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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 52.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 520.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

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

Mail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Jan. 15, 1882.

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

On Saturday night the Night express north runs earlier, leaving Chicago 5:15 p. m., arriving at Holland 2:30 Sunday morning.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

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

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

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

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
10:45	3:25		Holland	11:45	5:45		
11:15	8:40		Fillmore	11:20	5:10		
11:35	4:00		Hamilton	11:07	4:55		
1:00	4:45		Dunning	10:53	4:15		
12:45	4:10		Allegan	10:30	3:30		
p. m.	p. m.			a. m.	p. m.		

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Haircutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barbershop next door to the City Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Pharmacies. River street.

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL. E. P. Monteth proprietor. Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommodation of guests. On Ninth str., Holland, Mich. 8-ly

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

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

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Ninth street, near the cor. of Market street. Office one door west of Van Kait's boot and shoe store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. 50-ly

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

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

Photographer.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. R. A. SCHOUTEN, 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. 1, at 7 o'clock sharp. H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

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

To My Friends and Customers.

Through unexpected circumstances I have to close out my stock of Hardware, and settle up my books. Therefore I give notice to all parties indebted to me to come and settle their accounts within sixty days, in order to avoid cost and trouble. Thankful for the liberal patronage you have bestowed on me,
I remain yours truly,
J. R. KLEYN.
HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 4 1882. 48-4w.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$	75
Beans, bushel	2 00	2 25
Butter, lb.	22	
Clover seed, bushel	4 50	
Eggs, dozen	16	
Honey, bushel	13	
Hay, ton	10 00	11 00
Onions, bushels	1 00	
Potatoes, bushel	80	85
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 50	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 25	
red	1 27	
Lancaster Red, bushel	1 30	
Corn, shelled bushel	61	
Oats, bushel	48	
Buckwheat, bushel	40	48
Bran, 100 lb.	1 00	
Feed, ton	25 00	
" 100 lb.	1 35	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 50	
Middling, 100 lb.	1 35	
Flour, brl.	7 00	
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 50	
Rye bush	90	
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 35	
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 60	

Additional Local.

Sixty cents buys you a dollar's worth of boots, shoes and clothing at the marshal sale, 64 and 66 Canal street. 52—1f

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

No one should neglect this rare opportunity in securing good bargains in boots, shoes and clothing at the marshal sale, 64 and 66 Canal street. 52—1f

Oh, What a Cough!

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

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

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

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

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold until it is too late, try Elliott's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, 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. 40—1f

DR. JACQUES' German Worm Cakes stand unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give them a trial. Sold by all Druggists. 40—1f

UNCLE Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by all Druggists. 40—1f

WHEN horses and cattle are spiritless, scraggy and feeble they need treatment with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, cures Colds and Distempers, Invigorates the System and keep the Animal in a Healthy, Handsome Condition. Sold by all Druggists. 40—1f

In Good Spirits.

T. Walker, Cleveland, O., writes: "For the last twelve months I have suffered with lumbago and general debility. I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters about six weeks ago, and now have great pleasure in stating that I have recovered my appetite, my complexion has grown ruddy, and feel better altogether." Price \$1.00.

MR. R. VAN KAMPEN has got all the necessary tools to move, raise or lower buildings at short notice. He is also prepared to build new dwellings, or repair old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and joiner's work. 12—1y.

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

[OFFICIAL.] Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 1, 1881.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Aldermen present: Beach, Butkau, Benkema, Kramer, Winter, Landaal, Kulte and the Clerk.

Minutes of last two meetings read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following bills were presented for payment: B. P. Higgins, repairing city flag \$ 1 50
H. S. Woodruff, burying dog 50
Geo. S. Sipp, sal. as clerk, Jan. 27 08
P. Konig, sal. as Marshal, Jan. 25 00
M. De Feyer, sal. as Street Commissioner 75 00
—Voted and warrants ordered issued on the Treasurer for the amount.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported: Your Com. to whom was referred the petition of R. E. Werkman and thirty-five others, citizens and tax-payers, in regard to procuring the service of a competent person to give an estimate and furnish plans for water works, would respectfully report the following for your consideration:

That in order to obtain reliable information we entered into a correspondence with Mr. M. Walker, Hydraulic Engineer, of Port Huron, Michigan, and requested Mr. Walker to come to Holland and give the desired information. This Mr. Walker kindly consented to do and responded in person on the 24th day of January, and we believe we are safe in relying upon the information he has furnished us. After a personal examination of our city Mr. Walker came to the conclusion that a well could be sunk on the bank of tannery creek and the best of water furnished for domestic purposes; for fire purposes the water could be drawn from Black Lake. An examination of a city map enabled us to determine with considerable exactness the extent to which mains would need to be laid in order to reach business houses and dwellings with 1,000 feet of hose. This estimate is 17,160 feet. Mr. Walker gave us an estimate to cover the expense of grounds, buildings, boiler, pumps, wells, suction-pipes, mains, hydrants, etc., amounting to \$21,000, this sum Mr. Walker assured us will cover the whole expense of water works as mapped out by him. Your Com. would ask for further time to continue their investigations in order to get a more detailed statement and a better understanding of the workings of the same.—Accepted and further time granted.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$34.80 for the support of the poor, for the 2 weeks ending Feb. 15, 1881.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

Temporary relief was granted to the amount of \$9.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The Marshal reported the number of arrests made in the months of December and Jan.—Filed.

The City Marshal reported having collected the following sidewalk moneys and presented receipt of the Treasurer:

L. Kulte	\$10 00
Chas. Scott	4 54
J. Meyers	8 24
G. Van Duren	80

The City Treasurer reported for the months of December and January.—Filed

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

Justice Isaac Fairbanks reported the number of cases tried before him, in the months of November, December and January.—Filed.

The Secretary of Columbia Fire Engine Co., No. 2 reported B. Wynhof as elected a member of said company, subject to the approval of the Council.—Approved.

The Clerk presented an invitation from Mr. M. Walker, Hydraulic Engineer, to visit Muskegon on Feb. 2nd or Feb. 7, and in his company inspect the water-works at that place.—Accepted and the Council as a Com. of the Whole to visit Muskegon, February 7th, 1881.

Mr. J. W. Case, of Grand Haven, was present and requested permission to exhibit a gasoline lamp, for street and indoor purposes.—Request granted, and on an exhibition of its several merits the Council were so impressed with its superiority over all other lamps, that the report of the Com. on Streets and Bridges, in regard to the petition for eight street lamps, was taken from the table, and the committee instructed to procure eight lamps, with posts and attachments, from the Peninsula Gasoline Company, at a cost of \$85.00.

Council adjourned to Tuesday 7:30 p. m., Feb. 7, 1882.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Mrs. Nancy Harman, of Mansfield, O., writes: "I have been under the care of a physician during the past seven years. Sometimes I would feel better, and then again I would feel worse. The past two months ago my doctor seemed to be getting discouraged, and I lay completely bed ridden. I grew very nervous: the least noise gave me great irritation. The doctor, I suppose more to get me off his hands than anything else, as he said I would never leave my bed, told me I might try Brown's Iron Bitters, at the same time remarking, 'It was a good tonic, and would help to keep me alive.' I have used the remedy about two months, and have been out of bed nearly two weeks, and now help about the house. It has acted like a miracle in my case."

How to Run.

Very few boys know how to run. "Ho, ho!" say a dozen boys. "Just bring on the boy that can run faster than I can!"

But, stop a moment. I don't mean that most boys can't run fast—I mean they can't run far. I don't believe there is one boy in fifty, of those who may read this, who can run a quarter of a mile at a good smart pace without having to blow like a porpoise by the time he has made his distance. And how many boys are there who can run, fast or slow, a full mile without stopping?

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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

TUESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1882, will long be remembered as one of the coldest days ever felt in New York and New England. At many points the thermometer was as low as 40 degrees below zero. In the Graves murder case at Newark, N. J., the Judge charged the jury that it was settled law in New Jersey that if the accused man had sufficient mind to distinguish between right and wrong and could control his conduct under ordinary circumstances, he could not acquit himself on the plea of irresistible impulse; thereupon the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Simply from lack of remunerative business, six fire insurance companies of New York have within the past five weeks retired from the field.

A FIRE in Woonsocket, R. I., destroyed the Providence and Worcester railroad depot Edwards' block and Tolcott's machine shop. Loss, \$130,000. Flammings swept away \$100,000 worth of property at Athol, Mass. The interest of John W. Pittcock, deceased, in the Pittsburgh Leader was sold at public sale for the sum of \$45,000 to the surviving partners. This places the value of the paper at \$182,000. A Wall street rumor is to the effect that the syndicate controlling the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad scheme intend to run a line parallel with the Illinois Central.

THE Lancaster (Pa.) Inquirer Publishing Company's building was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$115,000; insurance, \$60,000. The adjoining buildings were damaged \$20,000. Four men were fatally burned by the overturning of a ladle of molten metal in a foundry at Burlington, Vt.

VIOLENT gales caused great destruction of property throughout New England, on the 27th and 28th ult. Three persons were injured at Pittsfield, Mass., and a church steeple was blown down. Extensive brick buildings were toppled over at North Adams. A four-story shoe factory at Nashua, N. H., was moved two feet out of line, stampeding 200 workmen. A building filled with carriages was overturned at Rochester, N. Y. The roof of the gas house at Rockland, Me., was destroyed. Three buildings at Burlington, Vt., were robbed of coverings, and the ice was swept out of the bay almost in an instant.

At the dumping ground in Ninety-ninth street, New York, a boy picked up what appeared to be a tomato can filled with grease. An explosion which resulted killed one person and seriously injured nine others. Theophilus Parsons, aged 85 years, a famous law writer and a Harvard professor, is dead.

THE woman Blanche Douglass has turned State's evidence at New Haven, Ct., and told how poor Jennie Cramer was inveigled to her ruin and death by the Malley boys and herself. In Allegheny county, Pa., a highly-respected young man named Lee, while out hunting, met two lady acquaintances in a grove of trees, and at once deliberately fired at them, inflicting slight wounds. On being pursued, he killed himself with his shot-gun, literally blowing his head to pieces. There is no explanation of the affair.

THE WEST.

At Nimmon's stove factory, in Celina, Ohio, the standpipe in the boiler broke, causing steam and boiling water to escape, fatally scalding Bertie Kiefer, Mike Walters and Willie Smith, aged 12, 13 and 14.

On Christmas eve at Minneota, Minn., rawham was eaten by several persons at a party at the house of J. H. Peckela. Three have since died of trichiniasis, and twelve others are in a precarious condition. A. D. Brown, a respected citizen of Plymouth, Wis., who has long suffered from a malignant tumor in his stomach, actually starved to death. A fast of sixty-one days was almost unbroken. Mrs. Gardfield received from Tiffany, of New York, an elaborately-worked, bronzed leaf plate for the casket of the late President. It was inscribed, "Garfield, 1881." The Ohio Legislature adopted a joint resolution asking Congress to pass a stringent law to abolish polygamy.

THE collapse of the Chicago, Portage and Superior railroad threw a large number of men out of work and left them almost penniless. In revenge, they set fire to the great bridge near Vicksburg, Wis., belonging to the Omaha company. A call was made on the Governor of Wisconsin for troops, but the rioters were soon pacified.

Mrs. HIGH, teacher of a public school at West Jefferson, Ohio, called in John Butler, one of the Directors, to assist her in quelling a disturbance among the pupils, instigated by a boy named George Scott. Butler so enraged Scott that the latter struck Butler on the head with a piece of coal and crushed his skull. Small-pox among the clerks killed the patronage and caused the failure of a dry-goods firm in Mansfield, Ohio.

FOOT-PADS have bred a reign of terror in Indianapolis. The attendance at the theaters has fallen off one-fourth, and a leading clergyman advocated for his pupil the carrying of arms in self-defense.

THE SOUTH.

THE jury in the case of Neal, the first one of the murderers of the Gibbons family, at Ashland, Ky., who was placed on trial, brought in a verdict of guilty after seventeen minutes' deliberation.

FIVE prisoners escaped from the Dallas (Texas) jail by digging a hole through the wall with two Barlow knives passed into a cell while the guard was asleep.

A COMMERCIAL traveler named Hudgens was being driven by a colored man in a buggy from Roxboro to Oxford, N. C. While crossing a swollen stream on a raft the horse jumped overboard, capsizing the raft, when Hudgens, the driver, and the ferryman were drowned.

AUGUST DAVIS (colored) was hanged at New Orleans for outraging Mrs. Elizabeth Deitel in September last. He expressed himself confident of reaching heaven. A negro named Ed Belton was executed at Mansfield, La. He said he was firmly convinced he would go to heaven. He ate a hearty breakfast, and called for a preacher and a bottle of whiskey. John Morris was hanged at Shelby, N. C.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Judiciary Committee has voted unanimously against the proposition to recognize the claims of the insurance companies to a portion of the Geneva award surplus, and has decided to recommend the creation of a court or commission to have exclusive jurisdiction over all pending claims.

GEN. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, of Kansas, formerly a member of Congress, who won laurels as a Brigadier General of cavalry under Gen. Thomas, and became known as "Fighting Bob Mitchell," died suddenly at Washington, after an illness of only two days. The Ways and Means Committee has decided to admit free of duty a limited number of copies of the revised Bible from England. A Washington dispatch says the expenses of the trial of Guiteau, apart from the cost of his awful crime, are considerable. Just what they will amount to cannot be told, but, at the least calculation, \$30,000 will not be in excess of the amount needed to settle the bill.

