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### Holland City News, Volume 12, Number 3: February 24, 1883

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 575.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

Editor and Publisher.

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

**JOB PRINTING** Promptly and Neatly Executed.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	80	160	240	480	800
2 "	160	320	480	960	1600
3 "	240	480	720	1440	2400
4 "	320	640	960	1920	3200
5 "	400	800	1200	2400	4000
6 "	480	960	1440	2880	4800
7 "	560	1120	1680	3360	5600
8 "	640	1280	1920	3840	6400
9 "	720	1440	2160	4320	7200

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.  
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

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

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Nov. 12, 1882.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
Exp.	Mix.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Mix.	Exp.	towns.
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
10:00	9:30	11:00	Holland	3:30	6:00	5:15	
10:40	10:05	12:05	East Saugatuck	3:05	7:30	5:00	
10:55	10:25	12:20	Richmond	3:55	7:15	4:45	
12:00	12:05	1:55	Gd. Junction	2:15	5:50	3:55	
12:25	12:50	1:10	Bangor	2:00	5:15	3:35	
1:50	3:25	2:30	Benton Harbor	12:50	3:15	2:10	
2:05	3:40	4:45	St. Joseph	12:40	3:05	2:00	
3:30	6:15	3:50	New Buffalo	11:40	1:00	11:55	
7:30		5:50	Chicago	9:00		9:10	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

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

### GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

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

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

### MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	
7:30	3:25	11:45	Holland	3:35	10:45	10:40	
6:00		12:15	West Olive	3:05	10:05		
		12:30	Bushkill				
		12:30	Johnsville	2:45	9:55		
6:35	4:15	12:40	Grand Haven	2:40	10:40		
6:50	4:30	12:50	Ferrysburg	2:30	9:00	8:35	
7:25	4:50	1:30	Muskegon	2:00	8:15	8:00	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

### ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	
10:45	3:25		Holland	11:45	9:45	5:45	
11:25	3:45		Fillmore	11:25	5:10		
11:35	4:00		Hamilton	11:07	4:55		
12:00	4:15		Dunning	10:58	4:15		
12:45	4:40		Allegan	10:30	3:30		
p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.		

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

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURE, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Dusen's Family Medicine; River 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 Dusen's Family Medicine; River St.

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

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Hotels.

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 22-ly

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

### Meat Markets.

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

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and tins; 9th street.

### Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

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

### Photographer.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

### Societies.

#### L. O. & O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. M. HARRINGTON, N. G. WILLIAM BUNGAERT, 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 21, at 7 o'clock, sharp. O. BREYMAN, W. M. D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

#### OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS.

DALTON, Mass., April 27, 1882. Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the past seventeen years, and in our employ for fifteen, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of the town and community. He has had some chronic disease to our knowledge for most of the time, but now claims to be, and is, in apparent good health. CHAS. O. BROWN, Pres't.

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

### Important to Travelers.

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

### An Explanation.

The delicate flowery and lasting fragrance of Floreston Cologne explain why it is such a favorite with the ladies.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Thursday by E. J. Harrington.)			
Apples, bushel	75	100	
Beans, bushel	1 50	1 75	
Butter, lb.	24	25	
Eggs, dozen	24	25	
Honey, lb.	20	25	
Onions, bushel	20	25	
Potatoes, bushel	20	25	

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Thursday by W. H. Beach.)			
Buckwheat, bushel	75		
Bran, 100 lb.	90		
Barley, 100 lb.	1 20		
Clover seed, 100 lb.	7 25		
Corn Meal, 100 lb.	1 30		
Corn, shelled, bushel	50		
Flour, 100 lb.	5 25		
Feed, 100 lb.	1 60		
" " 100 lb.	2 30		
Hay, 100 lb.	8 00	2 10 00	
Middling, 100 lb.	1 20		
Oats, bushel	40		
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	2 50		
Rye, bushel	50		
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 75		
Wheat, white, bushel	1 00		
red "	1 02		
Laurel Red, bushel	1 05		

## Additional Local.

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

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

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

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

"HACKNEYTACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

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

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

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

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

### Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerves unsteady, the system relaxed and they feel generally wretched. Why should anybody drag through their work in this condition, when a bottle of Parkers Ginger Tonic will at moderate cost give them the strength and will to perform their duties satisfactorily.—Ed.

### Important to Coffee Drinkers.

We beg again to call the attention of our many friends and patrons to our roasted coffees, which have gained such widespread popularity throughout the country during the past year. We claim that (price considered) they cannot be excelled in Quality, Flavor or Uniformity, and we warrant them absolutely pure. E. LEVERING & Co. Importers, Jobbers and Roasters of Coffee, Baltimore, Md.

P. S. Bear in mind that our goods are not glazed, colored, or adulterated in any way, shape, or form, which process is always against the interest of the consumer.

### A Card.

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

I AM now prepared to administer the perfectly safe anesthetic, vitalized air or gas, by means of which, the otherwise painful operation of extracting teeth, becomes perfectly painless.

### B. J. DE VRIES, Dental Surgeon.

Office over B. Wynhoff's store.

FOR Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Tags, Envelopes, Cards, and all other Job Printing, in the Holland and English languages, promptly and neatly executed at this office.

### Moved.

Dr. F. J. Schouten, of this city, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the house on Tenth street, opposite Centennial Park, that was recently occupied by Mr. J. Duursema; and that he can be found there at all hours of the day and night, by persons desiring his services. 2-2w.

The temperance cause is meeting with considerable success in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where special efforts are being put forth by the State Constitutional Amendment association.

### For the Holland City News:

MR. EDITOR:—Some years ago, the present writer gave a few facts through the News on the "Entailments of Alcohol." These were taken mainly from a paper with above title by Dr. H. C. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, President of the Michigan State Board of Health, and published in the report of the Secretary of the Board, to Gov. Bagley, in 1874. Dr. Hitchcock's article closes with these words: "As the children are the great hope of the State, one of the greatest desiderata of our times is a manual of health for our public schools, that shall not only embrace all the general principles of hygiene, but shall be especially full, clear and distinct in its teachings, enforced by reliable statistics in respect to the influence upon the body and mind of the habitual or free use of the narcotics or narcotico-acrid stimulants."

Such a manual has just been published by the National Temperance Society, whose headquarters are in New York City. It is a little book of 230 pages, written in a plain, familiar style by Dr. Benj. W. Richardson, an eminent English physician and acknowledged authority on narcotics, and their effect on the system. If the bill now before our Legislature, requiring instruction to be given in the Public Schools on this subject, becomes a law, School Boards cannot do better than follow the example of some Eastern schools in adopting and using this little volume.

As to the propriety of teaching children the nature and effects of narcotics, especially alcohol as the most generally used, nearly all are agreed. All but the rum-sellers admit that intemperance is a monstrous evil, growing, eating at the vitals of social life, threatening the life of the State. How shall we best fight the monster is the burning question of the time. Prohibition, in theory the only sure antidote, for it stops supplies, is as yet in practice a failure. Public opinion, with perhaps one or two partial exceptions, is not up to it. And in this country till the sentiment of the people is ready to enforce a law, constitutional amendments and statutory enactments are so much waste paper. We have already far too many dead letter laws. Red-ribbon and blue-ribbon clubs, and State and National Temperance Societies, and even Women Christian Temperance Unions are not equal to the crisis. They have done and are doing a grand work, especially the last—all honor to them!—but it is mainly remedial, not preventive. Here and there the drunkard is reformed, the saloon closed. But moderate drinking, the root of the evil, in its different forms, family and social tippling, gentlemanly sipping, treating at the bar, is scarcely touched. Why? Because these organizations appeal chiefly to the moral sentiments, and points out results that lie on the surface. On this plane appetite will always be the stronger. The work must begin lower down and farther back. Reason must be convinced not through the feelings, but by showing the deadly nature of the substance itself,—in childhood, when the twig is being bent into its life-long shape. Let science show the child beyond peradventure that alcohol is a poison, causing death as certainly, though more slowly, than arsenic or strychnine, and ten to one drinks that contain the poison, will be shunned in after life.

This is the belief of many good men and women, in this and other States, who are now working in this direction. While therefore, this phase of the temperance work is being widely discussed, it seems well to state again the familiar facts of science that prove above conclusion. The courtesy of the editor of the News opens his columns to the undersigned for this purpose, and in the hope that good may result, he will do the work to the best of his ability.

### T. ROMEYN BECK.

HOLLAND, February 21, 1883.

### To Get Rid of Stumps.

In the autumn or early winter, bore a hole one or two inches in diameter according to the girth of the stump, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water, and plug it close. In the ensuing spring, take out the plug, and pour in about a gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will amouler away without blazing to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.—Scientific American.

ALL kinds of Job Work, in the Holland and English language, neatly and promptly executed at this office.

THE frontispiece portrait of Gambetta in the March Century, and the accompanying article by a writer who was intimately acquainted with Gambetta, appear now with a timeliness, which, a foot-note explains, is not to be credited to editorial haste or energy, since they were both in preparation for the March Century before Gambetta's illness. One of the numerous interesting anecdotes in the article relates to the not over-scrupulous manner in which Gambetta's mother, who was ambitious for her son, outwitted the stubborn father, who wished his son to succeed him in business. An excellent portrait of the father shows a man of strong will and eccentric character. A short biographical sketch of the late Dr. Leonard Bacon, with portrait, is contributed by his son, Leonard Woolsey Bacon, under the appropriate title, "A Good Fight Finished."

John Burroughs, in "Signs and Seasons," chats charmingly and instructively of country life and Nature; and Elbridge Kingsley has illustrated the paper with several striking engravings. In contrast with the rural Americanism of this paper is H. H.'s study of local scenes and character in "The Village of Oberammergau," which she visited at the time of the last Passion Play.

A realistic romance of the Russo-Turkish war, entitled "Yatli," by Frank D. Millet, the artist and war correspondent, is the short story of the number. Mr. Howells, in his second part of "A Woman's Reason," which has already made a strong impression, introduces a catastrophe that changes the whole tenor of the heroine's life. Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration" is nearly finished.

The poems of the number are by Andrew Lang, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Ina D. Coolbrith, J. V. Cheney, and W. P. Andrews,



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### XLVTH CONGRESS.

The Senate worked seven hours upon its tariff bill on Feb. 13. Sugar was the main subject of discussion. The New England men, who wanted reductions in the lower grades; the Southern men, who wanted reductions in the higher grades, if any reduction were to be made; the men from the Middle States, who were opposed to any reduction, but preferred reductions in the higher to reductions in the lower grades, made over again the speeches they had made in committee of the whole. At times the debate was exciting. The outcome of it all was a compromise, offered by Mr. Bayard, with which every faction seemed to be satisfied. The tobacco item was then taken up, and also excited spirited debate, which was likewise ended by a compromise between the Connecticut and Havana tobacco interests. The House was engaged all day upon the metal schedule of the Ways and Means Committee bill. Among the important changes made was an amendment to prescribe a duty of 45 per cent on all steel not specially enumerated, the duty in no case to exceed 2 1/2 cents per pound. The duty on nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the element of chief value, was reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents per pound. A duty on quicksilver of 25 per cent. ad valorem was inserted. Bronze powder was reduced from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent., gold leaf from \$2 per package of 500 leaves to \$1.50, and shotguns and all other firearms not provided for in the act were reduced from 35 per cent. to 30 per cent. A duty of 35 per cent. was placed on pistols of all kinds. The duty on penknives, pocketknives and razors of all kinds was reduced to 40 per cent. The tariff on metallic pens was fixed at 12 cents a gross instead of 45 per cent. There was a little personal spat between Messrs. Townsend, of Illinois, and Haskell, of Kansas. The former charged that the measure under consideration was the work of hired lobbyists. The latter resented the charge, and some hot words followed, which for a time relieved the dull monotony that usually attends tariff legislation in Congress.

The amendment made in committee of the whole, raising the duty on bituminous coal from 50 to 75 cents a ton, came up in the Senate on Feb. 14 and gave rise to a long debate. It was concurred in by a vote of 23 to 18. There was also a lively discussion concerning the duty on books, which was fixed at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Blair introduced in the Senate a bill to prevent the use of convict labor upon works of the United States. The House wrestled the whole day with the tariff problem. An attempt to reduce the duty on iron wares not enumerated in the bill was defeated, every amendment looking to that end being promptly voted down. A proposition offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, for the admission of foreign-built ships on the payment of a duty of 30 per cent. was lost, three Republicans voting with the Democrats in the affirmative. Mr. Holman moved to place lumber on the free list, which gave rise to a long and animated debate. This, too, after with several other amendments looking to the reduction of the duties on hubs, wagon blocks, etc., were promptly squelched. A night session was held to consider the Legislative Appropriation bill, at which Mr. Butterworth made an earnest effort to secure an hour for the consideration of the bonded whisky bill, was beaten. Mr. Joyce declared that the measure should not have one minute during the session.

NEARLY all the day of Feb. 15 was consumed in the Senate by discussion of the tariff, and the Senate bill was pushed through the second reading. Mr. Cockrell presented petitions from the officers of several educational institutions in Missouri for the appointment of a practical astronomer as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. Mr. Morrill handed in a remonstrance against any reduction of the tariff on books below 25 per cent., signed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, T. B. Aldrich and John G. Whittier. In executive session Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution to admit to the floor only such private secretaries as are engaged in the performance of duty. In the House Mr. Williams submitted a conference report on the Japanese indemnity fund, to return the \$750,000 received, to pay \$140,000 to the officers of the Wyoming and Taklang, and cancel the bonds composing the indemnity fund. This was agreed to. The sugar schedule of the tariff bill was under discussion, and all amendments were voted down by large majorities, and the committee bill was substantially unchanged.

The Japanese indemnity bill, which had previously passed the House, was taken up and passed by the Senate on Feb. 16, after which the Senators tackled the tariff bill, but did little work. The House laid aside the tariff bill and took up and passed the Legislative Appropriation bill. The working hours of the government clerks were fixed at seven and one-half in winter, and eight in summer. The clerks fought vainly for a "softer job." The whisky men made an effort to secure the consideration of the "Bonded Period" bill, but were promptly defeated. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$100,000 and \$500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood along the Ohio and Mississippi.

