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### Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 2: February 19, 1881

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 2.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 470.

## The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

### Terms of Subscription:

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

JOE-PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880.

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

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

### Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880.

Gt. N. No. 3.	STATIONS.	Gt. S. No. 1.
9 10 12 20	Muskegon.	6 00 3 05
8 25 11 47	Perryburg.	6 55 3 35
7 55 11 42	Grand Haven.	7 00 3 40
7 00 11 12	Pigeon.	8 40 4 06
6 55 10 45	Holland.	9 25 4 35
5 25 10 25	Pittsford.	10 15 4 55
3 50 9 35	Allegan.	12 00 5 40

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.

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

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

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

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

### Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Haircutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-15

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Dentist.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

### Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser, would respectfully announce to the citizens that she has opened Dressmaking and Hair Dressing rooms, in the building, one door west of Griffin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven. Also teaches in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other fancy work. 31-15

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Proprietors. The largest and best appointed hotel in the city. Ample accommodations for permanent boarders and transient guests. Everything first class. Cor. of Eighth and Market strs., Holland, Mich. 8-15

PHENIX HOTEL. Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth str., Holland, Michigan. 8-15

PELGRIM, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House. Good accommodations for steady boarders, and every facility for transient guests. The English, German and Holland languages are spoken. Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven, Michigan. 6-15

SCOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish str., convenient to both depots. Terms, \$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-15

### Livery and sale tables.

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

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 33-15

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Office hours night and day, on the cor. of Eighth and River str., Holland, Mich. 6-15

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Acconcher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug-store, Eighth street. 40-15

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Grandchapel Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-15

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

### Photographers.

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

### Saddlers.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Societies.

### I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

Thos. McMASTER, N. G.

M. HANAWORTH, R. S.

### F. & A. M.

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

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

AMONG all kinds of Clothing we make it a point to keep a complete line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, at H. C. Akely & Co., Grand Haven, Mich. 3-3w

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

52-15 E. S. DANGREMOND.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$	@	1 20
Beans, bushel	1 20	@	1 20
Butter, lb.	19	@	19
Clover seed, bushel	4 00	@	4 00
Eggs, dozen	20	@	20
Honey, ton	12	@	12
Hay, ton	10 00	@	10 00
Onions, bushels	50	@	50
Potatoes, bushel	3 00	@	3 00
Timothy Seed, bushel	8 15	@	8 15

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	90	@	92
Corn, yellow bushel	44	@	44
Oats, bushel	35	@	35
Buckwheat, bushel	75	@	80
Barley, 100 lbs.	80	@	80
Feed, ton	19 00	@	19 00
" 100 lb.	90	@	90
Middling, 100 lb.	1 20	@	1 30
Flour, 40 lb.	1 00	@	1 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 50	@	3 50
Rye bushel	80	@	80
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 05	@	1 05
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 60	@	1 60

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5	@	5 1/2
Pork, "	6	@	6 1/2
Lard, "	6	@	6 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	8 1/2
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6	@	6 1/2

## Additional Local.

### Drunken Stuff.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

### A Little Learning.

A little learning is a dangerous thing, particularly when dabbling in Medicines; far better to use a well tried and established remedy like Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, endorsed by everybody who has tried it in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns and all the ills that an American Sovereign is subject to. Price, 50 cents, trial size 10 cents.

We make merchant tailoring a specialty, and guarantee the finest fit. Come and try us—it will pay you. At the Clothing house of G. Brusse, at Zeeland, Mich. 1-3w

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

E. S. DANGREMOND.

### Liquid Gold.

Dan'l Plank, of Brooklyn, Tioga Co., Pa., describes it thus: I rode thirty miles for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which effected the wonderful cure of a Crooked Limb in six applications; it proved worth more than Gold to me.

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

E. S. DANGREMOND.

At the mammoth store of H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven, Mich., they have and keep on hand, in connection with a large stock of dry goods—a complete and full line of the best kind of groceries. Come and try the best 50 cent Japan Tea in Ottawa County. 2-3w

For all kinds of furnishing goods, celluloid collars, etc., call at the clothing store of G. Brusse, at Zeeland, Mich. 1-3w

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

### Helped Herself.

Wm. J. Winfield, Syracuse, N. Y., reports the following: My little girl was afflicted with Croup in its worst form. She by chance got hold of a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and helped herself, "as we thought too freely" but am happy to state its use entirely restored her from that most prevalent and dangerous of all the children's ills.

Over the Hills to the Boneyard.

Straight to the Boneyard people go who neglect too long the danger signal of approaching consumption, a hacking cough. But with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a safeguard the peril is averted. It is a superlatively fine remedy also for rheumatism, piles, soreness, hurts, etc.

## Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1881.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by President pro-tem Sprletema.

Aldermen present—Sprletema, Ter Vree, De Vries, Butkau, Kramer, Landaal and the Clerk. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

### PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following bills were presented for payment: M. M. Clark, 1 mo. sal. as Marshal, \$22 91—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.

### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Ways and Means reported recommending that the jail, engine house, etc., be re-insured in same company as at present insured in, and requested further time to report on cases of Common Council and Columbia Fire Engine rooms.—Recommendation adopted, further time granted, and the clerk instructed to attend to insurance.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$34.25 for the support of the poor, for the two weeks ending March 1, 1881.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

Justice Isaac Fairbanks reported for the month of January, 1881.—Filed.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department recommended the purchase of more hose, buckets, and two rubber coats.—Accepted and referred to Committee on Fire Department.

### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Butkau. Resolved, That the clerk purchase another journal for recording proceedings of the Common Council.—Adopted.

By Ald. Kramer. Resolved, That the Council appoint a Supervisor to fill vacancy, caused by the resignation of Gerrit Van Schelven.—Adopted.

The Common Council appointed as Supervisor, to fill vacancy, John C. Post.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

### Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

The following extract from a circular issued by Dr. James Crane, of the Brooklyn Health Department, has important suggestions which are equally applicable to city and country, wherever these contagious diseases exist:

"Diphtheria and scarlet fever are highly contagious diseases, attacking persons of all ages. They may be contracted from persons that are already affected, from the clothes they have worn and from everything which has been in the room with them. Even the walls of the room may infect persons coming into it after the patient has recovered, unless the poison is destroyed. In order to prevent their spread in a family or house where they exist and to promote the recovery of the persons attacked the following simple measures should be conscientiously and rigidly carried out, thereby preventing much suffering and saving human life. An upper, sunny room, provided if possible with an open fire place and with no other children on the same floor, should be arranged for the patient by removing everything from it which can possibly be spared, such as books, clothing and window curtains, remembering that when once the patient has entered the room nothing can with safety be removed until disinfected or fumigated. One or two adults should take the entire charge of the patient, under no circumstances coming in contact with other persons, more especially children. Open windows and open fire-places with fire in them day and night, avoiding draughts and chilly air, protect the sick and those who nurse them. Nothing should be removed from the room when the patient has once entered it until it has been thoroughly disinfected or fumigated.

Procure from a drug store one pound of sulphate of zinc: the price should not exceed thirty cents. Put into an ordinary water pail eight table-spoonsful of sulphate of zinc and four of common salt, and to this add one gallon of boiling water. This disinfecting solution is to be kept in the room, and into it should be placed and kept for one hour every article of soiled clothing, bedding, handkerchiefs, etc. When they are removed from this they should be put into boiling water before they are permitted to leave the room. Remember that every article which is in the room can convey the disease, and that nothing should go from it until the poison which it might carry is destroyed.

See that the whole house from cellar to attic is clean. Keep the cellar dry, well ventilated and well whitewashed; never allow, even for a day, garbage or other filth to be kept in it. Open the windows of sleeping rooms every day for as long a time as possible, fresh air being an excellent disinfectant."

### Orange Culture near Port Royal.

A private letter from Mr. Kendall, a cultivator of oranges near Port Royal, S. C., dated Feb. 4, says:

"I commenced sending my fruit to New York on Nov. 10, and did so every week up to Dec. 20. They realized \$5 to \$6.50 per standard box; not one sold at less than \$5. I had only fifteen trees, which bore

over one hundred oranges, and fifteen more with a few each. My total crop was 125 boxes, of which two trees yielded thirty-five boxes. It was an off year with most of the large trees, but they did well enough as a whole. The crop here never need be exposed after Dec. 10th. The injury to the trees is this: The leaves are curled and brown, and will shed, but they still cling to the trees, showing vitality. The wood is, I believe, absolutely sound; but the extremities and some water shoots are nipped, and will be trimmed off soon in spots. I see no injury to old wood larger than a quill anywhere.

The mercury here reached within 12 of zero, and two mornings after the trees, leaves, and fruit were cased in ice, it having slowly rained all night. I never saw such a sight; leaves as green as grass and fruit as yellow as gold through the icy covering. I consider my theory fully borne out—that a blast of this kind will do more injury in Florida than here."

Rain-in-the-Face tells the story of Custer's Death. "I killed him—I cut him—I ate a part of his liver."

The Milwaukee Sentinel correspondent at Miles City, Montana territory, telegraphs a sensational matter in the shape of a statement by Rain-in-the-Face, the Indian chief, who killed General Custer in the memorable Indian fight of June 21, 1876. From that day to this there has been a mystery hanging about the affair, from the fact that not a man of Gen. Custer's little band escaped death to tell the story of their fate, and the historian has no other source from which to fill the page than the horrible imagination which clustered around the dead and mutilated bodies of the gallant commander and his troops, heightened by the memories of the smoldering ruins of the Indian village to capture which they paid the penalty of their recklessness with their lives. While the correspondent was in the merchandising house of Mr. J. J. Graham, at Fort Keogh, the three Indian Chiefs, Rain-in-the-Face, Two Roads and Spotted Eagle—who surrendered to Gen. Miles last spring, came in as is their custom, being encamped only two miles away, on Tongue River, for the purpose of conversation with Mr. Wm. M. Courtenay, the clerk and interpreter of the establishment, in whom the Indians religiously believe. Mr. Courtenay was reading Whittaker's Life of Custer, and in turning the leaves of the book one of the Indians caught sight of his own picture, which he immediately recognized. They then took the book from Mr. Courtenay, and found all their portraits, but exhibited very little emotion of pleasure or otherwise, until one of them turned a page and the picture of Gen. Custer was revealed. At this Rain-in-the-Face became greatly excited, going through with all the gyrations of the war-dance, and giving the Sioux war-whoop at the top of his voice. After he had got through with his wild demonstration, but still exhibiting the greatest anger, he struck the picture with his hand, and, with a demoniac sneer on his face, exclaimed in the Sioux tongue: "I killed him. I made many holes in him. He once took my liberty. I took his life. I am glad I did." On being told by a bystander that Gen. Custer was still living Rain-in-the-Face became very violent, and hissed between his teeth; "Your tongue is forked," which the Sioux figure for "you lie." Continuing, he said: "I visited the body after the battle. I cut him open. I ate a part of his liver. I am glad I killed him. He was bad to my people. He killed many warriors."



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

GEN. GRANT, Logan C. Murray and H. V. Newcomb propose to establish in New York, at an early date, the United States Bank, with a capital of \$400,000.

A PASSENGER train on the North Pennsylvania railroad collided with a freight train at Rock Hill station. Two men were killed, four fatally injured, and five badly injured. The freight station was demolished, and the telegraph operator seriously, if not fatally hurt.

PROF. FRANKLIN CARTER, of Yale College, has been elected President of Williams College.

THE button shop of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, in Waterbury, Ct., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. President Hayes was the guest of the Baltimore Press Association at its annual banquet. Charles Edward Forbes, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1848, died in Northampton, aged 85. The venerable Judge Ezra Wilkinson, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is about to resign. The Canal Boat Owners' Association of New York has adopted a resolution urging upon the Legislature the abolition of all tolls upon west-bound freight. The Northampton banks robbers—Draper, Red Leary and Billy Conners—are constantly guarded by armed men. The bank will give the thieves \$100,000 for the return of the other securities. Gen. Herman Uhl, business manager of the New York Staats Zeitung, accidentally shot himself while cleaning a loaded revolver. He died within half an hour. Charles Colton, Treasurer of the Dollar Savings Bank, at Hartford, Ct., whose death is announced, was the seventh in direct line from one of the pilgrims who came to Massachusetts bay in 1640. Peter Cooper's 90th birthday received fitting celebration in New York. He sent a check for \$10,000 to the trustees of the Cooper Institute. A tank of the Standard Oil Company, at Bayonneport, N. J., exploded and took fire, several thousand barrels of naphtha being consumed.

F. A. McLAIN started from Bradford, Pa., for Aiken with 200 pounds of nitro-glycerine in a cutter. His horse evidently ran away, as after an explosion only pieces of flesh remained of the outfit. A committee of directors of the Permanent Exhibition of Philadelphia voted to sell the building, which was the main structure of the Centennial.

THE exports from New York since the 1st of January, exclusive of specie, are valued at \$51,000,000, against \$42,000,000 worth during the corresponding period of last year, and \$41,000,000 during the same period of 1879. By an explosion at Logan & Sons' oil works, at Hunter's Point, N. Y., three men were fatally injured. The billiard match between Jacob Schaefer and William Sexton, in New York city, resulted in favor of Schaefer, who won by four points. New Yorkers say it was the finest game ever played.

### THE WEST.

THE propeller City of Ludington got imprisoned in a field of ice off the Michigan shore, and was carried across Lake Michigan when it moved. Two men were killed by an explosion in a linseed-oil mill near St. Paul, Minn. The building then took fire and burned down. Bertie Clippenger, a messenger in the Michigan House of Representatives, while playing in the Capitol, fell sixty feet through the well hole, striking on his face on the marble floor. His death was instantaneous.

THIRTEEN miles from Santa Fe, N. M., Julian Vigil, Mexican, killed his wife and young daughter, chopping them with an ax, and severely wounded his son, leaving him for dead. The man then hung himself to a rafter in the same room. Cause, insanity produced by liquor.

THE interior of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The loss was about \$50,000. Six laborers were burned to death by an explosion in the Belmont mine, near Helena, M. T. Omaha is to have a grain elevator with a capacity of 600,000 bushels. The Union Pacific railway will subscribe \$60,000 toward its construction and leading citizens have pledged \$40,000.