SCOVILLE and the Warden of the Washington jail have agreed that no more of Guiteau's blasphemous addresses to the public shall be given out, and that for the present no one shall be permitted to interview him.

THE bill introduced in the House by Mr. Smith, of Illinois, requiring the Surgeon General to furnish pure vaccine virus to the public at cost, has also been introduced in the Senate by Gen. Logan.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON telegram says that the President's views on the pending proposition to create a Tariff Commission appear to have been misstated. He is not opposed to the creation of such a commission, but is of opinion that the best way to secure a revision of the tariff is to have the subject jointly considered by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the proposed Tariff Commission.

THE President has yet over 1,000 appointments to make. In the list is a number of important diplomatic and consular positions. A Washington dispatch says the President has refused to accept the resignation of De-frees, the Public Printer. He has been requested to remain in office during Mr. Arthur's administration.

GENERAL.

THE Coroner's jury in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster declared Brakeman Melius guilty of willful and culpable neglect in not warning the approaching train, and pronounced him responsible for the loss of life which followed. George P. Hanford, the conductor of the wrecked train, and Edward Stanford, Archibald Buchanan, and Frank Burr, engineers, were held responsible for neglect of duty, as was also Superintendent Toucey. These men are found guilty of causing the death of Webster Wagner and others by criminal negligence.

THE United States Commissioners, Treasect and Blaine, sent to South America by ex-Secretary Blaine, have left Lima for Valparaiso. Army officers in Washington who have examined the charges made by Gen. Wilcox against Gen. Carr, the noted Indian fighter, say they arose out of the hostility of the former to the latter.

At Puerto Del Chocolate, in Mexico, two Mexican officers were wounded (Capt. Jose A. Romero fatally, and Lieut. F. Gonzales seriously) by their own drunken soldiers. In Temax, Yucatan, there are 1,700 cases of yellow-fever. Two hundred and twenty-two people have died.

FOREIGN.

In the German Parliament, the other day, in a debate on the budget, Bismarck said the imperial rescript remained unshaken by the attacks upon it; it was to the sovereign, and not to Parliament, that Germany owed the position she enjoyed. The Chancellor then twice asked if any one present could reproach him with cowardice.

TURKEY and Russia have reached an understanding. The former is to pay \$2,000,000 annually on account of the war indemnity, payment being guaranteed by the titles of some of the Turkish provinces.

REFUSING to take warning from the ominous preface of certain defeat afforded in the almost unanimous opposition of the committee to which was referred the Ministerial programme of constitutional revision, Gambetta forced the question to a vote in the French Chamber of Deputies, and was beaten by the overwhelming majority of 305 to 117. The Premier and Cabinet thereupon tendered their resignations to President Grevy. The insurgents of Herzegovina are concentrating in a mountainous angle in the upper head of the Marenta river, a position which is declared absolutely unassailable. The Bank of France has placed 100,000,000 francs to help the merchants and manufacturers of Lyons through the financial crisis.

HEAVY failures have occurred on the Geneva (Switzerland) Bourse in connection with the French financial crisis. Nine firms in the London Stock Exchange failed, among them being the old house of Manners, Sutton & Graham, whose debts aggregate £80,000. Prince Bismarck has been thanked by his imperial master for his defense of the rescript. Gambetta retires from the French Ministry apparently without creating a profound impression. The radical changes proposed by Gambetta were unwelcome to the bulk of the people.

DE FREYCINET is to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet; Jules Ferry will have charge of public instruction, Gabellot of the interior and worship, Varroy of finances, and Cocheroy of posts and telegraphs. A London correspondent says: "The news that Guiteau has been found guilty was received with satisfaction and with a feeling of great relief here, but the average Englishman, who is used to seeing a murderer hanged three weeks after his conviction, cannot understand why the execution of the assassin should be delayed until June or July. The whole case has been such a gross burlesque upon the administration of justice that lawyers here are at a loss to understand American procedure. A large force of military and police raided for arms at Athenry and Longlough, County Galway. A number of treasonable papers were found and twenty arrests made. Engineer Melville, of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, has gone to the mouth of the Lena to search for Lieut. De Long, accompanied by two Russian officials. Dublin is suffering from a local panic. Failures have occurred on the stock exchange. Firms in the foundry and building business have also collapsed. Landlords are unable to meet their obligations to tradesmen. Heavy failures are also announced in Hamburg, Cologne and Frankfurt.

It is said that those who wish to do any painting on or about their mills, will find the following an excellent and cheap recipe, which will last much longer than any ordinary whitewash: Three hundred parts washed and sieved white sand, forty parts of precipitated chalk, fifty parts of resin and four parts of linseed oil are mixed and boiled in an iron kettle, and then one part of oxide of copper and one part of sulphuric acid are added. This mass is applied with an ordinary paint brush while warm. If it is too thick it is diluted with linseed oil. This paint dries very rapidly and gets very hard, but protects the wood excellently.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

No business was transacted in the Senate on Jan. 23, the time of that body being occupied in the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Burnside. The speakers were Senators Edmunds, Anthony, Maxey, Hawley, Harrison, Jones, Hale, Aldrich, Hampton and Ransom. In the House, after the transaction of some business, eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Chase, Spooner (R. I.), Brown (Ind.), Rice (Mass.) and Henderson (Ill.). Mr. Pacheco, of California, introduced a bill to repeal the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific road. Mr. Willis introduced an act to regulate Chinese immigration, and Mr. King one to stop three crevasses in the Mississippi levees. Mr. Bliss handed in a bill to pension soldiers of the late war confined in Confederate prisons. Mr. Warner introduced an act to reduce the salaries of the President and heads of departments. No less than 355 bills were presented during the day.

The bill giving Mrs. Lincoln \$15,000 arrears of pension and increasing her allowance to \$5,000 was passed by the Senate Jan. 24. Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the punishment of national bank officers who illegally issue certified checks, stating that the practice is going on at the rate of \$100,000,000 per day. Mr. Plumb proposed an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of liquors as a beverage. Mr. Teller submitted a joint resolution forfeiting land grants to twenty-two railroads. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to compel railroads to heat mail cars by steam from the locomotive. The President transmitted drafts of bills to increase the salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and create the office of Assistant Commissioner; also to make the same changes in the office of the Indian Commissioner. James W. McMill, of Iowa, was sworn in for the unexpired term. In the House, Mr. Reed asked the immediate consideration of the Senate bill to retire Associate Justice Hunt, but Mr. Holman objected. A bill was passed to remit the duties on some clothing sent from Europe to colored settlers in Kansas. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the accounts of Capt. H. W. Howgate. The fortification appropriation of \$375,000 was passed.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, submitted resolutions in the Senate, on Jan. 25, in memory of the late Matthew H. Carpenter. Tributes of respect were paid by several Senators, after which an adjournment was voted without the transaction of any business. In the House the most of the day was also devoted to the delivery of eulogies upon the dead Senator. After considerable opposition, the Senate bill to retire Justice Hunt was passed, the vote standing 137 to 89. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asked an appropriation of \$23,159,690 to complete the service of the fiscal year in the various departments.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill in the Senate, Jan. 26, to provide a reserve fund for the redemption of United States bonds, one provision being for the retention in the treasury vaults of \$20,000,000 in coin to take up legal tenders.

Mr. Sherman closed the debate on his 3 per cent. funding bill, claiming that the large surplus of revenue was a constant temptation to jobbers, and that the tariff should be so revised that the charge of robbery could not be attached to it. A motion to table the bill was lost, by 23 to 45. In the House, Mr. Updegraff presented the petition of 4,909 citizens of Ohio for the creation of a liquor commission. Mr. Cox offered a resolution calling for the correspondence in regard to the expulsion of American Israelites from Russia. The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the reclamation of the Potomac marshes was referred to the committee of the whole. The House adopted Mr. Browne's resolution of inquiry as to the amounts required for pensions for the next twenty-five years. Mr. Springer called up the Senate bill granting an additional pension to Mrs. Lincoln, which was passed. President Arthur nominated Frederick A. Tritle, of Nevada, to be Governor of Arizona, and Edwin H. Webster to be Collector of Customs at Baltimore. S. A. Whitfield was named for Postmaster at Cincinnati, W. H. Taft for Internal Revenue Collector, and Leopold Markbreit for Assistant Treasurer. The President transmitted to Congress the diplomatic correspondence concerning Chili, Peru and Bolivia. Included in it was a letter of instructions from Secretary Blaine to Special Envoy Treseott. The arrest of President Calderon is called an intentional and unwarranted offense. Mr. Treseott is charged not to make to the Chilean Government any explanation of the conduct of Minister Hurlbut.

Mr. Garland presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 27, from Hot Springs, Ark., for an appropriation of \$500,000 to improve the reservation and the streets. Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people by the National Board of Health at cost price. Mr. Edmunds presented a measure to prevent the counterfeiting of the securities of foreign Governments. Mr. Morrill reported favorably on the act to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to general education. When the 3 per cent. funding bill came up, the Davis amendment to make the bonds payable at the option of the Government was carried by 38 to 26, and an amendment by Mr. Sherman to make their duration three years was lost by 25 to 36. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill for pensions to inmates of Confederate prisons. The Senate adjourned to Monday, the 30th inst. The President nominated John Campbell for Surveyor of Customs at Omaha; William D. Lewis for Postmaster at Vincennes, Ind.; and Theodore D. Wilson, of New York, to be Chief Constructor of the Navy. In the House, Mr. Townsend called on the Secretary of the Interior for any information at command in regard to Indian outrages in Arizona incited by the Mormons. Several private bills were passed, but the bill for the relief of the children of Gen. James H. Carleton was lost. The President transmitted a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, giving information in regard to the Chiriqui grant. An adjournment to Monday was taken.

A favorable committee report was made to the Senate, on the 30th ult., on the bill for a public building at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Edmunds reported favorably the bill to re-establish the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims and for the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva award. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill for a water route to facilitate transportation between Lakes Michigan and Erie. In the House, Mr. Berry introduced a bill to fix railroad fares at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents per mile. Mr. Berry also introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment making any person holding the office of President of the United States ineligible for re-election, granting an annual pension of \$5,000 to all ex-Presidents, and making Cabinet officers ineligible to election to the Presidency for the term following that during which they served as members of the Cabinet. Mr. Cobb handed in an act to repeal the land grants of several of the unfinished Pacific railroads. Measures were also presented for the admission of Arizona and Idaho as States. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, setting aside \$1,198,530, was reported.

Ten Persons at Table.

Flammarion, in his latest work, "Les Etoiles" (The Stars), goes into a very singular calculation, which no one would believe unless it were susceptible of mathematical proof, as it is: Ten per-

sons seated at the same table can change places so as to produce 3,628,800 different combinations! If, through modesty or vanity, any of the guests happened to disagree on the point of precedence, and if it were decided to continue the dinner day by day until all the combinations had been exhausted, these ten persons would have to dine together day after day for 9,338 years. Supposing the dinners to have begun as soon as Adam and Eve had eight descendants, the series of dinners would still have more than 3,000 years to run, since tradition places the first parents of the human race only 6,000 years back.

Blaine and the State Department.

Washington dispatches say that the publication of the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the diplomatic representatives of the United States to Chili and Peru has produced a profound sensation at the national capital, and may be expected to excite an equal degree of interest in other parts of the world. In this publication is made known for the first time the policy of the State Department in reference to the South American republics—a policy which has been completely reversed since the retirement of Secretary Frelinghuysen. Within the space of one month this important change has occurred, and the measures which Blaine originated and set on foot, presumably with the full assent and support of the President, give place to entirely different measures and plans, which have in their turn received the sanction of the President. It is claimed on one side that this change of attitude has averted a war with Chili, which President Arthur believed to be inevitable unless the United States abandoned the role of mediator and protector in the affairs of the South American republics; and on the other side, the friends and supporters of the vigorous measures inaugurated by Secretary Blaine see in this sensational reversal of the policy of pluck and energy a square backdown which will redound neither to the credit nor advantage of the United States as a nation in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Blaine, having been interviewed in Washington, has given his version of certain matters connected with the reigning diplomatic sensation. He pronounces as false and without foundation in truth the assertion that his instructions to Treseott were drafted and forwarded without the knowledge of the President, and states that not only were the instructions fully discussed between the President and himself, but after being written out they were no less than twice submitted to him for criticism and change, and he has in his possession the original draft bearing marks of the modifications desired by the President. Mr. Blaine recalls the fact that the President, in his inaugural message, specifically referred to Treseott's mission and instructions. He promptly acknowledges the right of the President to change his mind and reverse any policy previously agreed upon, but for himself says he can see no reason to take a different view of the wisdom of the prior course marked out. He fears that one result of the change will be the utter destruction of the commercial interests of the United States on the South Pacific coast. In the concluding portion of the interview, Mr. Blaine declares that the spoliation of Peru demanded by Chili is equivalent to the secession of the eleven States in rebellion in the years following 1861, and the loss to the Union of the Pacific States beside. "It amounts," says Mr. Blaine, "to the wholesale destruction of a friendly republic—a destruction as complete and as cruel as the partition of Poland."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S VERSION.

A statement is made, on authority traceable directly to the Executive Mansion, which contradicts the assertions of Mr. Blaine in essential particulars. It is stated that the President did not examine or approve the particular draft of instructions sent by Blaine to Treseott, and on the subsequent examination of the correspondence was astonished and alarmed to find that the important modifications ordered by him had not been made, and that the text of the instructions was such as to immediately invite, if not to provoke, a declaration of war by Chili. Upon the discovery of the precise character of Blaine's communication to Treseott the President directed the telegraphing of counter-instructions to ward off the impending mischief, and with the same object in view Secretary Frelinghuysen sought an interview with the Chilean Minister and gave personal assurances that the offensive language employed in Treseott's instructions did not correctly represent the sentiments of the President regarding the affair with Chili.

