mississippi river, aside from the jetties, since the formation of the government, out of \$70,000,000 appropriated for the rivers and harbors of the country.

PROF. Vennor's prediction, of an early and hard winter has come true so far. But now we will see whether the remainder of it will be the same, viz: that the winter would virtually come to an end by the first of February.

WE notice another change in the Grand Haven Herald office. Rev. Sample has resigned from the editorial chair, and Mr. Nichols has taken charge of it. We congratulate Mr. Nichols, and hope he may find his chair as easy as his case.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 27, 1881: George W. Yates, Mrs. Mollie Lynch, Cashes Marcom, H. J. Nesser, George Campbell, Thomas Connelly.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

THE Allegan Democrat speaking about the sale of the Grand Haven railroad to the Chicago and West Mich., R. R. Co., says: "the Grand Haven railroad has been sold to the Chicago and West Michigan railroad, and the latter company is now in possession. From the Boston Advertiser we learn that the shareholders of the Grand Haven railroad will realize about 55 per cent. of their investment. The Advertiser states the debt on the road at \$160,000, receiver's certificates, and \$40,000 other claims, such as interest and notes made to pay current expenses. The original bonds were for \$880,000, payable in 1889, with eight per cent. interest. These bonds were converted into \$800,000 in stock when the foreclosure was made. The purchasers now advance on the 1st of February \$30 per share to Mr. J. W. Converse, trustee, to act for all parties and pay the company's debt; the balance, \$55 per share, will be paid Mr. Converse as trustee, February 15. The Democrat then goes on to say: The general manager's office will be closed here, and the loss to Allegan will be considerable. The blacksmith shops and car shops will be closed, and will cause the loss of employment to at least a dozen men. The purchase of supplies here will also be discontinued. Allegan, however, is not the only loser; Holland and Muskegon feel very mournful over the transaction. Both these cities lose a competing railroad and their freights have been advanced. There is talk that the line of the West Michigan from Holland to Nunica is to be abandoned, and the iron taken up and laid down on the old Coldwater route to Battle Creek, from Monticith. This purchase by the West Michigan virtually extends the Grand Haven railroad to Big Rapids, and makes the line from Holland north a through Chicago route."

From an interview had with one of the agents of the Chi. & West Mich. R. R., on yesterday morning, it seems to be a fact that the Grand Haven and Newaygo roads have changed hands, and this we find corroborated by the following dispatches: GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 25.—The Chicago and West Michigan railroad to-day completed the purchase of the Grand Rapids and Newaygo and Lake Shore and Grand Haven railroads, and took possession. For the present the old officers of the roads purchased will retain their management, and no change will be made in the running of trains.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—The Chi. & West Mich. railroad to-day assumes control of its new purchase, the Grand Rapids, Newaygo and Lake Shore railroad, from Grand Rapids to White Cloud, and the Michigan Lake Shore railroad from Monticith, Allegan County, to Muskegon, and will operate them under its own officers, with George C. Kimball as general manager.

Looking over the surface, at first sight, this change seems to have a tendency to hurt this city. But while it is "darkest just before dawn," so this change may perhaps help to make this the center for the Chi. & West Mich. R. R. Co., and by its extension of business, and repairs, and some shops, etc., be a very good thing for us in the end. Who can tell?

Great Assignee Sale!

Opposite Post-Office Holland, Mich.

OVER \$9,000.00 WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, GLASSWARE, Tinware, Woodenware, Silverware, Jewelry, Hardware, MIRRORS, FRAMES, PICTURES, HATS AND CAPS, FURS, REVOLVERS, BASKETS, CUTLERY Etc., Etc., Etc.,

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

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

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

Grand Opening Jan. 8, '81.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.

Otto Breyman NEW FIRM!

—Dealer in—



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordions, etc., etc. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

Again in Business.

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

Eighth and River Streets,

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

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Provisions Etc.,

Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc. Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880.

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

Boot & Kramer.

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

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

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, WATER PROOF, FLANNELS.

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

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn.

Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of **NECKTIES**, and all kinds of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO—

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

A full line of **PROVISIONS**, also

GROCERIES

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

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

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 5th, 1880.

THE ENGINEER'S MURDER.

BY HENRY MORFORD.

"Yes, I once committed a murder,
Outside of the realm of law,
That I sowed the body of people
Would not heed the words of a straw;
But I think I should sleep the slumber,
Sometimes when the night winds wail,
If I never remembered the 'murder,'
Or never told over the tale.

"No matter the road I was running,
In one of the middle States,
So many years since that I wonder
Why the sorrow never abates.
I was young, and happy, and brave,
As youth is apt to be;
And my hand—my hand, you will fancy
Was a trifle too ready and free.

"I was in my caboose just at evening,
T'ween Holden and Fiddler's Run,
Making time to reach Wayne's siding
For the up-train, at five twenty-one—
I had had a hot box at Grossman's,
And that put me four minutes behind;
So I felt like—the word is ugly,
But the truth—like 'going it blind!'

"Round the curve, and running—say forty
Or it may have been fifty—who knows,
And there on the track, before me,
A black fiend at full scream, arose;
A dog that sat down in the middle
Between the two lines of rail,
And howled, like a fiend incarnate,
With a mixture of bark, yell and wail.

"Did I stop? Not much! I just opened
The throttle-valve, by a mile,
And over that dog she went flying,
And over something else—white!
I stopped her then with a shudder,
And ran back; in a mangled heap
Lay the dog, and what had been lately
A baby-girl lying asleep!

"Have I never got over it? No, sir!
I never shall till I die!
Why didn't I heed the warning,
If I was only a black dog's cry?
I may have done many more murders,
And 'tis likely I have on the whole;
But there's none, when the night winds are howling,
That lay such a weight on my soul!