THE terrible severity of the past winter in Montana is thus stated by a correspondent in Helena, Mon., under date of Feb. 13: "This Territory will lose at least one-fourth of all its stock, both cattle and sheep. The snow in most places is three feet deep, and often from nine to twelve feet. Cattle with sufficient remaining strength will often follow a load of hay coming into market fifteen and twenty miles, with the hope of catching a stray bite. The streets are full of dying animals. Fifty died the other day, all in one lot, just outside the town. I fear this last snow will finish all. It has snowed every day for seven days." A bill has been presented in the Illinois State Senate, providing that children may be taken away from drunken, brutal or negligent parents, and placed under proper guardians.

### THE SOUTH.

At Museville, Va., a negro, convicted of a trifling offense, became enraged, and, with the assistance of some other negroes, assaulted all the whites with a bludgeon. One man was killed and two seriously wounded. The negroes escaped to the club-room of the "True Friends," who resolved not to give their comrades up. They paraded all night with the murderer at their head beating a drum. Twelve men, well armed, secured their arrest and lodged them in jail. A fire at Memphis utterly destroyed the Southern oil works, with a large amount of material and product, the loss being \$200,000. The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad was sold at auction at Richmond, Va. Clarence H. Clark of Philadelphia, was the purchaser, at \$8,605,000.

In a case brought by a railroad stockholder against the Railroad Commission of Georgia, Judge Woods fully sustained the latter in prescribing freight and passenger tariffs, on the ground that the roads are subject to legislative control unless protected by their charters. Twenty convicts, at work in a tunnel near Asheville, N. C., were buried under a mass of earth which fell into the cut. Four were killed and several injured.

THE murder of F. H. Petterson, of Madison, Fla., by a negro named Savage, created intense excitement. The assassin was sent to jail, and the Governor sent two militia companies to keep guard over him. A volcano has been discovered in the Allegheny mountains, in Fayette county, Va. Steam rises in considerable volume, and stones thrown

in were heard plunging down the abyss for several seconds.

THE Pope has appointed Vicar General Janssens, of Richmond, Bishop of Natchez. J. C. Neerez is to be Bishop of San Antonio. A tornado sweeping through the pines of North Carolina crushed a rude hut occupied by turpentine makers, killing ten of them and seriously wounding three others. A loss of \$50,000 was sustained at Charleston, S. C., by the burning of two bag factories.

### WASHINGTON.

INFORMATION has been conveyed to the President from the secret-service agents of the British Government that the Irish sympathizers with the Home-Rule movement in Ireland are contemplating an armed movement upon Canada.

IN reviewing the scheme of M. de Lesseps, the House Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals argues that an investment of foreign capital under a foreign charter cannot be disconnected from an assertion of foreign power, and that the Panama route offers to our commerce no advantages over that of other nations. The committee expresses the opinion that De Lesseps' scheme would cost \$300,000,000, and would not be completed in less than twenty years. The Nicaragua route is held to be not free from objection, and inferior in advantages to Tehuantepec. The practicability of Eads' ship railway has been proven, and it can be constructed at one-fourth the cost of a canal with locks, and completed in five years.

MR. ROBERT P. PORTER, chief of the wealth, debt and taxation division of the Census Bureau, has issued a preliminary report upon 300 cities having a population of over 7,500 each. The statement is a startling one. The bonded debt of these cities aggregates \$664,000,000, and there are 6,000 smaller cities and towns yet to be heard from. The per-capita debt of the Eastern cities is \$62, of those in the Middle States \$76, and of those in the South \$56, while in the West the per-capita debt is only about \$32. Mr. Porter estimates the entire local indebtedness—State, county and city—of the United States at over \$1,200,000,000. The Senate Committee on Territories will report in favor of creating the Territory of Pembina from the northern half of Dakota.

It is reported that Speaker Randall is firmly opposed to any greater rate of interest than 3 per cent. in the refunding measure, and that in the conference committee appointed by him no compromise will be thought of.

GEN. THOMAS C. CRITTENDEN is to be placed on the retired list, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General. Representative Tucker, of Virginia, becomes Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, vice the Hon. Fernando Wood, deceased.

### POLITICAL.

SAMUEL W. KING, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, was elected over Mayor Stokely. The Maine State Senate has declared against woman suffrage. Robert W. Lyon, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Pittsburgh, by a majority of 1,500. All the other city officers elected were Republican.

### GENERAL.

NO LESS than three new trunk lines between New York and Chicago bid fair to be arranged within the present year. The Washash system, having a traffic contract with the Great Western, of Canada, will run its trains over that road from Detroit to Buffalo, whence New York can be reached by the extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. An alliance between the old Atlantic and Great Western and the New York, Ontario and Western roads will connect Chicago and Cincinnati with New York. The third scheme is backed by subscriptions of \$13,500,000, and embraces the Lake Erie and Western and the Ohio Central roads, reaching New York by the Central New Jersey.

THE extraordinary weather of the current season culminated on Saturday, the 12th inst., in one of the most furious snow-storms ever known throughout the Western States, and in heavy rains, consequent floods, and extensive damage in the Eastern States. The rains in the East, following the partial thaw, swelled the rivers, and all the principal cities along the Potomac, the Pennsylvania rivers, and other streams, had their streets turned into temporary canals. The extraordinary sight was witnessed in Washington city of tow-boats employed in transferring passengers along Pennsylvania avenue. Three spans of Long bridge were washed away. At Toledo, Ohio, the water in the streets was five feet deep. Boats, barges and schooners were caught in the ice gorges, and many of them sunk. Trains could not leave as the tracks were flooded or strewn with debris, the bridges dangerous or swept away. Several freight cars lying on the tracks were submerged and their contents damaged. From Trenton, N. J., it is reported that the ice on its way down the Delaware river crushed everything in its track. Bridges on country roads and railroad bridges were swept away by thousands throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. An iron span 200 feet long and weighing 400 tons, belonging to the Pennsylvania railway bridged at Toledo, was thrown by the ice directly into the channel of the Maumee river. Reports on Monday are as follows: "The flooded districts report a material improvement in condition. The streets of Washington are again passable. The Maumee has fallen nearly two feet at Toledo, but trains are forced to take a circuitous route. The Ohio river touches the curb at the foot of Main street in Cincinnati. Gen. Cyrus Bussey urges that 10,000 men be set at work on the levees at New Orleans. Deadwood reports three feet of snow and a blinding storm. On the Burlington road in Iowa the snow is as high as the car-tops." The police of Montreal have traced out several mysterious burglaries by finding a grocer's wagon at the door of a wholesale house at midnight. The grocery proved to be only a fence for the stolen goods, of which large quantities were recovered.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, He was born in Philadelphia, of Quaker parents. When but 28 years of age he was elected to Congress, in which he served ten terms. In 1850 he retired from mercantile pursuits with a fortune, and in 1854 was elected Mayor of New York. He went to Hot Springs last month, in an embelished condition.

C. KNISTER, of Conber, Ont., quarreled with his wife about a will that the former made. During the quarrel Knister shot his wife dead, and then shot himself fatally. An electric-light company has been organized at Detroit, with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing electricity for lighting, heating and for driving machinery. The New Jersey oystermen report that the deep ice on the rivers and on the seashore has played havoc with many of the oyster beds. The ship Normanton was lost off the coast of Newfoundland, recently, and sixteen members of the crew of eighteen were drowned.

### FOREIGN.

COPIES of some highly-interesting documents connected with Russian intrigues in Afghanistan have been given to the world by a demand made in the British House of Com-

mons. Among them is a secret treaty, in which Russia agrees to assist the Amer against foreign enemies, and the Amerer contracts to furnish Gen. Kauffman with information of importance. A plan for inciting rebellion among the Mohammedans of India is also revealed. These papers bear a date subsequent to the signing of the treaty of Berlin. Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, has written a reply to the recent pontifical letter. He expresses the utmost veneration for the Pope, but insists that the land agitation in Ireland has a just object in view, and must be encouraged. He regrets that outrages have been committed, and promises the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy to prevent further excesses. At a meeting of the Land League, in Dublin, Dillon urged the continuance of the organization even after the passage of the Coercion bill. He advised the tenants to resist the landlords in every way short of physical force. A resolution was adopted requesting Parnell to proceed to America at once to secure the sympathy of Americans. The British troops operating against the Boers, in South Africa, have experienced another severe defeat.

THE Greeks fling out a declaration that they will accept nothing less than the terms of the treaty of Berlin. A decree summoning the National Guard has been published at Athens.

THE Mersey Steel and Iron Company, of Liverpool, has gone into liquidation. Its liabilities are £358,000.

TWELVE of the Home Rule party are to proceed to Ireland and hold meetings after the passage of the Coercion act, thus inviting arrest. News is received of the capture of Lima by the Chilians on Jan. 15, after two desperate battles, in which the losses are said to have been 16,000 men. The Chinese quarter of the city was burned by the Peruvians before the surrender. The Christians of Macedonia are leaving on account of ill-treatment. Baroness Burdett-Coutts and William L. Ashmead Bartlett were married last week, in Christ Church, London. Mr. Bartlett will assume the name of Burdett-Coutts before his own surname. A great lawsuit will result from the wedding. Should the decision be adverse to the Baroness, she will still have about \$10,000,000 left. An Irish Land Leaguer named Hahon has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for making a treasonable speech. Eleven out of thirteen Socialists on trial in Vienna, Austria, for high treason were acquitted. The remaining two were sentenced to imprisonment, one for four years and the other for six months. Several regiments of all arms have been ordered to Natal to take the places of the men killed by the Boers. Parnell and six of his associates in the Land League held a council in Paris in regard to the funds of the organization. Garibaldi was chosen President of a universal-suffrage convention at Rome. A leading French journal agrees with Secretary Sherman that the present proportion of 15% to 1 between gold and silver should be abandoned. Bismarck has declared in favor of a double standard.

IN the contest on the Thames for the championship of England, the Sportsman cup, and £1,000, Haulan defeated Laycock by four lengths. A joint-stock company has been formed in Brazil to run a line of steamers between Halifax and Rio de Janeiro, a subsidy of \$50,000 having been granted at each end of the route.

SIGISMUND LACROIX, Radical, has been elected President of the Municipal Council of Paris. The Canadian Government wants \$43,467,526 to pay the expenses of managing the affairs of the Dominion for the current year. It is stated semi-officially that Germany has taken the initiative this time in bringing about a peaceful settlement of Turko-Grecian difficulties. All the Spanish Ministers to foreign countries have been requested to resign. The new Ministry has also determined to withdraw all suits under the Press laws. Stephens, the Fenian ex-Head-Count, is in Paris, and his presence there is a source of uneasiness to some members of the British Parliament. It is said that negotiations for peace are being carried on by the British Cabinet with the Boers through Sir George Colley. A plot to blow up the arsenal at Koff, Russia, was discovered recently. Numerous arrests have been made. Traffic through the Suez canal has been temporarily suspended, owing to the fact that the British steamer Tantalus is aground near Port Said.

### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

IN accordance with the constitution, the electoral votes were opened on Wednesday, Feb. 9, in the Hall of the House, in the manner prescribed by the concurrent resolution adopted a few days ago. Vice President Wheeler and the Senate filed into the Hall of Representatives shortly after 12 o'clock, the former taking a seat beside the Speaker, and the latter being given chairs in the front row of desks. The tellers having taken their places, the Vice President opened the packages containing the certificates of election and handed them to the tellers, who announced the vote. When the Georgia certificate was read, the Vice President said that as the vote was cast on a day other than that fixed by act of Congress, the result would not be recorded until it should appear whether the counting or omitting would affect the general result. All the certificates having been opened and read, Senator Thurman announced in the language of the resolution that if the vote of Georgia be counted the result would be, James A. Garfield 214 votes, and Winfield S. Hancock 155 votes; but if the vote of Georgia be not counted the result would be, James A. Garfield 204 votes, and Winfield S. Hancock 144 votes. In either case James A. Garfield had received a majority of all the electoral votes. He made a similar statement regarding the vote for Vice President. The Vice President then declared Garfield and Arthur elected for the four years beginning on the 4th of March, and the Senate retired to its chamber. The House and Senate passed a resolution setting forth that no further declaration of the result of the election was necessary. In the Senate, Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the naturalization by the United States of natives of Spain. Mr. Windom introduced a bill authorizing the Mexican National Railway Company to construct a bridge to the center of the Rio Grande. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Van Buren, the joint resolution granting condemned convicts to the Morton Monumental Association passed. The House passed the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A bill was passed by the United States Senate on Thursday, Feb. 10, appropriating \$300,000 to purchase ground and erect thereon a depository of Government records. Messrs. Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration. Mr. Blair introduced a bill containing most of the provisions of the "Sixty-Surgeons" bill, which was excluded from the Pension appropriation bill on a point of order. Some minor matters having been disposed of, the Postal bill was taken up. An attempt was made to amend it by inserting an item of \$1,000,000 to aid in the establishment of American lines of iron steamers. Mr. Voorhees presented a concurrent resolution of the Indiana Legislature for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the Kankakee river. Some private pension bills passed. In the House, Mr. Reagan succeeded in having the River and Harbor bill taken up, and appealed for its passage without amendment. A long debate upon the provisions of the bill took place, lasting the whole session, which was ended by a "fare up" between Messrs. Reagan and Cox, in which some hard things were said by both. Mr. Cox finally expressed regret at his show of temper, and the cloud blew over. Mr. Murch offered a resolution, which was adopted, ordering investigation into the "influence" reported to have been used upon members of Congress by the Washington Gaslight Company in regard to their contract for lighting the city and public buildings.

The House bill granting public lands in De-

kota, Arizona, Montana and Wyoming Territories for university purposes was passed by the Senate on Friday, Feb. 11. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to take into consideration the danger arising from the presence of large bodies of armed State militia at Presidential inaugurations. In a personal statement Mr. Dawes declared that Secretary Schurz had stood in the way of all redress to the Poncas. Mr. Conkling submitted a resolution of inquiry as to the collection of tolls on the Kanawha river. Senator Wallace urged a return to the district system of voting for President. A test vote on the Post-office Appropriation shows that the steamship subsidy of \$1,000,000 will pass. The session of the House was devoted to private bills, among them being one to make Indianapolis a port of delivery. An ineffectual attempt was made to put through the Chicago lakes-front measure. The committee on Appropriations reported in favor of the appropriation for the Jeannette search expedition.

