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### Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 52: February 5, 1881

Holland City News

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WHOLE NO. 468.

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

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

american empire will be known only in history.

### Lincoln and Sumner.

The following story of Lincoln, like many others, may or may not be true. Senator Sumner called one day to advise the President. He talked long, learnedly, and, as usual, rather dictatorially. Lincoln heard him through, smiling occasionally, but making no remark. When the stream of senatorial eloquence finally stopped, he said, to the utter amazement of his distinguished guest: "Stand up, Sumner, and let us measure backs." Sumner stood up, with all the reluctance of a defended dignity, and the two backs were brought in contact. "Ah," said Lincoln, when the measuring was ended, "my back is a good deal longer than yours, Sumner; yes, a good deal longer." The interview, as might be supposed, was speedily terminated; and, as the door closed upon the tall form, Lincoln remarked, as if colloquially, to a friend present: "Sumner's a smart man, a mighty smart man. What an education he's got! I wish I had such a one. Sumner ought to be King of Prussia; the place would just suit him."



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**MRS. VALERIA STONE**, of Boston, in distributing the remainder of her husband's estate, has given \$5,000 each to colleges at Crete, Neb.; Topeka, Kan.; and Colorado Springs, Col. Her benefactions amount to \$1,793,292. Catherine Crane, a New York boarding-house keeper, was fatally shot by a printer named William Lindrum, whom she had ejected. A mass of coal and rock, estimated at 2,000 tons, fell in the Empire mines at Wilkesbarre, Pa., burying Morris and Thos. Evans.

**THE dry-goods store** of Robert Gordon, at Oswego, N. Y., burned, the estimated loss being \$55,000. A six-story building at 365 and 367 Broadway, New York, occupied by several dry goods and importing firms, has been partially burned. The losses aggregate about \$600,000. Ex-Gov. Sprague has filed his cross-bill in the suit for divorce brought by his wife. He declares that she has committed adultery, and persistently squandered his property, embarrassing him in his efforts to extricate himself from his pecuniary straits, as well as persisting in a course of slanderous and obscene language toward him.

**THE six-day go-as-you-please contest** for the O'Leary belt in New York was won by John Hughes, "The Lepper," with a score of 568 1/2 miles, which is the best on record. O'Leary has entered him for the next Astley-belt contest in England. The other competitors who shared in the gate money, and their scores are: Albert, 558 miles; Vint, 550 miles; Krohne, 529 miles; Howard, 515 1/2 miles. This was an astonishing race, no less than five men covering more than 500 miles each, three of them equalling or beating Weston's great performance of 550 miles. Being ambitious in a judicial way, Mr. Thornton offered to serve as Judge of Sullivan county, N. Y., for \$1,200 per year, the salary being \$2,500. This pledge to taxpayers in advance of election is held by the courts to be a bribe, and he will not be allowed to take his seat on the bench. Selina Peters, aged 12, was killed, and several companions seriously injured, while coasting at Bayside, N. J.

**A FIRE** in Philadelphia destroyed the Bethlehem Baptist Church and Horticultural Hall, besides injuring several residences adjoining. The loss is placed at \$210,000. Mrs. Geo. Stone and her daughter and son perished in the flames at the burning of a shoe-shop at Union, Ct. A lamp-burner factory at Forestville, Ct., was destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$150,000.

**A BLOCK** of six high buildings in Carter's alley, Philadelphia, owned by John Rommel, Jr., and valued at \$163,000, have been burned.

### THE SOUTH.

**THE first grain elevator** on the South Atlantic coast has been opened for business at Port Royal, S. C. The cemeteries of Alexandria, Va., were visited by grave robbers, who exhumed the body of Mrs. Jacobs, of Washington, and that of a colored girl. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion. The unveiling of the Cowpens monument, at Spartanburg, S. C., will take place on May 11, and the President, Cabinet and Governors of States have been invited.

**MOSES TWIGGS** was hanged at Waynesboro, Ga., while his brother Frank, condemned for the same crime, was respite for thirty days. The car shops of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad, at Tallahassee, Fla., were destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$35,000. Flames swept away the Young Men's Christian Association building and twelve stores at West Point, Ga.

**A JURY** has decided that Tom Buford, who shot and killed Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, for deciding a case against him, was insane at the time of the murder.

**TOM BUFORD** has gone to the Insane Asylum at Anchorage, Ky., Judge Jackson declining to be held responsible for his acts if set free.

**THREE children** of Rev. Manning Hunter (colored), in Sumter county, S. C., were burned to death in a fire, caused by a kerosene lamp exploding. The father was away preaching, and the mother was also absent. The village of Plymouth, in North Carolina, was destroyed by fire. Only a freight warehouse and one store escaped the flames.

**WILEY EMBREY**, a respected farmer of Butler county, Ky., and six of his children were burned to death, Mrs. Embrey and daughter escaping. The fire broke out in an upper room after the family had retired.

### THE WEST.

**LEVI Z. LEITER** has withdrawn from the great Chicago dry-goods house of Field, Leiter & Co., and the remaining partners will continue business under the name of Marshall Field & Co. Its chief founders, who are only about 45 years of age, are credited with the possession of \$6,000,000 each. A joint resolution expressing sympathy for the suffering people in Ireland, and inviting them to emigrate to this country, was adopted by the Michigan Legislature. Commodore Davidson and others have filed with the Secretary of State, at St. Paul, articles for a company, with \$2,000,000 capital, to improve the water power at Sault Rapids. Small-pox has broken out in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and the foremen on contract work have fled in fright. Lieut. Archibald Gibson, of the Seventh cavalry, died in St. Louis from congestion of the brain, caused by the bite of a spider when a cadet at West Point.

**PROF. RILEY** warns the people of Marquette and Green Lake counties, Wis., that the seventeen-year locust will appear there this summer. The thirteen-year brood will visit Southern Illinois.

**THE farmers** of California are endeavoring to dispose of their wheat at a remunerative price. All the ships to arrive for three months are under charter, and negotiations with the Central and Southern Pacific roads have not resulted satisfactorily. Farmers cannot sell their grain at present rates without loss, and the banks cannot foreclose loans made without creating a panic. The picture-frame factory of Sammons, Clark & Co., on South Clinton street, in Chicago, has been burned. The loss is estimated at \$27,000. Four truck blocks at South Bend, Ind., have been almost destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$30,000.

**ALBERT P.** and **CHARLES E. Talbot** have been convicted and sentenced to death at

Marysville, Mo., for having, in September last, murdered their own father, who, at that time, was the editor of a Greenback paper at Marysville. During the year 1889, 10,462 persons died in Chicago, of whom 7,592 were born in the United States, 1,089 in Germany, and 786 in Ireland. The mortality among the infants was disproportionately large—there were 3,147 deaths of children under 1 year. The death-rate for the year was 20.79 per 1,000 inhabitants, while in 1879 it was 18.01. California has been visited by the heaviest rain experienced since 1861. It spread along nearly the whole Pacific coast, and has done immense damage at Benicia, Napa and Santa Cruz. Gen. John Love, of Indianapolis, a gallant officer in the Mexican war and during the Rebellion, died at Indianapolis of heart disease. Under the stimulus of a bounty of \$65, wolf hunting is the chief amusement at Palmyra, Wis. Stock men from the ranges in Western Nebraska report great loss of cattle from storms and snow.

**JACKSON GOODRICH**, a farmer in Boone township, Ind., having lost forty sheep through the assaults of dogs, got out his gun and ammunition and killed twenty-three canines in a single raid. Eight Chinamen out of a party cutting timber near Santa Cruz, Cal., were buried alive by a land-slide from the mountain.

**THE propeller St. Albans**, bound from Milwaukee to Ludington, was so badly injured by floating ice that she sprang a leak and soon went to the bottom. The passengers and crew took to the boats and reached Milwaukee in safety. The St. Albans was loaded with flour, and valued at \$50,000.

**ARCHBISHOP PURCELL** has been stricken with paralysis over his entire left side, but his intellect has lost none of its vigor. Ex-Gov. R. D. Scott, who shot and killed Warren Drury, at Napoleon, Ohio, in December last, has been indicted for murder in the second degree. The murderers of Col. Potter, three in number, were taken from the jail at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and hanged.

### WASHINGTON.

**THE report** of the commission appointed some weeks ago by the President to inquire into the wrongs of the Ponca Indians reflects very seriously upon the conduct of the Secretary of the Interior. They say that the removal of the Poncas from their lands in Nebraska and Dakota was not only most unfortunate for the Indians, entailing great hardship and loss of life and property, but it was injudicious and without just cause. The Poncas had an unassailable title to the lands in question, and had violated none of the conditions upon which it was given them. The commission recommended that Congress pass an act granting to every Ponca 160 acres of land in Nebraska or Dakota, or in Indian Territory, as they may elect, in one year, and allowing during that year free intercourse between the two portions of the tribe.

**THE Internal Revenue Committee** of the House have agreed to report to the House a bill taking the tax off savings-banks and national-bank deposits, bank capital, matches, patent medicines and bank checks. This will make a total reduction of \$10,639,305 in the revenue.

**THE Commissioner** of the General Land Office recommends the amendment of the laws to provide that in all entries of lands, except for mining purposes and town sites, settlers may deposit money to have surveys made. This action is intended to cover an unsurveyed parallelogram which is now the refuge of the worst class of outlaws, and is not within the limits of any State or Territory. It is said to be one of the finest regions in the West, and lies north of Texas, between Indian Territory and New Mexico. The President-elect will take up his permanent residence in Washington about Feb. 15.

**APPEARANCES** indicate the failure of the Funding bill, so far as this session of Congress is concerned, and Gen. Garfield's friends declare that in such a contingency he will call an extra session. The receipts of the Patent Office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, were \$749,685, and the expenditures \$538,865. The amount now standing to the credit of the patent fund is \$1,631,626.

### GENERAL.

**AN agreed case** is to be submitted to the courts to test the legality of the payment of dividends by the Central Pacific railroad while the road is in arrears.

**THE racing fund** in the United States for the current year will approximate \$1,000,000. Nine English horses have reached New York, to be entered in our summer contests. An English trainer and some jockeys are also expected.

**CLEOPHAS LACHANCE**, a Canadian, who killed Miss Desilet for resenting his addresses, was hanged at Arthabaskaville, Quebec. The murderer walked to the scaffold without coat or hat, and shiveringly awaited execution. His writhings were terrible, and blood and water issued from his mouth. The steamer Rochester, from Boston for London, lost 548 head of cattle on her passage.

**AMONG** the most destructive fires may be noted by the burning of Trow & Co's flour-mill, at Madison, Ind., the finest in that State, the loss being \$120,000; the Down-Town club rooms, No. 52 Pine street, New York; Adams' cotton mill at Bambridge, Ga.; a grain storehouse at Orangeville, Ont.; four stores at Johnstown, New York; and four carloads of cotton at McComb City, Miss. The ex-Presidential fund being raised by the New York Times amounts to \$225,000, which will probably be given to Grant outright. Vanderbilt, Gould, Mackay, and ex-Gov. Morgan contributed \$25,000 each.

### POLITICAL.

**HOWELL E. JACKSON**, a State-Credit Democrat, was elected to the United States Senate by the Tennessee Legislature on the thirtieth ballot. It is said that the Pennsylvania member of the new Cabinet will be Wharton Barker, the banker, who, in May, 1879, presented Garfield's name for the Presidency. Congressman Berry, of California, thinks the new treaty with China will afford no relief from the curse of Celestial immigration. Congressman Page says the Pacific coast wants an amendment to the treaty, to enable Congress to prevent or restrict immigration.

**GEN. GARFIELD** has selected as his Private Secretary Prof. O. C. Hill, principal of the Normal School at Oregon, Mo., who was a member of the college faculty at Hiram, Ohio, when Garfield was President of that institution.

**THE Washington Post** is authority for the statement that Gen. Sherman has so conducted himself as to gain the ill-will of the President, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and the friends of Gen. McDowell. The students of the University of Michigan have formed a Civil-Service Club.

**THE dead-lock** in the election of State officers was ended in the Tennessee Legislature, by the election of Capt. James Nolan, Republican, Comptroller, and ex-Congressman

D. A. Nunn, Republican, Secretary of State, four Low-Tax Democrats having gone over to them, and made their election barely possible.