The Senate made little or no progress with the tariff bill on Feb. 17, although a good deal of talking was done. Mr. Sherman presented a proposition looking to an increase of the duties on certain kinds of steel. A very lively debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Beck intimated that the Ohio Senator's substitute was inspired by the steel manufacturers, who three weeks ago were satisfied with the tariff that had been substantially agreed on, but now were clamoring that poverty stared them in the face. Sherman denied the accusation and said that the Senator from Kentucky for nothing put him. Mr. Beck retorted that he would see to it that the Ohio Senator should not bully the Senate. There was an exciting discussion in the House of Representatives of the tariff issue. Mr. Dummell (Rep.) arose and declared that it had been determined by the Republicans to abandon the bill, and reflected severely on his party colleagues for yielding the people. Mr. Kasson, in reply, laid the blame of delaying the bill on the Democratic side, which statement was received with derisive exclamations from that side. Mr. Haskell immediately moved that the committee rise; and the motion being agreed to, moved that all debate on the pending and succeeding schedules of the bill be closed in one hour. Mr. Cassell raised the point that the motion was not in order. The discussion on Cassell's point of order was carried on amid a good deal of confusion and excitement. The Republicans, led by Mr. Kasson, continued to charge upon the Democratic side of the House the responsibility for delay in the passage of a tariff measure. Mr. Morrison, on behalf of the Democrats, protested against putting through Congress so important a bill without due consideration. "If you will give us a bill making a 20 per cent. reduction," exclaimed Mr. Morrison, "we will pass it before night." The discussion was interrupted by the Speaker who announced the hour for special order—the eulogies on the late Representative Shackelford—had arrived. Mr. Blackburn and other Democrats, with any air of defiance, urged immediate decision of the point of order, but the Speaker did not yield to their demand, and the prayer of Wellington at Waterloo (for night or blue) was touchingly quoted by Mr. Tucker.

### THE EAST.

MRS. MANN, a Troy (N. Y.) clairvoyant, recently informed Samuel Hides, aged 77, that the spirits desired them to wed. The knot then tied was severed by the courts, and Hides' conveyance of some property to Mrs. Mann was also canceled. Catherine A. Pollock sued the United States Mutual Insurance Company at Philadelphia for \$5,000, her husband's policy, who died by accidentally taking poison. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the insurance company, which was also victorious in a lower court. Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan died in New York last week. He was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He commenced business in the metropolis in 1836, and acquired an immense fortune. He was twice

Governor of New York, and declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury at the hands of Presidents Lincoln and Arthur. Collected, der's billiard table factory at Stamford Conn., burned to the ground last week, the estimated loss of property being \$225,000. One hundred and twenty-five persons are thrown out of employment by the fire. The extensive theatrical wardrobe of Edwin Forrest was sold at auction in Philadelphia at very low prices.

At the funeral of Edwin D. Morgan in New York, President Arthur, John Jacob Astor and Hugh J. Jewett appeared among the pall-bearers. The remains were interred at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford.

At the Mingo rolling-mill in Steubenville, Ohio, the governor suddenly flew off the engine, causing the ruin of ten stones used to grind the knives of the nail-machines. Capt. James Prentiss was instantly killed, and William Pratt received serious injuries.

The Buffalo grape-sugar works, employing 450 men, have been closed, the proprietor giving the reason that he could not pay the city \$30,000 per year for water.

GEORGE DAWSON, for many years editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* has passed away. Mr. Dawson was one of the early contemporaries of Thurlow Weed. He began his newspaper career with Mr. Weed in Rochester, before the Albany *Journal* came into Mr. Weed's possession in 1830. A clerk in a hotel in New York city found a guest nearly dead from the effects of coal-gas, taken with a view to self-destruction. All attempts to restore him failed until a negro porter offered himself for transfusion of blood. A quart of the red fluid saved the would-be suicide.

### THE WEST.

DISPATCHES from the overflowed districts along the Ohio river on the 16th inst. state that "the flood at Cincinnati reached its highest stage at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when it stood sixty-six feet and four inches. Contributions of \$16,000 were received from various cities, and the life-saving crew of Cleveland arrived with its apparatus. The Mayors of Jeffersonville and New Albany sent dispatches to all the chief cities, making for aid for the sufferers. Fire-damp or sewer gas caused an explosion in a house at Cincinnati, shattering the structure, killing three persons, and wounding many others. The rivers are rising at Pittsburgh and Louisville, and the Wabash, Muskingum and Licking are adding their quota to the inundation. Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind., are entirely surrounded, and Marietta and Zanesville are also flooded."

TWENTY miles south of Moberly, Mo., the Kansas City express train for St. Louis was derailed, and John Lester, the engineer, was scalded to death, and the fireman, John Murphy, was quartered.

CINCINNATI dispatches of Feb. 17 report a comforting condition of affairs consequent upon the marked subsidence of the waters. New Albany was in sore distress, and a special committee had appealed for relief. Along the Ohio southward many small towns were partly submerged. The sudden thaw raised the rivers generally in the Northwest, and gorges caused the wrecking of bridges two being destroyed at Joliet, and sections of the town inundated. Similar accidents occurred at other Illinois towns, and railroad tracks washed out.

GILBERT, the actor, who narrowly escaped death in the Newhall House fire at Milwaukee, by which his wife lost her life, intends to sue the proprietors for \$25,000 damages. If the Grand Jury indicts the owners of the ill-fated hotel suits aggregating \$300,000 will be begun. Stephen Hemphill, the first lawyer who settled in Iowa, and the second Governor of that State, died of heart disease at Dubuque.

AN ice-gorge in the Maumee river, at Toledo, broke a few nights ago, and precipitated a great rush of water down the stream. Five bridges were swept away, and the total loss of property by the flood is estimated at \$1,000,000. At Cincinnati, on Feb. 19, the river had receded several inches, and business was being resumed. The houseless ones at New Albany were suffering greatly by the cold snap, and the condition of the city was deplorable. At Louisville the falling of the river occasioned general gladness, and no disasters had occurred. The loss by the flood at Lawrenceburg, Ind., was estimated at more than \$500,000, and at equally as high a figure at Jeffersonville. The damage by the waters along the Ohio, between Cairo and Pittsburgh, will not fall far short of \$10,000,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* has been making an investigation of the losses inflicted upon the cattle ranches of the far West by the recent severe storms. Reports from over 100 points in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Idaho give an aggregate loss of over \$2,000,000. The heavy snow-storms have completely covered up the grass, the intensely bitter cold has frozen the streams, and the cattle are stampeding for the southern mountain ranges in search of food, water and shelter. The iron house founded in Chicago in 1859 by Hale & Ayer, which of late has been conducted by Herbert C. Ayer, suspended payment last week. The latter gentleman holds a controlling interest in the Brown & Bonnell Iron Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, employing 4,000 men. Dr. H. J. Glenn, the largest wheat-raiser in the world, who ran for Governor of California on the Democratic ticket in 1879, was shot fatally on his ranch at Jacinto, Cal., by H. Miller, his bookkeeper. Miller refused to surrender until shot in the knee by R. M. Cochrane, Glenn's Superintendent, when he was arrested and confined.

### THE SOUTH.

A FORCE of twenty deputy marshals was sworn in and armed at Galveston to protect the Federal court at Jefferson during the trial of certain Texans for violation of the election laws.

MAJ. J. C. WALL, an associate of U. S. Grant, Jr., and Gen. John B. Gordon in Alabama coal mines, drowned himself in the Tennessee river, probably on account of losses by speculation.

### WASHINGTON.

A BOMB-SHELL was thrown into the camp of the star-rovers when M. C. Rerdell, one of the defendants on trial, withdrew his plea of not guilty, owned up to his guilt, and took the stand as a witness for the Government against Dorsey, Brady, et al. The correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Chief Signal Officer in relation to the request of the latter for the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate the charges against the management of the Signal Service Department is published. Secretary Lincoln informs Gen. Hazen that the Government has provided courts-martial for army officers desiring investigation.

THE testimony of Rerdell, one of the indicted star-route conspirators, who pleaded guilty and threw himself on the

mercy of the court, was of a most important nature. He told how he had lived under the same roof with the Dorseys, and how, after aiding them in filling out bids, he had been sent out West to establish "paper" stations and prepare the way for the "expediting" service that followed, and by which the conspirators were enabled to rob the Government of hundreds of thousands of dollars. On the second day of his appearance in the witness box, he was engaged during the entire session of the court in identifying handwritings and documents. Under ex-Senator Dorsey's direction he manufactured the paper applications upon which the postal routes were extended, forged the names of notorious persons, and altered genuine applications. In the cash-book which Rerdell kept was an account with "William Smith," who he declared was none other than Brady, the ex-First Assistant Postmaster General. The testimony of the witness created a sensation at Washington.

### POLITICAL.

Gov. BUTLER forced the resignation of Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, and will appoint to the vacancy N. A. Plympton, of Worcester, treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. Clarke had accepted a present of \$3,000 from an insurance company. The Brooklyn *Union-Argus* has changed hands. Thomas Kinsella, it is supposed, being the purchaser.

The Senatorial contest in Michigan approaches an end. The friends of Mr. Ferry held a consultation on the 15th inst., and it was agreed that all hope of ever electing that gentleman was over. It was accordingly decided to free the Republican members from their allegiance to the caucus rule, thus making the race a free-for-all contest. E. F. Lewis, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Sixth Louisiana district to take the place of Hermon deceased.

At a meeting of prominent Germans representing all the Congressional districts in Kansas, held in Leavenworth last week, resolutions were adopted to the effect that the duty of the Legislature is to carry out the wishes of the majority of the people; that the people, by electing Gov. Clark did emphatically demand prohibition as a failure and a sham; and that therefore the prohibition amendment should be resubmitted for rejection. The sixty-five members of the lower house who voted against the resubmission of the amendment were denounced as cowards and recreant to the trust reposed in them, and the fifty-one members who voted in the affirmative were appropriately commended for their manhood and patriotism.

### GENERAL.

DURING 1882 there was consumed in the United States 4,968,000 tons of pig iron, against 4,982,000 tons in 1881. At the beginning of the present year 417 furnaces were in blast, while 1882 was ushered in with 446 furnaces working.

WHEN an International train pulled up at Webb Station, near Laredo, the conductor found the telegraph operator lying dead on the floor, having been butchered by robbers. Campanini sent a cablegram to a New York journalist announcing that he had signed a contract with Mr. Abbey.

CLARA BARTON, President of the National Red Cross Association, has notified all the Red Cross Societies in the United States to take charge of subscriptions for the flood sufferers.

A REPORT comes from Texas via St. Louis that a powerful syndicate, composed of wealthy Mexicans and Americans, has been organized to purchase large tracts of mining, agricultural and grazing lands in Northern Mexico. It is said that there are in all about 7,000,000 acres, for which the syndicate will pay from 10 to 20 cents. It is stated that the grazing and farming lands are of about the same quality as those in Western Texas. The capital of the syndicate is placed at \$20,000,000. The demise is announced of Ann Gerry, daughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence; John C. Mason, a banker of Worcester, Mass.; E. T. Carrington, a newspaper publisher of New Haven, and Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, of Princeton College.

### FOREIGN.

THE upper branch of the French Parliament adopted a bill declaring that Princes who attempt to further their claims to the throne be banished, after trial in the courts or by the Senate. The Ministry bitterly opposed the measure, and all the members of the Cabinet resigned upon its passage. During the discussion of the bill Cassagnac asked leave to question the Government, but permission was refused amid uproar, during which Faure used the word "coward" to the Ministry in a body, for which he was censured, he making another explanation later. Two seconds sent by M. Demahy... Richard Wagner, composer of the "Nibelungen Trilogy," "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman," etc., died at Venice, aged 70. Prince Napoleon and his son Louis have left Paris for London.

THE British Parliament reassembled Feb. 15. The Queen's speech announced that the withdrawal of troops from Egypt is proceeding as expeditiously as is prudent, and that the improvement of the social condition of Ireland continues. A proposal is to be submitted for securing to tenants in England and Scotland compensation for agricultural improvements. Bradlaugh occupied his seat in the House of Commons, and Hartington said the Government would introduce a bill authorizing members to make affirmation. Parnell moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the arrest of Healy, but it was voted down. Justin McCarthy gave notice that he would introduce a bill to abolish the Irish vice-royalty.

At the examination of the Dublin conspirators the other day, James Carey, Town Councilor, one of the prisoners, who had previously figured in the dock, appeared on the witness-stand in the role of an informer, and detailed the murders of Cavendish and Burke in Phoenix Park. Seven men participated in the tragedy, though the cutting was confined to two, and Carey identified the prisoners who were engaged. The testimony created a great sensation, and the silence in the court at intervals was oppressive. Carey confessed that several plots had been laid to murder Foster, but he escaped each time through accident. A London dispatch says that the rains and floods which have been prevailing in all parts of Great Britain have now assumed proportions of a national calamity. Large tracts of land are totally submerged. By this time of the year a considerable area of wheat should have been sown, but scarcely an acre has yet been seeded down in all England. The land is literally a morass, and winter wheat is rotting in soggy ground. Whatever may happen now, there cannot be a great harvest this year, even if it does not turn out one of the worst that England has ever known. France has again been temporarily without a Ministry. President Grevy accepted the resignations of his constitutional advisers, and Jules Ferry was entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet. Oscar Wilde is studying for the stage, and one of his first efforts will be Romeo.

### DROWNED OUT.

Dispatches from Cincinnati, under date of Feb. 13, report great suffering on account of the flood. The same depot of the Southern road became undermined and toppled over with many spectators, but it is not known that any lives were lost. One correspondent telegraphs: "It would require the publication of the greater portion of the directory to name the business men, particularly those in the tobacco, produce, grain, commission, and whisky business, and in all kinds of manufacturing interests, whose businesses have been wholly suspended. Many of these also lose their goods. The manufacturers all lose heavily in the damage to machinery and stock, aside from the loss of time. More than a thousand business firms and manufacturing are thus prostrated. Yet business men are not disheartened nor selfish. These same men, for two days, have poured in contributions to the fund for the relief of the suffering among that much greater class—the poor—who are driven from home and are deprived of work. It is estimated that from thirty to forty thousand workmen are out of employment by the closing of the manufacturing. To them the loss of time and the injury to household effects will prove the smallest loss. The dampness in their houses after the flood subsides must bring sickness and suffering. The Common Council's action in asking authority to issue a loan was promptly met by the Legislature, both houses having passed a bill to authorize a relief loan of \$100,000. Thus the city has arranged to provide for itself. Telegrams have been received from New York, Chicago and elsewhere, offering assistance."

### The Deluge at Louisville.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE ANNALS OF THAT CITY.

The waters in the Ohio river at Louisville reached a height not witnessed before for years. About forty squares in the northeastern section of the city were inundated, and 5,000 persons driven from their homes. The cut-off dam, overcome by the terrific weight of water from above, gave way suddenly. "With a loud roar," says an eye-witness, "the flood rushed over. The waters covered the ground with irresistible force, falling about eighteen feet to the ground below the dam. In a few seconds the yellow tide was sweeping in from all points, and the infuriated inhabitants in the Bear Grass creek bottoms, who had gone to bed, were completely surprised in their homes. With a mighty rush the waters swept from square to square, rapidly rising in the houses and severing many from their foundations. The roar of the waters could not drown the screams of the terrified ones who were escaping from their doomed houses. Men, women and children waded through the advancing waters. Bonfires glimmered on the higher ground, which many poor outcasts had gained. People who were sleeping in foolish confidence that the embankments would shelter them were rudely awakened by the flood coming into their houses. Some were even surprised in bed. When the stroke came it was like nothing. In the darkness and cold they fled the waiting death, half clothed and shivering. By midnight thirty-five squares were under water, and over 150 houses destroyed. All that long a stream of people passed up and down the Short Line track to look at the ever increasing devastation. Houses were overturned, some on their sides, some almost on their roofs, and other buildings were crushed to pieces, and perhaps a third were swept away from their foundations. Doors, windows, sash, pieces of furniture, lumber, driftwood and shingles were floating about in confusion. In the lower bottom lands the water is within a foot or two of the roofs of the houses. Several persons were rescued from houses into which they had climbed. A gratifying feature of the flood is that comparatively few are thought to have lost their lives. Many occupants of houses in the submerged districts had removed and thus escaped. The fact that the survivors are scattered over the city renders it impossible to make a definite statement of who are lost or saved. Five persons are positively known to have been drowned. The money loss will reach into the millions."