The President's desire in the whole matter was to protect the dignity of the United States without inviting the hostility of Chili and without endeavoring to act as an aggressive intermeddler in the affairs of other countries. The spirit and letter of Mr. Blaine, if they accomplished the one purpose, could not have done so without inviting the hostility of Chili, if not open war with that country. This, in substance, is the statement of those well informed as to the views of the administration, and it will be seen that this explanation leaves still a very sharp and well-defined issue with Mr. Blaine.

The Revolt in Herzegovina.

The insurrection which has broken out in Bosnia and Herzegovina is very similar in its incipency to that which in 1875 led to the war between Turkey and Russia. The occupation of these provinces by Austria, which was allowed conditionally by the Berlin treaty, has substantially changed to annexation. Annexation has been followed by heavy increase of taxation, and the taxation has been let out to Turkish collectors, whose methods are always brutal. Following upon the heels of this came the military conscription, and this has aroused resistance. So far as Bosnia and Herzegovina are concerned, Austria can make short work of the insurgents; but the danger is always imminent in the Balkan provinces that an insurrection will spread, and involve Austria in a war of such large dimensions that the other powers may find themselves necessitated to interfere. Should the rebellion, however, be confined within its present limits, Austria will not only make short work of it, but she will improve the opportunity to make a further stride toward Salonica, the goal of her ambition. The occupation of posts far advanced beyond her present limits already points in that direction.

Obituary.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter died at New York on the 23d of January. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1825, and graduated at Union College (of which his grandfather, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, was President, and his father, Bishop Alonzo Potter, Vice President) in 1842, and a year later graduated as a civil engineer from Rensselaer Institute, going to Wisconsin to begin his profession, and while a resident of that State studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1847 he started his career as a lawyer in New York city, identified with a number of prominent cases. In 1863 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fifth Congresses.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE aged wife of Gen. George P. Morris was murdered near St. Louis, Mo., by her grandson, Russell Brown, and a companion named Patrick McGlew. Brown made a full confession that they choked the old lady to death and stripped the rings from her fingers. Young Brown is the son of a prominent lawyer and Prosecuting Attorney in St. Louis county. The affair creates a great deal of comment, on account of the position of the parties concerned. Four men were drowned at New Westminster, British Columbia, while trying to cross a river in a canoe.

THE persons arrested for outrages in the Millstreet district, Dublin, will be charged with treason and felony. In Astrakhan 600 fishermen have been drowned by a severe gale. Richard Brinsley Knowles, only surviving son of the dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles, is dead. The bursting of a reservoir in the ancient city of Calais, France, caused the destruction of a school-house and two other buildings, all occupied. Few inmates escaped. There are said to be plenty of informers again in Ireland.

THE Anti-Polygamy bill reported by Senator Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee strikes out from the shoulder in every direction. It provides for the punishment of men in the Territories who marry more than one woman, or who live with more than one woman as wife; for the punishment of women who marry men who already have wives; prevents polygamists from serving on juries; disfranchises all polygamists, both men and women, and puts Utah for election purposes under the rule of a commission appointed by the President.

THE damage by the recent flood in the Cumberland valley of Tennessee is estimated at \$500,000. Near Knoxville, on Saturday, the tallest peak of the Buffalo mountains, having been undermined by the constant rains, fell from a height of 300 feet, alarming citizens for a distance of thirty miles.

A YOUNG man who came forward at a revival meeting in New Carlisle, Ind., gave his name as Arthur Thomas, a Chicago burglar, and stated that he had selected two safes to be robbed that night, and had strayed into church to kill time. He surrendered his tools, and accompanied the Sheriff of Whitley county to Ormas, to be tried for a burglary committed at that place.

It has been ascertained that Lieut. McDonald, recently arrested with a party of Indian scouts at Ascension by one of the Mexican authorities, showed that he had crossed the frontier by permission of the town authorities to purchase forage, and was released after five days' detention, the arms and property returned, and the Mexicans who arrested them all placed in jail.

A LEADING Republican Senator predicts the failure of the Sherman Funding bill, for the reason that the rate of interest is too low to be fastened upon the private capital of the country, and that the situation as to the continued bonds is the best possible one.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the eminent Unitarian clergyman and author. He was born in Boston in 1814, and was nearly 68 years of age.

The Coal of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. The census office has just published a report on the production of bituminous coal, from which it appears the total amount mined in the United States during the census year 1880 was 42,420,593 tons, of which total 29,842,240 tons were produced in the Appalachian coal field, Allegheny county, Pa., furnished over one-tenth, and the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio nearly three-fourths of the entire product. The average price per ton at the mine in 1880 was \$1.22, while in 1870 it was \$1.92, at a cost of 88 cents. An average of 431 53-100 tons was raised per man and 16.8 per cent. of the year's working time, or about twenty days per man, was lost in strikes. Sufficient information was gathered to justify the assumption that the exhausted fields form but a very small fraction of the total available coal land. Attention is called to the fact that, although the value of the product has fallen, wages have not correspondingly decreased, and the totals prove again nearly a third of a million dollars annually in favor of labor. Anthracite product was 286,649,936 tons, nearly all furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, making the total product of the country for the census year 761,066,576 tons. England produced 746,818,122 tons in the same year.

TOKIO, Japan, has 2,000 pickpockets.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEVES.....	\$5 00 @ 11 57
HOGS.....	6 00 @ 6 75
COSTON.....	12 @ 12 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 15 @ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 37 @ 1 38
No. Red.....	1 47 @ 1 48
CORN—Ungraded.....	67 @ 72
OATS—Mixed Western.....	48 @ 50
PORK—Mess.....	18 00 @ 18 25
LARD.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00 @ 6 35
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75 @ 4 25
Medium to Fair.....	4 80 @ 5 20
HOGS.....	4 85 @ 7 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	7 00 @ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	6 25 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 34 @ 1 35
No. 3 Spring.....	1 17 @ 1 18
CORN—No. 2.....	61 @ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	43 @ 44
RYE—No. 2.....	95 @ 96
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 03 @ 1 04
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	36 @ 39
EGGS—Fresh.....	17 @ 18
PORK—Mess.....	18 00 @ 18 25
LARD.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 39 @ 1 40
CORN—No. 2.....	61 @ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	42 @ 43
RYE—No. 1.....	94 @ 95
BARLEY—No. 2.....	93 @ 94
PORK—Mess.....	18 00 @ 18 25
LARD.....	11 @ 11 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 44 @ 1 45
CORN—Mixed.....	64 @ 65
OATS—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
RYE.....	96 @ 97
PORK—Mess.....	18 25 @ 18 51
LARD.....	11 @ 11 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT.....	1 40 @ 1 41
CORN.....	65 @ 66
OATS.....	47 @ 48
RYE.....	1 06 @ 1 07
PORK—Mess.....	18 00 @ 18 25
LARD.....	11 @ 11 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 41 @ 1 42
CORN.....	63 @ 64
OATS.....	44 @ 45
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice.....	6 25 @ 9 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 37 @ 1 38
CORN—Mixed.....	65 @ 66
OATS—Mixed.....	46 @ 47
BARLEY (per cental).....	2 00 @ 2 20
PORK—Mess.....	18 00 @ 18 50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 41 @ 1 42
CORN—No. 2.....	63 @ 64
OATS.....	45 @ 48
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25 @ 6 50
Fair.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Common.....	3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS.....	6 50 @ 7 30
SHEEP.....	3 00 @ 5 25

THE GUTEAU TRIAL.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

The assassin began proceedings by announcing the receipt of several hundred letters, many of them tender missives from ladies. He then informed the audience that he did not think it proper that he should accept a Cabinet office from President Arthur, and that he would stop Judge Porter should he attempt to mislead the jury.

Judge Porter then commenced the closing argument to the jury for the prosecution. He opened with the remark that thus far the trial had practically been conducted by the prisoner and Mr. Scoville, and every one had been denounced at their will. He proceeded to sketch the career of the assassin as a beggar, a hypocrite and a scoundrel, and to depict the horrors of his crime.

As Judge Porter proceeded with a resistless torrent of denunciation and invective, the prisoner occasionally called out: "That's a lie!" "That's absolutely false!" or, "That ain't so." Passing in review the principal events of the prisoner's life, Judge Porter showed up in all its hideous deformity the infamous bent of his nature. Alluding to his dispute with his brother, John W. Guiteau, in Boston, where he struck the latter in the face, Judge Porter said this was the first and last time this coward ever struck any one a blow in the face. His coward hand always struck from behind. After showing who and what was the murderer, Judge Porter next described his victim, paying a glowing tribute to the character and services of the lamented President, and pronouncing a most touching eulogy, as it were, on his memory. The claims of the prisoner to be a praying man were considered, and the hollow mockery of the claim shown. Guiteau angrily shouted:

"I pray every night and morning and before every meal. If you did the same you would be a better man. You wouldn't be here looking for blood-money."

"The prisoner says he prayed for six weeks. Why, if he had made up his mind unalterably to murder the President on the 1st of June," said Judge Porter, "did he still continue to pray down to the very act of murder?"

Guiteau—"I prayed to see if the Lord wouldn't let me off from killing him."

"What was he praying for?" continued Judge Porter. "The man who claimed to have received divine inspiration himself prepares his defense in advance for an act to do which he was divinely inspired. The believer in inspiration, he would himself after the inspired book and substitute for it a book of his own. That he did not shoot the President on the first occasion," said Judge Porter, "was due to his coward heart. Had he done it on that occasion he would have been torn to pieces, and he knew it. On this occasion the President was surrounded by his Cabinet and his friends. His son, not yet strong, but who would have been urged at such a time with a God-given strength to defend his father, was also by his side, and the assassin's craven heart failed him and he said, 'Not yet; at some other time.'"

With graphic picturing Judge Porter related the dogging of the President's footsteps to the little church, the incidents or accidents on each occasion which baffled him. President Garfield's visit to Secretary Blaine's house, dogged by the assassin, was vividly portrayed.

In the course of his speech Judge Porter adverted to the constant interruptions of the prisoner, his false claims of sympathy, and that the press was with him, and said in contradiction:

"I have yet to see a single American newspaper that has one word to say in his defense."

Scoville vainly strove to get the ear of the court, protesting that Judge Porter was exceeding the rules of the court by such statements. At length Judge Porter paused, and Scoville demanded that he be allowed to make similar statements in reply.

Judge Porter attempted to go on, but Scoville, reinforced by the clamor of the prisoner, succeeded in getting the floor, when, with much excitement, he demanded that his rights, and he claimed that he had rights, should be respected. He insisted that Judge Porter had no right to state what the newspapers said or what they didn't say, and he desired an exception duly noted.

Col. Corkhill insisted that counsel had no right to object. The prisoner had been allowed to state what he had received in the way of letters. He had been permitted to read them, to read extracts from papers and to make all sorts of statements as to what the American people and press were saying of him. Judge Porter was simply contradicting these statements.

Judge Cox intimated that the prisoner was not allowed to do as charged, but could not be restrained from doing so.

Scoville—"Well, can't Judge Porter be restrained?"

The Judge ruled that the speaker might contradict assertions of the kind made by the prisoner.

Judge Porter then read from printed evidence several of the more noted examples of this effort on the part of the prisoner to deceive the jury.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

As Judge Porter rose to resume his address, he assassin shouted out that two cranks had been hanging around the court-room, and if they undertake to harm him they will be shot down. Judge Porter opened by the assertion that the whole defense has been an imposture. When he spoke of the destruction of the notes of Stenographer Bailey, Mr. Scoville demanded to be heard, and Mr. Reed expressed the opinion that the court should arrest Judge Porter for contempt. Allusion having been made to President Arthur, Guiteau interrupted with the boast that his inspiration placed Arthur in the White House, adding, "And don't you forget it, Judge Porter." Replying to this taunt from the prisoner, Judge Porter described him as slippery as an orange peel, as venomous as a rattlesnake, and, speaking of the act of the murder, said this was a rattlesnake without a rattle, but not without fangs.

Judge Porter pointed out the cunning, the duplicity, the acting of the prisoner since the beginning of the trial. Referring to the oft-repeated assertion that he had sent Garfield prepared to meet his God, and he (Guiteau), too, was ready to die if God willed it, Judge Porter, with deliberate emphasis, said: "I do not believe, in all this assemblage, there is one soul that contemplates with such abject terror the possibility of facing his Maker as does this brazen murderer."

Guiteau whirled around with the ferocity of a wild beast and fairly yelled: "That's a miserable lie and you know it, Porter, and you are an infernal scoundrel! I hope God Almighty will send for you soon, both you and Corkhill. Such a miserable, sneaking whine as that is!"