The credentials of Senators-elect Platt, of New York, and Bayard, of Delaware, were presented to the Senate, on Saturday, Feb. 12. Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the committee having charge of the matter, stated that no proposition relative to the election of Presidents and Vice Presidents would be reported this session. Mr. Kernan reported favorably the joint resolution inviting foreign nations to take part in the international exhibition. A bill was passed for the protection of officers of the United States in the performance of their official duties. Resolutions fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 11, and limiting debate on motion to take up a bill or resolution to fifteen minutes, and five minutes to each speaker, were adopted. The postal bill was taken up, and Mr. Hamlin's amendment, appropriating \$1,000,000 for ocean mail service, was ruled out. The bill was discussed until the discovery was made that no quorum was present. The House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, tabled the bill in aid of the Tehuantepec ship railway. The bill regulating the imports of materials used in the construction or repair of vessels engaged in the foreign trade was slightly amended and passed. The Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings Bank passed. The River and Harbor bill was taken up, and three of its forty pages were disposed of.

Numbers of petitions from temperance organizations in various States praying for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors were presented to the Senate, on Monday, the 14th inst. Mr. Saunders reported back the bill establishing the Territory of Pembina, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Booth reported with a favorable recommendation the resolutions authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers of the Farragut fleet. They were adopted. The postal bill was then taken up, and the steamship subsidy amendment further discussed, and finally adopted by a vote of 34 to 14. The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed. The refunding bill was taken up and informally laid over. The cattle disease bill was under consideration when the death of the Hon. Fernando Wood was announced, and the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stephenson presented the resolution of the Illinois Legislature relative to railroad discrimination and commerce between States. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution inviting France to join with the United States in celebrating the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown were concurred in. Mr. Hill reported back the resolutions declaring the policy of the United States in regard to the inter-oceanic canals. The House went into committee of the whole on the Senate bill to provide for funding the 5-per-cent. certificates of the District of Columbia, but took no action on the matter. Bills were introduced, fixing the first Monday in November as the time for the assembling of Congress, and to admit free articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1883. Resolutions respecting the death of the Hon. Fernando Wood were passed, and the House adjourned.

On the opening of the Senate on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 15, the Military Committee reported favorably the bill to place Thomas C. Crittenden upon the retired list of the army with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. Mr. Herford presented a resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia favoring a law for the regulation of inter-State railway traffic. Mr. McDonald introduced a resolution relative to the equalization of taxation, which was laid over. The Cattle Disease bill, which was the regular order, was laid aside, and the Funding bill taken up. Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the amendments made by the Finance Committee. He advocated a 5-20 bond at 3% per cent. interest, and opposed the clause making only the new bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation. The principal debate was in reference to the rate of interest, and it continued without result until the adjournment. The Committee on Elections reported to the House upon the contested election case of McCabe versus Orth, from the Ninth Indiana district, confirming Orth's title to the seat. It was concurred in. The morning hour was occupied principally by a discussion on a point of order, which was left unsettled. Brief addresses were made on the acceptance of the statue of Jacob Collamer, of Vermont. The House then went into committee of the whole on the River and Harbor bill. Several amendments were proposed and rejected, and finally, without action on the bill, the committee rose. As less than a quorum had voted on the last amendment, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched in search of absent members. Two or three hours passed in a vain attempt to secure a quorum or reach an agreement by which the session might be closed. Finally a recess was taken until morning.

### White and Clean Teeth.

Cleanliness of the teeth is to the eye what purity of breath is to the sense of smelling. Nothing, indeed, is more desirable in the appearance of a lady than clean, white teeth, and the gums the color of the rose; nothing more repulsive than unclean, discolored and uncared for teeth, thickly incrustured with tartar. The most beautiful face and lips are disagreeable if the latter, when open, exhibit the offensive spectacle of neglected teeth. The whiteness of teeth is liable to be lost by the influence of various causes, and they are tarnished by the action of different elements and by the exhalations of the stomach. When the loss of whiteness is occasioned by the production of tartar, a coral stick may be used to clean the teeth and to remove the tartarous salt; the blackness of the teeth may be sometimes corrected by pulverizing equal parts of tartar and salt, and, after washing the teeth, rub them with this powder. The gums cannot be healthy unless they are firm and red, and adhere to the roots of the teeth—these qualities depending, in a great measure, on the health. The gums are liable to a variety of accidents which impair both their health and beauty, and which often transform them into very unsightly objects. Sometimes they grow soft, swell and appear full of liquid and corrupted blood; at others, they project, and cover a great part of the teeth; they also become inflamed and painful and affected with offensive ulcers. A good cleansing mixture may be made, by amalgamating an ounce of powdered myrrh, two spoonfuls of white honey and a little green sage in fine powder; wet the teeth and gums with a very little of this, at night and morning. Powdered charcoal is also an effective article for cleansing and whitening.

HERE is the latest composition of the society idiot: "Do you dawdle the lawncers?" "No; I don't dawdle the lawncers, but my sister Frawnces dawdles the lawncers and several fawncy dawnces." The management of this sentence assures entrance into the highest circles.

### THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

If a child has a bad earache, dip a plug of cotton wool in oil, warm it and place it in the ear. Wrap up the head and keep it out of draughts.

SICK-HEADACHE can often be greatly relieved, and sometime entirely cured, by the application of a mustard plaster at the base of the neck. The plaster should not be kept on more than a quarter of an hour.

BLEEDING at the nose can be stopped by vigorous action of the jaws, as if in progress of mastication. In the case of a child a wad of paper should be placed in the mouth and the child instructed to chew hard. It is the motion of the jaw that stops the flow of blood.

DR. FOOTE'S Health Monthly says that a cold bath as a tonic can be safely used "all the year round"—by those who can bear it at all—if one will remember that the temperature of the water should be uniformly about 60 deg. Fahr., and not take it as it comes, cool in summer, and way down toward freezing in winter.

For neuralgia in the face, or other acute suffering elsewhere, the following remedy has been tried with good effect: Cut a thick slice of bread all across the loaf—fresh bread is best. Soak one side for a minute in boiling water, and rapidly sprinkle cayenne pepper over the hot side. Apply while still smoking hot to the painful surface. The bread retains the heat long enough for the cayenne to begin to act, and cayenne does not affect delicate skins as mustard does. It acts as a rubefacient, but not a blister. Another excellent remedy for congestion from cold is to apply a poultice of flaxseed meal and cayenne pepper. By keeping a bit of oil silk on the outside of the poultice-cloth it will retain both heat and moisture for a long time.

WHAT a common complaint headache! says the Family Physician, and yet no one seems to know anything about it. You suffer from it for years, and yet you don't go to a doctor, or if you do you derive very little benefit from his advice. Some people suffer from it at night only, while others are troubled with it in the daytime as well. It occurs most frequently in women, but still you often hear men complain of it. We believe that the best remedy is hypophosphite of lime in one or two grain doses twice a day. This is soluble in water, and should be taken in the form of a mixture, nothing else being put with it, with the exception, if you like, of a tablespoonful of sirup, to make it more palatable, although it is really by no means disagreeable by itself. Another good remedy is nux vomica—five or six drops of the tincture in a little water three or four times a day. It is highly recommended, and you may hope for great things from it. Then you must do all you possibly can to improve the state of your general health. It is probable that you are below par somehow or other, although we must admit that it does not follow of necessity. If you feel generally out of sorts, and your appetite is poor, quinine will do you good. If you are pale and anemic, you must put your faith in iron. Cod-liver oil is an excellent remedy for improving the general nutrition; many people feel quite in a glow after each dose.

REV. DR. DABNEY, a Southern officer in the late war, when preaching denounced the soldiers' habit of dodging at bullets and cannon-balls, and advanced the doctrine that each ball was directed by Providence, and was sped where it was destined to go. Next day, when the battle waged afresh, a young aide, riding up for orders, found Col. Dabney writing with his back against a heavy gate-post. The aide, as he rode off, touched his hat and remarked, "I see, Colonel, you have got a gate-post between you and Providence."

The Philadelphia Times regards one practical business man the equal of fifty philanthropists.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	78 75	@ 11 75	
HOGS	5 70	@ 7 75	
COTTON	11 30	@ 12	
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75	@ 4 10	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 14	@ 1 15	
No. 2 Winter	1 17	@ 1 19	
CORN—Ungraded	55	@ 58	
OATS—Mixed Western	43	@ 46	
POKE—Mess	14 25	@ 14 50	
LARD	10	@ 10 10	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 50	
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 00	
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 90	
HOGS	4 25	@ 6 00	
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@ 6 00	
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 5 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	87	@ 88	
No. 3 Spring	83	@ 87	
CORN—No. 2	28	@ 30	
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30	
RYE—No. 2	87	@ 88	
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@ 32	
EGGS—Fresh	29	@ 30	
POKE—Mess	14 25	@ 14 50	
LARD	9 10	@ 9 10	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 01	
No. 2	97	@ 98	
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38	
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31	
RYE—No. 1	87	@ 88	
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@ 76	
POKE—Mess	14 25	@ 14 50	
LARD	9 10	@ 9 10	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 00	@ 1 01	
CORN—Mixed	37	@ 38	
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31	
RYE—No. 2	87	@ 88	
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@ 76	
POKE—Mess	14 25	@ 14 50	
LARD	9 10	@ 9 10	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 04	@ 1 05	
CORN	42	@ 43	
OATS	37	@ 38	
RYE	87	@ 88	
POKE—Mess	14 25	@ 14 50	
LARD	9 10	@ 9 10	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01	
No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05	
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42	
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35	
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	4 00	@ 6 25	
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01	
No. 2	97	@ 98	
CORN—No. 1	43	@ 44	
OATS—Mixed	37	@ 38	
BARLEY (per cental)	1 45	@ 1 46	
POKE—Mess	15 00	@ 15 25	
SEED—Clover	4 60	@ 4 90	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	2 25	@ 5 55	
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00	
Common	3 75	@ 4 80	
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 35	
SHEEP	5 25	@ 5 25	



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A WOLF bit sixteen persons in a village near Naples, nine of whom died of hydrophobia.

THE butchers of Milan have invented a process of killing their cattle by launching a projectile against their foreheads; they oppose throat-cutting.

A CONGRESSMAN asked Delegate Cannon, the Mormon representative, how many wives he had. "I have enough to keep me from interfering with the wives of other men," was Cannon's quick rejoinder.

WM. FERGUSON, aged 80 years, of Lancaster county, Pa., recently married Mrs. Margaret B. Wilson, 70 years old, of Wilmington, Del. It is said that they were engaged fifty years ago, but a quarrel arose that separated them.

FAIR, the new Senator from Nevada, is in the habit of calling everybody "sonny," and the Cleveland Herald thinks it would be worth a circus ticket to take a look at Fair's remains after his "sonnying" of Senator Conkling.

DR. HIRAM SHAFFER is the leading physician at Wooster, Ohio. His wife objected to his visiting woman patients, and demanded that he should confine his practice to men. He refused to thus throw away more than half his income, and she has left him.

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

THE DePauw Plate Glass Company, of New Albany, Ind., one of the largest plate-glass manufacturing concerns in the world, are to remove their works to Pittsburgh. Already the company has purchased thirty acres of land at the southern suburbs of the city. The company paid \$500,000 for their works at New Albany, and the works at Louisville cost \$200,000. They expect to save \$125,000 a year in the cost of coal alone by removing to Pittsburgh.

THE Engineering News thinks that the great railroad crash in England, under Hudson, styled the railway king, is recalled by existing speculation. Hudson used to make \$500,000 a day by the rise of shares in the lines he controlled. In 1845 more than \$600,000,000 were subscribed in England by all classes of people for railroad shares; but the famine swiftly followed, and after \$300,000,000 had been actually expended on railroads, a commercial panic set in, followed by the Chartist riots in 1848.

SOME one remarks that the lucky name in this country is James. Gen. Garfield will be the fifth President of that name, his predecessors being Madison, Monroe, Polk, and Buchanan. No other name occurs half as frequently in the list of Presidents. There have been but three Johns—the two Adamases and Tyler—and the only other name repeated is Andrew, which was borne by Jackson and his admirer and unsuccessful imitator, Johnson. The names which occur but once in the list are George Thomas, Martin, William, Zachary Millard, Franklin, Abraham, Ulysses and Rutherford.

THERE are many persons in the West who believe in the curative powers of the mad stone. A man who was bitten by a mad pig near Tecumseh, Neb., traveled all the way to Savannah, Mo., to try the famous mad stone owned by old Uncle John Nelson. The stone immediately adhered to the wound, which is said to be proof positive that the patient's blood was poisoned, and remained clinging to the sore from early morning until sundown, when it dropped off. The patient departed feeling that he had been cured. Uncle John Nelson has owned his mad stone since 1848, and has used it in over a hundred cases where men have been bitten. He avers that it never failed to work a cure.

PRUSSIAN manufacturers and mechanics are combining in an agitation against competitive prison labor. The German empire is the scene of multifarious agitations at this moment; socialistic and anti-socialistic, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, and anti-Russian, against the military system, against free trade, and very decidedly against the importation of American food products. Ten years of the iron rule of Bismarck has failed

realize for Germany the glorious future that was predicted for it. Perhaps Bismarck finds it very convenient to foster the anti-Jewish or any other agitation that will serve to draw attention away from the results of his own administration.

BECAUSE he bore the name of Thomas, a citizen of Halberstadt, Germany, has committed suicide. After the explosion of Thomassen's infernal machine, in the harbor of Bremen, he applied to the Government for leave to change his name, but permission was denied. He was so distressed by this refusal and by the jests he had to bear in consequence that he withdrew wholly from social intercourse and became moody and misanthropic. Finally he determined to seek relief in death, and, after several attempts at suicide which were frustrated, succeeded in hanging himself. He took care, in preparing for his end, to burn up his valuables, so that no human creature should derive benefit from them.