"And what is the worst of my sorrow?
Don't make the one grand mistake!
I should've grieved twice, I've a fancy,
For the poor dead baby's sake!
But the dog that was doing his duty
So nobly—I grieve for him;
And I never tell over the story
But I find my old eyes grow dim."

THE STRANGE PIANIST.

In 1858 there was a little camp about ten miles from Pioche, occupied by upward of about 300 miners, every one of whom might have packed his prospecting implements and left for more inviting fields any time before sunset. When the day was over these men did not rest from their labors, like the honest New England agriculturist, but sang, danced, gambled and shot each other, as the mood seized them.

One evening the report spread along the main street (which was the only street) that three men had been killed at Silver Reef, and that the bodies were coming in. Presently a lumbering old conveyance labored up the hill, drawn by a couple of horses well worn out with their pull. The cart contained a good-sized box, and no sooner did its outlines become visible through the glimmer of a stray light here and there than it began to affect the idlers. Death always enforces respect, and even though no one had caught sight of the remains the crowd gradually became subdued, and when the horses came to a stand-still the cart was immediately surrounded. The driver, however, was not in the least impressed with the solemnity of his commission.

He began to pry up the lid, got a board off, and then pulled off some old rags. A strip of something dark, like rosewood, presented itself.

"Eastern coffins, by thunder!" said several, and the crowd looked quite astonished.

Presently the whole of the box-cover was off, and the teamster, clearing away the packing, revealed to the astonished group the top of something which puzzled all alike.

Had a dozen dead men been in the box, their presence in the camp could not have occasioned half the excitement that the arrival of that lovely piano caused. By the next morning it was known that the instrument was to grace a hurdy-gurdy saloon owned by Tom Goskin, the leading gambler in the place. It took nearly a week to get this wonder on its legs, and the owner was the proudest individual in the State. It rose gradually from a recumbent to an upright position, amid a confusion of tongues, after the manner of the Tower of Babel.

Of course everybody knew just how such an instrument should be put up. One knew where the "off hind leg" should go, and another was posted on the "front piece."

Scores of men came to the place every day to assist, and all took the liveliest interest in it. It was at last in condition for business.

"It's been showing its teeth all the week. We'd like to have it spit out something."

Alas! there wasn't a man to be found who could play upon the instrument. Goskin began to realize that he had a losing speculation on his hands. He had a fiddler, and a Mexican who thrummed a guitar. A pianist would have made his orchestra complete. One day a three-card monte player told a friend confidentially that he could "knock any amount of music out of a piano, if he only had it alone a few minutes to get his hand in." The report spread about the camp, but on being questioned he vowed that he didn't know a note of music. It was noted, however, as a suspicious circumstance, that he often hung about the instrument, and looked upon it longingly, like a hungry man gazing over a beefsteak in a restaurant window. There was no doubt but that this man had music in his soul, perhaps in his fingers' ends, but did not dare to make a trial of his strength after the rules of harmony had suffered so many years of neglect. So the fiddler kept on with his jigs, and the greasy Mexican pawed his discordant guitar, but no man had the nerve to touch that piano. There were doubtless scores of men in the camp who would have given ten ounces of gold dust to have been half an hour alone with it, but every man's nerve shrank

from the jeers which the crowd would shower upon him should his first attempt prove a failure. It got to be generally understood that the hand which first essayed to draw music from the keys must not slouch its work.

It was Christmas eve, and Goskin, according to his custom, had decorated his gambling hell with sprigs of mountain cedar and a shrub whose crimson berries did not seem a bad imitation of English holly. The piano was covered with evergreens, and all that was wanting to completely fill the cup of Goskin's contentment was a man to play that piano.

"Christmas night, and no piano pouter," he said. "This is a nice country for a Christian to live in."

Getting a piece of paper, he scrawled the words:

\$20 Reward
To a competent Pianist Player.

This he stuck up on the music-rack, and, though the inscription glared at the frequenters of the room until midnight, it failed to draw any musician from his shell.

So the merry-making went on; the hilarity grew apace. Men danced and sang to the music of the squeaky fiddle and worn-out guitar, as the jolly crowd within tried to drown the howling of the storm without. Suddenly they became aware of the presence of a white-haired man, crouching near the fire-place. His garments—such as were left—were wet with melting snow, and he had a half-starved, half-crazed expression. He held his thin, trembling hands toward the fire, and the light of the blazing wood made them almost transparent. He looked about him once in a while, as if in search of something, and his presence cast such a chill over the place that gradually the sound of revelry was hushed, and it seemed that this waif of the gloom and coldness of the warring elements. Goskin, mixing up a cup of egg-nogg, advanced and remarked, cheerily:

"Here, stranger, brace up! This is the real stuff."

The man drained the cup, smacked his lips and seemed more at home.

"Been prospecting, eh? Out in the mountains—caught in the storm? Lively night, this!"

"Pretty bad," said the man.

"Must feel pretty dry."

The man looked at his steaming clothes and laughed, as if Goskin's remark was a sarcasm.

"How long out?"

"Four days."

"Hungry?"

The man rose up, and, walking over to the lunch counter, fell to work upon some roast beef, devouring it like any wild animal would have done. As meat, and drink, and warmth began to permeate the stranger, he seemed to expand and lighten up. His features lost their pallor, and he grew more and more content with the idea that he was not in the grave. As he underwent these changes, the people about him got merrier and happier, and threw off the temporary feeling of depression which he had laid upon them.

"Do you always have your place decorated like this?" he finally asked of Goskin.

"This is Christmas eve," was the reply.

The stranger was startled.

"December twenty-fourth, sure enough."

"That's the way I put it up, pard."