"The law," said Judge Porter, "as it bears upon this case, is the Supreme Court, and you are but simply God-made men, under the obligation of a solemn oath to bring in your verdict under the law and facts." Summing up the question presented by the case upon which they were soon to be called upon to pass, Judge Porter said: "The first question for you to consider is: Was the prisoner insane on the 2d of July? If he was, the case is at an end, and your sworn duty is ended. Second, if you reach that, if he was insane on that day, was he insane to that degree that on the 2d of July he did not know that murder was morally

and legally wrong? If he was not insane to that degree, you are bound under your oaths to convict him. Third, if in utter disregard of his confession under oath you shall find that he actually and honestly believed that God had commanded him to kill President Garfield, and that he was under that delusion, unless you find the further fact that the delusion disabled him from knowing such act was morally and legally wrong, you are bound by your oaths to convict him. Fourth, if you find such delusion did not exist: that God commanded him to do the act, and that the delusion was the sole product of insanity, then, and then only, you can acquit him—when you find he was unable to control his own will—and you must remember that under oath he has sworn he was able to control it, for he said had Mrs. Garfield been with him at the depot on the 2d of July I would not have shot him. Fifth, if you find that even though he was partially insane it resulted from his own malignity, his own depravity; yet still you are bound, under the instructions of the court, to convict him. Sixth, if upon the whole case you have no reasonable doubt whether he was partially or wholly insane, if you believe that he knew his act was legally and morally wrong, you are, under your oaths, bound to convict him. The law is founded upon reason, and it must not be said that an American jury shall override law and establish a principle which will let murder and rape and arson run riot through the land."

FIFTY-THIRD AND LAST DAY.

As usual, Guiteau opened proceedings in court by announcing: "My sister has been doing some silly talk in Chicago. She means well; but she's no lawyer." Judge Porter immediately resumed his argument.

Reading from the evidence of J. W. Guiteau and commenting upon it, Judge Porter said of the prisoner: "He has two faces."

Guiteau—"How many have you got?" Judge Porter—"He has two faces—one showing the sanctity of a pharisee, and the other the hideous grin of the fiend that possesses him."

As he continued to read from J. W. Guiteau's testimony, relative to his last interview with the prisoner, Guiteau continually interrupted with such comments as: "What I say is always true, Judge Porter. What you say is generally false." "Never said so." "That is absolutely false."

Proceeding, Judge Porter contrasted the life, conduct and deceitful practices of the prisoner with the Apostle Paul, in the light of the prisoner's assumption that he, like Paul, was honestly engaged in doing the Lord's work. Paul never palmed off brass watches for gold. "Neither did I," spoke Guiteau.

"Paul never swindled his creditors out of their just dues."

"Oh, you are a blood man," retorted Guiteau. "You belong to the Judas tribe."

The picture drawn by Judge Porter was anything but a lovely one, and provoked the prisoner to the most abusive retorts.

"You're a liar, and you know it; and I tell you so to your face, Judge Porter!" he called out.

As Judge Porter continued his arraignment of the prisoner, Guiteau winced and nervously twisted in his seat, and finally drowned the voice of Judge Porter, who gave way to his clamor. In savage tones he shouted: "A saint from heaven couldn't stand the abuse of that man Porter, and I won't stand it. I will relieve my mind. The idea of this man trying to make me out a fighting man, a man of bad character, and all that. It's a lie, and he knows it. He's a liar, and I'll call him so."

The interruptions of the prisoner grew in violence and frequency till, reinforced by an objection of Scoville, the clamor and din for the moment resembled a small Babel. Scoville finally made himself heard and desired an exception noted to the statement of Judge Porter. A sharp discussion ensued, during which the prisoner made himself heard from the dock, shouting: "It's an outrage for that man to be allowed to speak. He ought to be under arrest for his insolence. It has been nothing but one stream of abuse from him all morning. It's enough to provoke a saint from heaven. It's a disgrace upon a court of justice."

Judge Porter compared the prisoner to Wilkes Booth, and showed the latter to be almost a patriot compared with the cowardly assassin now on trial. "For Booth was actuated by a mistaken motive of patriotism, and was a man of manhood and manliness. But this sneaking, cowardly wretch, who could plan for his victim's death and his own safety at the same time, murdered his man for revenge and for notoriety."

Guiteau—"I shot my man in broad daylight and don't you forget it, Porter."

Pressing the assertion that Guiteau was actuated by revenge and a desire for notoriety, Judge Porter compared him to a noted criminal in Europe. "I don't recall his name," said Judge Porter, "but he said: 'I am the ugliest man in Europe.' 'I would rather be the ugliest man in Europe and have notoriety than remain in the ranks of mediocrity.'"

For the next half hour there was one continual stream of interruptions and abuse from the prisoner. A score of times he denounced Judge Porter as a liar, varying the expressions as adjectives suggested themselves. His vindictive disposition showed itself as never before, and for once his cunning was merged into his angry spite, and as Judge Porter piled up an Ossa of invectives upon the Pelion of denunciation, the prisoner unwittingly emphasized and corroborated the diagnosis of depravity and wicked-heartedness which counsel was, with such telling effect, pronouncing upon him.

"You know that's all an absolute, desperate, wicked, devilish lie," finally shouted Guiteau, stammering with rage.

Judge Porter, in closing, said: "Gentlemen, the time has come when I must close. The Government has presented its case before you, and we have endeavored to discharge our duty to the best of our ability. His Honor has endeavored to discharge his. I know you will be faithful to your oaths and discharge yours. So discharge it that, by your action, at least, political assassination shall find no sanction to make it a precedent hereafter. He who has ordained that human life shall be shielded by human law from human crime presides over your deliberations, and the verdict which shall be given or withheld to-day will be recorded where we all have to appear. I trust that the verdict will be prompt, that it will represent the majesty of the law, your integrity and the honor of the country; and that this trial, which has so deeply interested all the nations of the earth, may result in a warning to (reach all lands) that political murder shall not be used as a means of promoting party ends or political revolutions. I trust also the time shall come in consequence of the attention that shall be called to the considerations growing out of this trial when, by an international arrangement between the various Governments, the law shall be so strengthened that political assassins shall find no refuge on the face of the earth."

Judge Cox then proceeded to charge the jury. He instructed them to pay no heed to the statements made by the prisoner as to public sentiment in his case, the only question being that of guilt or innocence. The jury spent thirty minutes in reaching a verdict of guilty. The assassin passed the time in a small waiting room, and predicted his acquittal. When brought back to the dock he showed unusual pallor, but no nervousness. When the verdict was announced, he cried out: "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury, and they don't you forget it." The audience shouted itself hoarse in approval of the conviction. Mr. Scoville at once gave notice of a motion for a new trial. Guiteau said: "God will avenge this outrage." Judge Cox paid the highest compliment to the jury. When the assassin was put in the van the crowd hooted until he was out of sight.

Juror Longley's Story.

Longley, the fourth juror impaneled, in telling the story of the verdict, said: "We were not long in getting our verdict ready. We were fifty minutes absent from the court-room, and half an hour of that time was taken up in reading the indictment. We took two ballots. On the first we stood eleven for conviction and one blank. That was cast by the German, who was a little doubtful on one point, and wanted to be instructed. He didn't understand the instructions as to the question of insanity thoroughly. It only took a moment to satisfy him, and then, when a ballot was taken, we were unanimous for conviction." He was asked if he had heard that the juror was going to hang the jury. He said: "Yes, I have heard that since I left the court-room. We thought ourselves, for a while, that one man would stand out against all the others, but it was only for a time. We didn't express any opinions to each other during the time, but I think we all knew pretty well what the general feeling was." Being asked to give some idea as to how the events of the trial impressed the jury, particularly the interruptions of Guiteau and the speeches, he said: "It was all very tedious. There was so much that was gone over and over again. The lawyers kept telling us, day after day, of things we were tired of hearing. We didn't mind Guiteau's interruptions, and we understood that Judge Cox was giving him liberty so as not to have another trial. As to the speeches, I think Judge Porter's impressed the jury the most, but then none of the lawyers' speeches had any influence with us. We made up our minds from the evidence and from the instructions. We listened to Scoville with interest. He did very well, and stood up for Guiteau manfully; but he couldn't make anything out of the case. Judge Cox's instructions were clear and to the point. There was no mistaking them." Longley was asked what his personal opinion of Guiteau was. He replied: "I think he is a fanatic, but he is morally responsible for his actions. I have known lots of people who were fanatics, and they imagined all sorts of strange things. But they knew when they were doing what was wrong, and were accountable for it. We heard a great deal about moral depravity during the trial and about illusions. I have met some wicked people, and they have had all sorts of illusions; but if they killed a man I would have held them responsible. Guiteau may imagine things, but our instructions were, if we thought he knew the nature of his act, to bring him in guilty, and we did so." Longley was asked what effect the statements made by Guiteau that the press and public were on his side had upon the jury, and answered: "They made no impression upon us. We knew he was not telling the truth any more than when he said he had received a check for \$25,000." In conclusion, Longley said: "Guiteau's prophecies have not come out true. He said that the deity would clear him, if he did so would necessitate the taking away of a juryman. We all lived, and we didn't clear him. He wished for it, I have no doubt, but none of us died, although one or two of us were quite sick at times."

Mr. Longley also said that the jury were very tired after their ten weeks of seclusion without books, papers or company, and for his part he didn't want another such trial. Interviews have been had with other jurors, and they tell similar stories.

How Mrs. Garfield Received the News of the Verdict.

A Cleveland dispatch states that Mrs. Garfield and the dead President's aged mother were at home when the first intimation came in the shape of a dispatch from Capt. Henry at Washington. When a reporter called, three hours later, Mrs. Garfield was quite quiet and composed, but said that she had nothing to say in the line of comment for the public. It is said that she has read no report of the trial, and has kept the subject as much out of mind as possible.

A Cleveland journal, one of whose editors called on Mrs. Garfield after the receipt of the news, says: "The finding of the jury was immediately telegraphed from Washington to the family of the dead President. The widow and the mother of the illustrious victim had anticipated no other result. They could not bring themselves to believe that justice would fail to overtake the vile reptile whose infamous deed had overwhelmed them with grief. But they are women whose hearts are too full of sorrow to have room for revengeful feelings, and the news of the conviction of Guiteau comes to them rather as the vindication of natural justice than as the avenging of personal wrongs. They do not see how the result of the trial could have been different. They accept it as a foregone conclusion and more important to the public, who will have other Presidents to guard and protect, than to themselves, whose great stay and reliance was so carelessly taken from them."

How The Verdict Was Received.

The verdict of the jury was received with great satisfaction throughout the country. A salute of fifty guns was fired at Madison, Ind. In Detroit, Mich., when the audience in the opera-house applauded the verdict, one fellow biased and was promptly thrown out of the house "well pummeled" for his temerity. A London dispatch says that "all the newspapers not only express one opinion as to the justice of the verdict, but are certain it will be unanimously approved. Scoville says the result was no surprise to him after he heard the charge of Judge Cox. John W. Guiteau still believes the assassin insane, but sees no escape from execution."

The Assassin Issues Another Address.

On the day after his conviction Guiteau, the assassin, sent to the press another "address to the American people," in which he arraigns the character of the jurors, especially charging that they were not "high-toned, Christian gentlemen," and therefore "did not appreciate the deed of inspiration."

He denounces the authority of the court which tried him, relies upon the deity, but, as usual, makes a demand for money. He looks for a reversal of the verdict by the court in banc. The following is the closing portion of the assassin's blasphemous screed: "I am God's man in this matter, just as truly as the despised Galilean was God's man. They said He was a blasphemer and a guttler, etc., etc., and it seemed a small thing for His acquaintances to kill him. But His death stirred the wrath of the Almighty, and He got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and He will get even with the American people if a hair of my head is harmed. God will vindicate me, even if the nation rolls in blood. My physical death is nothing to me. Under the law I cannot be executed, in any event, until July. I may die a dozen times before then; so I have no trouble about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hung, so far as physical death is concerned, than die from painful illness or meet with a railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore give myself no thought on that. But I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need help, as herein mentioned. My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think I am the greatest man of this age, and that my name will go into history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant."

Applying for a New Trial.

Mr. Scoville appeared in the Criminal Court at Washington Jan. 28, and filed papers on which he bases his motion for a new trial. F. H. Snyder and J. W. Guiteau made affidavits

that a newspaper was found in the room occupied by the jurors, on which five of them had written their names. Mr. Scoville makes the points that the verdict was an uncertain one; that the trial was unlawfully extended into the December term of court, and that the court had no jurisdiction of the cause. The five jurors whose signatures are alleged to have been found on a newspaper in their room declare that a forgery has been committed. They are quite indignant, and denounce the charges of improper conduct on their part. Mr. Corkhill remarked to a party of gentlemen that Guiteau will be executed not later than June 10.

In the Criminal Court at Washington, on the 30th ult., District Attorney Corkhill asked Judge Cox to fix a day for hearing the arguments for a new trial of Guiteau. Mr. Scoville stated the rumors prevalent in regard to newspapers having been furnished the jurors, and asked that the latter be produced in court or their depositions be taken by a commission. Friday, Feb. 3, was fixed for a further hearing. A prominent man in Washington predicts that the President will pardon the assassin on the ground of insanity.

Mr. Scoville issued an appeal to the American people for \$2,000 to secure competent counsel to push the movement for a new trial. He says Guiteau's mail will hereafter be dumped into the Potomac, unopened.

LIVING ON HUMAN FLESH.

Horrible Details of the Crimes of Beckwith, of Alford, Mass.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 30. It is now believed that the murder of Simon A. Vandercook, near the town of Alford, this State, a few weeks ago was the result of the cannibalistic longings of a powerfully built man of fine personal appearance named Beckwith, between 55 and 60 years of age, and weighing something over two hundred pounds. On the day when the constable and posse broke into Beckwith's hut some sickening sights were presented. In the stove were discovered the head, feet and one hand of a human body, charred and blackened by fire. In an adjoining room was found the rest of the body, the trunk split through, several ribs split off, and the entrails taken out and lying in a basket near by. Great slices of flesh had been cut from the arms and legs, and there were evidences of a ghastly and fiendish purpose having been completed.