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Texas Senate for a committee to ascertain if the contract with Chicago parties for the construction of a capital cannot be annulled, it being alleged that the lands given for the purpose are worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. A bill fixing the maximum passenger fare on railroads at 3 cents was defeated in the Arkansas Legislature.

TWENTY-ONE of the persons under examination at Dublin were committed, Feb. 19, to answer the charge of murdering Cavendish and Burke. Carey, the informer, was hissed by the spectators in the courtroom, and as he passed the dock James Muller, one of the prisoners, struck at him. The result of the examination has caused intense excitement in England and Ireland. Great Britain it is reported, has requested the extradition from the United States of J. J. Sheridan and Thomas Brennan, whom Carey implicated. The Secretary of the British Legation at Tehran, with his escort, was attacked on the Turcoman steppes, eleven of the escort being killed and nine wounded. The False Prophet, the leader of the insurrection in the Soudan, has been made prisoner, at Obeid.

At an iron mill in Garondelet, Mo., where 1,000 men have for three months been on a strike, the fires were started last week with non-union men. Mrs. H. M. Valle, the wife of one of the star-route defendants on trial in Washington, living at Independence, Mo., died the other day under circumstances that clearly indicate suicide.

THE work of rescuing the bodies of the drowned miners in the Diamond shaft at Braidwood was being vigorously prosecuted on Feb. 20. The sufferers by the calamity number thirty-four widows and ninety orphans. A special committee has issued an appeal for aid, and a bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature appropriating \$10,000 to relieve the distressed. Adjutant General Elliott was sent by Gov. Hamilton to inquire into the necessities of the families of the drowned, and found a pitiable condition of things. The Archbishop of Chicago has offered to take charge of the Catholic orphans.

CHARLES GILLESPIE, a driver of a coke wagon in Pittsburgh, went to Stockton, Cal., three years ago, and paid a visit to a bachelor uncle. The latter's death now gives Charles and his sister a fortune of \$300,000.

BUFFALO people are greatly excited over the case of Mrs. Alonzo Cottier, who surrendered herself to the police as the murderer of her babe. She is the daughter of Alvah Church, the banker, and is a beautiful and accomplished woman. Physicians differ as to her sanity, but the newspapers seem to agree that a mother-in-law caused all the trouble. The three defaulting officers of the wrecked City Bank of Jersey City have been sen-

tenced to State prison for ten, six and four years respectively. Many stores and dwellings, comprising the best portion of Bradford, Vt., were consumed, involving a loss of \$75,000.

The Senate devoted nearly thirteen hours to the tariff bill on Feb. 19, being in session from 10 o'clock a. m. till two hours past midnight. The whole time was given up to two or three items in the metal schedule. The effort to give the bill such form that it could successfully run the gauntlet between the extreme high-tariff men on the one side and the low-tariff men on the other resulted in a sort of compromise that was not very satisfactory to either side. Mr. Sherman's amendment, raising the duty in gold was amplified and adopted by a vote of 30 to 28, a strict party vote, except that Mr. McPherson voted with the Republicans and Mr. Van Wyck with the Democrats. Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania made a vigorous speech favoring protection. In the House, Mr. Kelley made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to reduce internal revenue duties. Being the House's revenue bill of last year, with the Senate amendment reducing the tax upon tobacco to 8 cents per pound, Mr. Sherman raised the point of order that the bill had not been before the Committee on Ways and Means, and that, therefore, it was beyond the power of that committee to move to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. The Speaker overruled the point of order. In support of his motion, Mr. Kelley said every line in the bill presented had received the approval of the Senate and the committee which he represented; therefore, he believed, while doubt and uncertainty might prevail as to tariff legislation, there was an opportunity offered to mitigate our excessive revenue to the extent of \$40,000,000. Mr. Morrison said the people were paying into the treasury \$60,000,000 of impost tax under war rates and twice \$80,000,000 in bounty to manufacturers. The internal revenue had been reduced one-half, and to-day, twenty years after the war, impost taxes remained as they were. Notwithstanding this, here was a bill brought to relieve the banking capital of the country and tobacco chewers at the expense of the people. It was offered here in order to give a quid of tobacco to some people with every likelihood of their biting at the bait. Mr. McKinley asserted that the surplus revenue in the treasury could be with safety reduced \$60,000,000. Every one admitted, whether the tariff were revised or not, this internal revenue must be reduced. Mr. House called the attention of the country to the spectacle presented to-day. For the last month, day and night, the House had been discussing the tariff bill; and now came back to the same old propositions of amendment that were made at the last session, when the old seagoing vessel which had been expected to bear the sins of the Republican party into the wilderness. That party had gone, before the country with that proposition, but the people had thrown its bank checks in its face, burnt its matches and broken its bottle. Ready relief over its head. Let the Republican party go before the country, if it dared, with this bill presented to the country as the last action for relief from taxation. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—yeas, 162; nays, 22—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

What the Millennium Will Be Like.  
Rev. J. Hemphill, of San Francisco, could not help but believe that the advent and personal reign of Christ would be after the millennium. During the millennium, he thought, the physical conditions of the world would be improved. Sin being removed, pain and travail would be done away with. The physical conditions of man would be vastly improved, and there would exist no pain, sorrow nor tears, such as are ours now. When that time comes men will live as long as the old patriarchs before the flood. Healthy bodies will make healthy minds, and for 1,000 years the two will be yoke-fellows. The moral and spiritual conditions will be vastly improved and holiness will abound. And during those thousand years he thought one language would prevail throughout the world, for through the Tower of Babel, or sin, numerous tongues came, and by the casting out of sin they will go. But what language is liable to be adopted? The signs of the times is that the honest old Anglo-Saxon of England and America will be the one, for it is now being introduced over not only the civilized, but the uncivilized world. When the glory of the millennium would dawn he would not venture to guess.—*San Francisco Call*.

Learning Language at Yale College.  
The two-hour session in German optional produces the following:—with the exercise of a little patience:  
"Zwanziglieb-krank Madchen wir, Lieb-krank alle ganz ungern, Zwanzig Jahre, werden wir Zwanzig lieb-krank Madchen sein."  
—*Yale Record*.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	5.30	@ 7.25
HOGS.....	6.10	@ 7.25
CORNS.....	40	@ 10 1/4
WHEAT.....	8.60	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.17	@ 1.18
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.21	@ 1.22
CORN—No. 2.....	.73	@ .74
OATS—No. 2.....	.48	@ .50
PORK—Mess.....	19.00	@ 19.25
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Good to Fat Steers.....	5.25	@ 6.25
Cows and Heifers.....	3.25	@ 4.50
Medium to Fair.....	4.85	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.00	@ 7.30
FLOUR—Family White Winter Ex.....	4.50	@ 5.75
Good to Choice Sprg Ex.....	5.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1.09	@ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.09	@ 1.11
CORN—No. 2.....	.57	@ .58
OATS—No. 2.....	.64	@ .65
RYE.....	.64	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.37	@ .40
EGGS—Fresh.....	.29	@ .30
PORK—Mess.....	18.00	@ 18.25
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.09	@ 1.10
CORN—No. 2.....	.57	@ .58
OATS—No. 2.....	.64	@ .65
RYE.....	.64	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.37	@ .40
EGGS—Fresh.....	.29	@ .30
PORK—Mess.....	18.00	@ 18.25
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/4
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.15	@ 1.14
CORN—Mixed.....	.55	@ .56
OATS—No. 2.....	.64	@ .65
RYE.....	.64	@ .65
PORK—Mess.....	18.00	@ 18.25
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.11	@ 1.12
CORN.....	.54	@ .55
OATS.....	.41	@ .42
RYE.....	.67	@ .68
PORK—Mess.....	18.00	@ 18.50
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/4
DETROIT.		
FLOUR.....	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.10	@ 1.11
CORN—No. 2.....	.54	@ .55
OATS—Mixed.....	.43	@ .44
PORK—Mess.....	18.00	@ 18.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.09	@ 1.10
CORN.....	.54	@ .55
OATS—Mixed.....	.39	@ .40
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5.25	@ 5.50
Fair.....	5.00	@ 5.50
COMBINATION.....	3.75	@ 4.00
HOGS.....	6.50	@ 7.70
SHEEP.....	2.00	@ 2.50



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## BURIED IN A COAL PIT.

### A Frightful Disaster at Braidwood, Ill.

Nearly One Hundred Miners Drowned by a Caving.

[Braidwood Telegram (Feb. 16) to Chicago Tribune.]

The most awful tragedy which has ever visited the Wilmington coalfields occurred to-day at the No. 2 shaft of the Wilmington Coal-Mining and Manufacturing Company, known as the Diamond Company, three miles and a half northwest of this city. The little village of Diamond is a scene of desolation calculated to wring the heart of even the most hardened to scenes of misery and woe.

Sixty-eight men and six boys lie dead in the mine, and it may be weeks before even the melancholy satisfaction of recovering their bodies is accorded. No such calamity has ever befallen this section of country, or, for that matter, nothing as horrible has ever been chronicled in the history of mining in the United States. The destruction occurred in an instant, and came with overwhelming force.

In every home there is weeping and sorrow for the Braidwood miners who will return no more. The whole population of Diamond is devoted to mining, and this crushing blow carries ruin to a hundred families. In several instances all the male members have been swept away, and what will be the future of Diamond it is impossible to forecast.

The tragedy was as unique as it was devastating. A section of prairie-land, forty by ninety feet, over which the floods had extended until the water stood three or four feet deep, suddenly caved in, the result being the instantaneous flooding of a mine in which 300 men and boys were at work. Inside of half an hour the water had extended to all parts of the workings, and to-night it stands within five feet of the top of the main shaft. Seventy-four human beings were choked to death in the grim recesses of the mine.

All hope of the possible rescue of any of these unhappy beings by the opening of a driveway from an old air-shaft into the workings was abandoned at dusk, when the water poured into the last-named shaft, and the workmen were compelled to abandon their last desperate attempt at the salvation of their fellows.

The scene of the horror was the Diamond Pit No. 2, which has been operated for about ten years, and in which anywhere from 200 to 400 men were regularly employed. This morning from 200 to 300 went to work, and by noon one-fourth the number were dead. The escape of the majority was almost a miracle. The country around the mine is an almost dead-level prairie, and the recent tremendous rains have covered the whole country with water. Hundreds of acres of land are honeycombed by the mine-workings, many of which have been worked out and abandoned. It was through a break in one of the abandoned workings that the flood poured in to-day.

The Diamond shaft No. 2 is ninety-two feet deep. Above the coal lies from seventy to 110 feet of earth. The coal vein varies in thickness from two feet nine inches to three feet four inches. Above it is a layer of soap-stone, and it rests on a bed of fire-clay. The vein winds and dips a good deal, and thus some parts of the mine are a good deal lower than others.

About 11:30 the rumor spread among the population of the mining village that the ground had caved in over the main roadway in the Diamond Shaft No. 2, and that the water that had stood in a large pond on the surface of the prairie was rushing into the passages of the mine, cutting off the miners and holding them in the passage. Upon the spreading of the rumor large crowds of miners' wives, with children in arms, rushed toward the scene of the catastrophe, anxious to hear of their husbands, brothers and sons who were employed in the mines. When the crowd reached the main entrance they found everything in a state of the utmost confusion. Around the shaft were a crowd of anxious men and women, eagerly rendering any assistance that was possible to the half-drowned miners who appeared at the bottom of the shaft.

To the north could also be seen a crowd of men collected around an air-shaft, who were likewise fishing out the almost perishing miners who had climbed to the top and would have sunk back, exhausted upon the ground had it not been for the assistance of the willing hands. Women wrung their hands, as one by one they anxiously viewed each new face that appeared above ground, but found not the father or son who was missing, and for whom some fell down upon their knees and prayed. The news was upon the lips of everyone. Friends anxiously paced back and forth, trying to devise some means of salvation for the poor creatures who were penned up never to be rescued alive.

Little by little the terrible character of the catastrophe became apparent. Then it was that the most heart-rending scenes occurred. A wife bent over the shaft as her husband was climbing the ladder in the air-shaft with his young son dead in his arms, and extended her arms to receive them, but she was doomed to disappointment, for the man, worn out with the desperate struggle which he had undergone to save the body of his son, fell back into the pit a lifeless corpse, and has not since been seen.

A young German maiden saw her lover brought out of a shaft in almost a lifeless condition, and, falling upon her knees, she smoothed back the hair and thanked God that he had been saved.

Mrs. McMillan, who was on the ground when the news came that her husband and three sons were dead in the mine, was taken with nervous prostration and had to be removed from the ground. She is now in a precarious condition and her mind is permanently injured.

The following is the story of John Huber, an eye-witness of the whole affair, and a man who was in the mine at the time of the accident:

"I was working in one of the west sections of the main corridor, and had just got my car ready for transfer, when I heard a voice which sounded weak at first, saying, 'Look out, the water is coming.' For a few moments I did not comprehend the awful meaning of the language used, and so went back to block up the coal, when I heard the same warning again and again, and a small stream of water running down the center of the track. The truth at once flashed upon me that I was in danger, and that the water was coming from some unknown locality. I rushed as fast as the nature of the passage would allow me to where I thought my two sons were at work, but found that they had gone. I then yelled at

the top of my voice to the men near me, and made as fast as I could for the air-shaft, where I knew there was a ladder, and that I could get out. By this time the water was up to my armpits, and I had a hard time to keep my head above water. I was with the last man to get out, and I was the last to see the disaster. I saw the water rising, and I saw the men who were with me being carried away by the flood. I saw the water rising, and I saw the men who were with me being carried away by the flood. I saw the water rising, and I saw the men who were with me being carried away by the flood.