By far the most accurate estimate of future population ever made in this country, or any other, was made by a man named Watson in 1815. As his predictions were published that year there can be no doubt of the genuineness of his "guesses." He predicted that the population in 1880 would be 56,450,000. Of course he did not calculate on the war, and hence he missed the mark some 5,000,000. To show, however, that it was the war which put Watson off the track, it is only necessary to compare the figures of those remarkable predictions with the actual result. The prophecies were made in 1815, and here is the striking manner in which successive censuses have shown their accuracy:

	Watson's Predictions.	Census of That Year.
1820.....	9,625,000	9,623,000
1830.....	12,833,000	12,864,000
1840.....	17,166,000	17,069,000
1850.....	23,185,000	23,191,000
1860.....	31,753,000	31,443,000

Here we find that, in 1815, Mr. Watson predicted within 300,000 of what the population of the United States would be in 1870, or forty-five years after the recording of his prophecy! As Gen. Walker says, in speaking of this matter, it almost staggers credulity. "That a man, a mere human being," says Gen. Walker, "should be able to predict fifty years in advance the number of inhabitants in a rapidly-growing country within a fraction of 1 per cent., seems wonderful beyond belief." Had the war not intervened, it is believed that Watson's predictions would have held good in 1870 and 1880. But in 1870 he was ahead of the census nearly 4,000,000, and in 1880 nearly 5,000,000. The losses of the war, direct and contingent, we can never know, but Watson's figures, almost absolutely accurate up to the war period, would show it to affect us the present year to the extent of nearly 5,000,000. That is, had there been no war, the present population of the United States would be about 55,000,000. Watson predicted that the population in 1900 would reach 100,000,000, but Gen. Walker does not believe that it will be over about 80,000,000.

## The Mining Prospects.

Behold the prospector who wandereth over the face of the earth. He traverseth the hills and picketh the barren mountains with his pick. The pangs of hunger grip his bowels in the morning, and at night he lieth down with only a blanket to cover him. And the graybacks come forth and rend him.

And he lifteth up a voice of lamentation in the wilderness and cries aloud to heaven:

"Why has this affliction come upon me, and why do the terrors of hell compass me round about?"

And while he sleeps the wolves devour his substance.

And when he findeth the croppings he diggeth in the ground and tacketh up the location notice on the board.

Then he lieth to the valleys and sayeth to the capitalist:

"Hearken unto me, for I have struck it big. Here are the samples from the ground, and behold the gold maketh lousy the rock with richness."

And the twain return to find others toiling upon the claim.

And the prospector graspeth his gun, saying:

"Get ye gone from here, for this is holy ground."

And a fire coming out of the bush smites him on the hip, and he calleth with a loud voice:

"I am done for; take off my boots."

And they hasten to take off his boots, and the fragrance of his socks reacheth unto heaven.

And he giveth up his ghost and is gathered to his fathers.

And behold, others work the mine.—Nevada Monthly.

## A Long-Felt Want.

There are so many inventions that "cannot get out of order" and "will last a lifetime," that anybody who shall discover something that will get out of order and last only to be carried home, will supply a long-felt want.

## "THE HOUSE."

As Viewed from the Galleries.  
(From Harper's Magazine.)

From the galleries of the House of Representatives popular government appears to consist of a confused mass of desks and desultory men—the desks littered with books and papers, and the men continually walking about in every direction; of a vast amount of private correspondence, a relay of page boys obeying a Turkish magnificence of clapped hands from this and that member to do his errands, and a monotonous droning by the clerks, together with a minimum of oratory. All this against a dignified background of cigar smoke in the lobbies, and of coat-rooms and barber shops, where Congressmen lounge and joke, or confer on coming measures. It is also apparent, from the amount of work done with the penknife, that the House is determined to have order as to its finger-nails, whatever may be the fate of public business in this respect. You hear some half-audible speaking, but general walking, talking and rustling suggest how Demosthenes, if he had enjoyed the privilege of a seat in this body, might have dispensed with the aid of the sea.

Then a division takes place, and members pour in from the lobbies, the restaurant, the committee-rooms, to pass like a drove of sheep between two tallers. The efforts of inexperienced or unimportant members to get attention are pathetic. One is perpetually swagging about, but never speaks; another gets up and murmurs, but, being ignored by all parties, sits down, with a ghastly disappointment, and tries to look as if he did not feel he was being looked at; another, with Chadband hair, rises for information, asking, in a bland voice, a question so needless that some one on the other side answers it, to save the Speaker's time, and Chadband, after swaying uncertainly on his toes for an instant, subsides so abruptly that he can't at once recover the use of his limbs sufficiently to steal away toward a cloak-room. Yet at almost any moment, except in the "morning hour" and on "private-bill day," an exciting and masterly discussion may begin, which promptly fills the chairs and enchains every listener. The general demeanor of the House, too, is more business-like, excepting for the amount of preoccupation, than that of the House of Commons. Those who come to look on, with imaginations trained by history and the press, are grieved to go away without seeing a single member spring at another's throat, or even call him a liar. The homogeneity of the faces and persons on the floor is another point for remark. It is clear that Americans are Americans, however wide asunder their abodes may be, and it occurs to one that if the representatives of different sections were to get hopelessly mixed up and changed about the same day, it would produce no incongruity so far as their outward appearance is concerned. To imagine these comfortable gentlemen arrayed, in their frock-coats of identical make, on opposite sides in a civil war, or as the lawgivers of separate confederacies, would be grotesque, if the reality a few years ago had not been so tragic. A few distinctions of East and South and West may perhaps be traced in the physiognomies, but individual peculiarities assert themselves far more strongly. The man of the people, with his indifferent necktie and "well-met" manner; the smug, well-to-do lawyer; the "elegant speaker"; the richest members, with heads partially bald and faces seamed with fine wrinkles, wearing a look of long resignation to the collection of dividends; or the plethoric, rosy-faced man who gains his point by private champagne rather than public speech; the quiet gentleman of refined manners; and the gory antagonist—all these, and other types beside, may be sharply discriminated without regard to State or geographical lines. It has grown to be the fashion to say that Congress accomplishes nothing except to disturb trade, but if that is so, it is not due to idleness. Accomplishing nothing was never before so laborious a task. House members are the busiest people in the country, with their caucuses, their incessant committee meetings, their speeches and preparation, their dense correspondence with constituents, and interviews with visitors.

## The Affectionate Son.

It is all very well to be polite to ladies, but some people in this country carry it too far. There were several persons in a Galveston avenue car, and one of them was smoking, which was allowed, as there were no ladies in the car. A rough-looking country customer, with an expression that reminded one of an Irish potato, scowled a time or so at the smoker, and finally said:

"You ain't got no right to smoke when there are ladies in the car."

"I don't see any ladies," replied the astonished smoker, looking around.

"Maybe not, but my mother was a woman, and you shan't smoke, while I am in the car, out of respect to her memory."

The smoker gazed at the homely features of the man with a mother, and then, throwing the cigar out at the window, said:

"Why didn't you tell me sooner your mother was a woman, if you knew it?"—Galveston News.

## A Hawk and a Rattlesnake.

My musings on the ages of change that it must have taken to mold the scene to its present aspect were broken in upon by a large rattlesnake gliding out on a bare rock within fifty feet of the point where I was sitting. He seemed to search around like a dog for a place to suit his snakeship, and then stretched himself out to enjoy the warmth. I was thinking if it was worth while to heave a stone at the monster, when a big shadow swept down and a hawk nearly caught him napping, but

not quite. The snake sprung his rattle and coiled himself ready for attack, while the hawk hovered around, making a dash, now on the right and now on the left. It was quite an interesting skirmish, but at last the snake made a spring and apparently failed to strike, and, before he could recoil himself, the hawk seized him with both talons close behind the head—in fact, he had him on the neck—and swept into the air, while the snake struggled and twisted, away up into the blue, in wide, circling sweeps, until the struggling reptile hung limp and lifeless, when the hawk came to earth again, and, alighting on a neighboring tree, made his meal on the snake.—Arizona Globe-Chronicle.

## Tenderness and Liberality.

What is charity? This question was put to a little girl, and her reply was, "Giving to the poor what we do not want for ourselves." Her answer was, undoubtedly, given from observation; for children are observing creatures, more so than we always give them credit for. Often we hear and say, if not in words, by our actions, "It is only a little child, it will not notice or remember," and yet all the while they are receiving impressions from which they draw their own inferences and definitions of what grown people do and say.

Is it not too often the case that we give them good cause to define the word charity as the little girl did? When we attempt to give the poor anything are we not apt to select those things that we consider worn out, or perhaps fit so badly that we want them out of the way? If we have things we do not want it is all right to let those have them who need and will use them. But if our charity extends no further than this, how much of the genuine article do we possess?

Many years ago a merchant was passing along one of the streets of a large city. It was a cold, dark, wintry night, but what cared he for the cold, even though the snow was falling thick and fast around him? His costly overcoat was buttoned close, and his hands were encased in gloves that defied the bitter winds.

From the cold, marble steps of a building he was passing a little girl clothed (if you can call it clothed) in a few scanty rags, extended a thin cold hand, and in faint, piteous tones, begged for "only one penny."

The merchant passed on, nor heeded the piteous pleading of the homeless one.

He was on his way to a meeting called to devise ways and means to relieve the sufferings of the poor. As he passed on he said to himself, "Yes, it will be as good an investment as I can make. It will be a good advertisement for my business, and will pay a big profit; for, if to-night I give \$500 to the committee for the poor, it will come out in the morning papers with a big puff, my name will stand high, and many new customers will be sure to patronize the merchant who was so generous to the poor."

He reached the place of meeting and gave his hundreds of dollars for the poor; but was there any real charity about it? No. It was simply a selfish transaction to gain more money and a big name for himself. The morning papers came out with a glowing account of the large-hearted charity of the merchant.

Following the lengthy report of the meeting for the benefit of the poor was an item stating that a little girl was found dead under the snow at the foot of the steps leading to the bank building on — street.

Many seem to think that charity is simply the giving of our goods to the poor and needy, but Webster defines the word with three others, "tenderness, good will, and liberality." Tenderness! I am glad that word is put in as one definition to the word charity, that we may show true charity by throwing a cloak over the fault of others, and trying to bring to light their virtues.

In an old book I read that "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not—is not puffed up. And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity. And above all things have charity among yourselves."—Correspondent in House-hold.

## Burlington Society Notes.

The most stylish purse of the season is made of undressed sealskin, with nothing in it.

A novelty in neck lingerie for gentlemen is made of hemp or manila, and is so worn as to close up pretty snug when the gentleman steps through the trap. It is much affected in Nevada and New Mexico.

The engagement of Johnny Snebbly and Miss Lebechin will be announced as soon as Mr. Snebbly has got a lift in his salary to \$11 a week.

Mrs. Isinglass held a brilliant reception in the back parlor of her fashionable hotel on Saturday evening last. She received \$5.65 apiece from all her regular boarders except young Mr. Fashby, who paid her 60 cents and a silver watch, and stood her off till next Saturday for the rest of it.

The fascinating Mrs. Tommary, of North Hill, had a new girl last week; a genuine Swede, imported, that runs at 178 pounds and broke two lamps and a soup tureen the first day in the house.

Miss Dissenback, the accomplished and beautiful cantatrice of West Hill, slapped her old mother over the head with the dish-rag last Tuesday evening, because the old lady wouldn't let her go down and sing in a Dutch chorus at the masquerade in Bogus Hollow. Miss Dissenback has the true temper of a lyric artist and our city will yet be proud of her.

Mrs. Dinkleman read a profound paper before the "American Woman's Society for the Elimination of the B. B. in the B. S." Mrs. Dinkleman said she always got the drop on them when she used corrosive sublimate.—Burdette.

A NEW ENGLAND lady asked a publisher whether his prints would wash.

## FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE water of the sea and rivers contains more animal life than exists on the land, if we can believe scientists.

TWO frogs put in an earthen jar with a little water by a physiologist who intended to use them for experimentation, were overlooked for nine months, during which time they were without food. Yet, when found at last, they were "alive and kicking."

ACCORDING to Dr. Edward Smith, an egg contains 15½ per cent. of nitrogen. Another writer estimates that the value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 to 900. As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

STORM warnings are a distinct branch of the forecasts of meteorology. Their object is to give to seamen notice of an approaching gale. They have been now in operation for more than ten years, and during that period at least 75 per cent. of the warnings issued have been justified by the gales or strong winds which followed.

THE medical department of Queen Victoria's household comprises three physicians ordinary, three physicians extraordinary, one sergeant-surgeon extraordinary, two sergeant-surgeons, three surgeons extraordinary, one physician of the household, one surgeon apothecary, two chemists of the establishment in ordinary, one surgeon oculist, one surgeon dentist in ordinary, and one other physician.

THE simplest postoffice in the world is in Magellan straits, and has been established there for some years past. It consists of a small cask, which is chained to the rock of the extreme cape in the straits, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to open the cask and to take letters out and place others into it. The postoffice is self-acting therefore; it is under the protection of the navies of all nations, and up to the present there is not one case to report in which any abuse of the privileges it affords has taken place.

THE progress of languages spoken by different people is said to be as follows: English, which at the commencement of the century was only spoken by 22,000,000, is now spoken by 90,000,000; Russian by 63,000,000 instead of 30,000,000; German by 66,000,000 instead of 38,000,000; Spanish by 44,000,000 instead of 32,000,000; Italian by 30,000,000 instead of 18,000,000; Portuguese by 13,000,000 instead of 8,000,000. This is, for England, an increase of 310 per cent.; for Russia, 110 per cent.; for Germany, 70 per cent.; for Spain, 86 per cent., etc. In the case of France the increase has been from 34,000,000 to 46,000,000, or 36 per cent.

MANY of these productions, says an English paper, have a very curious history, if it could only be traced. Some of them probably owe their origin to names distinguished in our literature, as Oliver Goldsmith, for instance, is believed in his earlier days to have written such compositions. Dr. E. F. Rimbault gives us the following particulars as to some well-known favorites: "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as old as the sixteenth century. "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music book dated 1609. "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580. "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates from 1639. "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomable antiquity. "Boys and Girls Come Out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles II., as is also "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket," to the tune of which the American song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" is of the age of Queen Bess. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century. "The Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket" is of the reign of James II., to which Monarch it is supposed to allude.

## Novel and Interesting News.

THE Boston Globe has made a happy deal. In an extraordinary special edition dated Jan. 1, "1881," it presents the news of 100 years from now, in a highly interesting and elating manner. The Phonograph in Divorce Suits—Sunday-School Excursion in Air Cars—Terrible Accidents in Mid-Air—Invention of a Burglar Bouncer, are respectively treated from the standpoint of the advanced journalism of that day. News by the Talkogram and Photophone from all parts of the world is fully presented. To show the progress of those times, it is only necessary to state that "Hiram Grant's bay mare Broad S. trots a mile in 1.37½." Every one should secure from his news-dealer or from Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md., by whom this edition is exclusively controlled and owned, a copy of the Boston Globe for "1881." Mailed on receipt of price—FIVE CENTS. To read it is to have grace and flexibility imparted to the intellect, and a strong desire to live on—as the poet would express it.