The theory, it is said to be well founded, that Beckwith is a cannibal. It is thought he intended to eat a portion of Vandercook's body, the liver of the victim having been found in his frying-pan and a portion of it gone. The murderer had also, it is said, washed his victim's remains and otherwise prepared them for salting down in a barrel, to serve for a supply of food during the winter. That Beckwith's stomach was not too fastidious for this sort of diet would seem to be implied by the remark of a stage-driver that "Beckwith ate one of his horses that died from disease early this winter."

Some of the people of Alford say they have heard the murderer boast that he had eaten human flesh in Australia, and that he could do it again, if necessary. It is called to mind that an old lady, named Mrs. Willaby Peck, went berrying on the mountains in the vicinity of Beckwith's cabin several years ago, and has never since been seen. At the time of her disappearance 100 men made search for her. Now Beckwith's recent crime gives color to a suspicion that he also murdered this woman, and, perhaps, ate portions of her flesh.

When Beckwith was last in Great Barrington, a few weeks ago, he inquired of one of the butchers whether the latter wished to purchase some pork. When the cabin was reached, soon after the murder, no pork or other provisions of any account could be found, and the startling query now raised among those possessed of vivid imaginations is whether he intended to sell human flesh as pork. Beckwith's cabin has been burned, and it is reported that there has been found beneath the rubbish a subterranean passage, in which it is thought that the remains of 100 persons have been burned.

The New Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. The House Committee on Census has virtually agreed to increase the number of Representatives from the State of Illinois from twenty to twenty-one, which will make the total number of Representatives 320 instead of 319, as proposed by the McCord bill. The apportionment to each State under the bill is: Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 13, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 10, Illinois 21, Indiana 13, Iowa 11, Kansas 6, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 6, Maine 4, Maryland 6, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 7, Missouri 14, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 34, North Carolina 9, Ohio 21, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 10, Texas 10, Vermont 2, Virginia 10, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 8.

A Washington correspondent says the Apportionment bill agreed upon by the House committee "is cunningly contrived to obtain the united support of the big States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, having a total vote of ninety-nine in the House. To this number must be added Iowa with nine votes, Massachusetts with eleven, Michigan with nine, Kentucky with ten, Missouri with thirteen, Indiana with thirteen, Virginia with nine and Georgia with nine, all of which gain one member each, between 307 (Mr. Cox's number) and 320, which is the number agreed upon by the House committee. But it is not conceivable that the 320 bill will get through the Senate without amendment. It deprives Rhode Island, Florida and California of a member each. The whole Democratic vote will be cast against it in the Senate, and the Republican Senators from Rhode Island and California will not agree to it. A not improbable solution of the question is the passage of the present bill with an amendment giving an extra member each to Rhode Island, Florida and California."

Anti-Polygamy.

A large mass meeting, to express abhorrence of the great crime of polygamy, and protest against its further tolerance under the laws of the United States Government, was held at Farwell Hall, Chicago. Hon. Thomas Hoynes presided, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was the chief speaker. He urged the meeting to resolve that the national law shall be obeyed, and stated that polygamy has grown even stronger since the death of Brigham Young. John Wentworth and William Brown also addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting that Congress has the power, and should exercise it, to wipe out this foul stain upon our national fame; telegrams and letters were read from persons and places, and an executive committee was appointed to further the objects of the meeting.

Gov. Hubbard presided at the anti-polygamy meeting at St. Paul, at which resolutions were passed asking Congress to disfranchise offenders in Utah.

AFTER a severe earthquake it has been observed that many heavy bodies, such as obelisks and chimneys, have more or less rotated. One explanation is that the center of friction of the base does not coincide with the geometrical center.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THERE is a case of small-pox in the jail at Marshall.

THE walls of the new city hall at Muskegon are nearly finished.

SNOW fifteen inches deep in the upper part of the Au Sable valley.

THE Detroit public library has 42,413 books and \$15,901 cash balance.

THREE saw-mills are being built at Muskegon this winter costing in the aggregate upward of \$100,000.

DURING the past year the police department have recovered 61 per cent. of the property stolen in Detroit.

HURON county patriots are reported to be going in for an appropriation from Congress to clear out the Pinnepog river.

ADELAIDE GRISWOLD, aged 15, at Stanton, went into the pantry in the dark and took what she supposed to be a pinch of sulphur. It was arsenic, and she died.

J. A. TABER, formerly proprietor of the Biddle House, Detroit, has turned his fruit farm, on the Gratiot road, into a flower farm, and now has 3,000 rose-bushes in bloom.

THE State Salt Inspector proposes to enforce the rule prohibiting packing of salt during the winter season, and some Bay City manufacturers are making a decided kick.

A CITIZEN of West Bay City has signed an agreement to be one of twenty stockholders to grade and prepare the proposed Alpena and Freeland railway for the rolling stock.

THE Methodists of Michigan contemplate the erection of an observatory for the use of their college at Albion. It will require \$10,000, which is to be raised in \$100 subscriptions. About half is already pledged.

JOHN MELOY, who keeps a grocery and bar at Pontiac, and is also a City Alderman, was arraigned before Justice Fitzpatrick charged with selling spirituous liquor on Sunday. The jury pronounced him guilty. Fined \$50 and ten days in jail. Decision appealed.

SAGINAW Herald: G. Foster, on the Flint river, is authority for saying that the new town line road to Flint river is opening up a large trade from that section of country. Fully 300 teams per day cross the iron bridge over the Flint, all bound with farm produce to this city.

LOUIE S. BURLINGAME, aged 8, at Kalamazoo, fell and struck the back of his head while skating. At first it did not seem injured much, but in a few days he began to droop. Then he lost his hearing, in a few days more his speech, and then he suffered dreadfully till he died.

AN Au Sable paper says: "The deer are not near as plentiful in our woods as they were two years ago. There is too much slaughtering of them going on in violation of law. Many of our lumbermen openly abet this violation by hiring men to kill deer for their camps, giving them 3 cents per pound."

MUSKEGON News and Reporter: Beside the enormous increase in building and public improvements in this city the past year, we are pleased to have the assurance of the merchants that there has been a corresponding increase in trade. There is not a firm but says their business has largely increased.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by fifty-three observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness during the week ending Jan. 21, 1882, as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number.	Per Cent.
1 Rheumatism.....	39	74
2 Bronchitis.....	37	70
3 Neuralgia.....	35	66
4 Consumption, of lungs.....	34	64
5 Intermittent fever.....	33	62
6 Constipation.....	32	60
7 Pneumonia.....	29	55
8 Influenza.....	23	43
9 Remittent fever.....	21	40
10 Diptheria.....	17	32
11 Diarrhea.....	15	28
12 Typho-malarial fever.....	14	26
13 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	14	26
14 Erysipelas.....	11	21
15 Scarlet fever.....	9	17
16 Whooping-cough.....	9	17
17 Membranous croup.....	9	17
18 Measles.....	7	13
19 Inflammation of bowels.....	5	9
20 Simple croup.....	4	8
21 Small-pox.....	4	8
22 Cholera morbus.....	4	8
23 Puerperal fever.....	3	6
24 Chicken-pox.....	2	4
25 Dysentery.....	2	4
26 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	2	4
27 Pharyngitis.....	1	2
28 Indigestion.....	1	2
29 Albuminuria.....	1	2
30 Jaundice.....	1	2
31 Pericarditis.....	1	2
32 Hysteria.....	1	2
33 Synovitis.....	1	2
34 Gangrene.....	1	2
35 Laryngitis.....	1	2
36 Dropsy.....	1	2
37 Eczema.....	1	2
38 Inflammation of brain.....	1	2

For the week ending Jan. 21, 1882, the reports indicate that tonsillitis, intermittent fever, membranous croup and rheumatism considerably increased, and scarlet fever, erysipelas, inflammation of the bowels and cerebro-spinal meningitis considerably decreased in area of prevalence.

Cases of small-pox were reported as follows: Twelve at Leesburg, in Prairie Roads township, Kalamazoo county, Jan. 19; six at Geneva, Van Buren county, Jan. 16, believed to have been brought from Chicago; seven (convalescent) at Bay City, Jan. 23; two (new) at Grand Rapids, Jan. 23; two at Detroit, Jan. 23; one (a tramp from Grand Rapids) at Marshall, Jan. 21; one (new) at Monroe, Jan. 16; also in Menominee county, Jan. 23, and at Escanaba, Delta county, for the week ending Jan. 14.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

LANSING, Mich. Jan. 27, 1882.

A NEW SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Willis, of Battle Creek, has worked faithfully and long to bring his plan of a ship canal across the State of Michigan before the proper committee—on railways and canals—of our present Congress. Under the date of the 25th of January he writes from Battle Creek, to the *Allegan Journal*, as follows:

"I have just had a second hearing before the committee on railways and canals, which consists of Townsend of Ohio, Dwight of New York, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Schultz of Ohio, Lord of Michigan, Brewer of New Jersey, Kenna of West Virginia, Wise of Pennsylvania, Chalmers of Mississippi, and Hoblitzell of Maryland, as fine a committee of gentlemen as I have ever seen, all practical men. They will, on Monday next, report my bill for a ship canal survey from Saugatuck to Detroit via Allegan and the Kalamazoo river route, allowing \$10,000 instead of \$7,000 as the old bill was. The committee is solid for my bill. So we have the inside track as to the routes. In six weeks we will show that your village of Allegan will be made a port of entry. Her commanding position for boat building will give employment to hundreds of men, which will in turn make a home market for all the farmers around. Judge Henry W. Lord, congressman from Detroit, and western Michigan's United States senator, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, are backing this ship canal project up, and they mean business every time. I hope to have for our canal project a solid vote in the Michigan delegation, with perhaps one exception, as well as the vote of all the western states. In fact there will be no opposition that amounts to anything that I can learn. Mr. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Central railway informs me that no sale has been made to any parties of any part of the road bed of the Mansfield, Coldwater, & Michigan railway. The charter and franchises of this company are owned by the Pennsylvania Central, and there is every prospect now of its early construction if the present good business conditions of the country continue. Please spread this news among the readers of your valuable paper, which early championed this ship canal project, as it has every other feasible scheme of internal improvement."

It seems plain to us that Mr. Willis has not lost sight of the benefits to be derived of such a canal by the city of Battle Creek, and to get there, takes Allegan and Saugatuck by the arm. We admit the feasibility of the plan, and the readiness of quite a number of "logs" to be "rolled" in the boom. Before we proceed with our criticism of the plan, we wish our contemporaries to understand that wherever it is to be built, we sincerely hope it will be constructed.

Glancing at the map, however, we still think, as we did years ago, that many more miles would be saved, both in the aggregate distance, and in the perils of crossing Lake Michigan, to have the entrance of the canal at St. Joseph than further north.

Next, if it is sufficiently economical to come as far north as Saugatuck with the mouth of the canal, we would deem Holland harbor a thousand times more fitted for such an object. The eight miles further north of Holland harbor could hardly be claimed an objection, and the necessity of having a large deep water receiving-basin, such as Macatawa Bay (Black Lake) affords, is something so strong in its favor, that to attempt to furnish the same accommodation at Saugatuck would involve millions of dollars.

Next, from here via Grand Rapids, (the second city of the State) who has been clamoring for water communication by sailing vessels and steamboats,—the canal would be just as short and accommodate just as many trade centers, and would certainly be able to bring as much influence to bear on Congressional committees as Battle Creek and Allegan combined.—They understand "log-rolling" also.

We would suggest that the Grand Haven papers, who are published at the home of Senator Ferry, give us their idea about Grand River as a canal to Detroit.

The well-known author of "Medical Common Sense," Dr. N. B. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, O., has just published a new book, called "More light about the house we live in" which is attractively illustrated, and abounds in "plain talk, but true," against swallowing drugs into the stomach, for any disease of the nose, throat, or lungs. It is a wholesome little volume to read, and should be in the hands of every subscriber to this paper, but especially those who have any trouble in their head, their throat, or their lungs. Send 10 cents to the Doctor, and get a copy of it free by return mail. Address as above.

Forty years experience has stamped public approval on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as the most reliable of all remedies for Throat or Chest diseases. Its continued and increasing popularity is conclusive evidence of its superior curative qualities.

Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending Jan. 18, 1882.

This list includes only such as seem to be bona fide sales, quit claims, where the consideration is very small, not given.

Helen L. Hyrbat et al to Curtie Stoddard, 6 acres in east part sec 26-7-16. \$500.

Artemissa Gardner to Charles R. Micham, all interest in land on side Water st, sec. 10-7-13. \$500.

Barney Van Patten & wife to Charles R. Micham, all right title and interest to Steele's Estate on sec. 7-7-13, except red house and lot on bank of river. \$500.

Charles R. Micham and wife to Richard Eastman Gardner, all right, title and interest in Steele's Estate on side of water at on sec 7-7-13. \$1000.

Jacob Shiffer and wife to Edward Field, e 1/2 n e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec 29-9-13. \$350.

Cornelia De Jonge and wife to William Pycok, n 1/2 lot 6 Ailing's add, Zeeland. \$650.

George M. Miller and wife to Michael Keppler n 1/2 s e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec 29-9-13. \$250.

George S. Leland and wife to Julius Muehlbradt, lot 108, Grand Haven. \$1300.

Frances Lilly and wife to William Lowe, lots 5 and 8 in blk 10, Barber's add. Spring Lake. \$160.

Hendrikus van de Streek and wife to Ebel Dekker, 20 acres in w 1/2 n w 1/4 sec 27-5-13. \$825.

Klaus Hulet and wife to Jan J. K. Boes, n 1/2 s 1/2 n 1/2 n w 1/4 sec 1-5-15. \$1350.