The situation at the scene of the Diamond mine was thus described by a correspondent of the Chicago Times, Feb. 19:

There have been no new developments to-day, and nothing could afford any comfort to friends and relatives of the miners buried in the watery sepulcher. Instead, it is feared that further homes may be made desolate when all the victims are discovered if the recovery of all the bodies is ever accomplished. It has been learned that other persons were likely to be in the mine beside those represented on the company's books. Not an hour in the day passes but the miners have friends from other points going under ground to see them, and it is feared that some of such may have been in the Diamond when the torrent of rushing water burst through the mine. Many of the miners, mainly Germans, have been in the habit of taking countrymen with them who desired to get work, but were not familiar enough with mining to obtain employment from the company, and teaching them the business. It has often happened that in the chambers or tunnels where three men are required to do the work half a dozen would be found, the regular workmen having an equal number of friends, whose identity the coal company had no means of establishing. One of the most experienced pit bosses in this region expressed the opinion to-day that the total number of victims would reach a hundred, and practical miners concur in this opinion. This estimate may be exaggerated, but there is every reason to believe that there are several miners among the victims whose identity is unknown, and that the full extent of the calamity is not appreciated. All night the men worked around the main shaft, preparing the buckets to be used in pumping out, rigging the donkey engines, and generally getting things in shape for the work of recovering the bodies of the dead. In the main and all the air shafts the water now stands within three feet of the top, and may possibly overrun some of them before morning. In other words, every crevice and cranny in the mine is filled with the water which has poured into it from the vast surface deposit. The faint and almost fantastic hope that somewhere in the mine an air chamber might have been found in which a few of the poor prisoners might have sought refuge has faded from the mind of even the most sanguine. The seventy-odd men and boys probably passed into eternity within an hour from the time the first alarm was given. The work now before the mine owners and the people of Braidwood and Diamond is the opening of the mine and the recovery of the corpses. There is but one way in which this end can be accomplished. To attempt to pump out the mine while it continues to act as a receiver for millions of gallons of water from the adjoining prairie would be like dipping water with a sieve. First of all, a dam must be built around the break through which the water pours into the mine as through a funnel; then pumping can begin, and, with proper machinery, such as will undoubtedly be used, the mine can, in the opinion of competent judges, be cleaned out in a week. Others, perhaps equally competent from long experience to judge of the volume of water, believe that it will be nearly a month before it is gotten out.

### Sebastian Cabot.

Sebastian Cabot was certainly in one sense the discoverer of America; it was he who first made sure that it was a wholly new and unknown continent. In his early voyages he had no doubt that he had visited India, but after his voyage of 1498 he expressed openly his disappointment that a "New Found Land" of most inhospitable aspect lay as a barrier between Europe and the desired Asia. As the German writer, Dr. Asher, has said, "Cabot's displeasure involves the scientific discovery of a new world." In his charts North America stands as a separate and continuous continent, though doubtless long after his time the separate islands were delineated, as of old, by others, and all were still supposed to be outlying parts of Asia. In this, as in other respects, Cabot was better appreciated fifty years later than in his own day. His truthful accounts for the time discouraged further enterprise in that direction. "They that seek for riches," said Peter Martyr, "must not go to the frozen North." And after one or two ineffectual undertakings he found no encouragement to repeat his voyages to the North American coast, but was sought for both by Spain and England to conduct other enterprises. He was employed in organizing expeditions to the Brazils, or to the north pole by way of Russia, but the continent he had discovered was left unexplored. He was esteemed as a skillful mariner and one who had held high official station; he died dreaming of a new and infallible mode of discovering the longitude which he thought had been revealed to him from heaven, and which he must not disclose. The date of his death, like that of his birth, is unknown, and his burial-place is forgotten. But fifty years later, when Englishmen turned again for a different object toward the American continent, they remembered his early achievements, and, based on their claim of ownership by right of discovery. Even then they were so little appreciated that Lord Bacon, writing his Reign of Henry VII., gives but three of our sentences to the explorations which perhaps exceed in real importance all else that happened under that reign.—T. W. Higginson, in Harper's Magazine.

When Mrs. M. gave a package of patent French coffee to Bridget, the cook, she said: "Remember, Bridget, that two boils are necessary to make it right." Bridget retired to the kitchen, but came again within a few minutes to Mrs. M.—in an apparently high state of excitement. "Sure, mum," she said, "an it's insured I am, I never had a boil in me life, and I don't intend to have two ivry mornin' jist bekase yees wants yer patent French coffee!"

### THE STATE CAPITAL.

Back from the Long Recess but no Senator Elected—Usual Number of Bills—Appropriations Not All in Progress of the Senatorial Bribery Investigation—Prison of Infamy—Notes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LANSING, Feb. 17, 1883.

Our prediction of two weeks ago, that "it isn't among the improbabilities that the 4th of March (when Mr. Ferry's present term will end) may come and go before a Senator is elected," seems to-day more likely to become a fact than when it was written. At that time it was hoped by every citizen of Michigan, and almost believed by many, that the first two or three days after the long recess would suffice to wind up the

SENATORIAL ELECTION SCRAMBLE and bring about the election of some good man—if not Mr. Ferry, some other as good or better. The work and votes of the four days since the Legislature reconvened, on Tuesday last, have dispelled any such fond hopes, and now the election is apparently as far off as when the first joint vote was taken, thirty days ago to-day, and no man can even guess as to the time when or candidate who will be elected. Up to and including to-day, thirty-nine joint votes have been taken, and the end is not yet. Up to the time the voting ceased on Thursday, the 15th, there was but very slight change from the stereotyped votes the leading candidates have received for weeks; but when, after a conference lasting much of the afternoon and far into the night, a resolution to dissolve all caucus bonds or obligations was adopted by a vote of 22 yeas to 21 nays, it became almost a certainty, to all outsiders at least, that Senator Ferry's last hope of an election had departed, and the voting of the next day was anxiously waited for, a big breakup being expected. Then it was that every man who felt willing to sacrifice himself on his country's altar put up his lightning-rod (unless he already had it up) and set his friends vigorously at work. The following table of the two votes taken on the 16th is of interest, and shows at least that Michigan is not lacking in good timber from which to choose a Senator:

	1st vote.	2d vote.
William Newton	47	46
Thomas W. Ferry	18	13
Julius C. Burrows	11	10
Edwin Willits	10	10
Byron M. Cutcheon	4	4
Benton Hanchett	4	4
Edward S. Lacey	4	4
Perry Hannah	4	4
John T. Rich	4	4
Thomas W. Palmer	4	4
James McMillan	2	2
Edgar M. Marble	2	2
Austin Blair	1	1
Solomon L. Withers	1	1
Moreau S. Crosby	1	1
Terence F. Shephard	1	1
J. Byron Jenkins	1	1
Marsden C. Burch	1	1
Stephen D. Burgham	1	1
Sech C. Moffet	1	1

Whole number of votes.....128  
Necessary to a choice.....65

The one vote taken to-day showed no special change excepting that a few of those who had been given complimentary votes dropped out and the total vote was somewhat reduced by pairs and absentees. While a large portion of Mr. Ferry's strength seems to be scattering, there are a dozen who, like the immortal 306, stand firm to the last vote. Were it possible for the remainder of his former supporters to unite with the so-called "antis," some other Republican could be elected without the aid of this element, but such a union seems impossible, judging from the present feeling on all sides. Some report that the end is not yet.

Notwithstanding the peculiar situation the Senatorial contest has placed the Legislature in, and the consequent time and attention it has demanded, the books of the two Houses show just about the

USUAL NUMBER OF BILLS thus far introduced. The constitutional limit (fifty days) ends with the 21st, and it is expected that the bills and joint resolutions to be introduced between now and then will equal, if not exceed, all that have thus far been presented, and that the work to be done will not fall below two years ago, in numbers at least.

I thought to give you in this some figures regarding the

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR, but, as the bills will all be in before my next, I have thought best to wait. Suffice it now to say that they will be sufficiently large to meet the wishes of the most liberal-minded tax-payers, and to cause others not so liberal to wish the Legislature only postpone for four years, instead of once in two.

As indicated in our last, the

SENATORIAL BRIBERY INVESTIGATION began on the 10th, the first witness examined being M. J. Dee, the political editor of the Evening News, and the one who wrote the article that called out the investigation. The investigation has been pushed with all the speed possible and as much time given to it as the members of the committee could spare from their other legislative duties. Other witnesses examined have been Gil R. Osman, Joseph H. Chandler, Geo. H. Hopkins, Henry M. Dunfield, S. S. Bailey, Wm. G. Thompson, Nathan Church, Henry Howard, Marsden C. Burch, E. C. Watkins, Rice A. Beal, Edward P. Ferry, Francis B. Stockbridge and Wm. A. French. These are all men who are well known in Michigan, and while it is not our province to forestall the report of the committee, we are of the opinion that the investigation will develop the fact that there wasn't anybody or anything to investigate, and that no wrong has been done and no action taken that could not be reasonably and honorably taken by men who were earnestly laboring for the election of their favorites to a high office. As the members of the committee need all the time now remaining before the close of the fifty days for preparation of their bills, they have adjourned until the 22d inst., when the examination of witnesses will be resumed.

"PRISON OF INFAMY."

Senator Seymour has a bill prepared, which he will introduce on Monday, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of three to be confirmed by the Senate) to select a site for a "prison of infamy," such tract to contain not less than forty acres of land. After the site is selected, the bill makes it the duty of the Governor to appoint two other persons to act with the commission as a Building Commission, who shall advertise for plans, etc., and to erect and construct the prison the total cost of ground, buildings, etc., not to exceed \$200,000, which sum shall be raised by tax—\$200,000 in 1883 and \$100,000 in 1884. Said prison was completed to be used for the confinement of those convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life. No person other than the convict as above named shall be allowed to enter said prison, excepting the officers and employees of the prison, State officers and committees of the Legislature, duly appointed for the inspection of the same. There are points in the bill that will commend themselves to the public, but there is at least one (\$300,000 appropriation) that will hardly meet so hearty an approval at the hands of those who pay the taxes. However, it is too early to prophesy as to the fate of the bill.

NOTES.

Gov. Begole has this week nominated, and

the Senate confirmed, another large batch (about 800) of notaries public.

Senator Brookley Show, of Lenawee county, was absent from his seat to-day, and this evening it is reported that he is very seriously sick. As he is well along in years, and has not been for the past two years very well, the report causes the gravest apprehension among his fellow Senators, by whom he is universally respected and loved.

It is generally understood that Gov. Begole has sent to the Senate nominations for member of the State Board of Agriculture, in place of Walter, declined and of State Salt Inspector, in place of the present efficient incumbent, and that, while the Committee on Executive Business have not yet reported on the nominations, there will be an effort, and a successful one, to defeat the nomination, on the ground that the salt manufacturers, who pay the Inspector his salary, are not satisfied with the person nominated, and are very desirous to retain the services of the present incumbent, Mr. Hill. If defeated, it will be the first nomination a Republican Senate has refused to confirm for a Fusion Governor.

OBSERVER.

### Legislative Proceedings.

The Legislature, after a recess of ten days, re-assembled on Tuesday, Feb. 13. The Senate was in session but a short time, and did very little. A few petitions of no importance were received. The Senate struck out all after the enacting clause in the bill to pension judges on their retirement or resignation after twenty years of service, having reached the age of 70. The House went to work in a business-like manner. Petitions were offered: For submission of a prohibitory amendment; for prevention of employment of children and for compulsory education; the formation of cooperative associations and trade and labor societies; for the abolition of the convict-contract system; for the submission of a prohibitory amendment; for the incorporation of divers new villages and towns; for the creation of a new county (Arenac) out of the northern portion of Bay county. A number of new bills were introduced in the House, most of them local in their character. Those of general interest were as follows: To provide for the incorporation of trade and labor societies; to give certain school Trustees special authority to examine and license teachers; to amend Real Property act, section 4,309 of compiled laws of 1877; to amend the Contagious Cattle Diseases act; to amend trials of actions for damages arising from negligence; to amend and add a new section to the Drain law; to amend Act 286 of 1881, relating to Sheriff's fees; to regulate hours of labor and employment of children; to prohibit fishing with nets on Lake St. Clair; to provide for selecting petit jurors in the Upper Peninsula; to amend the law relating to the selection of jurors to lay out highways. A number of bills of a local nature were passed. On motion of Mr. Hopkins a resolution was adopted congratulating Capt. Woodruff, member from Gladwin on the completion this day of his 70th year. Capt. Woodruff responded briefly and happily, was applauded loudly by his fellow-members, and was presented by the Speaker with an elaborate bouquet. One ballot was taken for Senator with the following result: Ferry, 41; Stout, 23; Cutcheon, 8; Burrows, 8; Willis, 8; Palmer, 4; Chamberlain, 14; B. J. Egan, 11; S. H. House, 13; W. F. Wells, 2; Charles S. May, 1; Newberry, 3; Lacey, 2. The joint committee in the Legislature appointed to investigate the Evening News charges of bribery in the Senatorial contest, examined Michael J. Dee, editor of the News, as to the paper's authority for the specific allegations of corrupt advances on the part of Senator Ferry's friends. Mr. Dee testified that the article was written at the request and instigation of J. A. Hubbell, who was his sole authority; that Mr. Hubbell sent for him to come to the Russell House, and requested the publication of the charges in the shape of an editorial, and not as an interview, and particularly requesting no mention of his name in the matter. Ex-Senator J. H. Chandler was examined, and testified that S. S. Bailey, ex-Internal Revenue Collector of Grand Rapids, offered Federal patronage to the friends of Jay A. Hubbell. Representative Hopkins detailed the particulars of a conversation he had with Senator Ferry at the opening of the Legislature, in the course of which he (Ferry) mildly intimated to him a desire on his part that he (Hopkins) would go into the Republican caucus.

No LEGISLATION worthy of mention was accomplished in the Capitol on the 15th, the Senatorial question absorbing all the attention, even to the extent of taking an adjournment at noon. In order to settle the contest, The ballot stood as follows: Ferry, 41; Stout, 23; Cutcheon, 8; Burrows, 8; Willis, 8; Palmer, 4; Chamberlain, 14; B. J. Egan, 11; S. H. House, 13; W. F. Wells, 2; Charles S. May, 1; Newberry, 3; Lacey, 2; Lacey, 3; Lathrop, 1; Will, 1; Van Buren, 1; Withers, 1; Stockbridge, 1. On this ballot, though Ferry had material aid from Greenbackers and Democrats, some of his staunchest Republican supporters deserted him—viz.: Senators White, Shepard and Duncan, and Representatives Rose, Shephard and Snyder. A caucus of the Ferry men in the afternoon selected a resolution, which they carried to the Senate, and requested the passage of the resolution, and invited the remainder of the original fifty-nine Ferry men to a conference in the evening. The evening caucus of the fifty-nine original Ferry men resulted in simply releasing all hands from all caucus agreement. Hon. W. G. Thompson, of Detroit, testified before the investigating committee. He said that all the Detroit candidates for the Legislature were selected on Sunday by Senator Ferry, Collector Beal and himself. The one candidate not pledged to Ferry was opposed by the latter and Beal, but through Thompson's efforts was nominated and elected. For his services in this matter Ferry subsequently promised him the Detroit Collectorship, but broke the promise. He said the whole State election was run absolutely in Ferry's interest; that Republican candidates for the Legislature not pledged to the Ferry were slaughtered by his influence all over the State, and that Ferry exerted himself to his utmost to compass the defeat of Gov. Jerome and Congressman Burrows. Thompson was very straightforward and explicit.