## What It Costs to Smoke.

The cost of regular smoking, says an exchange, is shown by the following computation, upon the basis of a weekly expenditure of \$1, the amount, \$26, being brought in as capital at the end of every six months, at 7 per cent. per annum compound interest. It amounts to, at the end of

5 years.....	\$ 304.90	45 years.....	\$ 15,680.59
10 years.....	735.15	50 years.....	22,423.98
15 years.....	1,341.97	55 years.....	31,936.19
20 years.....	2,193.94	60 years.....	45,454.11
25 years.....	3,403.97	65 years.....	64,381.41
30 years.....	5,108.60	70 years.....	90,380.22
35 years.....	7,511.08	75 years.....	129,541.74
40 years.....	10,900.07	80 years.....	181,773.12

Most smokers (of cigars) will pay out at least 25 cents a day for "the weed," at which rate the amounts in the above table would be nearly doubled. Moral: Don't smoke.



## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, '81.

### GAMBETTA DECLARES FOR PEACE.

How largely has France retained her former weight and dignity is attested by the eagerness with which the Continental journals scrutinize and discuss Gambetta's public utterances. The other day he gave them something new to talk about, and it seems to be generally admitted that the friends of peace in Europe and the well-wishers of France have reason to be satisfied with the programme sketched by the Republican leader on resuming the post of President of the Chamber of Deputies.

To appreciate how completely this speech was a surprise and a reassurance, we must bear in mind the feverish apprehensions roused by the aggressive note which Gambetta sounded last year at Cherbourg. The intimation seemed distinct that France was but collecting her energies for a grapple with her old enemy, and that a decisive triumph of the opportunist party at the coming elections would be followed by the adoption of a bold and warlike tone in the foreign policy of the Government. Nor was there lacking evidence to fortify the impression created by his words. Prime Minister Freycinet, who was making a pacific speech at Montauban while language of a very different tenor was falling from Gambetta, was soon forced to resign, and it was noticed that the new occupant of the Foreign Office was specially energetic in promoting the Dulcigno demonstration, and in sustaining the claims of Greece under the decision of the Berlin Conference. Presently all sorts of rumors touching the avowed opinions or private intentions of Gambetta were bruited in diplomatic circles, and drew forth serious comments from official organs in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome. It was said, for instance, that the ex-Dictator had declared that Greece should be his Sleswick, leaving ungrateful Italy and extortionate Prussia to guess in what direction he meant to look for his Sadowa and Sedan. How sincere were the apprehensions excited by the Cherbourg speech and the active intervention of France in the Turkish difficulties, may be inferred from the desire evinced at Berlin to tighten the Austro-German league, to ally or neutralize the anti-German sentiments of the Czarowitch to create a breach between France and Italy on the Tunisian question, and above all things, to prevent a war between Greece and Turkey, which, in its ultimate complications, might give France her opportunity. All these alarms, agitations, and counterplots were artfully stimulated by the Paris non-comprising press, whose cue it was to make Gambetta typify a national thirst for vengeance, both with a view to the enemies such a reputation would be sure to procure for him abroad, and to the distrust and aversion it could hardly fail to breed at home. In a word, expectation and anxiety had been wrought to such a pitch that hardly a diplomatist or journalist in Europe would have professed himself astonished had Gambetta announced, after his hands had been immensely strengthened by the communal elections, that the work of preparation was well-nigh concluded, and the hour of rehabilitation was about to strike.

In point of fact, Gambetta said nothing of the kind. After marking in detail the extraordinary momentum which the industrial and commercial forces of France have acquired, and the continual improvement in the fiscal situation, he adverted to the combined economy and efficiency with which every branch of the civil service is now managed, and the circumspect yet progressive spirit in which the national resources are husbanded and developed. He referred next to the thoroughness with which all departments of the military service had been reorganized, to the vast and constantly increasing number of trained soldiers who might at any moment be called under the standards, and to the rigor with which the selection and education of officers had been carried out, the winnowing and testing process having been applied indiscriminately to sergeants or corporals and to the general staff. But while he allowed his hearers to perceive from his allusion the potential strength of France in war, he added that the tremendous military engine of which she can dispose had been constructed not for aggrandizement, or the liquidation of old quarrels, but simply for defence.

He went on to say that the republic meant lasting and royal peace. With a glance at Germany and the rumors touching French support of Greece, he declared that, notwithstanding some unfounded assertions, the world ought to know that the foreign policy of a republican Ministry could mask no secret designs or adventurous projects. For a cautious and pacific policy, the best of guarantees, he said, was furnished by the democratic form of government, which, dependent on the people's will, must consult the people's interest, and see to it that peace abroad makes progress possible at home.

The secret of Gambetta's conversion is his discovery that the prudent, hard-working masses of the people, who are now

the absolute masters of the country, care very much more about the lightening of taxes, the maintenance of justice and order, and the advance in general well-being, than about glory and revenge.—N. Y. Sun.

### Latest News from the Boers.

There are no later dispatches about fighting than those we published in our last issue. That the British have received a terrible thrashing is fully corroborated. The Boers are preparing to renew the fight, and the British are waiting for reinforcements.

C. K., writes in the New York Sun: "Will you allow me a few remarks in answer to the letter soliciting the aid of our German population for the Transvaal Boers? No doubt some German blood flows in the veins of a few Boers, and of course it is natural that Germans should feel indignant at the wrong done their kinsmen. But why should nationality alone prompt people to take sides against tyranny and usurpation? Why do not the descendants of the old Knickerbockers, and every man who enjoys the freedom of this great republic, bought with the blood of their forefathers in battles against the tyrannical rule of this same England, show sympathy by deeds for the Boers? Why do not societies, like the St. Nicholas and others, give material aid? Let all lovers of freedom unite in encouraging the Boers!"

[This agrees exactly with the sentiment we expressed in our editorial on the subject; and we insist, is the only true, broad basis.—Ed.]

Even the Chicago Times, which has been until now very offish on the Transvaal question, says: "Late advices from South Africa justify the suspicion that in attempting to subdue the Dutchmen of Transvaal the British will have to encounter also most of the available fighting forces of the Orange Free State. The persons in authority in that petty republic profess the utmost anxiety to maintain a neutral position; but the young men are turbulent, and their sympathies with their neighbors in Transvaal have been stimulated to activity by the successes of the latter, whose victories over the blundering, unready, and feebly-commanded British forces have been brilliant enough to provoke enthusiasm. It is doubtful if, with all the reinforcements now on the way, the English could make head against the united people of the two states. The recent disastrous blunder of General Colley has had a discouraging effect in England, extorting from influential London papers a pious whine for peace at any price; and if the forces now going forward should encounter like reverses, it is possible that the whole congregation of shopkeepers and 'cads' under Gladstone will be ready to throw up the sponge and let the Boers have their way. That course might be a trifle humiliating to British pride, but the fellows who turn tail and run from Afghanistan at the moment when Russia firmly establishes herself upon the frontiers of the ameer's dominions are not likely to haggle about a question of England's prestige. An intention to abandon Transvaal was broadly hinted in Mr. Gladstone's 'speech from the throne' at the beginning of the session of parliament, and the absurdity of prolonging a disastrous war which is to have such an outcome is flagrant."

### LATER.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Durban to-day says: The Boers have completely invested Newcastle, and no communication can now be held with that place. Gen. Colley is now perfectly helpless, and it is believed that only the arrival of greater reinforcements than are yet available can relieve him or prevent his destruction, should the Boers give immediate battle. All the telegraph lines from Newcastle have been cut, and news can be obtained only by messengers. A regiment of hussars, which was on its way from Durban to Newcastle to reinforce Gen. Colley, is reported to have stopped on the road. The cause is not known, but the presumption is they found themselves unable to cope with the Boer forces south of Newcastle, and halted to await the arrival of troops from Durban.

The story that the Boers had made overtures for peace, in response to Lord Kimberley's dispatch, is doubted in the light of to-day's news.

Late advices from Durban confirm the report that the Boers are carrying the war into Natal. A battle is expected.

When a New York young man pops the question he now says, "Let's consolidate."—Boston Transcript.

REPORTS indicate that the whole peach crop of southern New Jersey has been destroyed by the late frosts.

### 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.

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

H. BOONE.

Holland, Oct. 26, 1880. 36 1f

### New Advertisements.

## The Immix Plaster!

A Positive and Permanent CURE FOR CANCER! Without the use of the knife.

One application of the IMMIK PLASTER will draw the Cancer out in a few days, with its every root and fibre, thus effecting a permanent cure, and preventing a recurrence of the dread malady. This is no humbug, but a positive and reliable cure, without sickness, debility, or evil results to the patient; and all afflicted with the loathsome disease of Cancer are sincerely urged to try this never-failing, permanent remedy. The Plaster, with full particulars for its application, will be sent to any address on receipt of Six Dollars addressed (registered letter to)

S. C. SMITH, Coaticook, P. Q. Canada. The highest references given as to respectability and standing when required, including Editor of this paper. 1-ly

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 1-ly

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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 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 Pfunstiehl, 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. glish Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse, Loss of Memory, After Taking, before Taking, Universal Laxative, 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 Hebr Walsh. 32-ly

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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

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### 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<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of N. W. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 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.

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. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.



## 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 ECLECTRIC 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. MEENGs 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

## P. & A. Steketee

Just Received at the Store of a large assortment of SHAWLS AND LADIES' MISSES' CLOAKS.

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

COLUMBIA AND OTHER YARNS.

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

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

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

—A Full Stock of—

## GROCERIES

A better 50c Tea than ever; Roasted Coffee of many varieties. The best cheese. New Holland Herring, by the keg or piece. The Best Oat Meal always on hand and fresh, etc., etc.

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

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

## 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

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

\$10

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE BUTTERES, of which I make Buckeye Pie Ointment, Warrented to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.



## Notings.

The Boers are fighting nobly.

NEXT Tuesday will be Washington's birthday.

The epidemic of measles in Jamestown, Mich., is on the decline.

OUR large school children seem to have enjoyed St. Valentine's day better than ever before.

THE Westminster Presbyterian church of Chicago, at a Congregational meeting last Wednesday evening, conferred a unanimous call on the Rev. E. C. Oggel, at present in this city.

VENON the Canadian weather prophet, predicts very stormy weather, with heavy snowfalls, from Montreal to Washington and heavy rains through the Southern States for the forepart of March.

THERE is quite some talk again at Grand Haven, about the old Mansfield & Coldwater railroad scheme, caused by letters of H. Sturges, written to friends of the enterprise, at Milwaukee. It seems to us, however, as if the late railroad transfer was an actual bar to the scheme.

MR. Edward Westveer, who has been a drug clerk in the city of Chicago for the last four years, is now engaged by Dr. R. A. Schouten, to attend to his drug store. The want supplied was long felt and we congratulate the doctor in procuring an efficient clerk which can speak both the languages, so necessary in this city.

THE City of Milwaukee, a new iron steamer, for the Goodrich Transportation Co., was launched at Wyandotte Saturday last. She is a large and handsome vessel designed for passengers and freight business between Grand Haven and Milwaukee. Her engine will be put in there. Her total cost is \$175,000.

MR. B. Van Raalte, the well known dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, intends to keep a full stock at the village of Drenthe, Mich. He has rented a building for that purpose, in which he has commenced to display his wares. The undertaking will be appreciated by the farmers in the vicinity, and will add to the popularity of the genial and honest agent.

THE change in the railroads is becoming manifest. The time tables have changed, and the time card took effect on Sunday last. The Chicago mail now goes right through via Grand Haven. In connection with this we can mention that all the express business is now done by the American—the United States Express Company being barred out of this city by the transfer of the railroad in question.

ON Tuesday last the people of this colony were treated to a little bit spicier sensation than usual. A pretty heavy forgery. A man purporting to have been a first lieutenant in an Ohio regiment of cavalry during the war, by the name of James A. Dougherty, accompanied by a very fine looking and handsomely dressed dandy of prepossessing appearance, came into our office on Feb. 2nd to have some blank notes printed, which we did, of course. They left the impression, however, that we were very apt to hear more about those blank notes, at a day not very far in the future—and so we did. It appears that they attempted to ascertain at our City Bank, the names of several reliable farmers, whose signatures would be good at the bank on a note, but that failed. They evidently went to the neighboring village of Zeeland and tried Mr. Den Herder's bank, and were successful in procuring the names of several farmers whose paper it would be safe to discount. The forgers then went to those farmers to sell them some goods at ridiculously low prices, for which they took their preliminary order; this order was signed by the innocent farmer; the goods were to be paid for afterwards, upon delivery. The dandy must have been the professional forger; and upon receiving the signatures of the farmers, imitates their hand writing to a nicety on the blank notes, and the forgers fill out the notes to suit their pleasure. They took eight notes to Mr. Den Herder's bank at the face value of \$1,000, offered 20 per cent. discount to have them cashed, and off they go with \$800. The bank is fleeced, but not the farmers. This consummate robbery was not three hours old, when two of the farmers, whose notes Mr. Den Herder had cashed, drove up in front of his premises, when the banker pleasantly twitted them of purchasing pretty heavy recently of those "strange fellows," whereupon a dialogue ensued which revealed the fraud in a few minutes. Immediately the wires were used to notify the whole surrounding country, and our sheriff, who sent 150 postal cards, covering the whole country around us, offering \$100 reward for the apprehension of the offenders. We extend our sympathy to Mr. Den Herder, who will probably lose heavy. But it may be good for the Colony at large, so as to put a stop—forever—to this loose kind of business. The note business will be the financial death of our farmers, some day, if not stopped. Buy for cash only, and keep your hands off from all paper!

SOME more beautiful snow.

No dangerous cases of illness to report this week.

MR. John C. Post, has been appointed supervisor, in the place of G. Van Schelven, resigned.

WE tender our hearty thanks to Mr. Geo. S. Harrington and lady for some very fine winter apples.

NOW here is a chance for good work: Mr. Geo. S. Harrington wants several men to chop stove wood, at good rates. The woodland is desirable, and has never been culled.