Jan J. K. Boes and wife to Dederik M. Dekker, s 1/2 n 1/2 n w 1/4 sec 1-5-15. \$480.

Jan J. K. Boes and wife to Jan H. Jekel, s 1/2 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec 15-5-13. \$900.

Henry Reynolds and wife to Joel A. Walters et al, lot 10 blk 1, Thomas Watson's add. Coopersville. \$150.

Albert Lawton and wife to Peter Devuyt, part n e 1/4 sec 23-8-14. \$60.

Mary E. Squier to Mary E. Cleland, lots 7 and 9, and part lots 8 and 10 blk B, A. C. Ellis's add. Coopersville. \$220.70.

Martin Blackford to Eliza Blackford, e 1/2 s e 1/4 sec 9-13. \$1000.

Uriah H. Joslin to George W. Joslin, e 1/2 s e 1/4 w 1/4 sec 34-6-16. \$400.

Frank Lozo and wife to Tlemien Kort, s e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec 16-6-13. \$1375.

George Trott and wife to Henry Rosenberg, 10 acres in sec 23-9-13. \$750.

James Ryder to Mary A. Ryder, e 50 ft blk 34, and part lot 11 blk 34, Holland. \$125.

Gerrit Jan Berghout to Anthony Verhulst, part e 1/2 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec 13-5-15. \$600.

THE most sacred obligation is the marriage contract. The most sacred duty is to maintain one's health. The best medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters.

FLORIDA lemons have not generally found favor in eastern markets, owing to their large, thick skins and inferior flavor. A few individuals, however, who believed the soil of Florida adapted for the culture of that fruit as well as oranges, have been experimenting with lemon seedlings imported from Sicily and Messina, and planted them, it is claimed, with perfect success.

Special Notices.

DR. F. J. Schouten will be home on Thursday next, February 9th from 2 to 3 P. M. for the purpose to vaccinate by the European and less painful method. Pure vaccine always on hand. 52-1t

THE United States marshal sale of boots, shoes and clothing, 64 and 66 Canal street, is fast approaching its close. The stock is decreased every day, for everybody is trying to purchase while there is a well selected stock on hand. As soon as the stock passes the hands of the marshal no one can ever get the same goods at 40 per cent. of each dollar. 52-1t

DR. TOWNS will return to the City Hotel, March 1st, for a few days, where he will make the treatment of chronic diseases a specialty. Consultation free and confidential. 52-1f

Important to Travelers. Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington Route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 52-1y.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful COCKEREL—pure Partridge Cochins. Apply at this office. JAN. 27, 1882. 51-2w

New Advertisements.



WEBB'S ECLECTIC MEDICINE.

It is a positive and effectual remedy for all Nervous Diseases in every stage of life—youth or old, male or female. Such as Impotency, Prostration, loss of Strength, loss of Vitality, Defective Memory, Impaired Brain Power, and diseases from which an unnatural waste of life springs, all of which cannot fail to undermine the whole system. Every organ is weakened, every power prostrated, and many forms of disease are generated which, if not checked, pave the way to an early death. It rejuvenates age and reinvigorates youth. Each package contains sufficient for two weeks treatment. Write for pamphlet, which will be sent free, with full particulars.

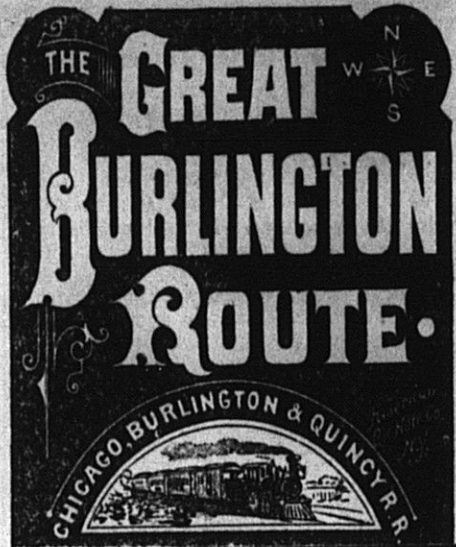
Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a package, or twelve packages for \$5.00. Will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by addressing WEBB'S ECLECTIC MEDICINE CO., A Cure Guaranteed. Buffalo, N. Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. Meengs. 52-1y

\$25.00 REWARD. ARMY & NAVY LINIMENT.

For Man and Beast.

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

ARMY & NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. H. WALSH, Agent, Holland, Mich.



PRINCIPAL LINE

The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Denison, Kansas, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Texas.

CHICAGO

This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the best equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

KANSAS CITY

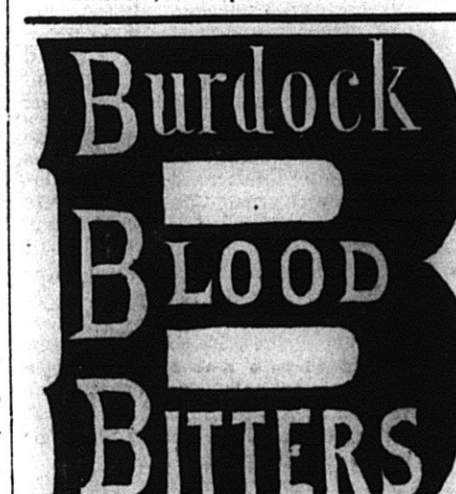
All connections made In Union Depots. Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada. Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury, instead of a discomfort. All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by T. J. POTTER, 3d Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The twelfth Judicial Circuit in Chancery. MARY ANN SELVIG, Complainant, HENRY S. SELVIG, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa, in chancery at Grand Haven on the Ninth day of January, A. D. 1882. In this cause it appearing by affidavit on file that the defendant Henry S. Selvig is not a resident of this State, but resides within the United States, to-wit: in the State of Ohio. On motion of Wm. H. Parks, solicitor for said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein within four months and four days from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill to be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

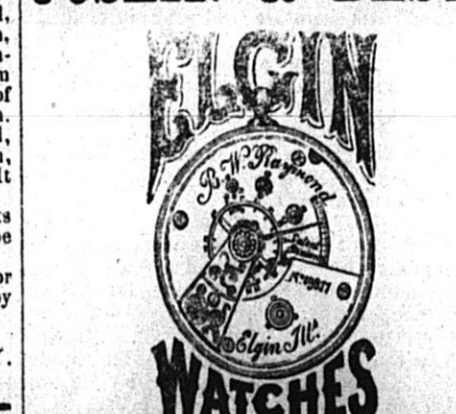
DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge. WM. H. PARKS, Solicitor for Complainant. 50-7w



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

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers every where. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, \$1.00. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's, Buffalo, N. Y.

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



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

All Kinds of Spectacles.

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

No. 132 MONROE ST.

Near the Cor. of South Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!



DR. J. B. MARCHISI,

UTICA, N. Y.

Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other. For Sale by D. R. MEENGs.

SMALL POX

PREVENTED AND CURED

by the use of

Bromo-Chloralum

Used in Hospitals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, and other Cities.

Patients should be sponged with it, according to directions, several times a day. The virus of the disease is by this means neutralized, and contagion is prevented; pit-marks are also prevented. Sold by all Druggists. Send for a pamphlet.

Bromo Chemical Company, 50-5w 24 Liberty Street, New York City.

Don't you forget It.

That the best and cheapest place to buy your

Carpets, Willow Rockers,

Camp Chairs, Parlor Suits,

EASY CHAIRS, and a general line of

Furniture

is at MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

46-2m River Street.

United States Marshal Sale.

The entire stock of Boots and Shoes, also Men's, Youths and Boys Clothing, at the BOSTON STORES

Nos. 64 and 66 Canal St., Grand Rapids,

Must be closed out at once, regardless of cost, in order to settle up the estate.

By order of the ASSIGNEE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., January 10th, 1882. 25-1y

1881. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Ladies and Childrens, Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, Jackets and all kinds of cloaking, Plush Velvet, Satin Silk Cape, Fancy Ribbons, Plush, Satin, Moireantique, Worsted Goods, Jackets, Hoods, Scarfs, Fur Trimmings, Muffs and Colors.

Silk & Satins in all desirable Colors. Cape, Gloves, Hosiery, Germantown Yarn, Canvas, Embroidery Silk and Hair Goods.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND MICH

MANHOOD

How Lost. How Restored!

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

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

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

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

The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 Ann St, New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box, 450. -1v

Assignee Sale

This entire stock will now be closed

out below

COST PRICE

because we are going to

Leave Town.

Now is your chance to obtain

Useful Articles

for almost nothing.

OPPOSITE POST - OFFICE.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.

HOLLAND, Jan. 25, 1882. 33-6m

HALL'S

Catarrh Cure

Is recommended by Physicians,

\$100 REWARD

For a case it fails to cure.

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and accept no imitation or substitute. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price 75 cents per bottle. 50-1y

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Comb. College

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

\$2 Watches, Stem winders \$2.50. White metal Hunting Cans \$2.50. Initiation gold \$2.50. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. 50-1y

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

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

1-1y

JOTTINGS.

THE ice harvest is complete.

With this number the Tenth Volume of this paper is completed.

We estimate that more ice has been harvested this winter than usual.

Mr. H. Boone has gone to Illinois to purchase one or two car loads of horses.

Miss Fanny Rankins, who has been home on a visit, is again at her post of duty, in her father's music store.

OUR Common Council is on the right track. They are going to Muskegon to investigate about water-works, as a Committee of the Whole.

THE interest in skating seems to be reviving. During the past few days quite a number of old skaters put in an appearance again, and many young folks keep it up until 10 P. M.

A RAIL-SPLITTER in Alamance county, Virginia, found twenty pieces of gold in a log which he was splitting the other day. The treasure was concealed in an augur hole, and the tree had grown over it.

DURING the past twelve months \$840,000 have been invested in real estate in Seattle, W. T. In the same time three thousand feet of sewer have been put in, and about a mile and a half of standard sidewalk laid.

THE water-works project is well received by the majority of our people—especially those who know the danger of fires, and who know that the reduction of insurance premiums would more than cover their water tax.

THE Macatawa Park Association has received several offers of men who wish to run a boat from the city to the Park during the summer. Some of the offers come from Buffalo, N. Y. It is not known yet, who the lucky man will be.

THE arrangements are all completed for the masquerade party on next Friday evening, with every prospect of its being a grand affair. There will no doubt be a fine display of costumes, as people from Allegan and Saugauk are intending to take part.

Dr. James Hedley's lecture on the "Sunny side of life" on Monday evening next, is the third entertainment of the lecture course. From what can be learned of him, it is thought it will be the best lecture of the course. Reserved seat diagram will be open, commencing this (Saturday) morning.

WE received a pleasant call of Capt. Geo. Sanders and Capt. J. N. Upham on Thursday last. Capt. Sanders has purchased the steamer O. C. Williams of Capt. Upham, and will take her to Escanaba in the Spring. Capt. Upham will endeavor to get a larger boat now, in order to carry out his plan.

MAJOR Frank W. Riddle, traveling agent for W. F. McLaughlin & Co., of Chicago, called on us a few days ago. We were glad to see the old major look so well. He found quite a number of old soldier friends in this city, with whom he could recall some of the most thrilling scenes of the late unpleasantness. The house he travels for does considerable business in these parts.

ON Friday afternoon of last week, Henry, the only son of Capt. F. Brower, aged about ten years, fell through the ice, and was rescued by his father, who happened to be there. The young man stepped on the thin coat of ice, which was frozen over one of the places where the ice-harvesters had been at work. This ought to teach the lesson that such dangerous places should be marked by unmistakable "signs of danger."

THE total cost of Guiteau's trial can not be estimated, but the following figures are correct as far as can be ascertained: Juror's fees, \$1,540; board, seventy-two days, including three bailiffs, \$3,500; government witnesses and mileage, \$2,889; of the latter the Guiteau family and their connections received \$389.25; reporting and printing, \$5,000; seventy deputy marshals, \$1,302; miscellaneous, \$1,000; Judge Porter and Mr. Davidge will receive about \$5,000 each. This places the total at \$25,000 or thereabouts.

A "SEAFARER" writes to the London Telegraph of the late Richard H. Dana: "The representations of the sailor, even in the hands of men who very well knew what they were about, have been for the most part so overcharged with Jack's traditional rather than actual infirmities as to render the portrait little better than a caricature. From this defect two writers only have been free; and strangely enough they are both Americans. The one is Dana, and the other is Herman Melville. Only men who have served before the mast are capable of thoroughly understanding sailors. What hand but an able seaman's could have depicted the forecastle as we see it in 'Two Years Before the Mast,' and more faintly in Melville's 'Omoo'?"

A GRAND Masquerade ball on the 10th inst.

"Keep the ball a rolling," since we have entered upon an era of progress.

ON Monday evening last, Mr. Harry Raffineau was married to Mrs. F. Van Rij, by Justice Fairbanks.

PROF. Chas. Scott was taken very ill last week, and his case was considered dangerous at one time. At this hour of writing he is a little better.

If the weather remains as favorable during the next few months as the past few, we will have reason to expect a large fruit crop, as well as wheat. Both crops promise well at present.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Febr. 2, 1882: Charles Reed, Capt. S. C. Mower, N. H. H. 4.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Gov. D. H. Jerome has called an extra session of the legislature for February 23, to provide relief for the fire sufferers, and take action on congressional apportionment and the report of the tax commission.

THE Mormon authorities are reported as stating that the magnificent white granite temple at Salt Lake will be completed in seven years. It has already cost several million dollars, and is not yet much more than half finished.

