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Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 3: February 23, 1884

Holland City News

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 3: February 23, 1884" (1884). *Holland City News: 1884*. 8.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 624.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: No. 53 EIGHTH STREET.

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 35 cents for each subsequent
insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$3.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1883.

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
Nit. Day Exp. Mail. Towns. Mail. Day Exp. Nit.	Nit. Day Exp. Mail. Towns. Mail. Day Exp. Nit.
p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.	p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.
10:30 1:35 10:45 Holland 2:55 10:05 4:50	10:30 1:35 10:45 Holland 2:55 10:05 4:50
10:30 11:05 East Saginaw 2:45 9:55 4:28	10:30 11:05 East Saginaw 2:45 9:55 4:28
10:40 11:20 New Richmond 2:35 9:42 4:18	10:40 11:20 New Richmond 2:35 9:42 4:18
11:30 2:30 12:10 Gd. Junction 1:55 9:05 3:30	11:30 2:30 12:10 Gd. Junction 1:55 9:05 3:30
11:55 2:45 12:30 Bangor 1:37 8:50 3:10	11:55 2:45 12:30 Bangor 1:37 8:50 3:10
1:25 3:27 3:00 Benton Harbor 12:40 7:50 1:55	1:25 3:27 3:00 Benton Harbor 12:40 7:50 1:55
1:50 3:37 3:10 St. Joseph 12:30 7:45 1:45	1:50 3:37 3:10 St. Joseph 12:30 7:45 1:45
3:15 4:30 3:20 New Buffalo 11:30 7:09 12:50	3:15 4:30 3:20 New Buffalo 11:30 7:09 12:50
7:30 7:40 6:50 Chicago 8:55 4:30 9:55	7:30 7:40 6:50 Chicago 8:55 4:30 9:55

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grand Rapids to Holland.
p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.	p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.
10:05 3:00 10:40 Holland 10:30 1:30 9:50	10:05 3:00 10:40 Holland 10:30 1:30 9:50
3:12 5:13 Zeeland 10:30 9:40	3:12 5:13 Zeeland 10:30 9:40
3:38 5:35 Hudsonville 10:02 9:15	3:38 5:35 Hudsonville 10:02 9:15
3:45 5:50 Grandville 9:50 9:55	3:45 5:50 Grandville 9:50 9:55
4:45 4:00 6:10 Grand Rapids 9:35 12:50 10:35	4:45 4:00 6:10 Grand Rapids 9:35 12:50 10:35

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.	p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.
3:05 10:30 10:50 Holland 1:25 3:00 9:40	3:05 10:30 10:50 Holland 1:25 3:00 9:40
3:35 10:50 5:55 West Olive 2:35	3:35 10:50 5:55 West Olive 2:35
3:55 11:00 6:10 Bushkill 2:27	3:55 11:00 6:10 Bushkill 2:27
4:00 11:20 6:35 Grand Haven 12:35 2:05 8:50	4:00 11:20 6:35 Grand Haven 12:35 2:05 8:50
4:05 11:25 6:40 Ferryburg 12:28 2:00 8:40	4:05 11:25 6:40 Ferryburg 12:28 2:00 8:40
4:45 12:05 7:15 Muskegon 12:05 1:25 8:00	4:45 12:05 7:15 Muskegon 12:05 1:25 8:00

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.	p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.
3:00 10:30 10:50 Holland 10:30 1:30 9:50	3:00 10:30 10:50 Holland 10:30 1:30 9:50
3:25 8:55 Fillmore 10:10 1:05	3:25 8:55 Fillmore 10:10 1:05
3:35 9:15 Hamilton 10:02 12:50	3:35 9:15 Hamilton 10:02 12:50
3:59 9:50 Dunning 9:50 12:15	3:59 9:50 Dunning 9:50 12:15
4:15 10:30 Allegan 9:25 11:35	4:15 10:30 Allegan 9:25 11:35

* Mixed trains.
† Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.
Mixed Trains leave Holland, going north, at 7:30 a.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:15 a.m., and at 10:05 p.m., arriving at Muskegon at 12:10 a.m.; also mixed trains leave Holland, going south, at 6:50 a.m. and 8:55 a.m.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking Effect January 13th, 1884.