No LEGISLATION worthy of record was accomplished by the General Assembly on Feb. 16. Two ballots were taken for United States Senator, the last one resulting as follows: Ferry, 13; Newton (Dem.), 46; Burrows, 19; Palmer, 18; Cutcheon, 11; Withers, 2; Blair, 1; Rich, 1; Edgar M. Marble, 2; Hanchett, 11; Willis, 10; Lacey, 6; Hannah, 4; Crosby, 4; J. Byron Jenkins, 1; McMillan, 2; T. F. Shephard, 1; Moffatt, 1. At the bribery investigation "Ed P. Ferry testified to the straightened circumstances of himself and brother when they came to Lansing. He knew of no corruption. He thought packing the Capitol with lobbyists was approved by the people at large. Marsden C. Burch, and E. C. Watkins, members of the Ferry Committee, knew of no offers or use of money or office to secure votes. Rice A. Beal, Chairman of the committee, was not so innocent. He had read the charges in the Detroit paper on which the investigation had been started, and identified an item in it. He had consulted Senator Ferry, and asked for permission to promise a Territorial Secretaryship to a friend, whom he did not name to Mr. Beal. The friend was Representative French (of Monroe), and he (Beal) offered and promised the office to him. He only did it out of friendship, but expected to get his vote for Ferry, but didn't get it. He also promised the postoffice of Monroe to Representative Parker, and a \$1,000 clerkship for Parker's son. French was called an unscrupulous man when the charges of corruption, repelled the indignation that Dee had been paid by Hubbell for writing the article. The investigation adjourned until next Thursday.

PETITIONS were presented in the Senate, Feb. 17, for the passage of a law allowing persons owning lands on opposite sides of highways to construct culverts or cattle passes under the highways; for a prohibitory amendment. Bills were introduced: Relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors near railroad stations; for a uniform system of accounts from keepers of poor-houses and Superintendents of the Poor; amending the Dog Tax law; relative to the compensation of members of State boards; for improving the efficiency of the militia; joint resolution for amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; amending the law relative to offenses against lives and persons; also a number of bills making

appropriations for the State institutions. A few bills, of local importance only, were passed. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, including the following: To amend the law relative to Justices' summonses; to amend the Highway and Bridge law; to amend the law relative to the election of Justices of the Peace; to amend the law for the protection of sheep; to amend the laws relative to proceedings against garnishees; to prohibit the deposit of sawdust and shavings in the waters of Michigan; to repeal the act of 1881 for the protection of deer, grouse, quail, turkeys and trout; in relation to the use of passes on railroads by State officers, Judges, Legislators, etc.; for the compulsory education of children, restricting their employment and the furnishing of books to indigent pupils; relating to taxation of the liquor traffic. Both houses, in joint convention, took one ballot for Senator. The vote stood as follows: Lacey, 6; Marble, 2; Hanchett, 9; Hannah, 6; Burrows, 10; Crosby, 5; Palmer, 12; Cutcheon, 3; Withers, 2; Newton (Democrat), 43; Willis, 8; Ferry, 11; McMillan, 2; Bernes, 1; Stockbridge, 1.

The Senate was in session but a short time on Feb. 19, and did nothing worthy of note. In the House the following bills were introduced:

To amend the laws relative to foreign fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State; to amend the State fisheries laws; to amend the railroad laws, providing that no contract or agreement previously entered into by or between railroad company and any employee shall impair or diminish the amount of damages received by such employee while in the service of said road or roads; to regulate the business of broker shops; to revise the charter of Muskegon; to regulate the receiving, transporting and delivering of grain by railroads; to incorporate the Village of Lake, Marquette county; to provide for an allowance to widows out of the personal estate of her husband; to amend the act incorporating Neenah in Marquette county; to organize the county of Brown; to amend the laws relative to the protection of game; to amend tax laws; to amend the laws relative to garnishees; to prevent railroad and other monopolies in the State. There was one ballot for Senator, resulting as follows: Newton, 32; Ferry, 13; Burrows, 8; Palmer, 7; Hanchett, 9; Lacey, 4; Marble, 2; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 5; McMillan, 2; Stockbridge, 1.

### Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State show causes of sickness during the week ending Feb. 10, 1883, as follows: Number of observers heard from, 59.

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Observers who reported cases present.	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of observed cases.
1 Neuralgia.....	48	81	78
2 Bronchitis.....	46	78	75
3 Rheumatism.....	44	75	71
4 Consumption of lungs.....	42	71	68
5 Intermittent fever.....	37	63	61
6 Tonsillitis.....	37	63	61
7 Influenza.....	34	58	56
8 Pneumonia.....	32	54	52
9 Remittent fever.....	21	36	34
10 Erysipelas.....	21	36	34
11 Diarrhea.....	19	32	31
12 Scarlet fever.....	15	29	28
13 Diphtheria.....	15	29	28
14 Measles.....	14	24	23
15 Inflammation of bowels.....	9	15	14
16 Membranous croup.....	9	15	14
17 Whooping-cough.....	8	14	13
18 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	6	10	9
19 Typho-malarial fever.....	5	8	7
20 Dysentery.....	5	8	7
21 Cholera infantum.....	3	6	5
22 Inflammation of brain.....	3	5	4
23 Puerperal fever.....	3	5	4
24 Mumps.....	2	3	2
25 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	2	3	2
26 Peritonitis.....	2	3	2

Beside those tabulated above, the following named diseases were reported each by one regular observer: Smallpox, tubercular meningitis, catarrhal fever, rotheln, coughs and colds and pleurisy.

For the week ending Feb. 10, 1883, the reports indicate that diarrhea, scarlet fever and diphtheria increased, and that neuralgia decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State Capitol the prevailing winds, during the week ending Feb. 10, 1883, were southwest, and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was lower, the relative and absolute humidity less, and the day and night ozone more.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Feb. 10, and since, at nineteen places, scarlet fever at nineteen places and measles at sixteen places. Smallpox was reported at St. Joseph, Berrien county, Feb. 10, as having ceased.

HENRY B. BAKER, Sec'y.

### Curious Results from Skulls Fractured.

Of the fifty-four persons who were killed by the falling of a huge chimney at Bradford, England, twenty-six had their skulls fractured. Several curious incidents are told about the survivors. A girl of 43, who was taken to a hospital, when asked her name replied: "Five minutes past 8" (the time of the accident). Two hours later, in response to the same question, she said: "Two pence three farthings," and again an hour afterward: "Forty-five." A few minutes later she was able to give her real name, and after that rapidly improved. A boy suffering from concussion of the brain remained motionless in a curled-up position for thirty-six hours. He finally became conscious, and in all respects entirely sensible, except that he had no recollection of the accident or even of the events which immediately preceded it. He knew where he lived and where he worked, but did not remember going to work that morning.

"GOVERNOR."—Young men who call their fathers "Governor" without intentional disrespect will be surprised to learn from the Rev. Dr. Ireneus Prime that they are guilty of bad manners. He says that they illustrate the increased irreverence for age, and a marked decline in respect for the aged. "There is no use in telling me," he says in the Observer, "that parents, teachers and officers command as much respect as they ever did, and just as much as they deserve. I know better."

"It was the finest dinner I ever sat down to—the finest that any man ever sat down to," said a prominent politician. "What did you have to eat?" asked Tom Murphy. "Why, nothing at all; we just drank and drank and drank." This illustrates one side of Washington life.—Washington letter.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

LAST Saturday, Mr. Garvelink, Representative from Allegan County, gave notice that on some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend section 9 of "An act to provide for the incorporation of Holland Christian Reform Churches," which bill was approved April 1st, 1881.

REPRESENTATIVE Parker gave notice to the House of Representatives last Monday, that on some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the payment to every enlisted man in the late 10th and 11th Michigan Cavalry, and the 14th Michigan Battery, of the bounty authorized by the session laws of 1863.

A BILL relating to prosecutions for libel has been introduced in the State Senate. The State press association may therefore take heart of grace, for their committee of two years ago is not dead. The present bill, however, is but a skeleton, on which a learned jurist of the State is expected to hang words that will give it form and substance, and clothe it in such fashion as may make its passage possible.

Mr. La Du has introduced a bill to amend section 2 of the act regulating the sale of liquors, so as to prevent the sale on Sundays and legal holidays. The real inwardness of this bill is that the law now only causes the saloons to be closed. The bill seeks to go a little farther and forbid the sale whether the place is closed or open. Some of the courts have held that the provisions of the law were carried out if the doors and windows were closed, and have failed to convict for proven actual sales. Another bill on this same subject seeks to make liquor bonds forfeitable bonds indeed, though the amount of the bonds is made less than under the old law.

For the Holland City news.  
MR. EPPON:—It is very much to be regretted that slurs and vile slanders are so often made use of in perpetrating jokes upon innocent and respectable parties. In your last issue there appeared a "jotting" stating that "a constable of a neighboring village was in your city in an intoxicated condition." Your informant was mistaken, and undoubtedly was so intoxicated that he thought everybody around him was "drunk," and could not tell the difference between a bengal tiger and a merino sheep. Mr. Editor we vouch that the officer was sober and on duty. "Right wrongs no man" so please insert this in your next issue. A. S.

ZEEHLAND, Feb. 21, 1883.  
[The above reflects somewhat upon our reputation for truth and veracity, and we will say in explanation, that we were told that the officer was intoxicated by several different persons. We did not see the officer and consequently could not vouch for his sobriety on this occasion, we overheard, however, one of city officers, in talking about the matter, make this remark "if he had made much more racket I would have looked him up."—Ed.]

An autograph letter of Washington, owned by Mrs. Lucy Woods, of Staunton, Va., has just been made public. It was written to the citizens of Shepherdstown, October 12, 1796, in response to a formal address tendered by them to the first president on his announcement of his determination to retire to private life, and runs in part as follows: "That beneficent Providence which hitherto has preserved us in peace and increased our prosperity will not, I trust, withdraw its protecting hand, while we on our part endeavor to merit a continuance of its favors. Equally persuaded am I that no inconvenience will result from my retreat to the walks of private life. The good sense of my countrymen will always discern and can never be at a loss to choose a fit character to administer the executive government of these United States. If it has been my good fortune through the course of my civil and military employments to have met the approbation of my countrymen, my wishes will be consummated and I shall have found the only reward I ever had in view.

THE contents of Lippincott's Magazine for March are unusually varied, and include several articles of special interest. Professor James D. Butler has an apparently exhaustive paper on the "Portraits of Columbus," proving that the greater number of the pretended likenesses of the great discoverer are wholly fictitious, and that all those which have a good claim to be considered authentic, including one painted for Jefferson, and now in the collection of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, have been derived from a common original no longer extant. "Invalid Life in the South" sums up the experiences of five years spent in the recovery of health. "The Civilized Indian," by Alfred M. Williams, gives an account of the Cherokee "Nation," its social and political condition. "An Ocean Swordsman," the title of an illustrated paper by C. F. Holder. The new instalment of "The Jewel in the Lotus," by Mary Agnes Tincker, contains some striking scenes and exquisite descriptions. The poetry of the

number is by Carlotta Perry, Marion Couthouy, and Charles L. Hildreth, and the "Monthly Gossip" includes several timely papers, most of them biographical and anecdotal.

## COUNTY NEWS.

Many fruit growers of Lamont entertain fears that their peach crop is badly injured.

J. McVicar has bought the furniture and rented the Spring Lake house, of Spring Lake, for five years.

Warren Lillie, will build a planing mill in Coopersville this spring, on main street, opposite the Coopersville tannery.

About \$1,100 worth of property was sold at Harm Rankans' auction sale in Coopersville on last week Wednesday. A large number of people were present.

The man Waldron, who attended the auction sale of Mrs. Chadwick in Coopersville, and bid in a span of horses, some hay, etc., and could give neither cash nor security for the property after the sale, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Detroit house of correction.

John Rice, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens and early residents of Lamont, died in that village, aged 71 years, a few days ago. The funeral took place on last week Friday and was attended by a large concourse of people. Mr. Rice had held many local offices.

Judge of Probate Tate, of this county, has been absent at Lansing, working for Ferry, ever since the senatorial ball opened; and, as he has left no deputy or clerk to attend to the duties of the office, there is considerable grumbling by parties who nearly every day call to transact probate business.

The Congregational church at Grand Haven, after long and patient wrestling with a debt of \$5,000 resting on their yet uncompleted house of worship, have, with the help of others, mastered it. For several years the women of the church have met weekly and sewed carpet rags, procured their weaving and then sold the finished carpets, placing the proceeds into their debt fund. By this sort of slow and patient toil and with money raised otherwise they have secured \$1,850, all the while paying interest and running expenses. The Congregational union gives \$400 and the churches in Grand Rapids, Jackson, St. Clair and Detroit make up the rest. The church occupies an excellent site and has its basement nicely finished off. The church will now proceed, after a little, to complete their main audience room, when they will have as nice a church as is in Grand Haven.

## NEIGHBORING NEWS.

Preparations are being made at Fennville for a building boom.

On last Monday morning a man by the name of Bradshaw, living two miles northeast of Monterey Center, found the dead body of an infant near his premises. It was wrapped in a piece of cloth that looked like a part of a pillow case.

The supervisors of Allegan county met last week and voted to raise money to rebuild the county poor house. The funds are to be raised on bonds. A committee was appointed to receive plans and bids for the new building, which will be erected immediately.

Hamilton girls become quite masculine when their dander rises inasmuch as they can swear and use vile epithets with the best of corner loafers. A party of them went to East Saugatuck to attend a dance last week, when two of them became entangled in a little unpleasantness, which resulted in a free fight and vile language.

An organization to be known as the McGraft Lumber company has been completed in Muskegon with a capital stock of \$7,500, and the following officers elected: President, N. McGraft; secretary, George D. Smith; superintendent, G. R. Gray; directors, Newcomb McGraft, T. M. Palmer, Geo. D. Smith, G. R. Gray and L. N. Keating.

RELIGIOUS services for to-morrow:  
First Reformed Church, (Chapel)—Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Sunday School at 11:45. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Communion Sabbath; subject for morning, "The Thirsty Invited." Afternoon, "Christian Conversation."

First Reformed Church, (Church Edifice) Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. Van der Werp, of Noordeloos.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Subjects: Morning, "Out of Darkness." Evening, Children's Meeting.

## [OFFICIAL.] Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., February 21, 1883.  
At a regular session of the Common Council the following members were present: Mayor Beach, Aldermen Ter Vree, Boukema, Winter, and the Clerk. A quorum not being present, adjourned to Monday 7:30 p. m., February 26, 1883.  
GEO. H. SIFF, City Clerk.