### FOREIGN.

**EIGHTY stalwart, but hungry, laborers** of Kanturk, Ireland, forced their way into the workhouse, made prisoners of the Poor-law Guardians, and refused to let them go until they should promise to give them work. The Guardians compromised by agreeing to furnish out-door relief for one week to the starving families of the unemployed. At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin, Michael Davitt characterized Forster's speech on the Coercion bill as one of the most infamous and lying addresses ever delivered in the House of Commons. After a session of twenty-four hours, the British House of Commons passed Gladstone's resolution to give precedence to the coercion bills, the vote standing 251 to 33. Warning has been given the commander of the volunteers at Newport, Isle of Wight, that an attempt to blow up the armory there will be made. The Russians drove the Tekke-Turcomans from Gook-Tepé and Dengal-Tepé, with great loss, on the 24th of January. The apprehension of Fenian assaults has caused the closing of the horse armory and White tower at London. It is reported from Singapore, India, that over seventy persons were drowned by the capsizing of a local trading steamer. Eighteen persons were drowned at Cherbourg, France, by the foundering of a boat used for harbor work. The farmers of Germany complain of the importation of American produce, and ask to be protected. Gladstone denies that he is about to enter the House of Lords.

**A LONDON dispatch** of the 27th ult. says: After the action of the Government today the people will have good reason to be alarmed. The Second battalion of the Eighteenth (or Royal) Irish Regiment of Foot, stationed at Aldershot, and under the command of Lieut. Col. Gregorie, has been disbanded. Of course nothing can explain such a step excepting a belief that the troops have become imbued with Fenianism, and may join in the rebellion which is so soon to come upon us.

**In the British House of Commons**, Mr. Mundella stated that infected cattle had been found among American cargoes landed since the year opened, but there was no official information of the existence of the foot-and-mouth disease in the United States.

**A MEETING** held by 20,000 miners at Leigh, England, was succeeded by a desperate riot, in which the Hussars charged upon the mob, injuring several persons. Skobeleff has been appointed General of Infantry, and decorated with the Order of St. George, in consideration of his services in the Turcoman campaign. Reed, Leopold & Co., coffee merchants of Frankfurt, Germany, have failed. Further troubles in the coffee trade are reported from Hamburg.

**PLACARDS** have been posted in the Londonderry district of Ireland urging the people not to revolt, as the time has not yet come. The Land League denounces them as a fraud. Twelve fishing smacks have been wrecked in the Bay of Biscay, and forty-six men drowned. The terms which Chili wants to impose on Peru and Bolivia as the price of peace are severe. They include the cession of some Peruvian territory; the surrender of the Peruvian and Bolivian fleets; the payment of an indemnity of \$30,000,000, of which Peru is asked to pay \$20,000,000 and Bolivia \$10,000,000. The Chilians propose to occupy Callao, and to work the Peruvian copper and saltpeter mines until the indemnity is paid.

**THE authorities** evidently expect something unusual in Ireland, and extraordinary precautions are being taken. Arrangements have been made to increase the number of mounted constabulary at forty-even stations in the outlying districts of the south and west, and mounted men will be attached to the stations to insure communication in case the telegraph wires should be cut.

**The entire revenue** of Turkey is being absorbed in military preparations, and not even salaries will be paid until April.

### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

**A favorable report** was made on the bill in reference to quartermaster stores furnished the forces of Gen. Lew Wallace during the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio to the Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 26. Mr. Ingalls introduced a resolution providing for the counting of the electoral vote in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at noon. The resolution provides that "two persons shall be appointed tellers, on the part of the Senate, to make a list of votes for President and Vice President as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the State vote, which shall be entered on the journal, such entry to be a sufficient declaration thereof." The Senate spent considerable time in discussing the bill providing for conferring land on the Indians in severalty. Hoar's amendment to confer the right of citizenship on the Indians was rejected by a vote of 29 to 12. There was a long and acrimonious discussion between Plumb on one side and Hoar and Dawes on the other side as to how Massachusetts disposed of its Indians about 200 years ago. The pensions appropriation was reported, and the Senate went into executive session, when the President nominated ex-Senator Stanley Matthews for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the retirement of Justice Swayne. The nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House passed a bill granting Carr lake to the city of Council Bluffs. The resolution looking toward the establishment of a telegraphic system was favorably reported. By a strictly party vote the Morgan electoral resolution was taken up, but the Republicans filibustered until an adjournment was effected.

**Mr. Dawes** presented in the Senate, on the 27th ult., the petition of 50,000 citizens, praying for a full observance of the treaties made with the Indian tribes. Bills for public buildings at Quincy, Ill., and Minneapolis were reported favorably. Mr. Beck spoke for an hour in advocacy of his resolution for free ships, to which Mr. Blaine replied that from the inception of the war Congress had done nothing to uphold the navigation interests of the United States. The Naval Appropriation bill, which sets aside \$14,730,787, was passed. Bills were also passed for the sale of a portion of the Leavenworth military reservation, to authorize the construction of a railway bridge across Niagara river, and to establish an assay office in St. Louis. The House indulged in an excited debate on the North Carolina contested seat of Yeates vs. Martin, and on a demand for the previous question the Republicans refused to vote, breaking the quorum.

**In the United States Senate**, a bill was reported for the suppression of contagious diseases in domestic animals, on Friday, Jan. 28. The morning hour was filled by discussion on the Chicago Lake Front bill, Messrs. Davis and Edmunds being the chief contestants. Mr. Blaine introduced a bill to establish a United States Ocean Mail Service and revive foreign commerce by American steamships. In the debate on the Indian land bill, Mr. Morgan charged the Secretary of the Interior with withholding information due to the Senate. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to establish the rights of the Poncas and to settle their affairs in accordance with the recommendation made by the recent Investigating Commission. Mr. Auman introduced a bill to legalize the collection of taxes on account of shares of national banks. Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment, according to which the President and Vice President should be elected by direct vote of the people of the various districts. Each State to have as many districts as it has members of Congress and Senators; each district to have one vote; the vote to be canvassed by a Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the Governor,

### PRIMEVAL MAN.

**His Habits and Appearance** Described by Prof. Boyd Dawkins.

At a meeting of the British Association, Prof. Boyd Dawkins lectured upon "Primeval Man." Prof. Dawkins, generalizing from the distribution of the animal remains found in the early tertiary periods, concluded that Europe was then joined to Africa. The evidence found in the midpliocene period of the existence of the river-drift hunter in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, North Africa, and also in India, brought us, in his opinion, face to face in that period with the primitive condition of human culture on which, in all probability, all progress had been based. The absence of geographical limitations already referred to would account for the freedom with which the hunter passed to and fro. Subsequently, in the cave-men he found the successors of the river-drift hunter-men of much higher type. He gave their habits the following hypothetical description: They dressed themselves in skins and wore gloves not unlike those worn at the present time. They wore necklaces and armlets, and probably pierced their ears for the reception of ear-rings for ornamentation. They used red raddle, and indeed some of the practices of the present time might be looked upon distinctly as being survivals. The skins with which they clothed themselves they sewed together with bone needles, and from the sketches they had left behind on bones and pieces of skin and the like, it appeared that they were able to form a distinct idea of the creatures which they hunted, the representations thus left probably being the trophies of the chase. They were fowlers and fishermen, and it was evident from the figures of animals which had been discovered that the hunters of these times had great facilities in representing forms of animals on bone, but their attempts at representing the human form were rude. They had also left behind them evidence of the art of sculpture. They were ignorant of metals. They had no domestic animals. Apparently they were not in the habit of burying their dead. We were not aware of what sort of physique they had, but there was reason to believe they were most closely related to the Esquimaux. They were wholly different from the river-drift men. The river-drift man was in a state of primeval savagery; the cave man was of a higher type, but in his turn was wholly inferior to the farmer, herdsman and merchant who followed him. We had this proof of the development of the human race in times before history began, and it occurred to him they had no reason for fixing any limit as to where progress would end, his opinion being that man would go on increasing in knowledge and improving in the arts of civilization until in perhaps not a very remote tenure he would be as superior to the men of 1880 as we were superior to the early hunters and cave men.

### Thermometers.

Time has shown that Fahrenheit's arrangement of the thermometer scale, instead of being truly scientific, is as arbitrary as the division of the Bible into verses and chapters, and that these two points (freezing at 32 degrees and boiling at 212 degrees) no more represent the real extremes of temperature than from "Dan to Beersheba" expresses the exact extremes of Palestine. The three countries which use Fahrenheit are England, Holland and America. Russia and Germany use Raumer's thermometer, in which the boiling point is counted 80 degrees above the freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, so-called because it marks the boiling point 100 degrees from freezing point. On many points the centigrade system is the best, and the triumph of convenience will be attained when zero is made the freezing point, and when the boiling point is put 100 or 1,000 degrees from it, and all the subdivisions are fixed decimally.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$7.50	@	11 25
HOGS.....	5.45	@	7 25
COTTON.....	11 1/4	@	12 1/4
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3.50	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1.15	@	1 20
CORN—Ungraded.....	.55	@	.56
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.42	@	.43
POKE—Mess.....	.13	@	.14
LARD.....	.9 1/2	@	10
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5.75	@	6 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2.40	@	3 60
Medium to Fair.....	4.40	@	4 80
HOGS.....	4.25	@	5 85
WHEAT—Good White Winter Ex.....	5.75	@	6 00
WHEAT—Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5.00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.44	@	.45
CORN—No. 2.....	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@	.32
RYE—No. 2.....	.88	@	.89
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1.03	@	1 04
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.39	@	.40
EGGS—Fresh.....	.15	@	.16
POKE—Mess.....	.12	@	.14
LARD.....	.9 1/2	@	10
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.00	@	1 06
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@	.31
RYE—No. 1.....	.85	@	.87
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.88	@	.84
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02	@	1 03
CORN—Mixed.....	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@	.33
RYE.....	.85	@	.87
POKE—Mess.....	.13	@	.14
LARD.....	.9 1/2	@	10
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.....	1.00	@	1 04
CORN.....	.41	@	.42
OATS.....	.35	@	.37
RYE.....	.85	@	.87
POKE—Mess.....	.14	@	.15
LARD.....	.9 1/2	@	10
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.04	@	1 05
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	1.05	@	1 06
OATS—No. 2.....	.41	@	.42
RYE.....	.84	@	.85
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Choice.....	.90	@	1 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.03	@	1 04
CORN—No. 1.....	.42	@	.43
OATS—Mixed.....	.35	@	.36
BARLEY (per cental).....	1.50	@	2 25
POKE—Mess.....	.14	@	.15
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	5.25	@	5 55
Fair.....	4.50	@	5 00
Common.....	3.75	@	4 50
HOGS.....	5.25	@	5 75
SHEEP.....	5.00	@	5 50



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## AT THE CAPITAL.

### The Long Recess Decided Upon—The Proposed Constitutional Amendment—Taxation—The Highway Laws—The Laws to be Re-Compiled—Odds and Ends.

LANSING, Jan. 29, 1881.

More business has been done during the past week than during any previous week of the session, yet those who are familiar with legislation in this State do not expect the Legislature to get down to anything like a "boom" on business until after the

#### LONG RECESS.

The time for that has now been decided upon by concurrent resolution of both houses, and will be from Friday, Feb. 4, to the evening of Tuesday, the 15th, and will afford the committees of the several State institutions time for observation and study, while a large part of the members and all the officers of both houses will either go home and attend to home duties or else spend the time in visiting—not State institutions, but friends.

#### PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Probably no subject has agitated, or will agitate, the people of the State more during the entire session than that of the proposed constitutional amendment relative to the "prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors, and the rights of property therein, except for medicinal, medicinal and sacramental purposes, and providing a punishment for a violation of the law"—if it ever becomes one. This is the one subject upon which the more radical temperance people and so-called prohibitionists have worked and talked for the past two years, until the State was full of petitions for and remonstrances against the submission of such an amendment by the present Legislature to the people for adoption or rejection at next spring's election. The joint resolution proposing the amendment was first introduced by Senator Farr, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Liquor Traffic, and the leading champion in the Senate of the temperance side of the question, on the 19th inst., and, as amended by the committee and re-reported, provides as follows:

SEC. 49. The manufacture, gift or sale of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors in this State, except for medicinal, medicinal or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, and no property rights in such spirituous, malt or vinous liquors exist, except the right to manufacture or sell for medicinal, medicinal or sacramental purposes under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

The further provisions of the resolution simply provide for the time and manner of its submission to the people, as above mentioned. Petitions signed by about 40,000 voters and 25,000 women have thus far come up, asking for the passage of the resolution, while remonstrances against have come, signed by about 6,000 voters, largely from Wayne county and the Saginaw valley. When the joint resolution was reached on the general order in the Senate on the 27th, its further consideration was made a special order for Feb. 16, immediately after the long recess, by a vote of 14 for to 12 against. The friends and foes of the measure are supposed to be here in force at that time.