ANOTHER change has taken place in the Grand Haven Herald. Mr. Webber, so we are informed, has withdrawn from the firm, and Mr. M. H. Creager, has charge of the office again, as manager for the estate.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 17, 1881: Miss Ida Semans, Gerrit Poll, Joseph Morin, B. Harrison, J. B. Harris, Mrs. Mina Hindriks, Wm. Anderson.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

SINCE Thursday evening last the slush gradually concealed, and winter set in anew, culminating in a regular blizzard on Tuesday night, which lasted all night and part of Wednesday. The snow was badly drifted, and the mail from the West was late in consequence.

MR. R. Van Zwailenburg, one of the best stock-raisers of Drenthe, Mich., sold 5 two-year-old oxen, weighing 4,645 lbs. also, a cow weighing 1,215 lbs. live weight. For the six animals he received the handsome sum of \$199.90. They were taken to the Grand Rapids market. This is another illustration that to raise good beves pays well.

THE dwelling house of John Boeskoel, situated two miles south of Drenthe, Mich., was burned down on Monday forenoon, Feb. 14th. The fire must have originated from a defective chimney. Considerable of the contents were saved. House and contents were insured in the Allegan and Ottawa Mutual.

MAJOR Harwood, U. S. engineer, telegraphs the Hon. Henry Fralick of Grand Rapids that the report on the Grand River survey recommend a critical examination of the banks of the stream, with a view to riparian canal, such examination to be provided for in the river and harbor bill now pending.

THE Second Methodist Episcopal Quarterly meeting, for Holland, of this conference year will take place to day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday). Preaching: Saturday, at 2:30 p. m., followed by the official meeting. Sabbath, love-feast at 9:30 a. m., preaching at 10:30 a. m., after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Preaching again in the evening. Rev. J. W. Aldrich, P. E., will preside.

MR. D. R. Waters, hitherto editor of the Allegan Democrat, has severed his connection with that paper, and goes to Grand Rapids to take a position on the staff of the Evening Leader, of Grand Rapids. The Allegan Herald died some time ago, and with the probability of Don C. Henderson going away from Allegan, it seems as if Allegan was undergoing considerable change in the printing business. Well, no wonder, printing was overdone badly in Allegan, as it is in this county. Competition may be healthy, but printing legal notices for nothing, etc., etc., and make a living out of a country printing office, seems, in our humble opinion, impossible.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the Holland Soldiers' Union was held on the 12th inst., Lincoln's birthday. In the absence of the President, W. H. Joslin, Vice President James L. Fairbanks took the chair. Sixteen of the veterans answered to roll-call, and it appeared that no deaths had occurred among the membership during the past year. The finance of the Union showed all accounts paid and a balance of \$16.07 on hand. The constitution was so amended as to do away with all membership fees and annual dues, relying upon the "passing of the hat," whenever a little money might be needed. All arrears for back dues were declared balanced. It was also resolved, First, to have a social gathering of "the boys" on Wednesday evening, February 23, next, at the City Hotel; Committee, P. H. McBride, H. C. Matrau and M. DeBoe; Second, A railroad excursion to some place or other in the early part of June; Committee, O. J. Doesburg, H. C. Matrau and G. Van Schelven; Third, That the observance of Decoration Day be left in the hands of a Committee of two soldiers and three citizens, to wit: W. Wakker, P. Wilms, I. Cappon, O. Breyman and J. Van Putten. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James L. Fairbanks.  
Vice Presidents—Martin De Boe, Derk Miedema, John Nies.  
Secretary—G. Van Schelven.  
Treasurer—Henry Clay Matrau.  
Historian—Wm. Wakker.

WOOD is scarce and higher in price than ever.

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

WE received a friendly call of Mr. A. H. Herron of the Detroit Post and Tribune, on Thursday last.

THE excitement at Manistee over the discovery of salt continues, and a number of gentlemen have gone to Saginaw to gather information relative to the erection of salt blocks and operating the same.

THE cheese factory at New Holland is under construction. The contractor for the building is Mr. J. A. Stegenga. The lowest bidder to furnish the milk cans is a man by the name of Carpenter, of Grand Rapids.

THE alleged reason for the delay in building the new Michigan Central depot, at Detroit, is the uncertainty as to what plan will be adopted for crossing the river—ferry, bridge or tunnel. There are three locations, each of which is especially desirable for one of the methods named.

MESSRS. G. Van Putten & Sons have sold their share in the schooner Elva (on the beach near Grand Haven) to Mr. Chas. Storing. Mr. Storing has got the grit and the money to get her off, and he will undoubtedly accomplish it. It is the intention to commence work on her as soon as the icy grip of winter relaxes her hold.

WHOEVER stopped at the Kirby, or lately at the Cutler House, will be acquainted with the popular Joseph W. Kibler. Well, Joe is going to branch out, and start a first-class restaurant on his own account, near Miller's hardware store, on Washington street, Grand Haven, about April 1st. Joe is a well deserving veteran soldier of the war, and we wish him abundant success.

AMONG the things of which the people of Grand Haven ought to feel proud, is the enterprising milling firm of Forest Bros. They have the means and are using them freely, to give Grand Haven a flouring mill which is an honor to any town. Their business is constantly increasing, and their products are establishing for them a solid reputation. It is such thorough, go-ahead people which build the towns and cities.

CRITICAL examination of the buds of the peach trees on the fruit farms of Mr. Geo. S. Harrington and Mr. Evert Ellen, with a powerful glass, revealed the satisfactory fact that of the Smocks one-third are good, of the Barnard four-fifths are good, of Alexander only one-eighth, of Early Crawford one half, of another variety, not named, one third good, another two thirds good, another all gone, and Hale's Early all killed. These fruit farms, however, seem to have fared better than most of them, for they report that the thermometer only for a moment touched as low as 15 degrees below zero. We are happy to state, that without any further mishaps we will have some peaches. We shall be happy to publish microscopic examinations of other fruit-growers, so as to determine how fatal that Friday morning was to our peach crop.

### GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

BOYCE & BLOECKER are putting up a large addition to their machine shop, so as to accommodate their increasing business.

THE repairs at Fuite's store are progressing finely, and Messrs. Bouje & Dijkstra are expecting to occupy it by the 1st of April as a hardware store.

J. W. Huty, our popular druggist, is detained in Rochester, N. Y., where he went visiting some weeks ago, on account of sickness of his wife and a couple of children.

THERE is a great scarcity of dwelling houses here at present. Almost every day parties are around, looking for rooms, and unable to obtain them, have to leave for other places.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severe cold on Tuesday, and continued snowstorms, our harbor keeps clear of ice, and 15 feet water is reported on the bar. No ice is to be seen in the Lake, but still the Milwaukee boats fail to make their appearance.

MESSRS. Wyman & Buswell are having a "circular gang" saw put up in their mill, the first one in the vicinity, and rather a new thing here. The "circular gang" has created considerable discussion among the lumbermen, as to its feasibility; the majority claiming that it will be a failure, and others are just as sanguine as to its proving a success.

THE schooner Willie Louttit has received extensive repairs at Robertson's ship-yard. She received a new deck and deck-frame, new cabin and other minor repairs, and will come out as good as new in the spring. Capt. George Robertson is to sail her again next summer. The schooner Robt Howlett, belonging to the same firm (J. Budge) was rebuilt last summer. Capt. Wm. Trimmer is to have charge of her this season.

## New Home, Domestic, Victor,

SINGER.

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

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

They also take old machines in exchange.

51-4m

## The SUN for 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The Sun believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. The Sun believes that the victory will be with the people 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 \$1.20 a year, postage paid.

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

A. L. HOLMES.

W. F. HARRIS

## A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

## BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Having but recently formed our co-partnership, we wish to inform our fellow-citizens of Grand Haven and surrounding towns that we have a fine stock of ready-made goods of all descriptions, which we offer for sale cheap. However,

## Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice.

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-1f

THE

## Clarendon Hotel,

formerly called the Rasch House, on the

Cor. Bridge & Canal Street,

is now managed by

## MR. EDWARD KILLEAN,

formerly proprietor of the Kirby House, at Grand Haven.

The Clarendon will always be found clean, and the table well supplied with the choicest viands, and served in the kindest manner for lowest possible rates.

## Come and see us in our New Home.

GRAND RAPIDS, July 20, 1880.

24-3m

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 Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

## ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

## No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

## Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

## G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, WATER PROOF, FLANNELS.

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

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn,

## Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of NECKTIES, and all kinds of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, —ALSO,—

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

A full line of PROVISIONS, also

## GROCERIES

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

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

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 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.

44-1f



## THE DEAD MOON.

The moon is in a state of decrepitude, a dead world.—P. Octar's Lectures.

The moon is dead—defunct—played out—  
So says a very learned doctor;  
She looketh well, beyond a doubt;  
Perhaps she's in a trance, dear Proctor.

At any rate, she's most entrancing  
For one of such decrepit age;  
And on her radiant beauties gazing,  
She charms the eyes of youth and sage.

And so the man upon her perished!  
He lived in doleful isolation;  
Poor wretch! No wife his bosom cherished,  
No children squallied his consolation.

Yet she's adored by all the gypsies,  
Whose lovers sigh beneath her beams,  
She aids the steps of staggering tipplers,  
And silvers o'er romantic streams.

And once she caught Endymion sleeping,  
And stooped to kiss him in a grove,  
Upon him very dily creeping,  
He was her first and early love.

But that's a very ancient story,  
And was a youthful indiscretion,  
Which she was in her primal glory,  
Ere scandal schools had held a session.

Dear, darling moon! I dote upon her,  
I watch her nightly in the sky;  
But oh! upon my word of honor,  
I'd rather she were dead than I.

## MY MASTER AND I.

BY BARBARA YECHTON.

"WANTED—A Cashier. Must write a good hand, and be intelligent. Apply between ten and twelve at—Broadway."

Such was the advertisement that met my eyes as I looked anxiously over the columns of "Female Help Wanted" in the *Herald*. I read it over twice, then cut it out, and put the slip in my pocket book, determined to call at No. — that morning.

There were two of us, Netta and myself; she was the child of my step-mother, upon whose death she had come to live with me. Neither of us having any relatives able to help us, and very little money, times were very hard. So for the past weeks, and, indeed, ever since I came to the city, I had studied the papers daily, and done a great deal of traveling in answer to advertisements, but without any good result. However, I was not easily discouraged, and, after dispatching Netta to school, sallied forth.

No. — proved to be a large retail and stationery house. "M. A. Chisholm" was the sign. There were a number of clerks about; to one I told my errand, and was conducted to the upper end of the long store, where, standing and sitting, were some six or seven females, who all looked severely at me; but, nothing daunted, I sat down and awaited my turn.

A little distance from us was an inclosed office, wherein, no doubt, was the party who was to decide the momentous question; and as each one went in and came out with flushed or disappointed face my heart sank lower and lower, and throbbed so when my turn came that I could scarcely speak.

As the office was dark the gas was lighted; at a low, wide desk almost covered with papers and writing materials sat a gentleman. He must have heard me come in, but he did not stop writing, nor even lift his eyes; so, a low chair being near me, I quietly sat down, examining first the countenance of M. A. Chisholm (for he it was), and then the comfortably furnished office.

The gentleman was not at all good-looking; he was very dark, sallow, in fact, with very black hair and heavy mustache; the nose was too large for beauty, the mouth and chin square and determined, the forehead prominent, with creases between the heavy brows as if from constant frowning; shoulders broad and head well set on them. The *tout ensemble* that of a man who would not take thwarting kindly.

The surroundings were a pleasant red carpet, several office chairs, two desks, (one occupied), waste-paper baskets, files, &c. My survey completed, my gaze went back to Mr. Chisholm, when I was considerably disconcerted at meeting two keen brown eyes fixed coldly and calmly on me.

"Well," he said, presently, with extreme politeness (sarcasm, I called it), "I trust you admire my office?"

"Yes, sir, I do," I answered, feeling uncomfortably warm.

"Humph!" after another cool glance. "So you would like to be my cashier? Know anything about arithmetic?"

"Yes, sir, something—not much, though," trying in vain to steady my voice.

"Write a good hand?"

"Yes, sir," wondering if my cheeks and ears could possibly burn now. "I write a distinct but not a pretty hand."

"Made up of negatives, eh?" he queried, sharply. "Are you bright and intelligent?"

"I leave that for you to judge, sir," I exclaimed, quickly, almost determined to get up and go away.

"Oh, you do! Well, if you get the position you will have to sit at that desk, take charge of the cash, and write such letters as I shall dictate to you, besides assuming a part of the correspondence yourself. Now write your name there."

With trembling fingers I wrote my name; never, it seemed to me, had I done so badly; the "M" looked weak and uncertain, while the "K" was decidedly broken-backed. My heart sank; was that a good hand? I felt sure the next words would be my dismissal.

He looked at the miserable scrawl, then at me, with a scarcely concealed smile.

"Well," he said, after a pause, "perhaps you may suit; at any rate you may come and try. Now about salary," naming a sum which to my country ideas seemed very generous. "Enough, eh?"

With a keen glance from under his heavy eyebrows. "Can you come to-morrow? Then that will do. Good-morning. Oh! our hours are from half-past eight to six."

How I got into the street I don't remember. I was so happy to think I had at last obtained employment, and such a

good salary; yet I trembled a little at the thought of my future master. He would be difficult to please, and sharp almost to rudeness, sometimes; but rather than too much politeness; that I had been warned against. I had actually gotten the situation without any "references," for there in my pocket still remained the kind letter of recommendation from our dear old clergyman at home.

The first day was a wearisome one to me, and the crowning misery came with the adding up of my cash; add, subtract, divide, do what I would, it would not come right; and the knowledge that Mr. Chisholm was furtively watching me did not mend matters. At last he came to the rescue, and in a few rapid strokes showed me where the mistake lay. My other duties I found to be easy; to assume a small share of the correspondence, to write letters at my master's dictation, or to copy them for him after they were written, was light work.

He was just, if sharp and strict, and gradually became very kind to me; but he was a man of moods, puzzling me a great deal at first, until I concluded not to notice the changes in his manner, but simply to try to do my duty. I could see he was not happy, though I heard he was much courted in society, and lived alone in a big, handsome house up town. Sometimes, when we were not busy, he would talk so pleasantly to me! He had traveled a great deal, and possessed good descriptive powers, and rare humor. These occasions were treats to me. Then, perhaps the very next day, he would come down, dark and stern, hardly saying a word, or, if he did, something bitter or disagreeable.