"When I was in England I always kept Christmas. But I had forgotten that this was the night. I've been wandering about the mountains until I've lost track of the feasts of the church."

Presently his eye fell upon the piano.

"Where's the player?" he asked.

"Never had any," said Goskin, blushing at the confession.

"I used to play when I was young."

Goskin almost fainted at the admission.

"Stranger, do tackle it, and give us a tune! Nary man in this camp ever had the nerve to wrestle with that music-box." His pulse beat faster, for he feared that the man would refuse.

"I'll do the best I can," he said.

There was no stool, but, seizing a candle-box, he drew it up and seated himself before the instrument. It only required a few seconds for a hush to come over the room.

"That old coon is going to give the thing a rattle."

The sight of a man at the piano was something so unusual that even the far-dealer, who was about to take in a \$50 bet on the tray, paused, and did not reach for the money. Men stopped drinking, with the glasses at their lips. Conversation appeared to have been struck with a sort of paralysis, and cards were no longer shuffled.

The old man brushed back his long white locks, looked up to the ceiling, half closed his eyes, and in a mystic sort of reverie passed his fingers over the keys. He touched but a single note, yet the sound thrilled the room. It was the key to his improvisation, and as he wove his chords together the music laid its spell upon every ear and heart. He felt his way along the keys, like a man treading uncertain paths; but he gained confidence as he progressed, and presently bent to his work like a master. The instrument was not in exact tune, but the ears of his audience, through long disuse, did not detect anything radically wrong. They heard a succession of grand chords, a suggestion of paradise, melodies here and there, and it was enough.

"See him counter with his left!" said an old rough, enraptured.

"He calls the turn every time on the upper end of the board," responded a man with a stack of chips in his hand.

The player wandered off into the old ballads they had heard at home. All the sad, and melancholy, and touchings songs,

that came up like dreams of childhood, this unknown player drew from the keys. His hands kneaded their hearts like dough, and squeezed out the tears as from a wet sponge. As the strains flowed one upon the other, they saw their homes of the long ago reared again; they were playing once more where the apple blossoms sank through the soft air to join the violets on the green turf of the old New England States; they saw the glories of the Wisconsin maples and the haze of the Indian summer blending their hues together; they saw the heather of the Scottish hills, the white cliffs of Briton, and heard the sullen roar of the sea, as it beat upon their memories vaguely. Then came all the old Christmas carols, such as they had sung in church thirty years before; the subtle music that brings up the glimmer of wax tapers, the solemn shrines, the evergreen, holly, mistletoe and surpliced choirs. Then the remorseless performer planted his final stab in every heart with "Home, Sweet Home."

When the player ceased, the crowd slunk from him. There was no more revelry and devilment left in his audience. Each man wanted to sneak off to his cabin and write the old folks a letter. The day was breaking when the last man left the place, and the player, laying his head down on the piano, fell asleep.

"I say, pard," said Goskin, "don't you want a little rest?"

"I feel tired," the old man said. "Perhaps you'll let me rest here for the matter of a day or so."

He walked behind the bar, where some old blankets were lying, and stretched himself upon them.

"I feel pretty sick. I guess I won't last long. I've got a brother down in the ravine—his name's Driscoll. He don't know I'm here. Can you get him before morning? I'd like to see his face before I die."

Goskin started up at the mention of the name. He knew Driscoll well.

"He your brother? I'll have him here in half an hour."

As he dashed out into the storm the musician pressed his hand to his side and groaned. Goskin heard the word "Hurry!" and sped down the ravine to Driscoll's cabin.

It was quite light in the room when the two men returned. Driscoll was as pale as death.

"My God! I hope he's alive! I wronged him when we lived in England, twenty years ago."

They saw the old man had drawn the blankets over his face. The two stood a moment, awed by the thought that he might be dead. Goskin lifted the blanket and pulled it down astonished. There was no one there.

"Gone!" cried Driscoll, wildly.

"Gone!" echoed Goskin, pulling out his cash-drawer. "Ten thousand dollars in the sack, and the Lord knows how much loose change in the drawer!"

The next day the boys got out, followed a horse's tracks through the snow, and lost them in the trail leading toward Pioche.

There was a man missing from the camp. It was the three-card monte man, who used to deny point-blank that he could play the scale. One day they found a wig of white hair, and called to mind when the "stranger" had pushed those locks back when he looked toward the ceiling for inspiration on the night of Dec. 24, 1861.

Cheating the Lord.

Parson Joyner, an old gentleman who rode a circuit years before the war, has been excommunicated in the eyes of the progressive world. Parson Joyner committed no sin, but in the opinion of the judges who were summoned to weigh the evidence against him, he merited expulsion from the circle of the anointed.

Several weeks ago the parson took a horseback trip into an adjoining neighborhood, and having read of so many railroad accidents and terrible losses of life, he concluded that as a railroad was being constructed in the neighborhood of his intended visit, justice to his wife demanded a life insurance policy. With but little trouble he found an agent who was willing to insure his life. He made all necessary arrangements, gave the papers to his wife and went on his journey. Shortly after his return he was arrested by a church officer, on a charge of employing the means of the devil to cheat the Lord.

"Brother Joyner," said the judge of the church court-martial, "it is charged that you, in connection with the devil, have been attempting to cheat the Lord. Brother Joyner, you have been fighting the devil a long time, and in our opinion was successful. Now, using a forcible expression, what the devil have you got against the Lord?"

"The Lord forbid," said the old man, "that I should have anything against my divine master."

"You insured your life, Brother Joyner. Why did you do it? Don't you know that you have no right to take your life into your own hands and insure it? Don't you know that the crucifixion of our Savior insured all our lives? Huh?"

"But there were no railroads then. I went into a neighborhood where there is a road. I didn't know how soon it might double up and bit me."