ABOUT a thousand million dollars of our national debt have been paid since the war ended. France has now nearly trebled our debt, and Great Britain more than double. Even Spain has a bigger debt than that which remains of ours.

A CASE exciting much local interest in Auburn, Me., was decided last week. Miss Fannie Dickey, in mailing a letter on a Sunday, was struck by ice falling from the roof of the city building. She sued for \$10,000. The jury rendered a verdict of \$3,250.

THE young ladies of Grace Church will give a social at the residence of Mrs. H. Matrau, on Saturday evening, February 4th. Tableaux, games, conversation, refreshments, coffee and cake, will combine to make a pleasant and enjoyable evening. All are cordially invited.

AT the annual meeting of Columbia Fire Co. No. 2, held at their hall on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected: P. Kleys, foreman; G. J. Pessink, 1st asst. foreman; L. Terbeek, 2d asst. foreman; John Dinkeloo sec'y; John Ter Vree, treasurer.

THE Hudson River West Shore railroad will be noted for its large bridges. The Wilbur bridge will be 150 feet high, across the Rondout creek. The bridges at Saugerties and Catskill are not so high, but are long, and at Coeymans there will be one seventy feet high and seven hundred feet long.

MR. Ed J. Harrington, Jr., has finished his stove-bolt job, with the exception of delivering about 400 cords, which are ready near the railroad track for shipment as soon as room is made for them at Fitter's stove factory. He left on Sunday night for Illinois, to purchase a full car load of fine young horses.

THE bonded indebtedness of the city of Saginaw at present is \$178,300 and the school bonds are \$9,500, making a total of \$187,800. Within the next year court house bonds will be added.—Ez. [This is why Saginaw grows so fast. The present generation want to reap some of the benefits by borrowing money for substantial improvements, and let the next generation help them to pay for it—as they ought to.—Ed.]

ON Wednesday evening last our Common Council received a call from Mr. J. W. Case, of the Peninsular Gas-light company. Mr. Case illustrated by samples how much cheaper it is to burn gasoline than kerosene, and the result of it was that the Council took from the table the petition presented some time ago, to put up some lights, and granted said petition, and resolved to give the gasoline lamps a fair trial. This is another move in the right direction, and we feel sure that our citizens will like it so well, that more lamps will be put up every year.

MAJOR Frank Beard is expected here. Our enterprising ladies of the W. C. T. U. have secured this celebrated lecturer to lecture in his peculiar "Chalk-Talk" manner, before our citizens, many of whom have heard of him, and feel curious to hear and see for themselves. He talks by words, as most people do; but besides, he makes his words talk better by picturing his ideas on the blackboard with chalk. He draws these pictures during the course of his lecture, as rapidly as other people write. His subject will of course bear on the temperance cause, but it will certainly be a novel way of presenting that subject. All are recommended to attend, and see and hear. The lecture takes place, on Thursday evening, February 9th, at 7.45 o'clock, in Lyceum Hall. Admission 25c. Reserved seats 35 cents.

DON'T forget Hedley on Monday evening.

Mr. H. C. Matrau, agent for the Chi. & West Mich., R. R. in this city has arrived home after a pleasure trip of two weeks.

THE favorite pastime for our gallant young men is to wait on the young ladies who endeavor to learn skating, and assist them in putting their skates on and off.

Two farmers living near Tecumseh have telegraphic communication between their homes, half a mile apart, and one of them promptly informed the other of the Guiteau verdict.

THE Ladies' Aid Society will give an oyster supper in the lecture room of the Methodist Episcopal church, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. All are cordially invited to attend.

EASTERN Oregon butchers have no difficulty in finding cattle fit for the market on any of the hills. The grass has continued so green that stock have not only managed to live without extra feed, but have really fattened.

SECRETARY Hunt has instructed Danenhawer, of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, to charter a ship in the spring and search the Russian coast, for which work two navy officers will be sent. De Long has been traced to a definite locality.

AT Mrs. Fisher's house, three miles from Dublin, Ga., is a pepper bush that has been kept through the winter for twenty three years. It is about twelve feet high, bears fruit every year, and seven thousand pods have been gathered this year fully ripened.

AT South Haven, the other day, a man while cutting ice, let a wedge fall into the water and sunk where the river is fourteen feet deep. Not liking to lose the wedge, Curran stripped himself, dove to the bottom and recovered the wedge. He reports the water a little too cold yet for the boys to really enjoy going in swimming.

THE steam tug St. Mary, owned by captain Sutherland, is being rebuilt so completely, that there is hardly anything left of the old boat. Her keel will be partly renewed, new sternpost, all new frames, new plank, new deck and deck beams, new cabin, and will be re-christened "Dick Beckwith." She will be deeper in her hold also, and will be a better craft than ever before. Capt. Sutherland was north last week, and bought the steam barge Trader, which he will overhaul thoroughly and put into the trade between Frankfort and the west shore. We wish him success in his enterprise.

A LUMBERMAN broke his leg in the Wisconsin woods, and desired to go to his home at Sorel, Canada, where he could receive good treatment. But Sorel was a thousand miles away, and he had only a few dollars. In this dilemma, he resolved to travel cheaply as freight. He made a box six feet long, two feet wide, and sixteen inches high, marked it "This side up with great care," and had himself nailed in and shipped. Some wide cracks gave him air, and he took along a supply of food and water. He got along very well, though not without discomforts, until he arrived in Montreal, where the box was set up on end, and the inmate left standing on his head. He was forced to make an outcry. He had been three days on the journey, which the railroad officials enabled him to complete as a regular passenger.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

LAST Thursday evening during the violent gale which was blowing at the time, three smoke-stacks on Emlaw's mill, and one on Boyden & Akeley's mill, blown over, without doing any further damage than flattening the stacks.

THE danger of small-pox in adjacent places has awakened our Board of Health, and an order has been issued to prevent children from attending school, who have not been properly vaccinated, or can present a physician's certificate of vaccination.

THE so-called "Voscamp Lynchers," who were permitted to plead guilty to simple assault and battery, received their sentences on Tuesday last, to pay a fine of \$100 each, or be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term of 90 days. Some of them had the money with them and paid at once, and the others will soon, but it is said that one—Spencer—has left the country and gone to Canada.

THE question of waterworks is again agitated in this city, and on Saturday, Febr'y 18th, a special election is to be held for the purpose of voting on the issuing of city bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to enlarge the present waterworks which, although very satisfactory as far as they go, are entirely inadequate for the wants of the city. This question was voted on once before, last summer, and was defeated, and singularly enough it is now opposed again by a class of men who are paying but a small amount of taxes, and would be greatly benefited by such works.

SWEEPING REDUCTION

In the Price of

WINTER GOODS!

On and after Monday, January 2, we will offer all our Cloaks, Dolmans, Walking Jackets, Beaver Shawls, Beavers, Fancy Cloakings, and other Winter Goods at

PRIME COST.

This will be a good opportunity for those in want of any of the above named goods, as we are determined not to carry any of them over until next season.

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

8-ly.

Stekete's Pin Worm Destroyer



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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES

—and a— FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN. HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-ly

FIRST WARD

Grocery House

JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

Having purchased the interest formerly owned by Mr. M. Seery, and having leased my Hotel, I will devote my entire attention to the Grocery Business, and therefore respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Holland to my new business. The store is on the

Cor. Eighth and Fish St.

I will endeavor to keep on hand a complete supply, and fill all orders promptly to the best of my ability.

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER. HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-ly

PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

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

Planing, Matching, or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

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

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great EN-TRADE MARK.

glish Remedy. An unfailing cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 33-ly

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Oct. 15, 1881. 37-ly.

WHEN IT RAINS.

BY JAMES W. HILLY.

When it rains, and with the rain
Never bird has heart to sing,
And across the window pane
Is no sunlight glimmering;
When a pitiless refrain
Brings a tremor to the lips,
Our tears are like the rain
As it drips, drips, drips—
Like the sad unceasing rain as it drips.

When the light of heaven's blue
Is blurred and blotted quite,
And the dreary day to you
Is but a long twilight;
When it seems that never again
Shall the sun break its coupee,
Our tears are like the rain
As it drips, drips, drips—
Like the endless, friendless rain as it drips.

When it rains, weary heart,
Oh, be of better cheer!
The lead on clouds will part
And the morrow will be clear.
Take up your load again,
With a prayer upon your lips,
Thanking heaven for the rain,
As it drips, drips, drips—
With the golden bow of promise as it drips.

—Indianapolis Journal.

THE FATED KING.

A Romance of Scottish History.

It was the night of the 20th of February, 1438. The King and Queen of Scotland held their court in the abbey of Black Friars at Perth.

The apartment was filled with the noble and fair, among whom James I. and his lovely consort were distinguished by their personal beauty and grace of manner, as well as by their rank.

In the recess of one of the lofty windows stood Robert Stuart, the grandson and heir of the Earl of Athol, a kinsman of the King, and his betrothed bride, the young and beautiful Lady Ida Randolph.

The young man had a fine figure and handsome features, but there was an expression about the eyes and mouth that indicated at times that his prepossessing exterior concealed a bad heart and a cruel disposition.

His eyes were fixed on the King with so fierce a gaze that the Lady Ida started as she beheld it.

"Robert," said she, "of what are you dreaming? You look at the King as fiercely as though you were Sir Robert Grahame himself."

"It was of him I was thinking, Ida," replied Stuart. "My unhappy kinsman, condemned to wander an outlaw among the mountain fastnesses, through the injustice and tyrannical severity of James."

"Not so, Robert," said Ida; "the King was not unjust."

"He refused to bestow upon him the Earldom of Strathern, to which he laid claim," answered he; "and he condemned him to prison for a crime that he might have committed with impunity in the reign of his father and during the regency of Albany. I marvel not, that on being freed from such ignoble bondage, a man of so fiery and haughty a spirit should seek to be revenged on his oppressor."

"He had no right to the Earldom of Strathern," said Ida, "and as for his imprisonment, the crime for which he suffered well deserved such punishment."

"I know that many of the nobles blame the King because he metes out the same justice to all classes; because he does not deem that noble blood should entitle its possessor to commit every dark and evil deed with impunity."

"But surely, you cannot excuse him for seeking the life of the King, for sending him a defiance, renouncing his allegiance to him, and threatening to destroy him with his own hand?"

"He has many good qualities," answered Stuart, evasively.

"Robert! Robert!" said Ida, her voice trembling with the earnestness with which she spoke, "speak not thus! Let me not hear you say aught in praise of a traitor and a murderer! The King has ever been a warm friend and an affectionate kinsman to you; why should you speak harshly of him, and kindly of his enemy?"

"Nay, nay, you mistake me, Ida," replied the young man. "I wished not to speak harshly of the King; I know that he has ever treated me with great kindness, and that he has honored me with the greatest confidence on every occasion; but Grahame was one of my dearest friends; I pity his fate, my friendship for him leads me to find excuses for his conduct, and I cannot help thinking that James has acted toward him with great severity."

"Yet speak not thus," said Ida; "it is most imprudent—should your words be repeated to the King—"

"I would probably have to share Grahame's disgrace and exile," interrupted he. "But fear not; I will not do aught to expose myself to danger, and as for what I have said this night, no one has heard me but you, and I think not that my Ida will betray me."

The Lady Ida looked up into his face with a smile, but before she could answer an attendant came to inform him that the King desired his presence.

Ida remained standing for a few moments by the windows after he had left her, musing over his words.

He had never spoken either of the King or Grahame in the same manner before, and dark and undefined fears passed through her mind, but she quickly dismissed them, deeming herself unkind and unjust toward her affianced husband in harboring them for a moment.

It was late ere the company dispersed.

The King remained for some time after all had retired, conversing cheerfully with the Queen and her ladies.

Suddenly, however, a shade passed over his face, and he remained for some time in deep thought; at length, turning to the Queen, he said:

"Do you not remember that, when on my way here a few weeks since, I was met by an old Highland woman, who told me if I came to Perth I would never leave it alive? She was here this

evening, and sought an interview with me, but she was informed that she could not be admitted to my presence at so late an hour. I regret that I did not see her. I know not why, but within the last few hours I have felt a strange presentiment of impending evil. There is an old prophecy that predicts that in this year a King will be killed in Scotland."

"And what, of whom do you fear, my lord?" asked the Queen.

"Robert Grahame has sworn to destroy me, as you know," replied James. "And I have cause to believe that there are many others in league with him to take my life, and there could not be a more favorable opportunity for him to make the attempt than the present."

The Queen shuddered. She felt that there was every reason to fear that Grahame would endeavor to fulfill his oath ere long, for, owing to the small size of the abbey, the guards of the King were quartered among the citizens of Perth, and a few only of the personal attendants of the King and Queen were able to lodge in the monastery, so that James was much more exposed to danger while there than at any of the other royal residences.

Her eyes filled with tears.

"Nay, nay, my fair Queen, calm thyself," said James soothingly.

"I was wrong to say anything that could alarm you."

"There cannot be aught to fear—I bade my trusty kinsman, and gentleman of the bed-chamber, Robert Stuart, ere he retired for the night, to go over the abbey and look to bolt and bar."

"Should danger approach, the sentinels will give timely warning, and we will dispatch messengers to the city to summon our guard."

"So fear not, we can bid defiance to Robert Grahame and his troop of assassins."

As he spoke, strong light, apparently from the court-yard, flashed across the windows of the room.

The King sprang to the casement. The court-yard was filled with men, and by the light of the torches they carried he could see that they were armed, and among them he beheld his deadly foe.

"It is Grahame, he has come to perform his oath," said James calmly, turning from the window.