New Maple Sugar. New canned goods, and a good many new articles received at the  
CITY BAKERY.

TRY our new brands of Cigars: Olympian, Macatawa, Yerba Santa, and Adams Express, all very fine cigars.  
JOHN PESSINK.

## Closing Out!

Jeans, Cottonades, and all heavy Winter Dress Goods, will be "closed out" at greatly reduced prices. Every person making \$10 worth of purchases at one time, will receive a valuable present of some description. Winter Caps will be sold at 25 cents and upwards. The reduction in prices is made for the purpose of making room for my spring stock, which will be larger and handsomer than any spring and summer stock of dry goods that I have ever introduced in this city. Call early and secure the best bargains.  
3-2w  
D. BERTSCH.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Spanish Chestnuts, Hickory nuts, and all the other kinds of nuts just received at the  
CITY BAKERY.

## New Advertisements.

### Auction Sale.

There will be a public sale held at the house of A. P. Stegenga, of North Holland, one-half mile west of the North Holland Church, then one-quarter mile north of the town line, on Thursday, the first day of March, beginning in the morning at 9 o'clock. The following will be sold: 2 mares, 1 horse, 1 colt, 3 cows, 6 calves, 6 hogs, 25 chickens, 1 lumber wagon, 1 light wagon, 1 buggy, 1 cutter, 1 bob-sleigh, 1 pair of Durham oxen, 1 buggy-harness, 1 large cutting-box, 3 ton of hay, 50 bushels of corn, 1 reaper, 1 mowing machine, horse-rake, and other farming implements, such as plows, spring-tooth harrows, and drags, 1 corn-sheller, 2 fanning mills, etc., also household furniture, and numerous other things.  
Six months credit will be given, without interest, on good secured notes.  
3-1w

## Subscribe for the Holland City News

THE ONLY  
ENGLISH PAPER  
PRINTED IN THE

## "Holland Colony" JOP PRINTING

Neatly and Promptly  
Executed  
In the  
HOLLAND LANGUAGE.

## NOTICE.

The Board of School Examiners of Ottawa Co., will meet to examine applicants to teach in the public schools of said county, at the following places and time:  
Coopersville, March 26, 1883.  
Grand Haven, March 30, 1883.  
Zeeland, April 6, 1883.  
Examinations will commence promptly at 9 a. m. Testimonials of good moral character required.  
By order of the Board.  
JAS. F. ZWEMER, Sec'y.  
SPRING LAKE, Jan. 31, 1883.

## CLOSING OUT!!

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

## DRY GOODS,

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

Now is the Chance for Bargains.  
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.  
HOLLAND, Jan. 25th, 1883.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.  
TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK. glish Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, 3 p.m. torries, impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of Memory, After Taking, 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 \$5.00 will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 33-1y

D-THOMAS  
ELECTRIC  
OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lambe Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00.  
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs,  
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

## THE SUN NEW YORK, 1883.

More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for mankind; the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purpose to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robbery and for honest government.

No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolies, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is unadorned with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought.

So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

If you already know THE SUN, you will observe that in 1883 it is a little better than ever before. If you do not already know THE SUN, you will find it to be a mirror of all human activity, a storehouse of the choicest products of common sense and imagination, a mainstay for the cause of honest government, a sentinel for genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every species, and an uncommonly good investment for the coming year.

## Terms to Mail Subscribers.

The several editions of THE SUN are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows:  
DAILY—55 cents a month, \$4.50 a year; with Sunday edition \$7.70.  
SUNDAY—Eight pages, \$1.20 a year.  
WEEKLY—\$1 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, market reports, and literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence make THE WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with 10, an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,  
THE SUN, N. Y. City.

## R. A. Brayman's

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

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

Cigars, Tobaccos, Candies & Nuts.

## Oysters

served in every style at all hours.

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

A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 42-1y

## 1882. FALL AND WINTER. 1883.

MILLINERY AND  
Ladies' Furnishing Goods.  
Gloves, Collars, Laces,  
Ruches, Corsets, Bustles Hoop Skirts, Hair Goods, Knit Goods, Zephyr, Cardboard, Knitting Silk, Fur Trimming, Beaver, Ulster Cloth, black and colored, Jackets, Dolmans, Fur lined Circulars.  
A full assortment of the latest Hats, Bonnets, and Turbans, Birds Feathers, and Plumes, Dress Silk, Satin, Plush Velvet, Crape, etc.  
L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,  
EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND, MICH.

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

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best HEARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper than any party in this city.

H. BOONE. 25-1f

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1882.

## FROM GROEFSCHAP to HOLLAND

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

## First Ward Grocery House

COR. EIGHT & FISH STREETS,

and is prepared to serve the public with ever thing that pertains to a first-class

## GROCERY Store

Butter & Eggs always on hand.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Don't forget the place No. 192, Eighth street, cor. Fish.

F. DEN UYL. 12-1y

## TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.



Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGS. 51-1y

## REST

not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. "66 a week in your own town. \$5000 free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 42-1y

## ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.  
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory. ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.



## WEBB'S ELECTRIC MEDICINE.

It is a positive and effectual remedy for all Nervous Diseases in every stage of life—youth or old, male or female. Such as Impotency, Prostration, loss of Strength, loss of Vitality, Defective Memory, impaired Brain Power, and diseases from which an unnatural waste of life springs, all of which cannot fail to undermine the whole system. Every organ is weakened, every power prostrated, and many forms of disease are generated which, if not checked, pave the way to an early death. It rejuvenates age and reinvigorates youth.

Each package contains sufficient for two weeks treatment. Write for pamphlet, which will be sent free, with full particulars.

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

Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGS.



## JOTTINGS.

CAPT. R. C. Brittain, of Saugatuck, was in this city last Thursday.

THERE has been some very fine skating on Macatawa Bay during this week.

THE Standard Roller Mills purchased 1,378 bushels of wheat from our farmers on last Wednesday.

LAST Wednesday evening Miss Jennie Kanters entertained her college classmates at her father's residence in this city.

WASHINGTON's birthday was observed in this city. The Public Schools were closed and the "Stars and Stripes" floated from the various flag staffs.

HAND your copy of the News to a friend who does not take it, if you can find one, and advise him to subscribe. Learn to be generous and happy.

REMEMBER that Eugene Hall's entertainment on February 28, is the third number of the regular course. Holders of season tickets make a note of this.

SATURDAY afternoon last the 3:25 train from Chicago did not arrive at this station until 5 o'clock. The cause of the delay was a "washout" on the Michigan Central road.

MR. J. O. Doesburg, has been appointed agent of the Rotterdam Steamship Line. Tickets can be had to and from the Netherlands, including railroad fare, at his drug store on Eighth street.

MR. H. J. Daniels, of Ventura, brought to the Standard Roller Mills last Wednesday, a load of No. 1 Red wheat containing 88 bushels and 35 pounds, for which he received \$1.02 per bushel.

MR. Geo. M. Campbell, of Canada, arrived in this city on last Tuesday and immediately entered on his duties as one of the millers of the Standard Roller Mills. Mr. Campbell is a nephew of Mr. A. Privat, the head miller.

MR. R. Kanters and his son, Mr. A. M. Kanters, are in Buffalo, N. Y. They are there in response to a request made by a railroad company who desire to have Messrs. Kanters & Sons construct a breakwater for the protection of their property on the shore of Lake Erie.

LAST Tuesday Mr. H. Boone, our popular livery man, arrived in this city from Illinois, with eighteen very fine horses. Mr. John Schippers, of Hamilton, who accompanied Mr. Boone, brought with him a very fine Morgan horse for the improvement of stock in his neighborhood.

MR. Ale P. Stegenga, ex-supervisor of the town of Olive, will remove from his present residence in North Holland to Zeeland. On Thursday, March 1st, a large public sale of all his stock, farming implements, and household goods, will be held on his farm. See advertisement in another column.

THE Knights of the Maccabees, of this city, being determined to make their party first-class in every respect, have engaged Squires' band, of Grand Rapids, to furnish the music. In order to get this popular band, with Mr. Squires as prompter, the party was not given on February 22. The date now fixed upon is Thursday evening, March 8th.

LAST Thursday morning the proprietors of the Standard Roller Mills were surprised to see a flag gracefully floating on the top of their mill. Mr. A. Privat, the head miller, had a flag staff 32 feet long erected on the mill during the night and borrowing a flag had flung it to the breeze at 1 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Privat presented the staff to the proprietors with a nicely worded letter.

THE firm of Ballard & Co., proprietors of the "Hummel Tannery," was merged into a stock company under the name of the Holland Leather Company, on Wednesday last, with a capital stock of \$25,000. At a meeting of the interested parties and stockholders, held last Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Geo. Ballard; Vice President, Mr. P. W. Kane; Secretary, Mr. Louis Niemaster; Treasurer, Mr. D. Bertsch. The shares are \$25 each. This tannery is doing a good business and the News wishes the company success in their enterprise.

PROFESSOR Edmund T. Potter, a musician of fine voice and culture, arrived in this city from the East last week Saturday. He has recently been elected chorister of Hope Reformed Church. Last Sunday he took charge of the music in that church. He possesses an excellent tenor voice and sings out with great clearness and expression. He has had large experience in the leadership of church singing. We understand he proposes to make Holland his future residence. We are glad to have such families move into our city. Especially do we congratulate the choir and congregation of Hope Church upon the presence of so accomplished a musician in their midst. We regard the service of song, if well conducted, as one of the most attractive features of church worship.

Holland has been remarkably free from fires for a long time past.

THE proprietors of the "Hummel Tannery" have broke ground for the proposed addition to the tannery.

THERE will be a Children's meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sabbath evening, February 26th. All are cordially invited to be present.

AT the cigar stand in the City Bakery of John Pessink, a new and novel cigar lighter can now be seen. Drop in and purchase a cigar and see the lighter.

THE State Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. was in session in Flint this week. Mr. Thos. McMaster, of East Saugatuck, was the representative of the Lodge in this city.

REV. Jacob Van der Meulen, of Muskegon, who has received calls to preside over the Reformed Churches at Kalamazoo and Zeeland, has, after due consideration, concluded to accept neither call.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 23, 1888. Fred Gallup, George Hapemas, Christina Saunders, John Smith, Miss Jennie Zeedyke. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

SOME idea of the amount of business being done by Squires' Quadrille Band, of Grand Rapids, can be derived from the fact that the date they are to play for the K. O. T. M. of this city, was the only open date they had before the 15th of March.

COUNTY Clerk Geo. D. Turner, will be at H. D. Post's office on Saturday, March 3, from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose "making first papers," giving foreigners a chance of declaring their intention of becoming citizens of the United States.

WE take pleasure this week in informing our readers that Mr. D. Bertsch, our Dry Goods Merchant, is selling Jeans, Cottonades, and all heavy Winter Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices. Mr. Bertsch proposes to make each person buying \$10 worth of goods a handsome present. Call and see him.

WE are informed that the proprietors of the Standard Roller Mills will erect an addition to the east side of the mill, about two-thirds as large as the mill building proper. The addition is made for storage capacity and for larger and better packing and shipping facilities. The work of construction will commence immediately. Millwright B. F. McClair is now busy on the plans and specifications.

AN entire change has been made in the inside arrangement of the clothing emporium of Mr. E. J. Harrington. The goods are now arranged so that customers can have better light in making their purchases. Mr. Harrington informs us that he expects a large and handsome stock of spring goods in a few weeks, and that in order to make room for the goods, he will sell his present stock of clothing, at cost for the next sixty days. Give him a call and secure a good bargain.

ONION parties are all the rage now. Six young ladies take an onion with them into a room, and one of them takes a bite of it. Then a young gentleman is admitted, and after kissing all of them if he fails to tell which one of them bit the "onion," why then all of the girls are compelled to kiss him, or he is compelled to kiss all the girls, we forget which. The play will have a big run here if the onions hold out. A chromo goes with the play. Married men are not admitted to the game. They are too keen on the scent.

THE Holland Soldiers' Union, of this city, will have a social gathering at Lyceum Hall on Wednesday evening, March 14. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, of this city, G. W. McBride, of Grand Haven, and others are expected to be present and address the assemblage. At 9 o'clock a banquet will be given at the City Hotel. The choir of Hope Reformed Church will be present and furnish the music under the leadership of Prof. E. P. Potter. The public in general are invited. Admission to hall 15 cents; Admission to hall and ticket for the banquet 35 cents. Let all attend and give our "old soldiers" that encouragement which is necessary in perpetuating their organization.

THE "hunting match" came off according to announcement on last Tuesday, Capt. Huntley's side being the winners. The amount of game procured was simply wonderful. Sixty rabbits were killed by both sides. The list of other game killed is as follows: Fox Squirrels, 9; Black Squirrels, 24; Red Squirrels, 41; Owls, 3; Coon, 1; Skunk, 1; Woodpeckers, 26. The total number of points scored were 1,288, of which Capt. Huntley's side had 746 and Capt. Odell's, 492. The highest number of points scored by any of the hunters was made by Capt. Huntley, who scored 187 points. Capt. Odell made 80 points. The game was distributed among the hunters and their friends. In the evening an oyster supper was prepared at the City Hotel and was heartily indulged in by the hungry hunters. It is reported that a large amount of this game was imported from abroad, some of the hunters going as far as La Porte, Ind., for their rabbits.

WE have received a very fine catalogue of the St. Clair Mineral Springs, and "The Oakland."

MARRIED:—In this city, by Rev. E. Bos, Mr. Peter Schoon, to Miss Jennie M. Ratering, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20.

Valentine cards are out of date and now Easter cards are coming. They are even more elegant than last year if that be possible.

EUGENE Hall, is the poet who read the poem at the memorial services of President Garfield, in Chicago, and received a note of appreciation from Mrs. Garfield soon after.

EUGENE J. Hall, the poet, author of "Lyrics of Home Land," gives the next entertainment of our winter's course, on Wednesday evening of next week, February 28th. Reserved seats two days in advance at Breyman's store.

LOST:—On Monday, February 19, in this city or Overisel, a Ladies' Gold Locket with the monogram "E. R." on the back, and a picture of a lady on the inside. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the locket at this office.

THE feature of an entertainment entirely of poetry is something never listened to in this city, and will undoubtedly make the next number of the lecture course a novel attraction. Remember the date, Wednesday evening, the last day of February.

WE have learned incidentally that the article on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad lands, copied by us last week from the Detroit Evening News, was from the pen of one of our townsmen, now in Lansing. The review of the different phases through which these lands have passed is said to be very impartial and complete. We notice it has been copied extensively by the press throughout the State.

Does your city paper give you home news? Does it contain notices of your churches, meetings, schools, improvements, and hundreds of other matters of interest which the local paper publishes without pay? Does it say a word calculated to draw attention to your town, and aid in the progress and enterprise of your immediate vicinity? Answer these questions and then determine for yourself whether the city, or local paper, is deserving of your support, first of all.