He was a queer man, this master of mine, rough, polished, considerate, sharp—each phase as strongly marked as the other. A masterful man, too much accustomed to having his own way. Still I could not help thinking of him, and talking of him a little to Netta, when we were cosy and happy in our little room.

One day I tied a black ribbon several times over my hair to keep some refractory locks in place, and in the midst of dictating a letter to me, my master said abruptly:

"That ribbon in your hair makes me think of a song my mother used to sing—something about 'Janet with golden hair and silken snood.' Do you know the words?"

I colored up and said I did. "I like the name—Janet—Janet," he continued musing; "I shall call you so in future. I know it's not your name, but I like it—and it suits you."

Then he continued dictating without waiting for my assent.

So, after that when we were alone, and he was in a genial mood, I was 'Janet,' and I did not dislike the name.

Christmas Eve came. It had been long and very tiresome. Mr. Chisholm had been out nearly all day. I wanted now but a quarter to 6. I had put on my cloak and hat, and was slowly drawing on my gloves, when a quick step sounded outside the office. The next moment he entered, with the brightest, happiest expression I had ever seen him wear.

"Still here, Janet?" he cried, gayly. "I hardly thought to find you. Have you no purchases to make?"

"Yes, sir, one," I replied, wishing with all my heart that I had gone ten minutes earlier. "I am going now."

I was at the door of the office when he called:

"Janet, come here."

"I have a purchase to make, sir," without removing my hand from the handle of the door. "I shall be late for dinner."

"But I want to tell you something; I came back here on purpose to tell you," he replied.

I walked slowly back and stood within a few feet of him.

"I am waiting, sir."

He laughed.

"Congratulate me, Janet. I am going to be married."

"To be married?" I repeated, vaguely, with a horrible sinking at my heart, and conscious that my face was growing pale, with my master's keen eyes looking straight at me.

"Yes. You see I have a big house up town, handsome and comfortable, but very lonely, Janet; I've no one to bid me good-by in the morning, no one to welcome me home at night; no happy, wee wife, no merry, childish voices to cheer my heart; I am lonely, and I love a good woman—so—I am going to be married. But you have not congratulated me yet."

"I do wish you joy, sir," I managed to say with tolerable composure.

"Thank you," he responded almost gleefully. "Ah! my love is a rare one, good, pure, and lovely. Wait till you see her. I shall show her to you some day, my little clerk, and I hope you will be friends."

This was too much.

"Good-evening, sir," I exclaimed. "I must go now."

"Good-night." He walked to the office door with me, then held out his hand. "You have known me more than four months, and we have never yet shaken hands. How is that, Janet?"

"I did not know that clerks generally shook hands with their employers, sir. Good-night and Merry Christmas." And folding both hands demurely in my muff, I marched by, pretending not to see his outstretched hand.

I had but one purchase to make, a small gray muff for Netta, and was soon on my way home at as rapid a pace as the slippery, snow-covered sidewalk would allow.

This pain at my heart was nearly intolerable; it had been there almost all day. I began to realize what it meant; I was an idiot, an ignorant fool! A man had been simply polite, and a little kind to me, and forthwith I had been silly enough to fall in love with him. It had actually come to this; I was in love with

my master, who had never spoken one word of love to me in his life, and who was going to marry another woman. I was thoroughly ashamed of myself, and vowed I would die rather than he should know—my foot slipped, I pitched forward, then back in a vain attempt to recover my equilibrium, and settled suddenly into a heap of soft snow, while my package flew in an opposite direction. Twice I made an awkward attempt to rise, when a pair of strong arms raised me, a familiar voice saying:

"Not a comfortable time of the year for sitting out of doors."

Then, while I brushed the snow from my dress, my master picked up my parcel, and before I could object had tucked my hand under his arm, and was walking toward my boarding-house. (I wondered afterward how he knew the address.)

"Mayn't I call and see you some evening when I am lonely? I'll be very good, and I do want to come," with a wistfulness in his tone that made my heart bound.

"Resist the devil and he will flee from you" had been a favorite quotation of my step-mother's; the "devil" in this case was my own heart, that was clamoring so loudly for forbidden fruit. To resist him, I answered sharply, angrily:

"No, sir, you may not come! You must find some other way of relieving your loneliness."

My master looked astonished, frowned, and then laughed.

"You need not look so cross about it, Janet. You don't look pretty when you scowl. Merry Christmas to you!" and he was gone.

Some bitter tears were shed that night, with a protest against the bitterness of life.

My one Christmas gift was a bunch of delicious hot-house flowers which had been left for me by an unknown hand, and which brightened our room and gladdened our hearts as long as they lasted.

I rather dreaded meeting Mr. Chisholm the next day; how would he act? Would he be cool and caustic, or overlook me altogether? I felt the blood rush to my face as I heard his step. He carelessly returned my salutation, and immediately became interested in his letters. Evidently he was angry.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Jarvis ushered two ladies into the office. One was young and very lovely. Mr. Chisholm greeted them with *empracement*.

"The youngest one is Miss Raymond," whispered the head clerk, fidgeting among my papers, "the lady Mr. Chisholm is to marry."

"Indeed!" I answered, bending over my work. "Is it settled?"

"Oh, yes!" was the low reply. "I hear they are to be married in March."

She was a brilliant-looking woman, but I thought, had I been in her place, I would never have shown Mr. Chisholm my preference so lavishly before strangers, or been content with such mocking homage as he rendered. His crossness of manner pleased me more; this was too light and free to suit me, but Miss Raymond appeared well satisfied, flashing bright glances, and tossing her queenly head in a manner that might have bewildered a stronger man than my master.

Some grand ball was to take place within a week, and she wanted him to meet her there. At first he appeared unwilling, then he allowed himself to be coaxed into consent. I saw her slip her small hand into his in her thanks, then, amid gasps and merry laughter, he escorted them to their carriage.

"Well, Janet," said Mr. Chisholm, a little later, with a sudden change of manner, "what do you think of Miss Raymond?"

"I think she is very lovely, sir," I answered, quietly, "and must congratulate you on your future happiness."

He arched his heavy eyebrows comically.

"Won't she make my home happy?" he cried. "Won't she be a patient Griselda? She'll never give a thought to other men's admiration after the knot is tied—no, not she! And she'll look well at the head of my table; these large women make a much better appearance than small ones do."

"Please do not speak so; I wish you wouldn't. Indeed it is not honorable," I broke in.

He walked over to my desk, looked at me with a queer expression.

"Oh, pray continue! By all means show me my duty to my future wife, *nee* Miss Helen Raymond! Janet, you certainly missed your vocation; you should have gone in for the pulpit or the platform; those demure eyes would surely have gained you many a convert. Now, by way of a reward for your defence of the absent, let me tell you that her parting advice was to get rid of you as soon as possible—a man would be so much more useful." Suddenly laying his hand over mine, pen and all. "What do you know about how much in earnest I could be? There—don't be prudish—I shan't hurt you!" Then, abruptly walking away, "Bah! you women make grand mistakes sometimes, in spite of your vaunted intuition. I could swear I love my future wife with my whole heart—and must positively be paid by the 15th of the month."

I lifted my head in amazement at the sudden change in his voice. Mr. Jarvis stood in the doorway.

For all Mr. Chisholm's assertions I would not have changed places with Miss Raymond; better be his clerk and be treated respectfully, than be his wife and be sneered at.

After this he was away from the office a great deal, and when in it was full of plans for the future. I was a good deal puzzled by his manner; sometimes he assured me of his love for his future wife, and expressed great hopes for his happiness, then again, would sneer at her frivolousness, being gloomy and sarcastic; still he was uniformly kind to me, and I felt sorry to see him so tossed about by inward hopes and fears.

One night as I was getting ready to go home he said abruptly:

"My wedding day is drawing near; will you come to the church to see me married, Janet?"

"No, sir," I answered, "I think not; you know holidays are rare, and if I have one on that day no doubt I shall find plenty to do at home, and you will be married just as happily without my presence."

"No, I won't!" he cried vehemently. "Promise you'll come, promise, Janet, or I declare I'll keep you here till you do."

His face was flushed; the hand that barred my way actually trembled. I was astonished, but not afraid.

"If you really wish me to come, of course I will do so," I said, smiling at his earnestness.

"Thank you, I do. Good night, Janet; you are a good little girl; the bride shall send you an extra large slice of wedding cake." And this extraordinary man bowed me out with a smile.

The next day was Sunday. Netta and I were enjoying sweet, pure Farrar, when our small servant made the unprecedented announcement:

"A gentleman for you, miss, waiting in the hall."

Much surprised, I went down. At the foot of the stairs stood my master, hat in hand, looking sallow, gloomy and cross.

"Will you do something for me?" he began, abruptly, without even offering his hand. "Put on your things and come to the Park with me. Don't be prudish; let Miss Raymond go to the dickens" (only it was a stronger word) "for to-day, and come help me get rid of the gloomy thoughts that have been pestering me all day. Come, Janet, I want you. If you refuse, I'll just sit down here on this step and stay the rest of the afternoon, and I think," grimly, "entertaining me out of doors will be the easiest."

He was fully capable of keeping his word; he looked ill and unhappy. I suddenly resolved I would go with him; I was not, could not be, afraid of him, my love was too thorough for that, and I might win him to a better mood; but I also resolved, with a swift consciousness of my own weakness, that it should be the first and last time. After all, it would be better for me when Mr. Chisholm was married.

By the time we reached the Park he was more amiable. Sitting on the platform of the tower, we two alone, he told me the story of his life. His father died suddenly while Miles was at college, preparing to graduate; he had been recalled to a darkened home, to find, when affairs were settled up, that the business was in a very bad condition. College was given up, and he devoted all his energies to paying off his father's debts, and keeping his delicate mother and sister in as luxurious style as before the failure. It had taken the best part of his life, and, just as fortune really came within his grasp, death claimed his dear ones, and he was left alone. His experience of life and people had not inspired a very great trust in his fellow beings.

I pitied him with all my heart; tears were in my eyes when he held out both hands with wistful eyes and said, earnestly:

"Once more life begins to look bright. I am being educated in goodness and purity; you are doing it, my little Janet, with your sturdy honesty and simple, pure womanliness. Oh, child, you can never know the world of good you have done me, the new light and life that has come to me with your dear presence! With you I am good, my evil temper is exorcised. I want you—I want you for my own wife! Don't send me away! It will be a sorry day for your master, my darling, if you refuse to marry him."

"But, Miss Raymond," I gasped, shrinking from him. "You are engaged to her."

"I am not—I never was," he broke in, eagerly. "Miss Raymond is nothing to me. Did you think I could marry such a woman, Janet, with you before my eyes? I have never made love to her; she knows I would never marry her. I have no faith in women outside of you, and you would not blame me, my darling, if you knew all my life. Like Diogenes I doubted if there were an honest man or woman in the world until I met you. I have been a bad man, too, and my heart fails me that such a pure little dove will never nestle in my bosom; but, please God, if you will come to me, I will strive to be worthy of your precious love. Richard Steele says 'a good wife is a liberal education.' Be my education. This is my birthday, be my birthday gift, Janet. Are you still thinking of Miss Raymond? I swear she is not and never has been anything to me; don't make me suffer for the lies report has circulated. I said what I did to try you. Oh, my love, answer me! I am not used to begging."

What need to keep him waiting? I loved him with my whole heart, and it was a very happy little woman who put two hands in his, and a very beaming c that was hidden on his shoulder. The mystery was explained. I, not Miss Raymond, was to be Mr. Chisholm's wife.

These events happened nearly five years ago, and in all the time that has passed since then I have never once regretted the birthday present I made my master. Netta's at school. On my husband's knee sits a small Miles Chisholm, who is the delight of both our hearts.

Miles senior is still eccentric, but there is perfect sympathy between us; our love has strengthened with each year. And I am truly thankful to the Great Giver who has "cast my lines in such pleasant places."

A round fellow in Iowa City objected to paying a Justice \$2 as a marriage fee, and walked off with his girl to find somebody who would perform the ceremony for \$1.50. That chap had what Dr. Collier would call "clear grit."

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**Only a Pair of Guinea Fowls.**  
In the "good old times," Sunday was strictly kept in Connecticut. But its neighbor, Rhode Island, was inclined to hold very liberal views as to Sabbath-breaking. Natives of "Little Rhody" who had settled in the "land of steady habits" were not unfrequently placed by their Sabbatharian neighbors in conflict with their more strict neighbors.  
One of these settlers was Benjamin Wilkinson, who kept one of the best of taverns at Thompson. He was a man of much public spirit, and had done many things to beautify the town. Before his advent the ground on which the meeting-house stood, was covered with brush, old stumps, and rock. He transformed it into an attractive common and training-field.  
He was a generous man, and wished all to share in the good things of life. So he planted a peach pit by every rock and along the road side, that boys, travelers, and church-comers might have a free supply of peaches.  
On winter Sundays, Wilkinson's tavern, being near the church, served as a "Sabbath-day house." The shivering congregation—there were no stoves in meeting-houses in those days—found warmth by the glowing hearth and, it may be, in something from the bar.  
But Wilkinson was not a strict Sabbatharian. His neighbors overlooked sundry failures to keep in harmony with their ideas, seeing that he had been brought up in Rhode Island, and was a worthy citizen. But one Sunday the congregation was disturbed all through the morning service by what sounded like the creaking of a rusty-handled grind-stone. The noise came from the tavern yard.  
That was the ounce that broke the back of the much-enduring Thompsonians. Not even the best inn-keeper in the State could be tolerated in disturbing divine service. Accordingly at noon the deacons and the selectmen waited upon Wilkinson, and charged him with turning a grind-stone on the Sabbath-day.  
"I deny the charge," he promptly answered.  
"Why, we hear it now," retorted the officials, as a long-drawn, creaking sound started them.  
"Come and see for yourselves," said the landlord, smiling mischievously, and leading the way into his yard.  
"Gentlemen," he said, "let me introduce to you the first pair of Guinea hens brought into Thompson."  
It was their doleful cries which had ruffled the serenity of the congregation.  
**What We Know About It.**  
[From the Cairo (Ill.) Radical Republican.]  
"What do you know about St. Jacobs Oil?" said one of our oldest subscribers. This was a fair question, and we answer that we are reliably informed that a gentleman of this city who has suffered untold agony, and spent a mint of money to get relief from Rheumatism, in desperation bought some and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for rheumatism he ever heard of.  
**The Rothschilds.**  
The founder of the great commercial house of the Rothschilds was Meyer Anselm Rothschild, who was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1743. He was intended for the Jewish ministry, but, being placed by his father in a counting-house in Hanover, he showed so great an aptitude for commercial pursuits that, having experienced his honesty and integrity in lesser matters, the Landgrave of Hesse appointed him, in 1801, banker to himself and his court. Nor was his confidence misplaced, for during the sway of Napoleon I. in Germany the Landgrave's private fortune was saved by the devotedness of his banker, whose named had become a tower of commercial strength all over Europe. At his death, Sept. 11, 1812, he left to his five sons not only the inheritance of an immense fortune and unbounded credit, but an unsullied reputation. The firms of the house were extended to Austria, France and England. The third son (Nathan), born in 1777, settled in London, where he died in 1836, his descendants still doing business there. Anselm settled in Frankfurt, Solomon in Vienna, Charles in Naples, and James in Paris, where he died in 1868.  
**EVERY TIME.**  
[From the Keokuk Constitution.]  
A man, or even a piece of machinery that does its work right every time, is we think very correctly judged "valuable." And certainly none the less valuable is any article designed to relieve the ills of mankind, and which does so every time. Messrs. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: We have used St. Jacobs Oil among our men and find that it helps them "every time." We therefore heartily recommend it as a pain-healing liniment.  
**Only Words.**  
It is an unfortunate fact that with many authors words are almost the only care; they make it a study not so much to produce new sentiments as to recommend these already known in fairer decorations. Thus the reader searches for information in vain; he finds nothing but words.  
**Two Organs.**  
Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Moine Farmer.*  
An experienced matron says: "A man will eat soggy biscuits twice a week without a complaint when his girl invites him out to tea, but when the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest suspicion of saleratus in them the neighbors will think the district school is out for recess by the racket he makes."  
"The true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that too many sensible people regard Coughs and Colds so indifferently. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures Coughs and Colds in only 25 cents a bottle.