#### TAXATION.

is also one of the grave questions before the people of the State, and one that has been before the last two or three Legislatures. It is conceded on all hands that the tax-system of the State has many grave and flagrant errors connected with it and that need speedy remedying, but how to do it is the question no committee or joint committees have yet been able to find out. The joint committees of the two houses are at work on the job, and, when asked as to their labors, report progress.

#### HIGHWAY LAWS.

These also need very material changes, as the present system of highway labor in the country is open to the biggest chance for swindle of any small affair in the State, the one plan of working out road-tax being of itself enough to condemn the whole. The Committee on Roads and Bridges will report a bill that they hope will remedy many evils on this point.

#### SWAMP LANDS.

The usual number of bills authorizing the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to appropriate these lands for every conceivable kind of road or ditch are coming in. Some will pass, while others will and ought not to pass beyond the committees to whom they are originally referred.

#### RECOMPILATION OF THE LAWS.

It is very probable that the Governor's suggestion regarding the immediate necessity of a recompilation of the laws, that have been added to, subtracted from, altered and repealed at each session since 1871, until now a "Philadelphia lawyer" himself can hardly tell which are in force and which are not. A compiler will most likely be appointed at an early day, and the work done in good shape within the next year. As the supply on hand is all exhausted, some arrangement of the kind is an immediate necessity. As many of the laws of former years are repealed or modified by other and later ones, or their force largely destroyed, Senator Upson, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has given notice of a bill to repeal nearly 100 sections of the compiled laws of 1871.

#### ODDS AND ENDS.

Gov. Jerome is evidently doing all he can to earn his \$1,000 salary, as he is to be found in his office about fifteen hours per day, attending to the State's wants and needs, yet only one bill has reached him thus far.

The appropriations to be asked for by the different institutions are not yet known, but the new Reform School for Girls has put in its plea for only \$131,000! If others ask in the same proportion the sum total will be a stumper to tax-payers.

The picture of ex-Senator Chandler, by Ives, of Detroit, is on exhibition in the Governor's room and is very life-like and perfect. The State will be asked to buy it for \$2,000, and the bill will doubtless pass.

Speaker Moffatt, who has been unable to preside in the House for two weeks, is able to be taken home, whither he went early in the week.

OBSERVER.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—The joint resolution for a submission to the people at the spring election of the question of prohibiting the manufacture, sale or gift of spirits, wine or beer, was favorably reported on by the committee in the Senate. The bill granting certain State lands to construct a drain in the town of Porter, Cass county, passed on third reading. Senator Grunel gave notice of a bill to reconstruct the Capitol building; Senator Edsall of a bill to make drunkenness a misdemeanor.

HOUSE.—In the House, bills were introduced as follows: For uniformity in road surveys; amending laws relative to fees of Deputy Sheriffs; amending laws relating to summary proceedings to recover possession of land; incorporating Maple Rapids; changing the name of the Michigan Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; amending the laws relative to width of public roads; amending the law in relation to election of township officers. The following

were read a third time and passed: Amending laws relative to official oaths of Commissioners of Deeds, to have immediate effect; amending act 256, laws of 1879, regarding proceedings against garnishees; amending the act of 1869 in regard to the election of United States Senator. Mr. Cutcheon offered a concurrent resolution for adjournment from Thursday, Jan. 27 to Tuesday, Feb. 8. Mr. Belden offered a concurrent resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, A large number of our Irish fellow-citizens are forming themselves into an organization known as the "Irish Land League," for the purpose of extending aid and sympathy to their fellow-countrymen in Ireland, because of their down-trodden and oppressed condition; and

WHEREAS, One of the fundamental principles of our Government, instituted at its formation and long cherished by the American people, has been to sympathize with the oppressed of all nations, and welcome them to our shores; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Michigan, believe that we express our sentiments by declaring our indorsement of the noble efforts of our Irish fellow-citizens in expressing their sympathy to the tenantry of Ireland.

Resolved, further, That we also extend a warm invitation to the oppressed of Ireland and of all nations to come and accept the free homesteads of Michigan, and help to develop its vast resources, where they may enjoy that equal chance in the race of life which is guaranteed to every American citizen.

Laid over one day under the rules. Among the bills agreed to in committee of the whole was one appropriating \$30,000 for frescoing the new State Capitol. Advertisements are required to be inserted in the newspapers of Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston. It is expected that the bill will be modified so as to call for original designs for historical pictures in the rotunda and in the panels of the Legislative hall. In that case artists of merit will have a chance to compete, excluding mere brushers of geometrical figures and lines. Representative George Hopkins gave notice of a bill to collect, compile and reprint the laws of the State.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.—SENATE.—Petitions covering a great many names were received praying an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and gift of liquor. Remonstrances were also numerously received against the proposed amendment. The House bill amending the laws of 1879 relative to proceedings against garnishees was read a third time and passed. The following bills were introduced: To attach Hog Island to the town of Peninsula, Grand Traverse county, and to change the name of the county to Marion; amending the laws relating to burying grounds.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Amending the laws prohibiting animals from running at large; prohibiting the operation of steam-engines on highways; regarding fees of Deputy Sheriffs; for the publication of monthly crop and stock report; amending the general manufacturing act. The following passed on third reading: Repealing the laws of 1877 referring to cases in chancery; to restrict disposition of property by will. This bill gives a widow like claims upon the personal property of her husband as she would have on his real estate. Also a bill to facilitate the taking of depositions by the Commissioners of Michigan in other States. A resolution by Mr. Fyfe asking Congress for an appropriation to improve the harbor of New Buffalo was laid over one day under the rules. A resolution was presented by Mr. Parsons to refer that portion of the Governor's Message referring to State tax land to a joint committee of five of the two houses. The concurrent resolutions of yesterday referring to the Irish Land League were amended by striking out the preamble and all references to the Irish Land League, and in that form passed both houses. A concurrent resolution for a recess from Feb. 4 to Feb. 15 was adopted. Senator Dickerman has given notice of a bill for the republication and sale of the Supreme Court Reports out of print and not stereotyped. The work is thrown open to public competition, and the contract is directed to be awarded to the highest bidder.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—Numerous petitions for and remonstrances against the submission of a prohibitory amendment were received. The joint resolution submitting such an amendment of the constitution to a vote of the people came up in regular order. Those opposed to the amendment moved for a postponement of the consideration of the question until Feb. 16. The prohibitionists resisted this, and favored immediate action. After a short but pointed debate the vote for postponement was carried—yeas 16, nays 14; absent or not voting, 6. Bills were introduced: For the appointment of a State Commissioner of Immigration; for republishing the Supreme Court reports out of print; amending section 6,330, compiled laws, relating to judgments against townships. Bills passed: Regarding oaths of Commissioners of Deeds; to pay A. M. Smith for printing tax sales, and for the protection of public libraries. The Senate agreed to the House concurrent resolution for a recess from Feb. 4 to Feb. 15.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To prevent frauds in the sale of butter, and to protect dairymen; amending the General Railroad law in regard to the size of axes, saws and jack-saws to be carried on passenger trains. Bills were passed: Amending section 4,309, compiled laws, relative to the descent of property, and giving the husband as heir equal claims to his wife's estate as her collateral relatives; the Senate bill amending the laws in regard to judgment by Justices of the Peace.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a joint committee to whom the subject of State tax lands, alluded to in the Governor's message, should be referred, was adopted. A petition was received from forty-five members of Company B, Second regiment Michigan State Troops, for an annual encampment of the military; also, of the citizens of St. Clair to have Macomb and St. Clair counties exempted from the provisions of the muskrat law.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—The President read a communication from the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society recommending an appropriation of \$150,000 to enable a suitable Michigan exhibit to be made at the world's fair at New York, and resolutions were adopted as follows: That the joint committees on Roads and Bridges of the two houses be authorized to report modifications of the existing highway laws; asking Michigan Congressmen to aid in the passage of a law to make the United States Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer. Bills were introduced as follows: For settlements and compromises by joint wrong-doers; amending the laws of 1875 regarding the incorporation of manufacturing companies; amending section 1,054, relating to taxation; authorizing the school district in Antwerp to borrow money; amending sections 3 and 4 of the Coal-Oil Inspection act of 1879; repealing act 251, laws of 1861, relating to adulteration of liquors; in relation to the form of deeds and mortgages.

HOUSE.—The Speaker pro tem. announced the following Committee of Apportionment, appointed by the Speaker: First district, G. H. Hopkins and Hubbard; Second, Carpenter and King; Third, Yarrington and Robertson; Fourth, Hitchcock and Parsons; Fifth, Harford and Eaton; Sixth, Cooper and Baldwin; Seventh, Granger and Grant; Eighth, Estabrook and W. Nelson; Ninth, Martin and Mercer. The committee is to prepare a plan for redistricting the State Senatorial and Representative districts, but has nothing to do with the Congressional districts. The following bills were introduced: Amending the act to prohibit the obstruction and regular operation of railway trains; amending the law regulating compensation of overseers of highways; a joint resolution for the appointment of a Clerk of the Supreme Court; repealing section 2,554, requiring manufactur-

ing companies to report to the Auditor General; requiring holders of unrecorded bonds to record the same. The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution about modifications of existing highway laws.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced: Amending the laws exempting certain lands from taxation; for the medical and surgical treatment of dependent children at the University of Michigan; amending the laws for improving the navigation of rivers; to provide for a supply of the general laws of the State; authorizing the employment of a clerk by the Probate Court of Lenawee county. Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received for the submission of a prohibitory amendment, also praying for the adoption of a law for the government of insane asylums, substantially the same as Senate bill No. 241 of the Legislature of 1879, which bill passed the Senate with but these votes in the negative, but was laid on the table in the House, on motion of Mr. Ferguson. The following bills were introduced: A joint resolution amending the constitution relative to Circuit Courts; detaching territory from Bismarck and Moline, and to organize the town of Alice; amending section 1,036, e. c., relating to lakes; amending section 2,094, relating to the killing of quail; organizing a new county from certain territory in Wayne county; a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors; a joint resolution for the relief of Alfred J. West. Resolutions requesting the Board of State Attorneys to furnish a full statement of the counsel or attorney fees allowed and paid since Jan. 1, 1873, were adopted. Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—SENATE.—The Senate held an evening session, at which the following bills were introduced: Amending section 4,470, for an inventory of the effects of deceased persons; repealing the Slander act of 1879; making an appropriation of money to the State Pioneer Society; to enable holders of liens on tax lands to enforce the same.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Amending the law relative to lien on logs; requiring annual statements by the Manistee River Improvement Company; amending the laws about farmers' mutual insurance companies; amending the laws relating to fees of Justices, Sheriffs and constables; appropriations for Michigan University 1881-82. Bills were passed: Changing the name of the Michigan institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind; amending the acts regarding manufacturing companies, and amending section 5,116, relative to absent, concealed and non-resident defendants in courts of chancery. The thanks of the House were tendered Gen. John Robertson for his "History of Michigan in the War." A resolution was also adopted to ascertain the expense of publishing 50,000 additional copies of that work.

## Wages and Cost of Living in China.

There have been many books written on China from the time of Abbe Hue to the present. But most of them have been too general to present any precise idea of the actual social conditions in that vast empire. Recent official observation has, however, done much to clear away the mists which obscure real life. Most of the trades which we have are carried on in the Central Flowery Land. There are there the traditional "butcher, baker, and candlestick-maker." But there is a peculiarity which is not found in civilization. The artist obtains no higher rewards than the ordinary craftsman. There appears to be a dead-level for all who work with hand or finger. A master workman in any of the trades in China gets \$3 per week, or \$156 per annum. But the workman only gets half that remuneration. One dollar and fifty cents per week, or \$78 per annum, is the average rate, and it is not every workman who can obtain it. Youngsters or women get 50 cents per week, or \$26 per annum. It will be observed that these are the wages paid in the higher walks of art and mechanics. There is only one class of operatives who are more handsomely rewarded. Gold and silversmiths do a little better. The silk-reeler, or spinner, sometimes gets from \$1 to \$2 per day, because the silk has to be reeled off the cocoons in a given time, and as a consequence the work has to be prosecuted day and night. Consul Denny, at Shanghai, thus figures out the expenses of living in connection with the compensation specified:

For a master, per annum—  
For food, etc., \$ 73  
For rent, " " 12  
For clothing, " " 12  
Total, \$ 97

For a workman, per annum—  
For food, etc., \$ 45  
For rent, " " 12  
For clothing, " " 8  
Total, \$ 65

The same authority adds: "The master generally lives at the workshop, where he has, perhaps, two rooms, beside a place to cook in. The household furniture may be estimated at from \$20 to \$30. The ordinary workman, if married, will share a small house with a friend, and occupy one room, and have access to the kitchen. He may live with his parents, in which case his earnings go to the common fund. Under such circumstances, \$10 to \$15 will cover the value of the household furniture."