"But you were not killed, were you?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, don't you see how foolish it was to insure your life? Leave this house. The doors of White Oak Church are closed against you. Go, and may the Lord forgive your great crime."

The old man left, and several days afterward when the life-insurance man called, he took down a flint-lock gun and snapped at him three times. —Little Rock Gazette.

American Pearls.

With the exception of about \$3,000 worth of pearls which came from freshwater mussels and are found all over the Union—principally in the Miami river, Ohio—the American pearls come from

the Gulf of California. These are as fine as any Oriental pearls and are valued as highly. The freshwater pearls are almost all small, but brilliant and somewhat rosy in tint. About half of the California pearls are black, and command a better price than the white pearls. Some years ago about eighty per centum of California pearls were black, the proportion having diminished rapidly during the last ten years. The biggest pearl ever found in this country was the celebrated one found about twenty years ago in a New Jersey pond, and sold to the then Empress Eugenie.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Is This to Prove the Solution of the Great Problem?

[New York Telegram to the Chicago Tribune.]

Various reports have been recently published throughout the country concerning the construction of an entirely new and direct line of railroad from New York to Chicago by an independent and newly-organized corporation. While these reports have not been without foundation in fact, they have been incomplete in detail and misleading in statements. A visit to the offices of the Continental Railway Company, situated at No. 5 Cortlandt street, resulted in the procuring of the first authentic statement of facts which has yet been made. The Continental Railway Company is a corporation existing under special charters granted by the Legislatures of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa, and under general charters from the States of Ohio and Indiana, granting authority to build a continuous line of railway from the Hudson river, opposite New York, to the Mississippi river, opposite Omaha, with extensions connecting Chicago and St. Louis with the East. This line has been surveyed the entire length, and several millions of dollars have been spent in the actual work of grading. Arrangements have already been made to put 10,000 men at work as soon as the weather will permit in the spring. It is stated by the officers of the company that ample funds are at their command to construct the road and equip it in the most complete manner. There is to be a double track the entire distance of the heaviest steel rails of English manufacture. This route between New York city and Chicago, according to the surveys, does not vary fifteen miles in the entire distance from a straight geographical line. The distance between these two points is 781 miles, or 128 miles shorter than the shortest route now in operation. By the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections the distance to Chicago is 914 miles; by the New York Central and the Lake Shore, 850 miles; by the New York Central and Great Western of Canada, 961 miles. Beside being the most direct route to the West, the elevations will be less than those of any other road, not exceeding forty feet to the mile at any point. The survey strikes the Delaware river at Belvidere, and the Allegheny at Mahoning, Pa. The Pennsylvania State line is crossed at New Castle, and thence the projected road runs to Akron, New London, Tiffin, Fort Wayne, Ind., Ellettsburg, and Chicago. The most difficult engineering obstacle to be met with on the line is the crossing of the Delaware river, where a pier bridge is to be constructed 500 feet high. It is estimated that this road will be completed and in operation two years from next spring. A large staff of engineers will be distributed along the line of the road early in the spring to complete their labors. They will be followed by trains with iron and supplies. The entire work will thus be pushed forward with the utmost expedition.

It thus appears probable that the public will soon be provided with a system of cheap transportation by the construction of a new and continuous line of railway in a direct line from New York to Chicago, with low grades and light curves, built in the most substantial manner, with abundant appurtenances and facilities, operated in the interest of commerce, and as the benefit of the people requires.

The New Congressional Apportionment.

Following is the text of Mr. Cox's bill, now pending in the House:

An Act making an apportionment of representation in Congress among the several States under the tenth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, After the 3d of March, 1883, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 361 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

Alabama.....	8	Mississippi.....	7
Arkansas.....	5	Nebraska.....	12
California.....	13	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	4	New Hampshire.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	New Jersey.....	7
Delaware.....	1	New York.....	31
Florida.....	1	North Carolina.....	8
Georgia.....	9	Ohio.....	19
Illinois.....	19	Oregon.....	1
Indiana.....	12	Pennsylvania.....	26
Iowa.....	10	Rhode Island.....	2
Kansas.....	6	South Carolina.....	6
Kentucky.....	10	Tennessee.....	9
Louisiana.....	6	Texas.....	10
Maine.....	4	Vermont.....	2
Maryland.....	6	Virginia.....	9
Massachusetts.....	10	West Virginia.....	4
Michigan.....	10	Wisconsin.....	9
Minnesota.....	5		

SEC. 2. Whenever a new State is admitted to the Union, the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be added to the number.

SEC. 3. In each State entitled under this apportionment the number to which such State may be entitled in the Forty-eighth, and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants and equal in number to the Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative.

The following table shows the gains and losses of the chief geographical divisions of the country under the proposed apportionment:

Group of States.	361 Members.	Gain.	Loss.
New England.....	3	0	2
Middle.....	2	0	2
Northwestern.....	9	2	0
Pacific.....	1	0	0
Total Northern.....	10	2	0
Southern.....	8	0	2
Totals.....	18	2	2

New members. It will be seen that by Mr. Cox's arrangement the North will get two of the eight new members and the South the other six. Curiously enough, if the House should be increased to 325 members, which is not probable, the North would get seventeen of the thirty-two new members, and the South only fifteen.

Good Imperishable.

Says a recent writer: "I remember, not long ago, seeing some larkspur and lady's slipper in the midst of a sterile-looking field. Upon inquiring how these garden flowers came there, I heard that many years ago there was an old house there, but it had been gone more than sixty years. Yet, notwithstanding that field had been reaped and sowed, plowed and pastured, season after season, for so many years, these simple little flowers lived on, a memento of innocent childhood, blooming out of the most squalid poverty. Evil has the same immortality. If the children's hands had sown thistles, they would have remained as long.