GOING WEST.	CENTRAL TIME.	GOING EAST.
Pass. Mix'd.	STATIONS.	Pass. Mix'd.
10:10 6:15 Lv. Toledo Ar. 3:05 7:45		10:10 6:15 Lv. Toledo Ar. 3:05 7:45
11:03 7:45 Dundee 3:05 6:00		11:03 7:45 Dundee 3:05 6:00
11:25 8:28 Britton 1:38 5:06		11:25 8:28 Britton 1:38 5:06
11:29 8:32 Ridgeway 1:33 4:57		11:29 8:32 Ridgeway 1:33 4:57
11:39 8:56 Tecumseh 1:23 4:38		11:39 8:56 Tecumseh 1:23 4:38
11:55 9:25 Tipton 1:06 4:08		11:55 9:25 Tipton 1:06 4:08
12:09 9:50 Cambridge 12:50 3:43		12:09 9:50 Cambridge 12:50 3:43
12:30 10:35 Addison 12:30 3:00		12:30 10:35 Addison 12:30 3:00
12:54 11:06 Jerome 12:07 2:37		12:54 11:06 Jerome 12:07 2:37
1:01 11:20 Moscow 11:55 2:12		1:01 11:20 Moscow 11:55 2:12
1:12 11:45 Hanover 11:45 1:43		1:12 11:45 Hanover 11:45 1:43
1:23 12:06 Palashi 11:33 1:23		1:23 12:06 Palashi 11:33 1:23
1:48 12:39 Homer 11:10 12:39		1:48 12:39 Homer 11:10 12:39
2:14 1:43 Marshall 10:39 11:26		2:14 1:43 Marshall 10:39 11:26
2:28 2:05 Ceresco 10:25 11:02		2:28 2:05 Ceresco 10:25 11:02
2:50 3:30 Battle Creek 10:06 10:29		2:50 3:30 Battle Creek 10:06 10:29
3:13 3:40 Augusta 9:35 9:35		3:13 3:40 Augusta 9:35 9:35
3:22 3:52 Yorkville 9:27 9:08		3:22 3:52 Yorkville 9:27 9:08
3:29 4:00 Richmond 9:19 8:53		3:29 4:00 Richmond 9:19 8:53
4:14 5:21 Monticello 8:40 7:23		4:14 5:21 Monticello 8:40 7:23
4:24 5:39 Pisk 8:30 7:43		4:24 5:39 Pisk 8:30 7:43
4:41 5:51 Kellogg 8:23 7:13		4:41 5:51 Kellogg 8:23 7:13
4:55 6:15 Allegan 8:10 6:50		4:55 6:15 Allegan 8:10 6:50