But the common laborer, whether in field or kitchen, does not get anything like the wages of the skilled artisan. The farm laborer, during harvest-time, gets, beside his meals—worth about 10 cents—from 10 cents to 15 cents a day, or from 70 cents to \$1.05 a week. He can be hired by the month for from \$1.50 to \$2. If he gets permanent employment he is willing to accept \$12 per annum, with board and lodging. If he works for shorter terms, 50 cents a month will suffice for house rent and \$2 per annum will keep his wardrobe in repair. But there is a grade below these free laborers known as the coolies, who are often glad to work for 5 cents a day. —San Francisco Bulletin.

CORN-MEAL FRITTERS.—Two cups of white meal, three cups of sweet milk, one-half cup of flour, four eggs, beaten separately, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the yolk, to them add the milk, butter, salt and meal, beat hard, add next the whipped whites, and last the flour and baking powder. Drop at once into boiling lard. Eat with a lard liquid sauce. The batter should be just thick enough to drop readily from the spoon. Make the fritters of small sizes.

## A YEAR'S FAILURES.

The Dun Mercantile Agency has issued its annual circular of failures for the year 1880. The following table shows the failures for last year and the year before, with the amount of liabilities:

STATES.	1880.		1879.	
	No. Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	No. Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
<b>Eastern.</b>				
Maine.....	73	\$ 687,380	87	\$ 796,000
New Hampshire.....	32	151,684	62	417,748
Vermont.....	32	251,725	63	369,738
Massachusetts.....	233	1,385,654	335	4,820,534
Boston city.....	106	1,061,400	170	3,613,200
Rhode Island.....	79	368,707	83	3,094,562
Connecticut.....	178	1,073,917	158	2,474,944
Total.....	723	\$ 6,460,117	970	\$15,577,282
<b>Middle.</b>				
New York.....	461	5,617,766	785	8,889,378
New York city.....	419	10,459,744	519	13,303,969
New Jersey.....	85	984,656	143	1,301,086
Pennsylvania.....	231	3,943,502	322	3,242,649
Philadelphia.....	131	3,942,222	189	3,068,116
Delaware.....	18	127,400	14	186,187
Maryland.....	63	820,163	85	916,874
Dist. of Columbia.....	14	157,939	33	207,982
Total.....	1,472	\$33,553,292	2,290	\$35,534,191
<b>Southern.</b>				
Virginia.....	85	708,180	84	848,666
West Virginia.....	14	96,103	27	124,000
North Carolina.....	58	411,658	100	1,000,290
South Carolina.....	48	393,230	73	2,497,740
Georgia.....	77	1,018,763	86	574,323
Florida.....	12	104,500	19	120,077
Alabama.....	47	739,694	24	202,109
Mississippi.....	85	700,549	76	991,374
Louisiana.....	54	706,262	90	4,752,557
Texas.....	155	1,493,210	169	1,223,892
Arkansas.....	104	340,072	48	425,427
Kentucky.....	104	1,800,000	138	1,548,577
Tennessee.....	103	1,051,219	152	1,569,671
Total.....	835	\$8,813,412	1,076	\$15,876,703
<b>Western.</b>				
Ohio.....	152	1,326,318	260	3,230,176
Cincinnati.....	38	514,241	74	1,177,039
Indiana.....	89	842,847	122	1,609,791
Illinois.....	91	468,892	144	3,896,480
Chicago.....	43	780,154	83	2,237,390
Michigan.....	153	2,285,266	179	2,063,894
Wisconsin.....	74	560,207	145	1,888,345
Iowa.....	92	495,553	152	1,121,900
Minnesota.....	82	1,807,969	128	1,241,077
Missouri.....	85	429,972	83	284,804
St. Louis.....	54	1,186,216	56	2,444,000
Kansas.....	112	446,358	66	392,043
Nebraska.....	106	359,210	66	221,800
Total.....	1,171	\$11,519,419	1,608	\$21,307,519
<b>Pacific States and Territories.</b>				
Oregon.....	71	654,342	55	438,405
California.....	184	1,123,700	251	2,650,736
San Francisco city.....	111	1,795,700	221	5,317,118
Colorado.....	78	540,500	47	335,661
Arizona.....	41	541,800	34	425,000
Utah.....	16	54,000	16	383,854
New Mexico.....	5	38,800	8	26,639
Wyoming.....	4	9,000	12	25,400
Idaho.....	3	49,000	3	90,000
Dakota.....	4	19,000	11	68,000
Montana.....	5	27,500	3	90,000
Washington.....	13	80,588	58	171,305
Alaska.....	6	44,700	4	21,500
Total.....	534	\$ 5,005,730	714	\$ 9,363,358
Grand total.....	4,735	\$65,752,000	6,588	\$98,149,053
Canada.....	907	\$ 9,988,077	1,092	\$20,347,037

The tables indicate that the mercantile failures in the United States, during the year 1880, were in number 4,735, with liabilities aggregating nearly \$66,000,000. The failures for 1879 were in number 6,588, with liabilities of \$98,000,000. The decrease, therefore, for the past year is 1,923 in number, and in liabilities \$27,000,000, thus showing an improvement equal to 40 per cent. in number, and a saving in losses by bad debts in the same proportion. While the comparison of the last year with the previous one is so extremely favorable, the comparison of 1880 with 1878 is even more remarkable. In 1878 the failures numbered 10,473, while in 1880 they numbered only 4,735, indicating a lessened number of casualties of 5,738, equivalent to nearly 60 per cent. But in the amount of liabilities the change for the better is even greater, for in 1878 the indebtedness of those who failed was \$234,000,000, while in 1880 it did not reach \$66,000,000, a lessened amount by \$168,000,000. When it is remembered that the number of persons now engaged in business as compared with 1878 is nearly 10 per cent. greater, and that the extent of the transactions during the past year at least trebled those of 1878, the significance of the lessened number of failures and the reduced loss by this cause will be apprehended.

The following table shows the failures for twenty-four years:

Year.	Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
1857.....	4,392	\$21,750,000
1858.....	4,228	\$9,740,000
1859.....	3,913	\$4,394,000
1860.....	3,976	79,807,000
1861.....	6,993	207,210,000
1862.....	1,652	23,049,000
1863.....	495	7,809,000
1864.....	520	8,579,000
1865.....	530	17,625,000
1866.....	1,505	53,783,000
1867.....	2,780	66,066,000
1868.....	2,608	63,694,000
1869.....	2,720	75,084,054
1870.....	2,546	88,242,000
1871.....	2,915	85,352,000
1872.....	4,069	121,056,000
1873.....	5,183	228,499,000
1874.....	5,830	153,230,000
1875.....	7,740	201,000,000
1876.....	9,092	191,117,000
1877.....	8,972	199,669,336
1878.....	10,473	234,388,132
1879.....	6,588	98,149,053
1880.....	4,735	65,752,000

## How to Treat Frost Bites.

The American Agriculturist says: "If any part of the body gets frozen the very worst thing to do is to apply heat directly. Keep away from the fire. Use snow if you can get it; if not, use the coldest possible water. Last winter our little boy of 5 years froze his feet while out coasting at considerable distance from the house. He cried all the way home, and the case seemed pretty bad. I brought a big pailful of snow and put his feet into it, rubbing them with the snow. But my hands could not stand the cold. I was alarmed to see him keep his feet in the snow so long, but he could not bear them out of it. It was half an hour before he would take them out and then the pain was all gone, and when I had wiped them dry and rubbed them a little he was entirely comfortable, put on his stockings and shoes and went to play. He never afterward had any trouble with his feet on account of this freezing. His sister got her feet extremely cold, and put them at once to the fire. Her case at first was not so bad as her brother's, and the result was much worse. Her feet were very tender all winter, and she suffered from chilblains. Her feet had a swollen, purple look, and she had to take a larger size of shoes."

## Origin of Envelopes.

A Brighton (Eng.) stationer, we are told, took a fancy for dressing his show-window with piles of writing paper, rising gradually from the largest to the smallest size in use, and, to finish his pyramids off nicely, he cut cards to bring them to a point. Taking these cards for diminutive note-paper, lady customers were continually wanting some of that "lovely little paper," and the

stationer found it advantageous to cut paper to the desired pattern. As there was no space for addressing the notelets after they were folded, he, after much thought, invented the envelope, which he cut by the aid of metal plates made for the purpose. The sale increased so rapidly that he was unable to produce the envelopes fast enough; so he commissioned a dozen houses to make them for him, and thus set going an important branch of the manufacturing stationery trade.

## ALL SORTS.

IMMENSE quantities of deer, antelope and mountain sheep are being killed in Wyoming Territory.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.

## THE DEFEAT IN THE DRAKENBERG.

The first battle in the Transvaal has been fought, and won by the Boers, and the New York Sun, speaking about it, says:

"The repulse of Gen. Sir G. Colley's column by the Boers in the narrow Drakenberg pass, near the head waters of Buffalo River, may arouse the British people to the character of the task they have undertaken in attempting to subjugate the Transvaal.

The fundamental error of British policy in South Africa is the assumption that a government never can afford to admit that it has made a mistake. Mr. Gladstone, while speaking in not unfriendly terms of the Transvaal people in the House of Commons, yet insisted, as a matter of course, that the first thing to be done was to re-establish the authority of Great Britain throughout the disaffected region.

Why is that the first thing to be done? This is the same view that our own Government takes in dealing with a tribe of Indians driven to revolt by that Government's own injustice. It is a view suited to the dark ages rather than to these days of supposed enlightenment and popular freedom. It proceeds from the absurd theory that the King can do no wrong. It is based on the supposition that it is dangerous or unwise for any government to begin by acknowledging that it is in error.

Public opinion condemns the strong man who, when his tyranny has forced a weak neighbor to turn on him, beats that neighbor unmercifully as the first thing to be done. Why should a government, which is only a collection of men, be judged by any different standard? To say that it is necessary to show that Great Britain is the stronger, is puerile; for nobody pretends that this little South African territory is a match for England.

The Transvaal was annexed on the supposition that it desired to be annexed. The information obtained or given by Sir Theophilus Shepstone on this point has now been shown to be false. Why, then, should untold blood and treasure be spent to perpetuate an admitted error? It is said that the Boers do wrong to revolt. How so? The brightest pages in the history of Great Britain are those of revolts against tyranny. Why should that be punished in Boers which is praised in Britons?

The notion that the first duty of a government, when its authority is resisted, is to enforce that authority, at any cost, is a relic of barbarism. Its first duty is to find out whether its authority can lawfully, rightfully, and wisely be enforced. The Boers have for three years sought, by peaceful appeals, to procure the undoing of that absorption which they had meant to be only mutual alliance. At last they are driven to take up arms, to show more plainly their desire to recover their lost independence.

Their first step was to surround the British garrisons in the Transvaal territory, and call for their surrender; their next, to march against the force sent from Cape Town to relieve the garrisons. This force was that of Sir George Colley, which was allowed to pass without hindrance through the greater part of the mountain region that divides Natal from the Transvaal, and was then opposed at the northerly entrance, just where his column would have debouched on the open fields beyond. The expeditionary force, which consisted mainly of the Fifty-eighth foot, a brigade from the ships, a battery of artillery, and a squadron or two of cavalry, was completely repulsed by Boers armed with rifles and shotguns only.

It is thought that Gen. Colley's force is in danger. It cannot be, provided it retreats promptly the way it came. The Transvaalers have never shown any disposition to fight for more than the integrity of their own land. It is doubtful whether they could be led toward Cape Town even by military success. But the British garrisons in their country are undoubtedly in danger, and the fall of either of them will give the Boers some much-needed artillery. The immediate question is whether the garrisons can hold out until the arrival of the British re-enforcements now on the way.