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

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YOUNG MEN! Your whole future at stake. Don't delay. Sufferers from loss of memory, sleep, lassitude, general debility, and various results from early indiscretion, address at once, with promptness, and receive a positive and speedy self-cure. JOS. DELL, Box 422, Chicago, Ill.

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2. It protects the consumer in buying Pond's Extract not weakened with water, which we found was done a few years ago when we were induced to furnish dealers with the genuine article in bulk.
3. It protects the consumer from unscrupulous parties selling crude, cheap decoctions to him as Pond's Extract, for any person can tell the genuine from the bottle and wrapper.
4. It protects the consumer, for it is not safe to use any other article according to the directions given in our book, which surrounds each bottle of Pond's Extract.
5. It protects the consumer, for it is not agreeable to be deceived and perhaps injured by using other articles under the directions for Pond's Extract.
6. No other article, manufacture or imitation has the effect claimed for and always produced by Pond's Extract.
7. It is prejudicial to the reputation of Pond's Extract to have people use a counterfeit believing it to be the genuine, for they will surely be disappointed if not injured by its effect.
8. Justice to one of the best medicines in the world, and the hundreds of thousands using it, demands every precaution against having weak and injurious preparations palmed off as the genuine. The ONLY way this can be accomplished is to sell the GENUINE put up in a uniform manner—in our own BOTTLES, complete with buff wrappers, trade-marks, &c.

REMEMBER—The Genuine Pond's Extract is cheap, because it is strong, uniform and reliable. Our book of directions explains when it can be diluted with water and when to be used full strength.

REMEMBER—That all other preparations, if colorless, are mere decoctions, fillings, or produced simply to obtain the odor and without the scientific or practical knowledge of the matter which many years of labor has given us.

REMEMBER, OR KNOW NOW—That all preparations purporting to be superior to Pond's Extract because they have color, are colored simply because they have crude and, to unprofessional people using them, perhaps dangerous matter in them, and should never be used except under the advice and prescription of a physician.

REMEMBER AND KNOW—That our very expensive machinery is the result of 30 years of experience (the most of which was entirely given to this work) and constant attention to the production of all forms of Hamamells, and that therefore we should know what we assert, that Pond's Extract is the best, purest, and contains more virtues of the shrub than any other production yet made.

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THE FUNDING BILL.

Full Text of the Funding Bill as It Passed the House of Representatives.

A BILL to facilitate the refunding of the national debt:

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. per annum which may hereafter become redeemable; provided that, in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by the act of Feb. 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in an amount not exceeding \$400,000,000 which shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable ten years from date of issue, and also certificates to the amount of \$300,000,000, in denominations of \$10, \$20, or \$50, either registered or coupon, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from date. The bonds and certificates shall be in all other respects of like character, and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt; and provided, further, that interest upon the 6-per-cent. bonds hereby authorized to be refunded shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in process of refunding the national debt, to exchange, at not less than par, any bonds or certificates herein authorized for any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. per annum, and on bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of maturity and the interest for a like period on the bonds or certificates issued, but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, and the bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be canceled and destroyed.

Sec. 3. Authority to raise bonds and certificates to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of the act is hereby granted, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect; provided, that the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds and certificates authorized to be issued shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it shall become necessary, to use \$50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver in the treasury in the redemption of the 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act, and he may, at any time, apply the surplus money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds or certificates; provided that the bonds and certificates so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

Sec. 5. From and after the 1st day of May, 1881, the 3-per-cent. bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bond receivable as security for national bank circulation, or as security for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of public money deposited with such banks; but when any such bonds deposited for the purpose aforesaid shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or shall be continued on deposit as security for the circulation or for the safe-keeping of the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in section 5,244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided, further, that section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby repealed, and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, re-enacted.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be known as "The Funding Act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters.—*Cincinnati Star*.

A Shocking Oversight.

When a man living on Galveston avenue came home to dinner the other day, his wife told him that their neighbor over the way had sent to borrow an ax. "What did you do?" heartlessly exclaimed the husband.

"As we didn't have any ax, I sent them word to that effect."

"Mother of Moses! we are a ruined community. Send right off to a hardware store and buy a gilt-edged ax, and carry it over yourself. Didn't you know that our neighbor's wife's uncle lives in Ohio, and the whole family are obliged to have fat offices or starve?"—*Galveston News*.

As a PERFECTLY reliable and economical remedy, we cordially recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle. For sale everywhere.

"Odd People."

Undoubtedly odd people have their consolation. In the first place, they are quite sure not to be weak people. Every one with a marked individuality has always this one great blessing—he can stand alone. In his pleasures and his pains he is sufficient to himself, and if he does not get sympathy he can generally do without it. Also "peculiar" people, though not attractive to the many, by the few who do love them are

sure to be loved very deeply, as we are apt to love those who have strong salient points, and in whom there is a good deal to get over. And, even if unloved, they have generally great capacity of loving a higher and, it may be, a safer thing. For affection that rests on another's love often leans on a broken reed; love which rests on itself is founded on a rock and cannot move. The waves may lash, the winds may rave around it; but there it is, and there it will abide.

Playing-Cards.

Not many French cards were ever sold in the American markets, comparatively speaking, although these manufactures were exceedingly fine—a linen card, thin, strong and delicate, and nice to handle. The great bulk of imported cards were from English manufacturers, as they are to-day. The English cards excel in the beauty of their finished geometrical designs for their backs being ornamented with fine colors and gilding to an extent never attempted with the American article. This elegance of ornamentation seems to have always been a specialty with the English makers, and alone, or in connection with the heavy duties, appears to warrant the price asked for them—about double that of American cards, the latter being even a better article.