**How a Great Engineer Got His Start.**  
James B. Eads was born in Indiana in 1820. He is slender in form, neat in dress, genial, courteous and nearly sixty years of age. In 1833, his father started down the Ohio River with his family, proposing to settle in Wisconsin. The boat caught fire, and his scanty furniture and clothing were burned. Young Eads hardly escaped ashore with his pantaloons, shirt and cap. Taking passage on another boat this boy of thirteen landed in St. Louis with his parents; his little bare feet first touching the rocky shore of the city on the very spot where he afterward located and built the largest steel bridge in the world, over the Mississippi—one of the most difficult feats of engineering ever performed in America.  
At the age of nine, young Eads made a short trip on the Ohio, when the engineer of the steamboat explained to him so clearly the construction of the steam engine, that before he was a year older he built a little working model of it, so perfect in its parts and movements that his schoolmates would frequently go home with him after school to see it work. A locomotive engine, driven by a concealed rat, was one of his next juvenile feats in mechanical engineering. From eight to thirteen he attended school; after which, from necessity, he was placed in a dry goods store.  
Over the store, in St. Louis, where he was engaged, his employer lived. He was an old bachelor, and having observed the tastes of his clerk, gave him his first book on engineering. The old gentleman's library furnished evening companions for him during the five years he was employed. Finally, his health failing, at the age of nineteen, he went on a Mississippi River steamer, from which time to the present day that great river has been to him an all-absorbing study.  
Soon afterward, he found a partnership with a friend, and built a small boat to raise cargoes of vessels sunk in the Mississippi. While this boat was building he made his first venture in submarine engineering, on the lower rapids of the river, by the recovery of several tons of lead. He hired a scow or flatboat and anchored it over the wreck. An experienced diver, clad in armor, who had been hired at considerable expense in Buffalo, was lowered into the water; but the rapids were so swift that the diver, encased in strong armor, feared to be sunk to the bottom. Young Eads determined to succeed, and finding it impracticable to use the armor, went ashore, purchased a whisky barrel, knocked out the head, attached the air-pump hose to it, fastening several heavy weights to the open end of the barrel, then swinging it on to a derrick, he had a practical diving-bell, the best use I ever heard made of a whisky barrel.  
Neither the diver nor any of the crew would go down in the contrivance, so the dauntless young engineer, having full confidence in what he had read in books, was lowered within the barrel down to the bottom, the lower end of the barrel being open. The water was sixteen feet deep and very swift. Finding the wreck, he remained in it a full hour, hitching ropes to pig-lead until a ton or so was safely hoisted into his own boat; then making a signal by a small line attached to the barrel, he was lifted on deck, and took command again. The sunken cargo was soon successfully raised, and was sold, and netted a handsome profit; which, increased by other successes, enabled energetic Eads to build larger boats, with powerful pumps and machinery on them for lifting entire vessels.  
**Mrs. Partington Says**  
Don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general debility, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.—*Boston Globe.*  
**Discovery of a Letter Written by Adam to Eve.**  
In Josh Billings' "Cook Book and Pictorial Receipts," the following interesting letter is found:  
EDONIA, DECEMBER, Year Two.  
DEAR EVE—I have been on the rampage now one month, prospecting for our new home, and have seen some ranches that will do pretty well, but none of them just the ticket. The old garden is a hard place to beat, but we have lost that, and are turned out now to root hog or die. We will fight it out now, on this line, if it takes all summer. Eating that apple was a great blunder, but, my dear girl, let bygones be bygones; there is hope for us yet. Just as soon as I strike a good claim I will come back to you. Watch over Cain closely; he is a brick. The weather is raw and cold; I feel that I am too thinly clad. No more now from your loving ADAM.  
P. S.—Has Cain cut another tooth yet?  
**The Best Life Preserver:**  
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.  
"Please."  
"Human nature," says a writer for young women, "resents the imperative mood." Do think of this, girls. If you ask a child to wait on you, say "Please." Be polite to servants and inferiors. Be courteous even to the cat. Why push her roughly aside, or invite her claws? If kind good-nature and gentleness ruled in every home, what sunlight would home enjoy! A great deal depends upon the girls—the sisters, the daughters.  
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 Consumptives, 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.  
INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENDEL'S PEPERONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

**Anecdote of Lord Redesdale.**  
Early one morning he made his way to the mansion of the Earl of Lucan. He had started for the races, and was dressed in sporting garb, his cap put on awry and a cigar between his lips. He rang at the front door, and the Earl's best man—an exquise of the first water—answered the summons.  
"Is the Earl at home?"  
"No, sir! The Earl is not at home." He mistook the caller for a sportive servant, very likely seeking employment.  
"Do you know if he has gone to Windsor, my man?"  
"No, I don't know his 'e 'as gone to Windsor. But I'll tell you what I do know: You'd be a doin' of yourself a waste deal o' credit hif you'd honly just run around to the sign o' the Bell an' Crown, hand fetch me a pot of 'alf-an'-alf."  
"Hall right, where's your money?"  
"Wy—bless you! I don't find money for them as I have to hawsver the bell for. 'Aven't you got a sixpenny bit of yer own?"  
"I guess I can find one." And away his lordship went, really enjoying the thing, and shortly returned with a tankard of foaming half-an-half.  
The valet drank it with a keen relish—emptied the pot—and then offered to return it, with:  
"There, my good fellow—I'm much—"  
But the visitor put the pot back, and cut the speech short with:  
"Return the tankard yourself, my man; and when your master returns, be kind enough to tell him that Lord Redesdale called."  
His lordship left the dazed and confounded valet supporting himself against the door-post, the porter-pot fallen to the floor, his face the picture of horror and despair, looking for all the world like one who wished he had never been born!  
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.  
The best stock and the best work in the diamond boots and shoes. Rosenthal Br's, Chicago.  
**DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP**  
PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.  
\$60 presented with the Standard Singer Sewing Machine No. 11. U.S. Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
FISHING LAMPS for spearmen. Unexcelled. Send for circular. J. R. BAKER, Kendallville, Ind.  
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**STRICTLY PURE.**  
**ALLEN'S LUNG BALM**  
  
(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)  
**WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!**  
DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balm' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."  
DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balm."  
DR. J. B. TURNER, Mountville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."  
For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.  
AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.  
**J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.**  
**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)  
CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.  
**THEY CURE** All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.  
**\$1000 IN GOLD.** Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.  
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.  
D. I. C. is an absolute and irrefragable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.  
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.  
**"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure" FOR "CATARRH"**  
Cures Without Fail. Ask your Druggist for it.  
Price of "Sure Cure" and "Insufflator" all complete is only \$1.50. Valuable book of full information, 16 cents. Name this paper and send for it. DR. C. R. SYKES, 109 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.  
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Over 1,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands in the Near West.  
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IF NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, and Seminal Weakness cured by MATHEWS' Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined: size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style \$20 Belts when you can get the latest improved for \$2. "Electric Light," a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c.  
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\$1000.00 IN CASH is deposited in bank against any other saw machine in America. This is the cheapest machine made, and warranted to saw logs easier and faster than any other. We are the oldest saw machine firm in America. Any prominent merchant will tell you we are responsible. Beware of imitations. Our circulars are free. Address, United States Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.  
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**PETROLEUM JELLY** Sold by All Druggists.  
Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS OF EUROPE and AMERICA.  
The most Valuable Family Remedy known.  
**VASELINE**  
The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soap, are superior to any similar ones. VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A BOX.  
For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.  
GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. COLGATE & CO. N.Y.

**I WOULD LIKE** to reach the homes in this place made desolate by intemperance. Any one who has a friend they wish to reclaim can do so. Instructions and remedy mailed on receipt of 25c. Testimonials from the cured. L. GRAHAM, Box 45, Chicago, Ill. Write.  
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**POND'S EXTRACT.**  
Subdues Inflammation, Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.  
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Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cts.), specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract, our Nasal Syringe (25 cts.), invaluable for use in catarrhal conditions is simple and effective. Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face are greatly benefited by the Extract. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by Pond's Extract.  
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32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, is "back up" the broad warranty given on our goods.  
  
**STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Units of matches quality. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.**  
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 18 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years old-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.  
**TRACTION ENGINES**  
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.  
Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.



## Farmers' Column.

### Keeping Eggs.

A lady writing to an exchange says: I have found little or no trouble in keeping eggs so fresh that when used they are as good as the day they were taken from the nest. The whole secret lies just here, namely, when they are collected in the evenings they should be placed in an upright position, the small end downward on shelves with holes made on purpose to receive them, because on this position (and a very important one to success) the yolk does not come in contact with the albumen, the yolk, as it were, being suspended in the centre of albumen; if otherwise placed—that is, on their sides—the yolk would then come in contact with the shell and naturally spoil, every egg being porous. The common mode of keeping eggs among farmers is either to pack them in straw, sawdust, chaff, oats or bran, none of which ways will keep the eggs fresh for any length of time. As they will perspire, you must find some method that will entirely close the pores of the egg and keep them closed. My plan was simple and not at all expensive. I melted together tallow and mutton fat, then took wing feathers of the fowl and greased every egg, being careful to replace them in the same position as at first, and keep them in a dry and dark place. By this method you can at any time sell to the grocer or private family fresh eggs, as they do not lose their flavor or weight.—*The Fruit Recorder.*

### Sowing Walnuts and Hickories.

There are many persons desirous of raising seedlings of walnuts and other hard-shelled seeds, who fail and wonder why they fail. The fault is often their own, for not giving the matter a little thought. It is the practice of many to keep such seeds on the barn floor or dry in barrels through the winter, sowing them in the spring. Now we all know that seeds of the kind mentioned must crack open before they can grow, and some, but not many, know that it is the moisture that does this cracking. Moisture then is what these seeds want in abundance, and all seeds want it more or less. Some have thought that it is the frost which is an injury rather than otherwise tending to dry out the shells, the opposite of which is desired. It is well to put hard-shelled seeds in the ground in the fall, or keep them in a damp place through the winter and sow in the spring, but where neither of these things have been done, and the sowing is desired, they will grow very well the coming season if put into cold water until they have become thoroughly soaked. Thus treated the nut will take up in a few days as much moisture as they would have done, had they been in the ground the whole winter, and this is all they want to make them crack their shells and grow. When it is not forgotten that moisture is the essential, seedling raising becomes much less of a mystery.—*Thomas Meehan, in Farmer and Tribune.*

### Draughts of Cold Air in the Stable.

Horses are quite sensitive to chilling draughts of air blowing upon them, and especially upon their heads; hence, in the construction of stables this should be borne in mind. Many stables have the horses face an alley along the sides of which are doors, or a large space is left entirely open; in such cases, whenever the rear stable door and the one leading out of the alley are open, the horses stand in a chilling draught, from which they can not escape. Horses, like many people, can stand much wind in an open field, but will catch cold while in a draught only a short time. With proper ventilation, the doors of the stable should be kept closed in cold weather, that no draughts may occur.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Good Farming.

"My idea of good farming," says a writer in the *American Rural Home*, "is deep ploughing, thorough cultivation, a judicious rotation of crops, plenty of clover and sowed corn, with stock enough to eat all of the fodder and coarse grain raised on the farm. Manure made of straw alone is not very valuable, but with the addition of corn meal, bran and oats, it will make the crops grow. I do not design to sell any grain from my farm but wheat and beans until it is fed to stock and made into meat. I prefer to buy bran by the ton, thus enriching the manure pile and giving increased fertility to our fields."

### Another Cure for Yellows.

Professor Goessmann gives the following as a cure for yellows in peach trees. Apply potash salts to the surface under the tree, and rake it in; then mulch with old hay, leaves or straw. The German crude muriate of potash will be the least expensive. Use one or two pounds, according to size of tree. Apply one pound in the late fall and the same quantity in the spring.

### Potatoes.

A Western farmer thinks that after having cultivated over three hundred varieties of potatoes he could recommend as the best varieties, the alpha for very early the snowflake for medium early and victor for late use.

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

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAZLETON AND GOBLER'S PIANOS

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

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Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron worker; plumber and steam fitter; does all kinds of sheet metal work to order, or repairing. Also driven Wells put down, and old pumps repaired. Stoves repaired and put up, etc., etc. Inquire at the Hardware store of J. R. Kleyn, Holland, Mich. 35-1f

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

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

1,000 Cords Base-wood	Heading Bolts 38 in. long.	
" Soft Maple	" 38 "	
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" Elm	Stave 33 "	
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CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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