## THE ORANGE GROVES OF FLORIDA.

By the kindness of one of our friends in this city we were permitted to read a private letter from one of his friends in Florida, concerning life in general and orange raising in particular, in that far-off Southern State. The letter is dated at Crescent City, Fla., Jan. 23, '81. The writer, who is evidently an able observer, scrutinizier and critic—to make which his former occupation had more or less tendency—describes the beauty of the climate, the price of land, ranging from \$5 to \$100 per acre; the immense increase in the culture of oranges; predicting that the whole coast will become one vast orange grove. He describes the common error of our Northern people, when they start in to plant an orange grove, for which they may have just money enough, that they have made no provision to live during the seven or eight years while the orange tree grows,

and thus must fall, cursing Florida for their own ignorance. He feels satisfied, since they passed that cold snap of Dec. 30—31, that orange culture will be a permanent success and must become a grand enterprise. His description is graphic and fluent, and not overdrawn. He speaks well of the Southern people, the school, and everything pertaining to social comfort and happiness. He says, "there is splendid fishing and hunting here. \* \* \* In less than ten years this part of the State will be a solid orange grove. Lemons, limes, bananas, figs, and pine apples grow well here, as well as all kinds of fruit and vegetables," and closes with a glowing description of the improvement of his own health.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a letter from Florida, of which the following is going the rounds as an extract: "The extreme frost of Dec. 30 played sad havoc with the orange orchards of Florida, that of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe being denuded of all its luscious fruit. The orchards of greatest value are scattered along the St. John's river from Jacksonville down, Mrs. Stowe's being twelve miles south of the city. The Dummit grove, which last year yielded 800,000 oranges, which the owner sold for \$13,600, cash, situated in the eastern part of the state, has just been purchased by the Duke Castellucia of Italy, owner of extensive groves in Sicily. The grove comprises about 100 acres and has 3,500 bearing trees. The Sicily oranges yield fruit in fourteen years from the time the seed sprouts, and will bear for fifty or sixty years, while the Florida oranges will produce fruit in eight years, and survive about half a century. In the past ten years there have been 900,000 new orange trees set out, or wild trees reclaimed, in Florida, and planting is now going on at the rate of 60,000 per year. There are millions of wild or sour trees in the state, which are rapidly being transformed into sweet ones by engrafting sweet buds in the body of sour trunks."

## Latest News from the Boers.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 27.—Prince Frederic, uncle of the king of Holland, in the capacity of Grand Master of the Freemasons by desire of the general body thereof, has sent a petition to Queen Victoria in behalf of the Boers of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Cape Town reports that the burghers are showing reluctance to serve in Basutoland, owing to their sympathy with the Boers, and many have deserted.

A dispatch from Durban says: A Basuto petition has been published praying for peace on condition that the Busutos be allowed to retain their arms. It is believed here such conditions cannot be entertained.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the sympathizers with the Boers, Prof. Harting, of the University of Utrecht, presiding, it was resolved to forward an address to the king of the Netherlands praying him to direct his government to make diplomatic representation to Great Britain with the object of terminating the war in Transvaal, and granting the independence of the Boers.

THE BOERS AGAIN VICTORIOUS. LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Cape Town says there has been a severe battle at Leydenburg, and the Boers have taken possession of the town.

As fine a lot of choice candies as we have ever seen, are now open for inspection and offered for sale at the Novelty Store of

52-1f E. S. DANGREMOND.

How to get Sick. Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to get Well. Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

BESIDES an endless variety of Notions, I have a very complete and choice stock of cigars. Come and try them, at the Novelty Store of

52-1f E. S. DANGREMOND.

## How's the Baby.

"How's the baby?" "His croup is better this morning, thank you. We gave him some of Thomas' Electric Oil as you advised, doctor, and shall give him some more in an hour or so." Next day the doctor pronounced the youngster cured.

I HAVE now on hand a full supply of stationery, pens, ink, books, slates, memorandums, blank books, albums, in many varieties, which I offer to sell dirt cheap, at the Novelty Store of

52-1f E. S. DANGREMOND.

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

H. BOONE.

Holland, Oct. 26, 1880. 36 1f

## New Advertisements.

## B. T. WYNNE'S Assignee Sale

has passed into the hands of his successor  
Opposite the POST-OFFICE  
EIGHTH STREET.

The stock remains complete, is constantly filled up, and the goods are

## SLAUGHTERED

And sold at

## LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER.

Come and See us and we will show you what we can do for you

## Come Early or Late

HOLLAND, Feb. 5, 1881. 52-6m

## To the Public.

Having revoked the authority formerly vested in  
Mr. Peter Pfanstiehl,

as my agent, I caution the public at large, and business men in particular, to repudiate all his orders purporting to be on my account, or for me, to-day and after this date.

JOSEPH FIXTER.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 31, 1881. 52-4w

## GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking. The Great En-TRADE MARK. An infallible cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; Loss of Memory, After Taking, Universal Lassi- tude, 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. 52-1y

## THE FIRM

## MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for

## Caskets & Coffins,

They keep constantly in stock the finest

## BLACK WALNUT & CLOTH CASKETS

of different sizes and quality suitable for all classes. They have also a fine assortment of

## Gents' and Ladies' Robes

AND OTHER FUNERAL NECESSITIES.

## ANTISEPTIC FLUID

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

## Notice for Publication.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Mich., at the county seat on Tuesday the 15th day of March, 1881, viz: George W. Campbell, homestead entry, No. 6945 for the E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4, Sec. 11, T. 5 N., R. 16 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Arnold De Feyter of Holland, P. O., and Henry M. Scott, of Holland, P. O., and Lorenzo Lawrence, of Holland, P. O., and John M. Horton, of Holland, P. O., all of Ottawa county, Mich. 51-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

## JOHN PENNOYER,

First Deputy Sheriff of Ottawa Co.

OFFICE WITH T. J. AKELEY.

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

## AGENTS FOR BORDER OUTLAWS

WANTED By J. W. BEUL.

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

## The Younger Brothers,

Frank and Jesse James

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

## ORGANS, ORGANS,

If you wish a

## FIRST-CLASS ORGAN

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

## FURNITURE STORE OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

51 4m

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

## The Best Paper!! Read This!!

TRY IT  
Beautifully Illustrated.  
89TH YEAR.

## The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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

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

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

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

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

## Notice for Publication.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Mich., at the county seat, on Tuesday the 8th day of February, 1881, viz: Manus Boerisen, Homestead entry No. 6944 for the S. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 sec. 36, T. 6 N. R. 15 W. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John DeVries, of Zeeland P. O., and James Stunling, of Zeeland P. O., and Hendrik Kulpers of Zeeland P. O., and Geert Kulpers of Zeeland P. O., all of Ottawa County, Michigan. 47-3w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

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

## MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

## FIRST WARD.

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

W. BUTKAI.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.



**DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL**

**WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD**

## COUGHS, COUGHS, COUGHS, COUGHS,

Coughs, Colds, and Congestion of Lungs can be cured.

Only SEE the RIGHT Remedies quickly procured.

Universally used, and by all RECOMMENDED.

GET ECLECTIC OIL, it is perfectly splendid.

Have a care, Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil's what you get.

Sold by every Druggist, the name DON'T FORGET.

Sold by all Druggist. PRICE 50 cents and \$1.00.

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

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

## MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk,

FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS,

Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks,

Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery.

Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery.

SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH



## Notings.

THIS is the last number of volume 9.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kanter arrived, all well, at Galveston, Texas, on Monday last.

Mr. Gerrit Vyn, of Zeeland, Mich., has cut 600,000 feet of pine and 100,000 feet of hardwood.

Mr. Jacob Van Putten, (our banker) is on a visit to his son L., who is at present engaged in the city of Montgomery, Alabama.

By a fire in the Ledyard block, at Grand Rapids, Mich., the drug stock of Shepard and Hazeltine was damaged about \$30,000. Mrs. Rose Lowe was suffocated by the smoke.

THE Holland Soldiers' Union will meet on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th, at the Secretary's office, to transact such business as may be brought before it. Remember, Saturday evening, Feb. 12.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Assignee Store. It has passed into other hands and is still offering goods at wonderful low prices. See advertisement in another column.

THE proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill have made their engine room as near fire-proof as brick and iron can make it, and started up again on Monday morning last, all cocked and primed for another good season's work.

Brouwer & Vos, of Grand Haven, Mich., have cut 3,000,000 feet of pine, 1,000,000 feet of hardwood, 10,000 pickets, with 900,000 feet of lumber and all the pickets on hand. The capacity of the mill will be increased from 30,000 to 40,000 feet daily.

WE call the attention of our readers to the change of location of the jewelry store of Messrs. Joslin & Best, at Grand Rapids. They are now to be found at No. 132 Monroe street, very near the corner of South Division street, and next door to Kimm's Drug Store.

Just as we go to press we learn of the demise of Mr. Diepenhorst, of Noordoos, on Wednesday last. Mr. Diepenhorst, was very well to do, was a prominent member of the True Dutch Reformed church; he made a pleasure trip to the Netherlands in 1879, and ranked high among his people as a Christian of sterling integrity.

Mr. M. H. Buhrman, of Grand Rapids, formerly editor of the *Vrijheids Banier*, has opened an insurance, real estate and loan agency, in that city, at No. 81 Monroe street, where he will be happy to serve his countrymen, or anybody else, in that capacity. Mr. Buhrman has the ability, and sufficient popularity, we think, to make his new avocation a success. We hope he may find it remunerative as well as pleasant.

WHILE at Grand Rapids recently, we learned that the Governor's message is to be printed in the Holland language by Mr. Jas. Van der Sluis, proprietor of the *Vrijheids Banier*, and that he got this political pap by the efforts of Mr. C. Van Loo. This sounds all correct; but we would like to know how *De Grondwet* feels about this, since that paper took it upon itself to champion Mr. Van Loo's cause with a frightful amount of aggressive zeal during the late campaign.

THIS is the last number of the Ninth Volume, and, if we live until next week, we intend to commence the Tenth volume. You see, she still lives, and really in spite of many wishes for its demise. But the News has friends also; and staunch ones; and to those friends we would say: don't miss an opportunity to introduce the News among our farmers; they can and ought to help support one American paper in this large, rich Colony. We feel quite an amount of pride in being able to say that our subscription list has grown some every year, but not as much as it ought to do, and to this end we ask the aid of our friends, for the future, while we thank them for past favors.

THIS week we have experienced the coldest weather of this severe winter. The snow storm on Monday night was frightful. All the trains were late, and the mails have arrived irregular in consequence. On Wednesday morning we had the coldest snap of the season up to that time, the thermometers showing 10 degrees below zero. Whether the peach buds have been injured we don't know yet, but we deem it safe to predict that our fruit-growers will not find South Water street, in Chicago, choked up with peaches, next summer, like last year. Since the last snow storm many roads have drifted so bad that sleighing is very difficult. LATER—Friday (yesterday) morning we had a still colder snap, the thermometers showing from 18, 20, and in some instances to 22 degrees below zero at 7 a. m., and at 8 a. m. it was still 16 or 18 degrees below. If these instruments are at all correct, our peach crop for this year is gone, and perhaps most of the trees are gone with it. Indeed, this is a terrible winter.

THE North Pole must be close by.

A FIRST-CLASS top buggy for disposal. Enquire at this office.

EPIUS, the six-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Ten Hagen, died very suddenly on Friday morning at 4 o'clock.

THE *Scientific American* estimates that more than \$33,000,000 was brought into the United States last year by foreign immigrants.

AMONG the stuffing of an old lounge, on which T. J. Marsh had slept for many years, at Charleston, Ill., were found, after his death, government bonds and gold coin worth \$11,000.

Mr. Adrian Westveer, who has been sexton of the First Reformed Church for a number of years, although not recently, died on Wednesday morning last, at the age of 64 years, after a lingering illness.

OUR old friend Mr. D. Miedema started for a pleasure trip to the Kingdom of the Netherlands on Monday evening. He intends to be back in the month of April. We hope he will have a pleasant and safe journey.

A LITTLE girl living down town was saying her prayer the other evening and had just finished "give us this day our daily bread," when a precocious four-year old brother exclaimed, "Say toolies, Mamy!"—*Troy Times*.

THE *Allegan Democrat* says: "There is a report on the street here, well authenticated, that the *Allegan Journal* office is shortly to be removed to Grand Rapids, where Mr. Henderson proposes to establish a stalwart Republican organ in opposition to the *Eagle*."

IRON DOG, one of Sitting Bull's chiefs, with sixty-four followers, direct from Woody mountain, have surrendered to Major Ilges. So destitute were they that they killed ponies for food along the route. Nearly seven hundred members of Sitting Bull's band have now been gathered in by our troops.

ON Saturday last Mr. John Haverkate called upon us, who is at present living in Muskegon, and engaged for the hardware firm of Dennis Smith & Son. John is a first-class tinsmith, and will have very little trouble to convince his employers, who we learn, are practical men, that he can do good work.

IN his new Seed Catalogue for 1881, Joseph Harris, of Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y., says that what we most need is a variety that will take the place of the Peachblow. He thinks the Genesee County King and Perfection the two most promising varieties for this purpose. They are vigorous growers, yield largely, and are of good quality. Our farmers will notice the opportunity to get a new and better kind of potato.

THE propeller St. Albans, belonging to the Ludington line—Northern Transportation Company—was wrecked on Sunday last, about sixteen miles out on the lake from Milwaukee, bound for Ludington. She sprung a bad leak, which necessitated the crew and passengers to take to the boats. They were all saved after passing a dreadful night on Lake Michigan, in mid winter, in open boats. The boats rowed back to Milwaukee, but found it a terrible task through the heavy drift ice.