But, as has been hinted, of late years great progress has been made in the manufacture of playing cards in this country, until at present no better goods can be found in any market than are afforded by United States makers. The modern, round-cornered card of the present makes is a vast improvement over the old style square-cornered affair; and the manipulation of stock in their make-up results in an article possessing all the attributes considered desirable by card-players. The English manufacturers have been trying to copy the results attained in American round-cornered cards by "diving out" the stock; but in this effort they failed signally, since the card cannot be cut in that way without fatally injuring its edges and quality. Consequently a couple of card-cutting machines have been sent to England from this country, and, by the use of Yankee (or Jewish) methods, no doubt our cousins will achieve better success.—*Boston Herald*.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express on Hop Bitters*.

A Kentucky Rabbit Story.

A father and son went out into the snow rabbit hunting. The snow measured twelve inches in depth in some places, and at no place was it less than six. While strolling along signs unmistakable led them to a hollow chunk not more than three hundred yards away from a negro cabin. The chunk was crooked, short, and by no means over heavy. The son threw it upon his shoulder and walked away to the cabin, where he procured an ax, and in a few strokes cut into the hollow. He inserted his arm and took from the chunk two fine, fat rabbits, and thinking that all left. In the afternoon the old man who lived in the cabin carried into his room one section of the chunk and threw it upon the fire. After heating a while, and when it had nearly burned through, two bouncing fat fellows jumped out and were captured in the room. They were stewed, and furnished a most enjoyable meal for the old darkey and his wife.

A Chicago Broker's Happy Investment.

[From the Chicago Journal.] Lewis H. O'Connor, Esq., whose office is located at 93 Washington street, this city, lately related the following in the hearing of one of our reporters as an evidence of special good fortune. I have been suffering, said Mr. O'Connor, for a number of weeks with a very severe pain in my back, believed to be from the effects of a cold contracted while on the lakes. I had been prescribed by several of our physicians and used various remedies. Three days ago, I abandoned them all and bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, applied it at night before retiring and to-day feel like a new man. I experienced almost instant relief and now feel no pain whatever.

CHARITY, or love, is the connecting link which unites earth to heaven, and man to man. While this remains secure, justice, benevolence, truth, conscientiousness, will form parts of that beautiful whole, without which the bond of society must be unrooted, and this earth relapse into a second chaos.

See the Conquering Hero, Etc.

[From the Cleveland Penny Press.] Among the most wonderful articles of the period is St. Jacobs Oil. The Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, pronounces it the most thorough conqueror of pain that he has ever known.

GARIBALDI is badly off. He reclines or sits all day and all night in bed, and he is unable to move either hand or foot.

"The Doctors Said"

I would never leave my bed. That was three months ago, and now I weigh 190 pounds. I cannot write half I want to say, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did it all.

"H. O. Rourke, Rahway, N. J."

NO MATTER how poor people are, nearly every one can afford to keep a pair of horses—one for clothes and the other for work.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

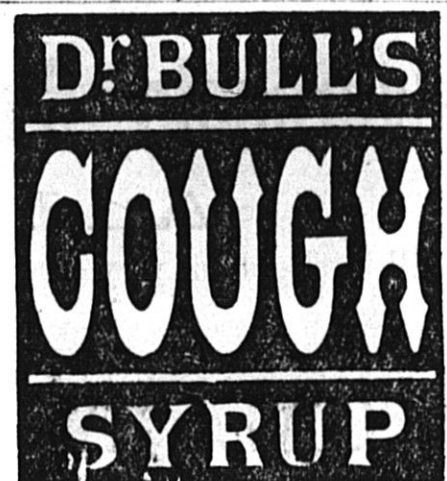
Are you troubled with Rheumatism? If so, use Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure. It never fails.

Ask your dealer for the diamond boots and shoes. They are the best. Rosenthal Bros., Chicago

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENNAN'S PEPTONIZED BEER TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all feeble conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

ELBERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptions, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

The Frazer axle grease is the best and only genuine. We know it.



WE secure or handle PATENTS! No advance fees. Send for circular. W. L. Parker & Co., 161 Randolph-st., Chicago

Free—A Musical Journal. Address F. Brehm, Erie, Pa.

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

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 30 West Madison st., Chicago.

MARYLAND FARMS, \$7 to \$25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalburg, Md.

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

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

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

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

THE GREAT WORK, splendidly illustrated with colored plates, new ready. It tells at sight, Agents wanted, send for particulars. Rich Menus guide, Rt. Temperance, and books at hand-on prices. Send for illustrated catalogue. H. C. & C. M. BISHOP, 721 Broadway, New York. Beware of spurious works.

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"CATARRH" Cures Without Fail. Ask your Druggist for it.

Price of "Sure Cure" and "Insulator" all complete is only \$1.50. Valuable book of full information, 10 cents. Name this paper and address Dr. C. R. SYKES, 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Deafness, Ear Diseases, Catarrh.

Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known experienced Aural Surgeon, Author and Writer on the above Diseases, may be consulted by mail or personally at his office, No. 41 Walnut St., Reading, Pa. His small book sent free. His large and complete work of 375 pages on Deafness, Diseases of the Ear and Throat, and Catarrh, and their proper treatment; price \$2.75 by mail.

NOTE.—No one will question Dr. Shoemaker's standing or skill.

ROTH'S PATENT Double Bone Corset

Is made with Two Rows of Bones, placed one upon the other, on each side, giving it double strength and elasticity, and will positively not break down on the sides. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25.

FIELD, LEITER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.

Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL MFG CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! SENT FREE.