THE latest news from the Senatorial fight at Lansing is a dispatch dated February 23, at 5 o'clock p. m. It states that seven ballots were taken. On the first ballot Senator Ferry received 13, and the last ballot stood: O. M. Barnes, 43; M. S. Crosby 8; T. W. Ferry 25; T. W. Palmer, 27; Willits, 16; Hannah, 3; Lathrop, 2; Stout, 2. Thus our State Legislature meets day after day at noon and accomplishes nothing toward the election of a United States Senator. When will the end come?

THE crop report for January shows returns have been received from 822 correspondents, representing 645 townships. Five hundred and seventeen of these returns are from 374 townships in the southern 4 tiers. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are in a healthy, thrifty condition. In answer to the question "Has wheat during January suffered injury from any cause?" 694 correspondents answer "No," and 31, or about 1 in 23, answer "Yes." The answer of those answering "yes" express fear that the plant will be smothered by the snow, which in some localities is of great depth. Others state that it was injured during the open freezing weather of the early part of January. On the 1st of February the ground was well covered with snow in all parts of the state, except perhaps in St. Clair, Macomb, Wayne, and Monroe counties, where the depth ranged from 2 to 4 inches. The price of all grades of wheat was higher on the 1st day of February than on the 1st day of January.

Hudsonville Items. Two of Robert Crawford's children are down with scarlet fever. Dr. R. B. Godfrey reports one of them improving, while the other is growing worse.

EDWIN P. Tibbit, of Georgetown, was married to Miss Artie Hall, of Jamestown, last Sunday. Esquire De Cator performed the ceremony.

THE case of Frank Whipple, who has been down with the measles for a week past, became so desperate this week, that he committed matrimony on Wednesday, February 22. Miss Mattie B. Green being the favored lady. Your correspondent had the honor of receiving an invitation to the wedding. Everything went off in fine style, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Booth, of Grandville. The presents to the bride were quite numerous and very nice, consisting of silverware, table furniture, and among the rest, a fine picture presented by the son and daughter of Mr. R. E. Green, cousins of the bride.

MR. C. K. Hoyt, our teacher, who is also school inspector, has a vacation this week to enable him to visit the schools of the township.



### THE WONDER OF HEALING!

**Catarth.** The Extract is the only Catarrh. The specific for this disease. Gold in Road, No. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Remedial Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

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

**Hemorrhages.** Bleeding from Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

**Diphtheria and Sore Throat.** Use the Extract promptly. It is a cure cure. Delay is dangerous.

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

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

**SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.**  
POND'S EXTRACT.....\$0.25, \$1.00, \$1.75.  
Toilet Cream.....1.00 Catarrh Cure..... 75  
Dentifrice..... 50 Plaster..... 25  
Lip Salve..... 25 Inhalant(Glass \$0.25) 1.00  
Toilet Soap(3 Cakes) 50 Nasal Syringe..... 25  
Ointment..... 30 Medicated Paper..... 25  
Family Syringe, \$1.00.

LADIES, read pages 14, 15, 21 and 22 of our New Pamphlet, which accompany each bottle. Our New Pamphlet with History of our Preparations SENT FREE on Application to

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

Sold by H. WALSH, Holland Mich.

G. J. VAN DUREN. WM. VAN DERVEERE

## City Meat Market,

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's,

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call."

We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

## LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.,  
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1888.

## FIRST WARD

## DRUG STORE.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST,

Successors to

## Schouten & Schepers.

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

## PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

## DR. L. SCHIPHORST,

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

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

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST.

HOLLAND, Mich., August 31, 1882. 30-ly

## B. WYNHOFF,

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

## DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns—

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

We have received a large stock of

## CLOAKS & DOLMANS.

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

## FLOUR AND FEED,

is also kept constantly on hand.

The highest prices is paid for butter and eggs and other Country Produce.

Call and see our New Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge.

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

B. WYNHOFF.  
HOLLAND, Oct. 26, 1882. 7-ly.

## Parlor Stoves

We have a full line of

## Parlor Wood and Coal Stoves,

Which we offer at reasonable prices and terms of payment.

Our line comprises all the numbers of the 1882 pattern

## CROWN JEWEL

## AND JEWEL,

of the Detroit Stove Works,

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

Besides the above we have

## "The New Ideal"

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

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

## Cooking Stoves

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

## Nails! Nails!

We still have a

## Full Assortment

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, MICH.

## FENCE WIRE,

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Exclusive Sale here for the Brinkerhoff Patent Wire.

## NEW STOCK

—OF—

## BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

—O—

## CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

## Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

## Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—

## FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1882. 48-ly



# LAW.

What a curious thing is law  
Whether criminal or civil,  
Causing men to stand in awe,  
Baffling justice through a law—  
Of deceitful as the d—l.

If a lawyer wins his case  
He perhaps may feel elated;  
If he loses he gains the race,  
While his client's rueful face  
May look rather elongated.

If you be a man of peace  
Fly from law as from a fury;  
Lawyers love thy golden fleece—  
Lawyers love to pluck the goose—  
Therefore shun both Judge and jury.

If you meet a wicked man,  
Full of wrath and litigation,  
Though he tempt, provoke and plan,  
Reconcile him if you can,  
And retain your reputation.

Law has proved a losing game,  
Better suffer loss than try;  
Win or lose your money claim  
May turn out a little lame—  
Lawyers only profit by it.

—Tennyson's "The Law."

## THE BROWN MYSTERY.

BY F. G. FLOWER.

My story opens in a quaint New England village which is situated on the wave washed coast of Maine, commanding a fine view of the ocean and surrounding country. That which I am about to relate happened when I was a mere boy, just entering my teens, but I remember all of the circumstances as well as though it happened but yesterday.

There lived near the center of the town an old gentleman of English extraction, known far and wide as "Charity Brown," which cognomen he held from his earliest recollections on account of his great charity for the poor, giving annually to them what to many would be a fortune. No one knew his history further than the time of his advent among us; and what did the villagers care as long as he continued to bestow such magnificent sums on every public institution, beside giving large amounts to the poor of the surrounding country?

But there was one who did care—not for the old man's gold, but who courted his lovely young daughter Frances. She was a sickly wee bit of a thing when she first came to Rock Beach, but the sea air and healthy climate soon brought the roses to her cheeks, and people would stare in open wonderment at her rapid growth on each succeeding occasion of her appearance among them; for, be it understood, the seclusion of his daughter from the rest of the world was one of "Charity Brown's" peculiarities, and we only saw her two or three times during each year. Of course this caused much comment among the villagers, especially the young people of my sex, all of whom were anxious to appear well in the eyes of Miss Frances, and were always ready to pit her, for beauty, against the handsomest girl in the town; and as to goodness, they would all swear she was an angel, especially after getting one glimpse of her eyes.

What caused much wonderment among us boys was the fact that Willie Burke, the son of a poor laborer, should be in favor with her, and that she held stolen interviews with him while the old man was asleep, a luxury he always indulged in after his noon meal; and so many of us who could boast of being the sons of rich fathers had to stand aside and relinquish all hopes of securing the prize.

Frances was now in her sixteenth year, and Willie three years her senior, while "Charity" was about entering on his fifty-sixth birthday.

It was on the eve of a beautiful autumn day that a stranger, with a servant and an enormous amount of baggage, made his appearance in the village and asked for the Brown residence, which, on being pointed out, he entered without announcing himself and was lost sight of for a number of days; and when he did appear it was in the company of Frances, who, although she appeared gay and pleasant, had an expression of sadness upon her face not in keeping with her hitherto joyous and happy moods when among us.

There were many surmises as to who the handsome and stylish young fellow was. About two weeks after his coming, young Burke announced, to everybody's delight and the gossip's relief, that it was her brother, who had been studying in Germany for a number of years preparatory to entering the medical profession.

There is no need at this time to tell the various stories afloat in the village regarding this new member of the Brown family and the cause which led "Charity" to keep his son's existence a secret. Let us now look into the Brown mansion: Seated in a large easy-chair in front of the huge fireplace is the old man, his gray locks hanging loosely over his broad shoulders, and his eyes fixed intently on the burning log in front of him. As he sits thus, a pleased expression dwells momentarily on his broad, open countenance, to be immediately lost in one of pain and sorrow. While the old man is thus living over his past, his son is engaged with his gun in the kitchen, where Frances is preparing his supper, in anticipation of a good hunt on the morrow in the large forest back of the village. The supper is soon prepared and disposed of, after which the trio gathers in the spacious drawing room, and cards and wine are indulged in to a late hour, when Frances withdraws in fatigue to her room, with a good-night kiss to father and brother, and the two are left alone.

"Well, father, now to business," the son exclaimed, as the door closed behind the form of Frances.

"Yes; bring the paper, pen and ink,

and we will dispose of this duty of mine at once. Fred, my boy, you have no idea of how it makes me feel when we talk of my making my will. I feel as though I were looking into my grave, and life is so dear to me, and I do so want to live to see you vindicated in the eyes of the world, and my own precious little Frances restored to the place in society to which she is entitled. There, there, my boy, don't let us think any more about it," he said, as he saw how his words had affected his son.

Ten years ago, this very night, Frederick Moorehouse was arrested in England, where he had been found a crime he never committed. He was tried as the guilty party, and easily convicted upon the evidence produced against him, which, although wholly circumstantial, was uncontradictory, and sufficient for the jury to feel justified in pronouncing him guilty of the worst crime man can commit—murder. There was but one alternative, and that was escape; for nothing which money could do to save him had been left undone. But it was no use and his only chance was in escape from the jail where he was confined. Money, which failed to secure his acquittal by the law, was now brought to bear in another direction, and one morning the jailer awoke to find his watchman and young Moorehouse missing. From that time up to the present nothing more was heard of him or the watchman in the town in which they lived. The father was charged with assisting his son to escape, and was tried for that offense, but no evidence was produced to show that he was guilty, and he was released, when he immediately left the country of his birth and came to America and settled at Rock Beach.

The son calmed himself as best he could and proceeded with the drawing of the will, which finished he retired to his room, leaving the old man alone. After Frederick had gone, the old man fell into a deep reverie, which ended in sleep, from which he was awakened by a hand upon his shoulder, and a rough voice whispered in his ear: "Old man, where's your money?"

He arose and grappled with his enemy, and being a man of great strength threw the villain heavily to the floor and uttered the word "Frederick!" That was the last, for a blow from an unseen enemy caused him to loose his grasp and drop to the side of the one who but a moment previous was in his power. The blow was a terrific one and caused almost instant death. The murderers seceded all the booty possible, and left their victim where he had fallen.

What need to tell of the scene on the following morning when the innocent Frances appeared to prepare breakfast? Who can depict the anguish of that loving heart at the sight of her father weltering in his own life-blood? What wonder that she asked to share the same fate?

Frederick was awakened by her cries, and came rushing in to learn the cause. Did you ever see a strong man become petrified with some great and sudden sorrow? Have you ever experienced the same feelings? Then you know nothing of what his condition of mind was upon discovering what had caused his sister's wail of lamentation and horror. God grant that not one of my dear readers may ever know from personal experience what were the feelings of those fond hearts when they saw their kind and loving father, whom they had left but a few hours previously in full health, lying dead upon the floor of their home, stricken ruthlessly by the hand of an assassin.

An inquest followed, resulting in nothing definite, which in due time was followed by numerous detectives from Boston paying the place a visit and proffering their services, two of whom found favor in Frederick's eyes and were employed, beginning their task in less than a week from the time of the murder.

Young Burke remained away from his trysting place until the end of two weeks, when Frances sent for him to visit her, which he did, and a mutual understanding was soon arrived at between Burke and the brother of Frances. The greeting Frances gave Burke was enough to convince Frederick of the relations which existed between them. All that long, never-to-be-forgotten evening he maintained a studious absence from the room which the lovers occupied until called by Frances, who told him all that had passed between them—how Will was going to search for the murderers with money she was to furnish him, and she added:

"He says he will never come back to Rock Beach until he has found the guilty ones and brought them to justice, but I protest against anything of the kind; don't you, brother?"

"Yes, my dear sister; if your happiness is involved, I certainly do."

One look at Will and she threw herself into his arms, sobbing as if her heart would break.

"Oh, yes, dear brother, it would—it does involve my happiness, for I love him as I do my own life; he it was who taught me what the meaning of the word love is. No, no! Will, you shall not leave me with any such promise to yourself. Promise me you will return in one year if you fail in your object and I will try and reconcile myself to it."

The promise was given, and, after settling the matter of furnishing him with money for the coming journey, young Frederick again withdrew, and the lovers were left alone to spend the last few hours they were to have together in a whole year—perhaps forever—in each other's company.

Vows were made, their troths plighted over and over again, until chancery's notes betokened the approach of dawn, and they parted.

That day William Burke, now a man in mind and body, left Rock Beach on his mission. He went direct to Boston, where, believing he had found a clew to the murderers, he followed them to New York and from there to London. Those who know of the slum-holes and dens of ignominy in this vast city can readily realize what a task he had imposed upon himself. He worked night and day, fully convinced that he was on the right track and which would eventually lead to the desired result. He continued on until the year was nearly spent, and he seemed no nearer his object than when he began; for, although he was convinced he had traced the guilty ones and had them under his eyes every day, he could not fasten their guilt upon them.

Let us now go back to Rock Beach and visit again the Brown mansion. It is autumn again, and, as the leaves turn, so turn and fade the brightness and bloom from the face and life of Frances Brown, or Moorehouse, as we will call her hereafter. Since her father's death she has, upon the earnest solicitations of Frederick, been out more during the summer and has made the acquaintance of a large number of the townspeople who were not on her list of acquaintances before and who have done much toward comforting her, but of late she has been treated coldly, and many of her former friends have passed by her many times without deigning a look in her direction. Frederick had the same experience among his acquaintances, and then, to add more to the bitter cut, no letter from the absent one had reached her in over a month; she had, indeed, cause for sorrow.

They had not long to wait for the cause, for soon after this demonstration on the part of their acquaintances the Sheriff of the county called at their residence, and, with many expressions of regret, said that it became his painful duty, but the law had to be obeyed, and he must, as an officer of the law, and to do his duty, etc., serve a warrant of arrest on Frederick charging him with the murder of his father. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Frances was prostrated with brain fever from the effects of the shock which the news gave her, and when she recovered, it was only in the form of a raving maniac. She was taken to an insane asylum and there confined.

Do you wonder that Frederick sickened and died in less than two months from the time of his arrest? He was taken sick soon after his incarceration, and was gaining rapidly when the fate of Frances reached him; he grew worse rapidly and soon died. He was buried beside his father, unmourned, unattended, and alone. Why should it be otherwise, when, in the eyes of the world, he was a convict, a murderer? Could the people be blamed? No, for they felt convinced that he was guilty and not deserving of their pity. In the present century, people do not pass judgment on hearsay or circumstantial evidence.