THE Hollanders in Grand Rapids have held a very enthusiastic meeting about the Transvaal question. Messrs. M. H. Buhrman, I. Verwey, of this city, and others, addressed the people. On Tuesday evening a similar meeting was held in Grand Haven. The New York Legislature has taken up the cudgel for the Knickerbockers down East. And why can't we have a meeting in this city? The pulp used to groan over this broad land under the weight of the political sermons against slavery. And now that a free white people has been enslaved by Great Britain, it is viewed with apathy. Oh, consistency, where is thine abode?

AN exhibition was given in Jersey City of a new fuel, on Monday last; a combination of petroleum and steam, and the exhibition was of such a satisfactory nature that results are promised of importance not easily exaggerated. Col. Rose, of the Pennsylvania railroad, says a locomotive can be run from New York to Philadelphia for \$4 instead of \$25 as now with coal. The *Commercial* says to produce the combustion nothing more is necessary than by means of an atomizer to unite dry steam and crude petroleum, only common inch pipe being used for this purpose, one for steam and another for oil, with cocks to regulate the flow. The junction is made within six inches of the perforated brick retort which the nozzle enters, and instantly, on a match being applied, the whole interior of the furnace—an ordinary reverberatory smelting furnace—becomes intensely heated, so much so that all exposed surfaces may be easily fused. If applied to a steam boiler on a locomotive, or on shipboard, it is only necessary to place retorts, made of fine clay on grate bars, thus protecting the boiler-plates from injury.

THE common saying is: What a terrible winter.

GAMBETTA promises a free press to France.

Mrs. G. A. Koning and Miss Fannie Hopkins, started on a pleasure trip to Racine, Wis., on Tuesday evening last.

THE original estimate of the architects of the suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn was \$3,000,000. The amount spent thus far is \$12,000,000.

A YOUNG city fellow bought a farm last winter. He had a fine orchard of about two hundred apple trees, and a few weeks ago he tapped every one of them for cider. *Kennebec Me., Journal*.

Col. Fred. H. May has been appointed manager of the Grand Haven division of the West Michigan and Chicago railroad, and will report to Geo. C. Kimball, vice-president and general superintendent.

THE house committee on commerce has completed the river and harbor bill, with the exception of some twenty small items which yet remain to be passed upon. It is stated that the aggregate amount already provided for will exceed \$10,000,000.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous London war correspondent, will lecture at Grand Haven, Feb. 25th. This man's reputation is too far reaching to need any help from our pen. We feel sure that Music Hall will be crowded.

THE old fashioned kissing bee has been revived in Connecticut. Forfeits of kisses are freely paid. Old timers say that really for people to enjoy the games there must be oaken floors and open fireplaces. Young schoolma'ams are very popular at the bees.

THE address against total abstinence which Rev. Dr. Crosby lately delivered in Boston has led the Rev. Dr. Mallalien of that city to pray in a public meeting for that Rip Van Winkle of the temperance cause who was here on a recent occasion, and give him a baptism of common sense."

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 3, 1881: Oliver Burch, 3, Mr. Burge, John Bensinger, Alice Carey, John Johnson, John Wiggins, 2, S. N. Nichols, Mrs. Andrew J. Walker, Joh Smith, Otis Webster, John Dunink.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

CHANCELLOR Howard Crosby, in the Boston Monday lecture course, concluded a lecture upon temperance in the following words:

"Let me distinctly say that I do not oppose the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates for the individual. Every man is at liberty to abstain, if he will; and it is his duty to abstain if his own conscience command it. That against which I contend, and which I hold up as the hindrance to true reform and the promoter of the drunkard's cause, is the total abstinence crusade or propaganda; the forcing total abstinence upon the community as the duty of all; the putting under the ban every one who does not follow that standard; the insisting upon total abstinence as the only safety against drunkenness. It is this headlong movement which virtually cries, 'The Korag or the sword,' and tramples alike on reason and Scripture in its blind rush.

## GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

TWO of the Milwaukee boats are lying at the pier ever since last week, unable to get out, on account of the ice, which is said to be aground in the channel in 15 feet of water.

THE ungraded school kept by Mr. Weeks, appears to be a success, although Mr. W. has first had a hard time in getting his scholars, mostly large boys, who are working during the summer, into subjection. But things are working more smoothly now.

THE City of Ludington was within two miles of the pier on Friday last, but got blocked in the ice and has drifted with the pack past Muskegon. Capt. Harry Smith says that there is no open water to be seen with a spy-glass from the light-house, and although it was clear weather, he could see no sign of the City of Ludington.

LABORERS are busy with clearing out the rubbish of Mr. Fuite's store, burned a few weeks ago. The brick walls appear to be in good condition and the rebuilding will commence as soon as the weather will permit. When completed it will be occupied by Messrs. G. Botje & J. Dijkstra, two of our young men, as a hardware store.

THE winter seems to keep on in good earnest. Trains on the D. Gr. H. & M. R. R. have been from two to four hours late, on account of the snow, and the different roads leading into town have been blocked by snow-drifts to such an extent that it has been impossible for the farmers to come in. Wednesday morning was the coldest we have experienced here this winter—7 below zero.

## New Home, Domestic, Victor,

SINGER.

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

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

They also take old machines in exchange. 81-4m

## The SUN for 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our terms are as follows:

For the Daily *Sun*, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$5.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.75 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the *Sun* is also furnished separately at \$1.30 a year, postage paid.

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

Address I. W. ENGLAND.

Publisher of the *SUN*, New York City.

## Mortgage Sale.

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

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

JACOB VAN PUTTEN, JAN PAUELS,

Mortgagees.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Mortgagees. 41-13

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

## IN THE NEW GROCERY

AND DRY GOODS STORE

OF C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

## NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

## Boot & Kramer.

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

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

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

## Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

## G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES,

WATER PROOF, FLANNELS,

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

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn.

## Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of NECKTIES, and all kinds of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO—

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

A full line of PROVISIONS, also

## GROCERIES

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

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

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 24th, 1880.

## Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



## Jewelry, Watches,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-1y

## Again in Business.

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

Eighth and River Streets,

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

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Provisions Etc.,

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

Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880.

CASH

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

WM. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-15



## A CANNIBAL CONCERT.

The cannibal king of the cannibal isle,  
 With a cannibal hook with an animal smile,  
 And fingered his tropical frowns awhile,  
 With a smack of his lips, and a giggle of gulls,  
 And a critical leer in bon vivant style—  
 Then the rollicking, frolicking thing,  
 He bit off the nose  
 Of Hannibal Hook,  
 Nor thought, I suppose,  
 Of the freedom he took—  
 This horrible, cannibal king!

O, the cannibal queen of the cannibal isle,  
 Was a kind of a languishing sort of a thing,  
 Who strutted up her petticoats short with a string,  
 And walked with a grace, and a finical fling,  
 Her elbow akimbo, her body aching—  
 The beautiful, dainty spouse!  
 She quietly took  
 Off a finger and toe  
 Of Hannibal Hook,  
 Without thinking, I know,  
 How tough were his cheeks and his brow.

The terrible teeth of the terrible two  
 Were quick to infringe on the feast that they drew  
 From the lubricated limbs of the lubberly crew,  
 Who simply believed they had nothing to do  
 But to furnish their flesh for a cannibal stew.  
 So the cannibal couple arose,  
 And washed in the river  
 Poor Hannibal Hook,  
 Then looked to the Giver,  
 And prayed, and parlock  
 In a way I dislike to disclose.

## THE ANGEL OF SHILOH.

BY AN EX-ARMY SURGEON.

"You found the tavern full?"

The speaker was a handsome, intelligent-looking gentleman of perhaps 40—evidently a citizen of the village, and resident of the handsome but unpretentious dwelling-house in front of which he was standing.

"Yes," I replied; "I was too late by half an hour, so the landlord informed me."

"You shall be welcome here, if you will accept of modest quarters and plain fare."

The tone of voice, no less than the words uttered, assured me that the offer of hospitality was sincere, and with a grateful heart and a simple expression of thanks I passed through the gate and clasped the extended hand of the man who, although I had not even known of his existence till that minute, and who I had every reason to suppose a foe of the cause I represented—a rebel to the Government whose uniform I wore, yet in whom I recognized a friend and brother.

"You are very kind," I said, "more kind than you know, for I am not only weary, but ill, or I should not have sought lodgings indoors while my comrades were exposed to the privations of camp life."

"I am glad of the opportunity to offer hospitality to a professional brother," he responded, "for I know from the letter on your hat-band that you are a surgeon, and I am a physician. This would have been sufficient to have prompted me to invite you in, but something else, a sudden but unexplainable impulse, which I could not resist, impelled me to it."

By this time I had been led into the family room—a most cheerful room. A beechwood fire blazed and glowed upon the hearth; a bright carpet with warm colors covered the room; an old-fashioned mahogany sideboard stood to the left, and a bureau of the same rich wood faced it on the other side of the room, and in one corner a clock of "ye olden time," and known by the title of wall-sweeper, counted off the seconds with stately precision, and sounded the knell of the dying hours in a solemn monotone. Easy-chairs stood back against the farther wall like sentries on an inner picket line, while the others were grouped about the cheerful fire, and these, as we entered, were occupied by persons whose faces I could never have forgotten had I seen them but for a moment, and which are now photographed upon my heart forever and aye. There were three persons in this group, a venerable old gentleman, a white-haired, matronly and kindly-faced old lady, and a golden-haired, blue-eyed young lady—father, mother and daughter of my friendly host, Dr. Jewell.

There is something in a name, else how should these people be so appropriately named? I wondered and pondered the more when I learned that the brightest and richest and rarest gem in the group had the beautiful name of Lillian.

I beg the reader's pardon—I have not told him or her, as the case may be, who I am, or when, how or where all this happened.

My name is Alden; and a lineal descendant I am from John and Priscilla Alden, whose romantic history you have doubtless read in poetry if not in prose. My ancestors had gone West almost a century ago, hence those provincial prejudices so characteristic of those descendants of the Mayflower party who still cling to the crags of Plymouth Rock had been lost in the broad and fertile valleys of the Ohio, or they had wandered off and found a flower-bespangled grave on the boundless prairies of Illinois. At any rate they found no place in my heart.

The time of which I write was January, 1862. Place, Southwestern Kentucky. Grant's army was making a grand reconnaissance in force, with a view to feeling of the enemy before making an attack upon Fort Donaldson.

A cold, pitiless rain had pelted us all day, and was still pouring down upon soldiers and officers alike. When the village of B. came in view, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I had trudged through the mud and waded swollen streams from early morn, having surrendered my horse to a sick soldier of the brigade to which I was attached, and was, therefore, worn and weary, and almost ill. Immediately after the order had been passed along the line to halt and pitch tents for the night, a large number of officers galloped on to the village and sought shelter beneath the roof of the hotel it contained. It had been my purpose to get a hot supper and dry bed also, but my professional duties detained me for some time, and when I reached the door of the inn I was informed that not only all the beds, but every square

foot of the parlor and sitting-room floors had been pre-empted.

It was while sadly wending my way back to camp that I had the rare good fortune, or fate, to attract the attention of Dr. Jewell. My boots were covered with mud, my clothes dripping with water, and I felt as if chilled to the marrow of my bones and the center of my heart. It took but a brief time to warm me, however, for the elements of warmth were abundant. At his request I followed the doctor into his chamber and donned a suit of his clothes, while he sent my own by a colored boy to the kitchen to be dried. Returning to the parlor, I observed a large bowl of steaming punch, flanked by goblets, upon a table which had been drawn up near the fire, and by which an easy chair had been placed. The family arose as the doctor and I advanced, and the old gentleman delivered a very brief but very eloquent temperance speech. He said: "You Northerners have peculiar notions about the use of liquor, at least some of you have. I have been told that in some places it is an insult to a guest to offer him a glass of hot punch. We Southerners think differently. With us it is an act of hospitality to invite our friends, and even strangers, to join us in a social glass. I do not know what your views are, but, believing that punch is a good medicine for a man who has been drenched by a cold rain, I ordered some prepared, and hope you will join us in a glass before supper. But if you have any conscientious scruples we shall respect them, and at once send the bowl from the room."

"I have no such scruples," I responded. "It is the abuse and not the proper use of stimulants that forms the basis of my temperance creed, and there are times when brandy is a blessing, and this is one of the times. I shall join you most heartily."

At the close of my speech the old gentleman gave place to his wife, who advanced and filled the goblets to the brim, while Lillian handed them around. When each of the gentlemen had been supplied with full and foaming beakers, and the ladies with smaller glasses only part full, the father said to the son, "Give a toast, Walter—one suited to the occasion."