IF NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, and Seminal Weakness cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined; size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four pretty Catalogues illustrated with \$200 worth of engravings. It beats the world, worth many dollars. FREE. Prices below all. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

10 CENTS a Month, or One Dollar a Year.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER will be sent to any address, postage paid, at the prices named above. Send for your name. THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS

I will give you the best Seeds for the least money of any firm in America or abroad. Western Seeds are best. Mine take the lead. Gardeners say they never fail. I used 600 lbs super to print 2000 pretty Catalogues illustrated with \$200 worth of engravings. It beats the world, worth many dollars. FREE. Prices below all. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

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3 CENTS each, formerly \$1.00 to \$1.25 each: The Great, H. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. H. Lamartine's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. IV. Thos. Hughes' Manliness 5 CENTS each, formerly \$1.50 of Christ. H. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. H. Deane's Munchausen's Travels and Surprising Adventures. For SIX CENTS: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated catalogue sent free. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, John B. Alden, Manager, Tribune Building, New York.

Bismarck.

About thirty-five years ago, when the German Chancellor was only plain Otto von Bismarck, a Pomeranian Squire and inspector of dykes, he went out one day snipe-shooting with a friend, on some marshy land, into which his companion, a stout, heavy man, suddenly sank up to his arm-pits. Vainly struggling to extricate himself, the gentleman shouted for help, and seeing Herr Bismarck approach him very slowly and cautiously, apparently still looking out for the rising of some stray snipe, piteously appealed to him to leave the confounded snipe alone and pull him out of the abominable swamp into which he had sunk so deeply that his slime was almost in his mouth. "My dear friend," replied Bismarck, with the utmost calmness, "you will certainly never get out of that hole. No-body can possibly save you. It would, however, pain me very much that you should suffer unnecessarily by slowly stifling in this vile swamp. I'll tell you what, my dear fellow, I'll save you the agony of suffocation by putting a charge of shot into your head. Thus will you die at once more swiftly and more respectably." "Are you mad?" shrieked the other, struggling desperately to free himself. "I don't want either to be drowned or shot; so help me out, in the name of three devils!" Deliberately leveling his fowling-piece at his friend's head, Herr Bismarck rejoined, in a sorrowful tone: "Keep steady for a moment; it will soon be over. Farewell, dear friend! I will faithfully tell your wife all about it." Stimulated to superhuman effort by the eminent peril menacing him, the unlucky sportsman contrived to wriggle out of the mud on all-fours, and when he had recovered his feet, broke out in a storm of vehement reproach. Herr Bismarck listened to him with a sardonic smile, merely observing: "Can't you see how right I was, after all? Every man for himself!" and, turning his back on his infuriated companion, coolly walked away in search of more game.

RHEUMATISM ABSOLUTELY CURED.

BY THE USE OF DR. BOSANKO'S RHEUMATIC CURE, THE GREAT ALKALINE REMEDY.

Why you have Rheumatism! Because your system is charged with a poisonous Uric Acid. You can be cured by neutralizing this acidity with Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure, a chemically pure Alkali, a Sympyde for Rheumatism. Will send it post paid. PRICE, 75 CENTS. Ask Your Druggist For It. Address THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO., (Treatise sent Free.) PIQUA, O.

FRANK BLYDENBURGH, BROKER, 66 PINE ST., N. Y.

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Special Offer TO INTRODUCE OUR Pure Tea. Read our sworn certificates of purity.

FREE BY EXPRESS! (On receipt of the Caddy of our absolutely pure Tea, \$2.00, \$3.00 & \$4.00.)

Formosa TEA IMPORTING CO., 88 STATE ST. Get up clubs and buy direct of Importers. Get price-list.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing-Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethnological Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tab-leaux Light, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards and Moustaches at reduced prices. Catalogues, Scenery, Charades. New catalogues sent free containing full description and prices. Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Social Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions. Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ailment so long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employment causes irregularity of the bowels, or who are overworked, or who require a tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

\$500 will be paid for a case if they will not cure or help. Do not suffer. Order your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALID FRIEND" and "HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. J. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

POND'S EXTRACT.

Subdues Inflammation, Controls all Hemorrhages, Acute and Chronic, Venous and Arterial.

INVALUABLE FOR Catarrh, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Headache, Sore Throat, Toothache, Soreness, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c., &c., &c.

CATARRH. POND'S EXTRACT.

No remedy so rapidly and effectually arrests the irritation and discharges from Catarrhal Affections as POND'S EXTRACT.

COUGHS, COLDS IN THE HEAD, NASAL and THROAT DISCHARGES, INFLAMMATIONS and ACCUMULATIONS IN THE LUNGS, EYES, EARS and THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c., cannot be cured so easily by any other medicine. For sensitive and severe cases of CATARRH use our CATARRH CURE (75c.) In all cases use our NASAL SYRINGE (25c.) Will be sent in lots of \$2 worth on receipt of price.

OUR NEW PAMPHLET, WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

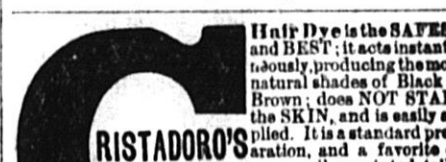
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Printers' Outfits.

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



Half Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantly, without producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite of every well-appointed toilet for Ladies and Gentlemen. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot, 83 William St., New York. C. N. ORRINGTON, Agt.

Price \$22



BABY CABINET ORGAN—NEW STYLE 100-THREE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, in BLACK WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD BRONZE. Length, 30 inches; height, 35 in.; depth, 14 in.

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

EIGHTY STYLES of Organs are regularly made by the MASON & HAMLIN CO., from the BABY CABINET ORGAN at \$22; to large CONCERT ORGANS at \$500, and upwards. The great majority are at \$100 to \$250 each. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS free.

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An Open Secret.

The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

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

G. R. U. No. 5

Farmers' Column.