"Oh fly then, fly while there is yet time!" exclaimed the Queen, almost wild with terror.

"And whither shall I fly?" said the King. "It would be madness to attempt it, they must even now be in the abbey. Had I any place of concealment—but I know of none and I must even defend myself until aid arrives, or until my strength fails me."

"Not so, my lord," exclaimed the Lady Catharine Douglas, one of the ladies of honor of the Queen.

"I have heard there is a vault beneath this apartment that communicates with the court-yard, and I have been shown the plank in the floor which it is necessary to raise in order to descend into it. Once there, my lord, you can easily escape."

"You are right, fair lady," said the King. "I had forgotten the vault. I will descend into it; it may conceal me from my enemies, but unhappily I cannot escape from it, as the entrance into the court yard was walled up a few days ago by my order because when I played at ball, the ball frequently rolled down through the opening."

The plank was hastily raised, and the King descended. But before the plank was again lowered the voices and footsteps of the assassins were heard in the corridor, approaching the apartment.

The Lady Catharine Douglas flew to fasten the door, but the bar had been removed. Without a moment's hesitation she thrust her arm through the staples. But so frail an obstacle could not long keep out the intruders.

The door was soon burst open, but not until the arm of the heroic lady was broken.

The assassins rushed into the room. The plank had been lowered, and the terrified Queen and her ladies were standing together in a corner of the room. Grahame saw at a glance that his victim was not there, and was about ordering his followers to go with him to seek the King in the other apartments of the abbey, when one of the ruffians seized the Queen, and was about to plunge his dagger to her heart, when a son of Grahame interposed and saved her life.

At this moment the Lady Ida Randolph beheld among the conspirators her affianced husband, and, with a wild shriek, she pronounced his name.

"What, fair lady," said Grahame, with a fierce smile.

"Knew ye not that your betrothed was in league with us? Had it not been for his care in removing bolt, bar and sentinel, we had not gained entrance here to-night."

Ida covered her face with her hands, and turned away.

"Let us be gone, Grahame, and seek the King," exclaimed Stuart, crimsoning with anger and shame.

"Know ye not that, notwithstanding our precautions, some of the attendants have escaped? They will alarm the city, and the Royal Guard will be upon us ere long."

"You are right," said Grahame, "and I should be loth to leave the abbey without accomplishing that for which I came."

"Yet hear me, Lady Ida, you will think less harshly of the deeds of this night when you see the crown of Scotland on the brow of the heir of Athol, for it is my intention, and that of the nobles leagued with me, to place Robert Stuart on the throne of the tyrant whose reign will end to-night."

So saying, he left the apartment, followed by the rest of the conspirators.

Ida uncovered her face, gazed after them wildly, and then, uttering a low cry, fell insensible on the floor.

After having sought their victim in

vain through every part of the building, Robert Stuart recollected the vault, and suggested that he might be concealed there.

They immediately returned to the apartment where the Queen and her ladies had passed the time of their absence in the most agonizing anxiety and suspense, and, tearing up the plank, beheld the unfortunate monarch standing below.

A demoniac yell burst from the conspirators at the sight, and two of the ruffians sprang down and threw themselves upon him.

James was unarmed, but, wrenching a dagger from one of his assailants, he dealt him a blow that laid him dead at his feet, and then, turning to the other assassin, he defended himself gallantly against him, when Grahame descended and stabbed him.

Weakened by loss of blood, unable to make any further resistance, the King sank on the floor of the vault, calling on his enemy to have mercy on him.

"Thou never hadst mercy on those of thine own blood, or any one else, therefore thou shalt find no mercy here," replied Grahame, plunging his sword into the body of his sovereign.

The vault was now filled with conspirators, and the unhappy Queen, throwing herself on the senseless form of her husband, sought to shield him from the blows with which his brutal enemies gratified their hatred by inflicting.

It was not until she had been twice wounded, and now become insensible from terror, pain and distress, that she could be removed from the body.

The approach of the guard alarmed the conspirators, who sought safety in flight; but Grahame had fulfilled his oath; the King was dead.

The horrible deed excited the utmost indignation against its perpetrators among all classes in Scotland.

The King had been blamed by many, although without cause, for being unnecessarily strict and severe in the administration of justice, but his dreadful death caused all his faults to be forgotten.

So universal was the popular feeling against the conspirators, and so unceasing and energetic were the efforts made to capture them, that in less than a month every man connected with the conspiracy was a prisoner.

They were all put to death after undergoing the most horrible tortures.

Grahame protested, with his last breath, that he had only done his duty, in freeing his country from the yoke of a tyrant.

Robert Stuart died deeply penitent for his crime. When his dream of ambition had faded away, and he found that his treachery had conducted him to a murderer's cell instead of placing him on a King's throne, his conscience awoke, and he bitterly regretted the fearful deed that had brought upon him so terrible a punishment.

He wrote to Ida, telling her of his penitence and remorse, and beseeching her to forgive him.

Poor Lady Ida! the shock of finding that she loved was capable of so fearful a crime added to her anxiety lest he should be captured; and her agony at his dreadful death was more than she could bear. She did not long survive him, but sank into an early grave a victim of his wild ambition and demoniac treachery.

A SMILE OF SATISFACTION.

This, from the Cleveland (Ohio) *Penny Press*, carries its own suggestion: Recently meeting Mr. H. G. Keffer, treasurer of the Cleveland *Herald*, our representative inquired of that gentleman, after stating his mission, if he personally knew anything about the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. A smile played across Mr. Keffer's expressive face and his eyes twinkled merrily as he replied in the affirmative. I will not refuse to state my experience with it, and you may use it as you think best. Four years ago I sprained one of my ankles, an accident which, as you are aware, entails much suffering and sometimes leaves the limb in a condition to remind one frequently of the old hurt. Unfortunately this result ensued. Whenever the weather became damp or my system absorbed the slightest cold my ankles pained me. This went on at intervals for over three years, and I could not obtain relief. Last winter I applied the St. Jacobs Oil and it completely cured me. I have not since felt a return of the pain.

ARM IN ARM.

The St. Louis *Speciator's* "Town Talker" says: "It is a curious fact, but nevertheless true, that you never see a lady and gentleman walking arm-in-arm in this city, except in coming from the theatre or late in the evening. In the daytime, if a lady should promenade, having hold of her escort's arm, most people would turn their heads to look at the couple. In the Eastern cities such a sight is by no means so rare; yet even there the custom is very far from general. In European cities, on the contrary, it is the universal habit. Why is it that American damsels are so shy of clinging to a gentleman's arm? Probably it arises from her naturally self-reliant and independent nature. American girls do things which would shock the sensibilities of their European sisters. More latitude is allowed them in their actions; their independence is fostered. To be hyper-metaphorical, it may be the vine clinging to the oak; but our American belle needs no support, and as the act of taking the arm implies *per se* the necessity of protection, it is averse to her ideas. Perhaps, too, it is thought to be a sign of 'spooniness.' Whatever it is, the fact remains that our girls object to perambulating the streets in the glare of the sun with their arm through those of their escorts." Now-a-days one involuntarily takes a couple arm-in-arm in the daytime to be provincial.

THE Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* mentions the case of Mr. John Wood, with the American Pottery Co., that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of an attack of rheumatism, which had confined him to his bed for seventeen weeks. He praises it unstintedly.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

BUTTER globules in milk may be seen under a microscope.

GASEOUS ammonia is exceedingly impervious to radiant heat.

If a galvanic current pass through any conductor it evolves heat.

THE seeds containing the richest oils belong to the genus cruciferae.

INTENSITY of color in flowers of the same species increases with the altitude.

THE human body is composed of fourteen or more of the common chemical elements.

VERMILION is manufactured from red sulphure of mercury, commonly known as cinnabar.

OF REPTILES possessing the snake-like form we have three species indigenous to this country.

It is estimated that a drop of human blood contains 1,000,000 corpuscles in a cubic millimeter.

It is said that the formation of fogs and clouds arises from the presence of dust in the atmosphere.

A NEW celluloid is said to be obtained from well peeled potatoes, treated with a solution of sulphuric acid.

THE raw materials of which dynamite is made are sulphuric acid, saltpeter, glycerine, and infusorial earth.

GRAPE sugar possess the property of fermenting or breaking up into alcohol and carbonic acid, on the addition of yeast.

It has been suggested that noxious insects may be driven away by cultivating the fungi that are destructive to them.

THE raising of pyrethrum, from which insect powder is made, is carried on in California and various other parts of the country.

FROM the peats of Brittany have been obtained, by means of reagents; benzine, resinous matters, acetic acid, and other substances.

A MAN can live on seven meals a week, but his supply of gaseous nourishment has to be renewed at least 14,000 times in twenty-four hours.

IN DETERMINING the illuminating power of gas it should not be conducted through a rubber tube, since this diminishes the illuminating power.

THE vaccination of sheep against splenic fever, according to Pasteur's new method, is very successful, and is being practised with great vigor in France.

EXPLORATIONS in Spain and North Africa by Kobelt, of Frankfort, an authority on living and fossil shell-fish, have convinced him that the two continents were formerly connected not only at Gibraltar, but as far east as Oran and Carthage.

A NEWLY described mineral, white and readily with a bitter astringent taste and freely soluble in cold water, has been named Ilesite after a gentleman of Leadville. It was discovered in Park County, Colorado, and contains manganese, iron, zinc, and sulphur.

A MEMOIR of much interest and importance upon the use of anesthetics has been communicated to the Paris Academy of Science by Mons. Paul Bert. By experiment with different anesthetic agents upon animals he has been able to ascertain in the case of each substance what is the quantity just sufficient to cause insensibility and how much suffices to produce death. He finds the fatal dose of chloroform, ether, amyline, bromide of ethyl and chloride of ethyl to be always exactly double the anesthetic dose. The range between these extremes Mons. Bert terms the working zone, and he says that a mixture about the middle of this working zone, properly administered, will produce a safe state of insensibility, which may be maintained long enough for any surgical operation.

Public Politeness.

I was coming up town, and entered the stage in which five elegantly-dressed and fine-looking women were sitting on each side of it. They might be the lady patronesses of some society. There was room for another person on each side, but not one of those women moved to make room for me, and I rode a mile or more, while these ten women—I do not say ladies—declined to give me a seat, as they could have done any moment without rising or crowding. The most of them were probably mothers. But as the instinct of good manners—that is, of politeness, which is simply the law of kindness—was not in the breast of one of the ten, what is to be expected of their children? They cannot teach what they do not know, and, as they know nothing of politeness, their children will be bores.

Going to the omnibus again for a sample of manners, I opened the door to step in, the other day, when a boy took advantage of my holding it open, jumped in and took the only vacant seat, tickled that he got the start of me and got the seat. This was young America all over. The great Athenian philosopher said that democracy has the foundation in the principle that one man is as good as another, if not a little better. And many wise men have insisted that popular government tends to destroy reverence for superiors and deference to others, which are essential elements of refined manners. "In honor preferring one another," is the inspired religion of politeness.

It is not one of the highest virtues. It may be where there is no virtue. And I do not say the politest nations are the strongest, nor that it is impossible to get money, and power, and all that, with the manners of a pig. The very trait of character which the "gentleman who pays the rent" exhibits when he puts his foot into the trough to keep others away while he eats, is the trait of many who succeed in getting much money. But there is a better way. And it is the way that has few walking in it, in this day of ours.

A REGULAR CIRCUS.



If there is anything in all the world that allures the average boy and delights people generally, it is a well managed and thoroughly equipped circus. The children of a city or town seem to know of its coming by a kind of intuition, and prepare accordingly. The pennies, hitherto dropped into the missionary-box with conscientious regularity, are now faithfully diverted into an old coffee-pot in the cellar corner for prospective use, and scrap-metal, old paper, etc., do substantial service in the way of securing the amount of an admission fee. But for all that, we believe fully in the properly conducted circus as a means of amusement and diversion, and are happy to state the gratifying fact that the circus—or rather its proprietors and employees—experimentally believe in St. Jacobs Oil, the Great Pain Reliever of the age. Hon. P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and Coup's Monster Show can be taken as typical cases. The former says: "We take great pleasure in stating that St. Jacobs Oil is in use by many ring-artists now engaged with P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth, united with the Great London Circus, Banger's Royal Menagerie and the International Allied Shows. From his happy effect upon those who have occasion to employ it, we have no hesitation in pronouncing St. Jacobs Oil the best liniment which has ever been brought to our notice. It is wonderfully efficacious in subduing pain."

(Signed) BARNUM, BAILEY & HUTCHINSON. The Press Agent of Coup's Monster Show says: "In cases of rheumatism or complaints of that kind our artists know how to cure themselves very speedily. St. Jacobs Oil is a very popular remedy among our people for rheumatic pains, and as long as they can get it they won't suffer much." Mr. Frank L. Frayne says: "I have suffered terribly from rheumatism in my right shoulder and arm, and at the same time I had severe pains in my chest. Sometime since I read something in a newspaper about the remarkable cures of St. Jacobs Oil, and I thought I would try that remedy. I tell you I am mighty glad I did, for after using one or two bottles of that preparation I felt no pain whatever, and have had none since. I am a firm believer in St. Jacobs Oil, and I want everybody in my company to keep it near them."

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The last quarterly report of the state board of agriculture of Kansas contains a statement of the number of acres of timber planted and growing in that state, other than the native forests. The statement is made by counties, and the totals appear as follows: Walnut, 5,895 acres; maple, 6,453; honey locust, 1,215; cottonwood, 39,109; orange orange, 617; catalpa, 783; other varieties, 39,763.

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