The doctor complied by saying: "May the acquaintance begun to-night ripen into a friendship before which all sectional and political prejudices shall dissolve and disappear; and may that friendship live and flourish in the hearts of all present when this cruel war shall exist only as a sad and sorrowful reminiscence."

"I most heartily indorse the sentiment you have so beautifully expressed," I responded, and beg leave to quote from a Northland poet in reply:

May the song birds of peace soon revisit our glades,  
 And our children clasp hands where their fathers  
 crossed blades."

A reverent and fervent Amen burst from the lips of the old gentleman as he touched my glass with his and raised it to his lips; tears rolled down the furrowed features of his good wife, and tears stood in the blue eyes of the beautiful Lillian, and the long silken lashes that curtained those heavenly orbs drooped and quivered like the dew-laden willow fringes that hides from sight the crystal waters of a spring in the valley of Eden—the Eden of my childhood.

Supper being announced at this moment, the old folks led the way, and the doctor, taking my arm, followed them into a large, old-fashioned room, which served as both kitchen and dining-room. It was a most cheerful and home-like place; the table, which stood in the center of the uncarpeted floor, presented a neat, inviting appearance to a soldier who had been on short rations for some days, and who had eaten nothing for twelve hours. Ham and eggs, and delicious corn cakes, done to a turn, with sweet country butter, and coffee with real cream, constituted the bill of fare. It was ample, and I did full justice to it.

The evening hours flew rapidly past on downy wings of friendly converse, till the old clock in the corner announced the hour of 11, when the thoughtful mother mildly suggested that the Major was doubtless tired and would like to retire. I disclaimed any thought of weariness, and indeed I uttered but the simple truth in saying that I had not been so entirely refreshed for weeks. It is passing strange what power there is in good-fellowship to restore the wasted energies of the body as well as the spirit. So we sat another—a brief, a delicious hour—and then the good-nights were said, and I retired to sleep and dream. The blue-eyed Lillian formed the web, and horrid battle-scenes the wof of my visions. The beautiful girl had scarcely uttered a dozen words during the evening, but she had been a most eloquent auditor. She had sat almost directly opposite me, and my eyes rested upon her face as I addressed other members of the group, and they did not fail at any time to meet a sympathetic response from her heaven-tinted orbs; nor was there the least embarrassment in this, for her countenance bore such a perfect expression of innocent interest as to reveal a spirit at once modest and pure as an angel.

In my dream a bloody battle was raging. My ears were filled with the boom of cannon, the crash of small arms, the scream of shell, and the shrieks and groans of dying men. The scene changed. I wandered over the fields of carnage. The dead were thick about me. A groan reached my ear, and I bent my steps in the direction whence the sound came. A soldier, in gray uniform, with a Lieutenant's strap upon his shoulders, lay upon the ground, with his head resting upon the lap of a woman. I said, "If I can be of any service, please command." A pair of blue eyes were lifted toward my face, and a voice, sad but musical, said, "Oh! I am so glad it is you; you are a surgeon as well as a friend, and my brother is dangerously wounded." Those eyes, that voice; could I be mistaken? No, it

was Lillian, and the wounded young officer her brother. What joy, what happiness to be able to serve her; aye, perhaps save the life of her brother—the son of my friend.

A rap on my chamber door dispelled the vision, and the pleasant greeting of Dr. Jewell restored me to my normal state. But my dreams remained as a vivid memory of a startling reality. I could not but believe that it was a presentment, and, although I kept it locked in my heart as a sad, though cherished secret, I resolved to ask Lillian for a picture of her brother which she had shown me the evening before. So, just as I was on the point of leaving, I said, "Miss Lillian, I wish you would give me a photograph of your brother. It is possible I may meet him, and if I should it would prove my passport to his friendship." "I will," she replied, "for you may be of service to him, and I know you would do him a kindness if you could." "Most gladly would I, both for his own sake and as a reward, in part, for the great kindness I have experienced at the generous hands of his family."

The young Lieutenant's handsome face bore a striking likeness to that of his sister, and for that I prized it and cherished it. I wore it constantly in an inner pocket of my vest. The stirring scenes intervening dimmed somewhat the memories of my vision as time passed, but could not blot it from my mind.

The battle of Shiloh had been fought, and during the whole of it my mind reverted to the dream. It seemed but a repetition of a tragedy of which I had witnessed the rehearsal. Impelled by some strange impulse I could not resist, I wandered out upon the battlefield at midnight. Every spot seemed familiar. The dead faces were those that I had seen in my dream. A groan—aye, the same groan I had heard on that ever-memorable night of January, 1862. I hurried to the side of the poor fellow from whose agonized lips it came. He was prone upon the cold earth, with his head resting upon his left arm, while with his right hand he was striving to check the flow of blood from a gunshot wound in his left breast.

A glance told me I had found the son of my friend—the brother of Lillian. Fortunately, I had with me the means of stopping the flow of blood; also a canteen of water and a flask of brandy. No word was spoken until I had done all that could be done at once, when, with a faint voice and difficult articulation, he said: "You have saved my life, and I thank you."

"You owe me no thanks, Lieutenant; I should be an ingrate did I not serve, to the utmost of my ability, the son of my friend, Dr. Jewell, the brother of his precious daughter, Lillian."

"Is this a dream? How—where did you know my father and sister?"

"Be calm, my dear friend; I will gladly tell you all, but not now. Enough that I have found you, and serve you."

In my arms I bore the wounded officer to my tent, and vigilantly did I watch by his side until morning came. He had lost much blood, and his wound was painful, but not especially dangerous; hence, he recovered rapidly, and within a month he was well again. In the meantime I had told him the story of my impromptu visit to his old Kentucky home, and the generous hospitality I had met with there. I showed him the photo of himself given me by his sister, and the marvelous dream which had prompted me to ask for the picture was rehearsed. "Doctor," he said, as I closed my story, "I don't think I am superstitious, but I believe your dream was a presentiment, given you by my angel mother. It was she, and not my sister, you saw holding my head on her lap. Lillian is marvelous like her mother, and could readily have been mistaken for her."

"At least, in a dream," I added, pleasantly.

"Yes, or by moonlight, in the waking hours. But please don't try to break my faith in the reality of that vision of yours. It has come true almost to the last particular."

"It has," I responded, "and I believe in its reality as firmly as you can."

I told the story to Gen. M., and it softened his heart so greatly that when I asked permission to take my friend to his home it was readily granted.

The reader may be safely left to picture to himself the joyful meeting of the long-absent son with his loving grandparents, father and sister, and the expressions of gratitude and friendship showered upon my humble self.

My leave of absence was for thirty days. I spent a fortnight of it with my Kentucky friends, and when I departed I carried with me two miniature portraits. One of them had golden hair, and eyes of heaven's own blue, and lips that rivaled the ripening pomegranate, and cheeks like the sunny side of a luscious peach. Nor was that all I had to gladden my bachelor heart. The original of the picture had said that "when this cruel war should be over I might come again, and then she would gladly go with me to my Northern home as my wife."

I have only to add that she is looking over my shoulder as I write, and trying to convince me that the public (meaning you, dear reader) will laugh at me for being so silly as to tell how I was captured by a rebel girl, and at her for being so easily converted from her secesh sentiments to unwavering loyalty to the Union.

Old railroad conductors say the number of people traveling on Friday is less than that of any other day in the week, and they ascribe the cause to the superstition entertained by a great many persons against beginning an undertaking or setting out on a journey on Friday.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says that no reform, moral or intellectual, ever came down from the upper classes of society. "Each and all," says he, "come up from the protest of martyr and victim."

## HUMORS OF THE DAY.

The man whose lager went the wrong way said he had an ale in his coughing.

Women's hearts and violins are very much alike. It takes a beau to play on either of them.

Job had patience, but then Job never tried to back a carriage into a narrow shed on a dark night.

An exchange says: "The butchers of Baltimore are very handsome." That is when they are dressed to kill.

We would like to inquire if the man who sat with bated breath got a bite? If so the plan might be at once adopted by our ignoble army of tramps.

A new book is out entitled "Links in Rebecca's Life." Rebecca was probably a sausage maker's daughter. What an eventful and mysterious life she must have led!

"I PRESUME you understand my business," said the census-taker to the acrobat. "I merely wish to know your occupation." "Oh, yes, I tumble," replied the acrobat.

On the order slate on the door of a carpenter shop in this city a passing pedestrian discovered the following: "Cum to —s Licker store a Dore to fics."—Rochester Herald.

SENIOR asks professor a very profound question. Professor—"Mr. W., a fool can ask a question that ten wise men could not answer." Senior—"Then I suppose that's why so many of us flunk."

EXTRACT from a letter from Angelina: "Dear Henry, you ask if I return your love. Yes, Henry, I have no use for it, and return it with many thanks. By-by, Henry."—Boston Transcript.

AN impertinent fop made fun of an old farmer's large nose, mouth and chin, but the old farmer silenced him by saying, "Your nose, mouth and chin all had to be made small so 'at there'd be material left for your cheek."

"MOTHER," said a little girl, who was engaged in making an apron for her doll, "I believe I will be a duchess when I grow up." "How do you expect to become a duchess, my daughter?" "Why, by marrying a Dutchman, to be sure!" replied the little girl.

"I HAVE left all my fortune to my wife," said the philosophic husband of a grumbling and scolding spouse, "on condition that she shall marry again." "What is that for?" asked his legal adviser. "I wish to be sure that there will be some one to regret my death when I am gone," said the husband.

"Is dot so," asked a Galveston bankrupt of a friend, "dot Schwindelmeyer hash failed in pishness?" The reply was in the negative, whereat the bankrupt said enthusiastically: "I am tam glad Schwindelmeyer vash an honest man; den der vash too mooch competition already is dish bankrupt pishness?"—Galveston News.

AN Irishman knows how to pay a compliment, but he does not always put it in the right place. A beautiful young lady happened to shudder, and afterward said, referring to the old adage, "Some one is walking over my grave." Patrick could not lose the chance to say something very polite, and so he replied: "Oh, my lady, I only wish that I were the happy man!"

A FASHIONABLE lady was unexpectedly left without a servant. She undertook to make her husband a cup of coffee, but it took so long he asked what in the Halifax was the matter with the coffee. "I don't know," she said, bursting into tears; "I've boiled these beans for a full hour, and they are no softer now than they were when I first put them in the pot."—Galveston News.

SOME time since a car used to go from Wicklow to Dublin, and as the mare was found to travel much more briskly under the influence of a glass of whisky the habitual travelers subscribed to supply her with this stimulant. Traveler—"Pat, the mare won't go at all to-day. You rogue, you did not give her the drop." Driver—"Well, your honor, I'll tell no lie. It was an awful cowlid mornin' and I wanted a drop myself as bad as her, so we tossed for it and sure I won the toss."

MR. BELKNAP and Mrs. Green were foolish and wicked enough to elope together at Melrose, Wis. They drove a good horse rapidly, but when ten miles from town they heard a clatter of hoofs behind them. The deceived husband had got wind of the flight, and was in hot pursuit. The race was long and exciting, but anon the husband caught up, and presented a pistol at the terrified pair. "You may have your wife, Mr. Green," said the abject Belknep. "Wife be blowed?" replied Mr. Green. "You don't think I've chased after her? Oh, no! But I'll take the dollar and a half she has in her pocket." The money was given up, and the elopement was carried out according to the programme.

## One Touch of Nature.

A gentleman was going home at a late hour recently when he was suddenly confronted by a footpad, who, with his pistol pointed at his head, demanded his money. The gentleman assured the fellow that he had no money—that he had "been to a church fair." Before he could say more the rascal dropped his pistol, put it in his pocket, and presently took out his wallet, and, crushing something into the citizen's hand, said in grief-stricken accents, as he turned on his heel: "Been to a fair! Poor fellow! Take that—I wish it was more." He was soon lost in the night. Upon approaching a street lamp the gentleman found that the miscreant had given him a \$10 bill. Verily, one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

The funniest boy is the one who thinks he is a man. He wears a cane, smokes weak cigars, toys with the fob of his watch-chain and allows the barber to hone the feather edge of a razor on his face; but he can't fool the girls worth a cent. Nothing short of a real mustache takes with them.—New Haven Register.

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

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

No Time Should Be Lost.

If the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named better others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective, safe and long-known medicine.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

THREE LITTLE GIRLS UNDER 12 will be taken as boarding pupils in a school whose number of day pupils is limited. Exceptionally pleasant home, constant care, thorough instruction. References. Address MISS G. ELKINS, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buy your Seeds of A. K. Barnes, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago.

This Seed's all.