Pear Trees.

Professor Quinn is an authority on the garden, and he thinks that the spring is the best time to plant pears, and the date should be governed by the condition of the soil. When this is dry enough to plant, then it will do to plant pears, and these should be set only a trifle deeper than they were in the nursery row. Nor is it wise to plant trees older than two years from the seed. The shortening in or pruning should be served the first year, because in "lifting" the trees from the nursery there is a large loss of active roots, and the tops should be pruned to correspond with the loss of roots, as well as to shape the tree. It is very bad policy to allow trees to bear any fruit. Even when five or six years in place and the trees are vigorous a close watch should be kept and the fruit pulled off where trees are tending to fruit bearing instead of wood making. The most disheartening feature of pear growing is the destructive ravages of what is called fire blight. The age or vigor of growth of the tree has no effect in warding off this dangerous enemy. It comes and destroys without warning; the first intimation of its presence the owner has is seeing the leaves suddenly turn brown; and the next that a branch or a half dozen on the same tree are dead. Up to this time there is no remedy against this disease. In Quinn's orchard the blight has had its favorite sorts. The varieties which have suffered most from blight are the Glout Morceau, Vicar of Winkfield, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Die, Belle Lucrative and Swan's Orange, and in the order named. There has been no loss of trees or part of trees in my orchard of Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Seckel or Doyenne Boussock, although some ten or twelve years ago I planted and grafted on healthy trees the Japan pears, seedling of the Chinese Sand. These sorts have all the traits of their parent, in vigor of growth, rank foliage, which for brilliancy of color in the fall equals the red flowering maple, and besides being prolific bearers. The fruit seemed proof against insects, while the growth and habit of the trees seemed to defy attack from any source. Quinn's plan was to propagate these varieties and graft the slower growing sorts on them, and in this way get a more vigorous growth of wood and possibly larger fruit of sorts like the Seckel. Until last year he had no reason to doubt that those Japan pears were blight proof. But now he has good reason to think differently. The fire blight struck these trees early last summer, and, what is unusual, it destroyed every branch and twig of several large trees, not leaving him a living sprig of wood to propagate from. This wholesale destruction of these kinds is more curious because he had only one more instance in the orchard during the year, and that was a couple of large branches on a swan's orange tree in a distant part of the orchard. This experience settles the question in his mind that it is folly to assert that the Chinese sand or seedlings from it are blight proof.

Winter Butter.

How difficult it is to get good winter made butter. Often I know by the taste just where the difficulty lies. Butter makers sometimes let the cream stand too long before skimming, and one can hardly believe, from the taste, that their butter is really fresh, sometimes a bitter flavor comes from lack of care in keeping the rising cream undisturbed. The pans are dipped into, and in skimming for butter the second rising over a part of the pan, which has a somewhat bitter flavor, goes in with the better cream and spoils the taste of the whole. Then the cream may be kept in the jar too long before churning while the butter maker waits for enough cream to accumulate to make it worth while to churn. It would be better in this case to bring the butter by stirring it in the jar with a ladle or pudding stick, if enough cream cannot be gathered within a week (at longest in cold weather) to fill the churn so as to work it well. In this case skim the cream off very slowly or free from milk, and if you stir each skimming in with the others as you put it into the jar (this should always be done), and then warm the cream moderately before churning, it is no difficult task to bring the butter by stirring. I have eaten excellent butter made in this way. Some persons never make good butter in winter, because they keep their milk among bad odors, as in a cellar with turnips and other vegetables.—*Correspondence Amer. Agriculturist.*

GEN. Ben Harrison will be the United States senator from Indiana. Harrison can talk, and he has talked much; but he ought not to be criticised in advance as a senator from the warwhoop speeches that he made on the stump during two or three political campaigns. At the same time his speeches were very effective, and they were as sedate and logical as three-fourths of the "efforts" that are usually delivered in the United States senate.

Ten vineyardists in Napa County, California, produced last year over 1,000,000 gallons of wine.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Pianos & Organs

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

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAZLETON AND GOBLER'S PIANOS

—ALSO—

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

My Stores are to be found at

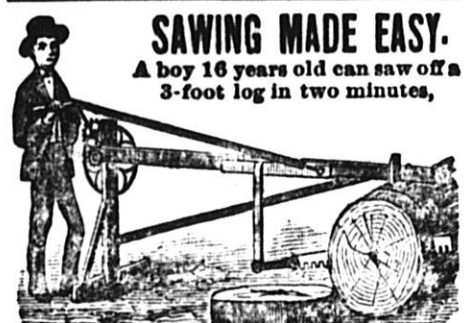
HOLLAND, GRAND RAPIDS & COOPERSVILLE.

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

Come & See the Instruments

G. RANKINS.

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



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and easy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent free. Agents wanted. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 263 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 41-13

J. Van Landegend

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron worker; plumber and steam fitter; does all kinds of sheet metal work to order, or repairing. Also driven Wells put down, and old pumps repaired. Stoves repaired and put up, etc., etc. Inquire at the Hardware store of J. R. Kleyn, Holland, Mich. 35-11

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

JOSLIN & BEST,



Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted.

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

NO. 43 PEARL STREET, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

YOUNG MEN

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

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."
"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."
"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."
"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need."
"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."
"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."
"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."
"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."
"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."
"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."
Hop Cough Cure and pain relief is Pleasant; Sure and Cheap.

For Sale by H. Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

WANTED.

From Three to Six thousand Cords of Bolts at the State Factory of J. F. FETTER, (formerly E. Van der Veen & Co.) for which we will pay CASH on Delivery.
1,000 Cords Bass-wood Heading Bolts 38 in. long.
" Soft Maple " 38 "
" Black Ash " 38 "
" Elm " 38 "
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