The persecutions and sorrow of many innocent and worthy people is one of the inexplicable things which we can only leave for time and future generations to solve; but certain it is that such is the case, and there are those among us to-day who seem to be pursued by a relentless fate from which they cannot escape, many of whom merit blessings instead of persecutions; of these the Moorehouse family at that time were a part.

The year is nearly gone and young Burke is still absent with no tidings of him since the day of Frederick's arrest, when he wrote a hopeful letter and expressed the opinion that he could fulfill his promise, and spoke of the persons he was watching and whom he hoped to bring back with him as the guilty ones. When Frances showed the officials this letter and begged for her brother's release, they only spoke despairingly, and said Burke was mistaken.

"Poor girl," they said, "why should she not believe him innocent, and who would, if not her?"

Now let us return to London, where we left William Burke, working night and day to find some clew to enable him to fasten the guilt of the old man's murder upon those whom he was satisfied were the guilty ones. To do this was a hard matter, made doubly so on account of their being so far away from the place where the crime was committed, with no proof whatever of their guilt save that possessed by him alone—and what did that avail?—nothing. He had learned the name of the vessel on which they shipped from Boston, as sailors, and ere the year was up in which he was to return he could see her Captain, and, perhaps, get him to make affidavit that these were the men who shipped with him at Boston, a few days subsequent to the murder; but what would this gain him?—it would only be the first link in the chain which was in the end to meet out to them the reward which they so thoroughly merited, and too, how was he to tell that the Captain was not one of their accomplices? The reasoning of Burke as he lay upon his couch in the St. Nicholas, planning his future actions. It had been a warm, foggy day, such as London only knows how to produce, and it told perceptibly upon him, as he was totally unaccustomed to such weather.

"Yes," he said, "I must take another course, and that at once."

With him to resolve was to act, and time was getting precious, for there were now but seven short weeks which he could call his own; for it was now the beginning of November, and part of the time between this and the first of the year would have to be occupied in his

return trip across the ocean. What thoughts the word home brought to his mind—what possibilities! Then came the thought of what it would be should fate rule that it be empty-handed. "No, it shall not be! I swear it shall not be!" he cried, as he arose, with his throbbing temples and fevered frame. He pressed his hands to his head. "O God, am I now to be stricken by disease just at the moment when the hardships and toil of the whole year are about to result in success? I will not believe it! I'll go out and visit again that den of infamy and see what I can bring forth. I think the night air will do me good," and he started out, little realizing what it was all to result in.

He soon found himself in the vicinity of Rotten Row, the abode of the worst things and thieves in all London! It was here he had traced the two characters of whom he was endeavoring to fasten conviction. They lived with an old hag who had no visible means of support and yet always appeared to have money, for every place in Rotten Row, where liquor was dealt out, she was called their "best customer," and would oftentimes "set them up" for the crowd time after time until every occupant would be in the power of the poisonous fluid. These freaks were periodical, which offered the suggestion to Burke's mind that she was receiving what is termed by that class of people "hush money," meaning that she was in possession of knowledge which she was paid to suppress. These facts Burke had learned from his long intercourse with the people of the place, having assumed the garb of a sailor and visited their haunts by night and day.

To-night, as he walked along, endeavoring to form some new mode of action, the thought occurred to him that perhaps this old hag could be of service to him. He would try her. He knew her place of abode, and toward it he turned his footsteps. She lived in a cellar or basement which was reached by a back stairway, which, in turn, had to be approached by passing through a dark alley, narrow and forbidding, inhabited by those who knew no law except that of self-protection. He hesitated at the black gloom and stench confronted him, but, remembering his oath, he passed on, reaching the old woman's hovel in safety. He found her within, and what passed between them it is unnecessary to record. Money to such as she is sufficient inducement to undertake any task, and she was no exception.

Two nights afterward young Burke could have been seen, in company with a detective, wending his way toward the building occupied by this ancient female. There is a turning point in the life of every man; a time, perhaps, when the ambition of a lifetime is about to be realized. To those who have had this experience the feelings of young Burke can readily be appreciated. On this dark and evil-looking night he anticipated the consummation of his hopes for nearly a whole year. The interview which he had held with the old woman the night previous had resulted satisfactorily, and, for a sum of money which to her seemed large, she had agreed to help young Burke fasten the guilt on the two rascals. She was to invite them to her house, and get them under the influence of liquor, and then endeavor to get them to confess their crime while young Burke and the detective listened in an adjoining room. They came as they agreed, and the task of getting them under the influence of liquor began. It was no easy task, as was shown by the repeated visits of the old dame to the nearest dram-shop to get the flask from which they drank replenished, but it was accomplished at last—the woman, by the previous directions of Burke, becoming, apparently, as much intoxicated as were the two villains whom she was intrapping. Then began the hardest task of all—to wring from them a confession of their crime. Stories of numerous adventures were told by the old woman, of hairbreadth escapes from the minions of the law, and finally of her many crimes, which she ended by saying that she would wager the drinks that she had killed more people than both the fellows that she was entertaining. This was too much for them and they swore that no woman could equal them in their noble calling, and began at once to recount the crimes which they had committed, being met every time with a blood-curdling tale from the old woman, until the hour of midnight had come and gone and yet they had not reached the story of their last crime. More liquor was given them by the old woman, she, as well as Burke and the detective, believing that they had not told one truth in recounting their crimes. After some time had elapsed and the effects of the last dose of poisonous liquor had accomplished its work did they begin to talk in disconnected sentences of their real crimes and past lives, and not until asked by the old woman how much money they secured when they made their trip to America did they tell of what happened, which, in their drunken condition, came in half sentences, but enough was told to fasten conviction on them beyond a doubt, and young Burke and the detective came forth and arrested them on the charge of murder. They were too intoxicated to know or care what they were arrested for, but on the following morning, when told the charge against them, their countenances presented a woe-begone appearance as they looked out through the bars of their prison cells. Afterward the proofs against them were taken, and the necessary papers made out for their transfer to American soil.

The next steamer left for Boston in six days. What a long time to wait for one who had so many reasons for again

visiting his native shore. It had been many weeks since Burke had heard from home, as he had communicated with no one save Frances. He informed his parents when he went away of what his mission was, and that he would not write unless something were to happen him. Time continued, and the day came at last when he was to set sail for America. The awful hand of a perverse fate seemed watching over him, for he was shipwrecked at sea and was the only one saved of the entire crew which set sail on the Sea Bird that fatal morning. He was picked up by an out-bound vessel and landed in Australia, where the vessel remained nearly two months, going from there to Havre, France; thence to England again, from which country he again shipped for America; this time effectually landing in San Francisco. He was now almost as far away from the land of his birth as when in the Old World, and not a vessel going to Eastern ports from this point for over a month. He had but one alternative left him, which was to go overland to St. Louis, then the nearest point reached by railroad. In this undertaking he was successful after numerous encounters with savage tribes of Indians, reaching home in June, two and one-half years after leaving his native soil.

It is needless to add to my already long account of what his sufferings were when he learned for the first time what had happened. But Frances regained her mind soon afterward—occasioned the physicians said by the shock which the sight of Burke gave her, for she recognized him at once, and with a wild cry fell to the floor in a swoon.

It was amusing to hear the villagers say, after hearing Burke's story of Frederick's innocence, and of the capture of the real murderers, and also their confession to the very crime which drove poor Frederick and his father from England: "I told you so; I was always positive that that poor young man did not kill his father!" And numerous other like expressions.

But we will draw a veil over their weaknesses and let them go unrecorded. Frederick and Frances were married, as it is right they should be, and are now old and grey-headed, surrounded by children and grandchildren to whom the old gentleman often relates the stories of his adventures. Everything turned out right at last, and out of the tempest came sunlight and happiness. —Chicago Ledger.

## An Orator's Power.

It was in the Clay campaign of 1844. An immense audience, 15,000 or 20,000, had assembled to hear Preston. A large stage had been erected, which was crowded with prominent persons, and the multitude was packed around it. There was the usual buzz and confusion incident to such occasions, until after Preston had been speaking a few moments, when it began to subside and soon there was a dead silence, except the music of that wonderful voice. He was in fine condition for his work, and went at it in his best style. The silence seemed to intensify as the tide of his eloquence poured over the dense mass of enchanted listeners. With the swell of his sonorous voice the audience seemed to rise on tiptoe and to sink back again with its ebbing cadences; and again they swayed with the sweep of his arm like a wheat field to the breeze. At length, in a magnificent burst of inspiration—with his long arm raised high, his eyes flashing and the multitude hanging breathlessly to his words—he seized the brown wig he wore, held it up over his shining bald head, and still soaring in his splendid flight, replaced its crosswise and soared on; and there was not, in that vast audience, the least ripple of laughter at this most ridiculous performance, but, on the contrary, no one seemed to notice it; so completely entranced was every listener. —Charlotte (N. C.) Journal.

## The Cyprus Sponge.

Cyprus sponges are the best in the world, but the Turks monopolize them. Only those of the very best quality are used by the Turkish and Circassian belles, who make the size, shape and quality of their sponges as much a matter of fashion as a Parisian lady does the trimming of her bonnet or the color of her parasol. This quality is known as the "apida," or peer, and "aspro veloudo" or white velvet, and commands fabulous prices the moment it is brought up, as Constantinople Cairo merchants are always moving about among the fishers ready to pay almost any price for the much-desired quality. I saw some specimens of this sort, and must say that it is beautifully fine. In shape it is like a hollow pear, café-au-lait colored, soft, elastic and velvety, and some idea may be formed of its value by the fact that a sponge-fisher refused £4 in my presence for a sponge of the size of a newly-born baby's head.

## Questions for Husbands.

How many husbands remember, when eating their orange or banana, the first of the season, that these are choice dainties in the estimation of their wives? How many husbands forgo their cigar, their julep, their costly luxuries, that their wives may have the little pleasures that mean so much to them? Men complain of the toil that wears down upon them, because of the months that have to be fed. Who has the greater toil in caring for the food, the clothes, the wants beyond number, that are repeated each day, and of which a man knows comparatively nothing? The truth of the matter is, that the mother does nine-tenths of the toil that concerns a child; that is, most mothers do. —Will Fuentes in Indianapolis Herald.







This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

## W. C. T. Union.

The Evidence in the Case of License against Prohibition Examined.

BY HON. JOHN B. FINCH.

The list is continued until every leading public man in Maine has testified, and they each swear to the same thing. The records of the courts, prisons and almshouses are offered to corroborate the witnesses. On this evidence the readers are to take the case. Suppose, in a case involving five hundred dollars, the same class of witnesses had been called. To which side would you give the verdict, the newspaper clippings and idle stories by interested parties, or disinterested witnesses like Frye, Hamlin and Blaine? The enemies of the law do not offer a particle of evidence but that would be thrown out of any court in the land. Still, the evidence offered, raises a question of veracity. Either the stories offered, by the liquor men are false, or Frye, Hamlin, Blaine, Dingley, Perham and others lie. In determining which evidence is false, you must stop and see who has reasons for lying.

If prohibition is a success, it destroys the liquor business. If the people of your State can be made to believe prohibition is a failure, and by such belief be led to defeat prohibition, the liquor traffic will continue, hence the liquor dealers have a financial reason for lying. What reason has Mr. Blaine for testifying falsely in this case? Will he gain anything financially by so doing? No. Will he advance his political interests by so doing? No.

The same is true of the other witnesses called by the prohibitionists. If the evidence in this case is taken and considered as it would be in a court of justice, the verdict must be: "A man who says, Prohibition is a failure in Maine, either makes a statement about something of which he knows nothing, or else he willingly lies."

The evidence which the liquor men bring from Kansas is of the same character as that brought to condemn the law in Maine. The prohibitionists call St. John and other State officers, who testify the law is a success. In addition, I wish to call your attention to the admission of the liquor men themselves. The parties making the admissions, are the parties in interest and their admissions are certainly admissible. My talented friend, F. J. Sibley, wishing to ascertain from the liquor men how the law was working, wrote to a number of ex-liquor sellers, asking them what were the chances to start a saloon in Kansas. Out of eleven answers from as many different towns, I give two, one verbatim et literatim.

CLAY CENTER, Kansas, June 10th, 1893.

"Dear friend:—I write you a few lines to let you know that I received your letter a few days ago you don't want to come to Kansas to start a saloon unless you want to get busted.

Kansas is a Hell of a Country.

I just laid out 4 Weeks in Jail for Selling Beer & I got Enough of it.

P. S. don't come to Kansas to start a Saloon.

JOE MONTEL."

(To be Continued).

### A Big Success.

"My wife was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physicians could not cure, when I was led to try Parker's Hair Tonic. It was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of a dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman.—R. D., Buffalo.

### The Necessity for Reform.

If housekeepers would only follow the noble example of reform now being set in municipal politics by the sterner sex, what a glorious country this would be. And they must do it. Common sense advises it and necessity demands it. The time is passed when you must spend considerable money where a few doses of Swayne's Pills would effect a speedy cure. Reform is needed in the household. Hereafter, when any of the family are suffering from biliousness, indigestion, headache, disordered liver or costiveness, use Swayne's Pills. After their use, you will have no other.

### A Loss Prevented.

Many lose their beauty from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

BEAT HIM.—"Lemme tel yer," exclaimed old Nathan, arising at an educational meeting and addressing the assembly, "dar ain't half as much in eddycation as a man in a moment ob 'thustiasm mout promulgate. I raised two town sons. Jim went ter school an' got a good eddycation, but Tom stayed at home an' neber looked inter a book, but yit he made a quicker showin' dan Jim."

"How?" asked a chorus of voices.

"Why, he beat him inter de penitentiary by two days," exclaimed the old man, as he sat down with the air of one who feels that the weight of evidence is in his favor.

# SWAYNE'S



## QINTMENT

### THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

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

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. ITCHING PILES. RHEUMATISM. GOUT. BRUISES. BURNS. SORES. ETC.

NO MAN IS UNAQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF HIS COUNTRY. YOU WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



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

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

## LADIES' CLOAKS AND DOLMANS.

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

## OVERCOATS!!

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

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

These bargains are for Thirty days only.

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**C. STEKETEE & BOS,**

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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  
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Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the best and best made fabrics.  
**Crockery, Stone & Glassware.**

**FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.**  
**C. STEKETEE & BOS.**  
HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1890. 35-17

**NARROW ESCAPE,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS ENGINEER  
TIMELY WARNING OF MR.  
JOHN SPENCER HARRIS  
MASTER OF THE E. & A. R. R.

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

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

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.**  
A perfect dressing, elegant, perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness. 50 cents and \$1.00 of druggists.

**FLORESTON COLOGNE.**  
An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 50 and 75 cents.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**  
An invigorating Medicine that never intoxicates. This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Saffron, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, & is The Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

**100 DOLLARS**  
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic or for a failure to help or cure.  
50c. and \$1.00 at dealers in drugs. Large scale buying \$1.00. Send for circular to Hiram & Co., 163 Wm. St., N.Y.

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