SEEDS—Choice selections from the most reliable growers and importers. No child seeds in stock. Every variety tested before offered for sale. Special attention given to orders by mail. Seeds shipped by mail or express to any part of the United States. Reference: Home National Bank, Chicago; Furst & Bradley Mfg Co., Chicago; Kirby, Carpenter & Co., Chicago. Send for Catalogue of Seeds and Farm Machinery.

A. K. BARNES, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Price \$22.

MASON & HAMLIN BABY CABINET ORGAN

BABY CABINET ORGAN—NEW STYLE 108—THREE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, IN BLACK WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD BRONZE. Length, 30 inches; height, 33 in.; depth, 14 in.

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

WEIGHTY STYLES of Organs are regularly made by the MASON & HAMLIN CO. from the BABY CABINET ORGAN at \$22; to large CONCERT ORGANS at \$500, and upwards. The great catalogue is at \$100 to \$200 each. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 24 Tremont St., Boston; 4 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.



**The Elder Booth.**  
Booth, the elder, knew his characters by intuition; he could assume or doff them instantaneously at will. One night, in the Charleston Theater, while playing in the "Iron Chest," he stood at the "wing" with Jefferson. The latter was playing Sampson, and Booth, of course, his great part of Sir Edward. While they were thus standing, Booth, who was waiting for his "cue," said to Jefferson:

"By the way, Joseph, I notice that you don't sing the song in this part of Sampson. Why don't you do it in the way your grandfather used to do?"

"Well, Mr. Booth," replied the young man, "I think it must be for the reason that I don't know how. I never knew there was a song sung in the part."

"Oh, yes," replied Booth, at once assuming the air and facial expression of a comedian, "your grandfather used to do it capriciously. This is the way the song ran"—and Booth went on with a wonderfully droll expression on his face, and sang a ditty beginning:

A traveler stopped at the widow's gate.

Suddenly, and while he was in the midst of this performance, the "cue" was given for his appearance on the stage. In an instant he dropped the comedy part which he had for the moment assumed, rushed before the footlights, had his great scene with Wilfred, and, coming off again, met Jefferson and at once resumed the expression of Sampson with all naturalness, and without a thought of affectation, went on to describe how the young man's grandfather sang the comic song: "A traveler stopped at the widow's gate."

The elder Booth's memory was quite as remarkable as were some of his other characteristics. During his engagement with Jefferson he and the company went from Charleston to Augusta, a trip which Booth had not made for many years. Yet, at every station at which he stopped he stopped he was able not only to recall the names of the principal planters who had formerly lived there, but with the utmost exactness told the number of bales of cotton they had made in a certain year, the number of slaves they had owned and other details of the same minute character.

During this engagement Mr. Jefferson played continuously with Booth, assuming such parts as Sampson, the Grave Digger, in "Hamlet," and the Lord Mayor, in "Richard III.," which latter part for some hidden reason is always thrown to the lot of the comedian. His impressions of Booth and Macready are that the one was in every sense a born actor, while the latter was accomplished by close application, keen intelligence and untiring study. The latter won, according to Mr. Jefferson's views, by art; Booth succeeded by natural instinct. No man, according to Mr. Jefferson, has ever appeared upon the stage who threw more intensity, soul and passion into his performance than did Booth when he was at his best.

#### Profitable Patients.

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

#### Waste of Horse Life.

The number of horses in the United Kingdom has been estimated at rather more than 2,250,000, and their average value can scarcely be set down at less than £30. Their collective value, therefore, falls little short of £68,000,000. That the nation incurs a loss if this sum is spent quicker than it needs to be is a self-evident proposition; that it is so spent is certain, if horses on an average become useless at a time when they ought still to be in full vigor. On this point few will be disposed to challenge the verdict of Mr. W. Douglas, late veterinary surgeon in the Tenth Hussars, who tells us that a horse should live from 35 to 40 years, and live actively and usefully during three-fourths of this period. "All authorities," he says, "now admit that animals should live five times as long as it takes them to reach maturity. A dog, which is at its full growth when between 2 and 3 years old, is very aged at 12 years. Horses do not, unless their growth is forced, reach their prime until they are 7 or 8 years old, which, by the same law, leaves them to live some thirty years longer. When these facts are kept in mind, together with these other facts that three-fourths of our horses die or are destroyed under 12 years old, that horses are termed aged at 6" [he should have said 8], "old at 10, very old when double that number of years, and that few of them but are laid up from work a dozen times a year, \* \* \* the viciousness of a system which entails such misery and destruction of life cannot be too strongly commented upon." If we take the age of 3 years as that at which horses begin to work, and 12 as that at which they are worn out, it follows that the period of their efficiency is shorter by at least 14 years than it should be. In other words, the nation has to buy three horses when it ought to buy only one, and thus upward of £200,000,000 are spent every twenty-one years in the purchase of horses, when £68,000,000 ought to suffice. The loss, therefore, to the nation is at least £135,000,000 in twenty-one years.—Fraser's Magazine.

Mrs. Long of Baltimore, lately a rich widow, is insane on the subject of religion only and is a street preacher. In place of a hymn, her irreverent congregation sang, lately:

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."

The cheapest method to cheat the undertaker (who is generally around when Coughs and Colds prevail) is to buy and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It always cures.

#### ANXIOUS TO RISE.

[From the La Fayette Daily Journal.]

There's plenty of room up stairs, as Daniel Webster said to the young lawyer anxious to rise, but dependent of his chance to do so; but no one need injure himself either in climbing the stairs of fame or those of his own house or business place. The following is to the point: Mr. John A. Hutchinson, Supt. Downer's Kerosene Oil Works, Boston, Mass., writes: Mr. Patton, one of our foremen, in walking up stairs last week sprained his leg badly. I gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil to try. He used it and an almost instantaneous cure was effected.

#### Power of Example.

Example is power. It is alike so in the circles of wealth and refinement and in the haunts of poverty and ignorance. It tells everywhere, and makes its mark for good or evil all over the world of men and thought. All history is but a reiteration of the power of example—power to bless and refine, or to blight and ruin humanity. Unless its teachings impress us with this truth, we are indeed poor students of human history. One has well said that "History is philosophy teaching by example."

Example is power for good. Every man has influence, more or less, in his sphere of life, and that influence, in the very nature of the case, must tell on his fellows. If he be a good man, his example must and will do good. It cannot be otherwise. A pure and virtuous life, like the sun in the heavens, must shine and bless, brighten and warm in the moral world. So it has ever been, and so it ever will be. Truth and purity, like so many gems in the life and example of the good man, cannot but shame and condemn error and vice in others.

A fault doth never with remorse  
Our mind so deeply move  
As when another's guileless life  
Our error doth reprove.

Example is also a power for evil. There is no estimating the extent of a bad man's influence in the world; its moral reach is indeed fearful. "One sinner destroyeth much good," is the testimony of the wise man, as well as the practical teaching of all experience. An instrument of incalculable harm in any community is the man who arrays his life and example against virtue and religion; and yet thousands of our fellow-beings seem only to live that they may blight humanity with the influence of their wicked lives and evil example. Their work in the world is that of destruction, for they literally "destroy much good."

Cicero gave his followers the best of counsel when he said to them: "Be a pattern to others and then all will go well; for as a whole city is infected by the licentious passions and vices of men, so it is likewise reformed by their moderation."

#### A Single Stone

from a running brook slew the giant Goliath, and millions of noble men since that time have died from a single stone in the bladder, which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure would have dissolved and carried away.

#### Trichina in Oleomargarine.

An expert physician of Boston, having instituted a microscopic examination of oleomargarine, found many foreign substances in it, and among others the egg of a tape-worm, which he says is common in oleomargarine, it being in the animal fat of which the stuff is made. His view is indorsed by that of Dr. Dollinger, the celebrated English scientist, namely, that oleomargarine is nothing but raw fat, and they who eat it take the risk of trichinosis and all such diseases. In this connection the Boston physician said of butter: "Pure butter is a great nerve food, and contains a large amount of concentrated nourishment for the nervous system. It has been correctly inferred, we think, that impaired nervous systems can be improved more rapidly by the use of butter, other things being equal, than by any other form of food."

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

THOMAS O. THOMPSON, Esq., the Mayor's Secretary, who, some few days ago, slipped on a banana peel and sprained his knee, writes that St. Jacobs Oil "acted like a charm."

#### Almost Discouraged!

Such expressions are very common among those afflicted with a Cough or Cold. They have called on the doctor and he has prescribed. They have used nearly everything which has been recommended, but are no better. Hope abandons them, and they look with distrust upon all medicines. But there is an old family remedy advertised in this paper which possesses true merit. Allen's Lung Balm will cure your Cold or Cough. Try it, and you will receive new hope and a perfect cure. It is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless. The city druggists all sell it.

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

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Ferro Phosphated Elixir of CALHOUN BARK, made by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

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

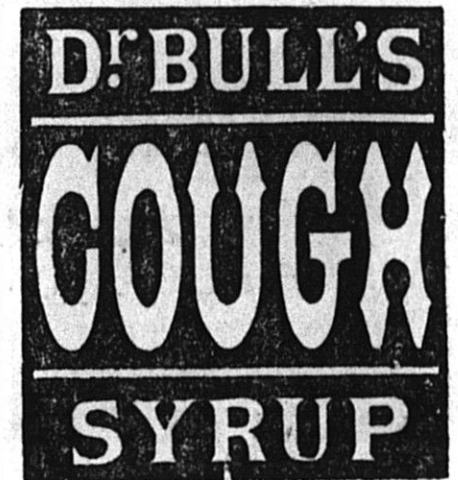
SMALL boy, watching his sister iron a piece of work with bird's nest of eggs down in crevices on it—I say, sister, if you keep the iron so long on those eggs you'll hatch 'em."

The diamond boots and shoes are perfect fitting, good styles, honest work. Rosenthal Bros., Chicago.

#### Not a Beverage.

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

ABOUT six miles west of Beowawe station, on the Central Pacific road, there is a true geyser on the side of a mountain, or rather forty of them. The one which throws the highest stream is only about an inch and a half in diameter, but at intervals of thirty minutes it casts up boiling water to a height of twenty-five feet. A lot of others gush up in the vicinity over about forty acres of ground.



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Of Inferior Quality of Goods are sold as the "genuine Middlesex," which are not made by that mill. The Middlesex Company, in order to protect their customers and the public, give notice that hereafter all Clothing made from THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD BLUE FLANNELS AND YACHT CLOTHS must bear the trade-mark ticket furnished by the Selling Agents at all parties ordering the goods.

WEDELL, FAY & CO., Selling Agents, Middlesex Company, 86 & 88 Worth St., New York; 57 Franklin St., Boston; 214 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

#### The Man-Slayer.

A man who had committed a dreadful murder fled, and was pursued by the officers of the law and the relatives of the murdered victim. On reaching the river Nile he saw a lion on the bank, and, being dreadfully afraid, climbed up a tree. He, however, discovered a serpent in the upper branches of the tree, and, being greatly alarmed, threw himself into the river, where he was carried off and eaten by a crocodile. Thus the earth, the air and the water, alike refused shelter to a murderer. The foregoing fable was written fully two thousand years ago and teaches us how true it is that times change, and we change with them; also, that not every change is for the better. If the murderer referred to had been committed now, instead of two thousand years ago, the murderer—unless he were a poverty-stricken, friendless wretch, a mere superfluous human quantity—instead of fleeing from the sheriff, would have hunted him up and given bail, in order to be better able to assist his attorneys in procuring continuances from term to term and tampering with the State's witnesses, stealing or quashing the original indictment, procuring changes of venue, appeals, reversals, remandments, and otherwise securing his complete vindication when, in the course of time or eternity, his trial came off, if it ever did. This fable teaches us that there was once a period when the murderer was regarded with such abhorrence that even the wild beasts and the elements refused him protection. It is comforting to know that there was such a period.—Galveston News.

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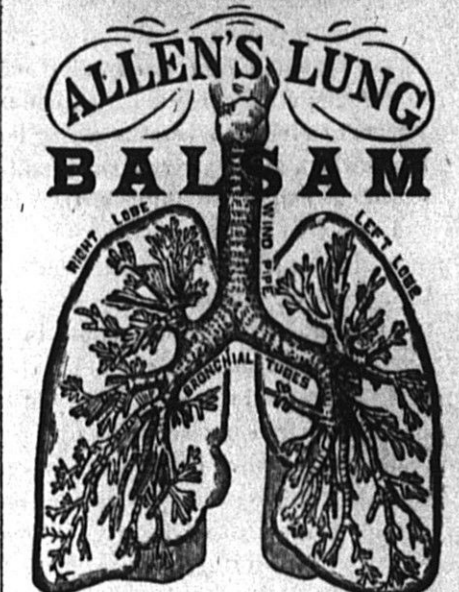
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