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dun-
dee, with T. A. & G. T. & A. & B. & C. & D. & E. & F. & G. & H. & I. & J. & K. & L. & M. & N. & O. & P. & Q. & R. & S. & T. & U. & V. & W. & X. & Y. & Z. & AA. & AB. & AC. & AD. & AE. & AF. & AG. & AH. & AI. & AJ. & AK. & AL. & AM. & AN. & AO. & AP. & AQ. & AR. & AS. & AT. & AU. & AV. & AW. & AX. & AY. & AZ. & BA. & BB. & BC. & BD. & BE. & BF. & BG. & BH. & BI. & BJ. & BK. & BL. & BM. & BN. & BO. & BP. & BQ. & BR. & BS. & BT. & BU. & BV. & BW. & BX. & BY. & BZ. & CA. & CB. & CC. & CD. & CE. & CF. & CG. & CH. & CI. & CJ. & CK. & CL. & CM. & CN. & CO. & CP. & CQ. & CR. & CS. & CT. & CU. & CV. & CW. & CX. & CY. & CZ. & DA. & DB. & DC. & DD. & DE. & DF. & DG. & DH. & DI. & DJ. & DK. & DL. & DM. & DN. & DO. & DP. & DQ. & DR. & DS. & DT. & DU. & DV. & DW. & DX. & DY. & DZ. & EA. & EB. & EC. & ED. & EE. & EF. & EG. & EH. & EI. & EJ. & EK. & EL. & EM. & EN. & EO. & EP. & EQ. & ER. & ES. & ET. & EU. & EV. & EW. & EX. & EY. & EZ. & FA. & FB. & FC. & FD. & FE. & FF. & FG. & FH. & FI. & FJ. & FK. & FL. & FM. & FN. & FO. & FP. & FQ. & FR. & FS. & FT. & FU. & FV. & FW. & FX. & FY. & FZ. & GA. & GB. & GC. & GD. & GE. & GF. & GG. & GH. & GI. & GJ. & GK. & GL. & GM. & GN. & GO. & GP. & GQ. & GR. & GS. & GT. & GU. & GV. & GW. & GX. & GY. & GZ. & HA. & HB. & HC. & HD. & HE. & HF. & HG. & HH. & HI. & HJ. & HK. & HL. & HM. & HN. & HO. & HP. & HQ. & HR. & HS. & HT. & HU. & HV. & HW. & HX. & HY. & HZ. & IA. & IB. & IC. & ID. & IE. & IF. & IG. & IH. & II. & IJ. & IK. & IL. & IM. & IN. & IO. & IP. & IQ. & IR. & IS. & IT. & IU. & IV. & IW. & IX. & IY. & IZ. & JA. & JB. & JC. & JD. & JE. & JF. & JG. & JH. & JI. & JJ. & JK. & JL. & JM. & JN. & JO. & JP. & JQ. & JR. & JS. & JT. & JU. & JV. & JW. & JX. & JY. & JZ. & KA. & KB. & KC. & KD. & KE. & KF. & KG. & KH. & KI. & KJ. & KK. & KL. & KM. & KN. & KO. & KP. & KQ. & KR. & KS. & KT. & KU. & KV. & KW. & KX. & KY. & KZ. & LA. & LB. & LC. & LD. & LE. & LF. & LG. & LH. & LI. & LJ. & LK. & LL. & LM. & LN. & LO. & LP. & LQ. & LR. & LS. & LT. & LU. & LV. & LW. & LX. & LY. & LZ. & MA. & MB. & MC. & MD. & ME. & MF. & MG. & MH. & MI. & MJ. & MK. & ML. & MM. & MN. & MO. & MP. & MQ. & MR. & MS. & MT. & MU. & MV. & MW. & MX. & MY. & MZ. & NA. & NB. & NC. & ND. & NE. & NF. & NG. & NH. & NI. & NJ. & NK. & NL. & NM. & NN. & NO. & NP. & NQ. & NR. & NS. & NT. & NU. & NV. & NW. & NX. & NY. & NZ. & OA. & OB. & OC. & OD. & OE. & OF. & OG. & OH. & OI. & OJ. & OK. & OL. & OM. & ON. & OO. & OP. & OQ. & OR. & OS. & OT. & OU. & OV. & OW. & OX. & OY. & OZ. & PA. & PB. & PC. & PD. & PE. & PF. & PG. & PH. & PI. & PJ. & PK. & PL. & PM. & PN. & PO. & PP. & PQ. & PR. & PS. & PT. & PU. & PV. & PW. & PX. & PY. & PZ. & QA. & QB. & QC. & QD. & QE. & QF. & QG. & QH. & QI. & QJ. & QK. & QL. & QM. & QN. & QO. & QP. & QQ. & QR. & QS. & QT. & QU. & QV. & QW. & QX. & QY. & QZ. & RA. & RB. & RC. & RD. & RE. & RF. & RG. & RH. & RI. & RJ. & RK. & RL. & RM. & RN. & RO. & RP. & RQ. & RR. & RS. & RT. & RU. & RV. & RW. & RX. & RY. & RZ. & SA. & SB. & SC. & SD. & SE. & SF. & SG. & SH. & SI. & SJ. & SK. & SL. & SM. & SN. & SO. & SP. & SQ. & SR. & SS. & ST. & SU. & SV. & SW. & SX. & SY. & SZ. & TA. & TB. & TC. & TD. & TE. & TF. & TG. & TH. & TI. & TJ. & TK. & TL. & TM. & TN. & TO. & TP. & TQ. & TR. & TS. & TT. & TU. & TV. & TW. & TX. & TY. & TZ. & UA. & UB. & UC. & UD. & UE. & UF. & UG. & UH. & UI. & UJ. & UK. & UL. & UM. & UN. & UO. & UP. & UQ. & UR. & US. & UT. & UY. & UZ. & VA. & VB. & VC. & VD. & VE. & VF. & VG. & VH. & VI. & VJ. & VK. & VL. & VM. & VN. & VO. & VP. & VQ. & VR. & VS. & VT. & VU. & VW. & VX. & VY. & VZ. & WA. & WB. & WC. & WD. & WE. & WF. & WG. & WH. & WI. & WJ. & WK. & WL. & WM. & WN. & WO. & WP. & WQ. & WR. & WS. & WT. & WU. & WV. & WX. & WY. & WZ. & XA. & XB. & XC. & XD. & XE. & XF. & XG. & XH. & XI. & XJ. & XK. & XL. & XM. & XN. & XO. & XP. & XQ. & XR. & XS. & XT. & XU. & XV. & XW. & XX. & XY. & XZ. & YA. & YB. & YC. & YD. & YE. & YF. & YG. & YH. & YI. & YJ. & YK. & YL. & YM. & YN. & YO. & YP. & YQ. & YR. & YS. & YT. & YU. & YV. & YW. & YX. & YY. & YZ. & ZA. & ZB. & ZC. & ZD. & ZE. & ZF. & ZG. & ZH. & ZI. & ZJ. & ZK. & ZL. & ZM. & ZN. & ZO. & ZP. & ZQ. & ZR. & ZS. & ZT. & ZU. & ZV. & ZW. & ZX. & ZY. & ZZ.

Our Markets.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)

Produce, Etc.	
Apples, 9 bushel	9 75 @ 1.00
Beans, 9 bushel	1 50 @ 1.75
Butter, 9 lb.	19 @ 20
Eggs, 9 dozen	24 @ 24
Honey, 9 lb.	23 @ 23
Onions, 9 bushels	35 @ 40
Potatoes, 9 bushel	35 @ 40

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)

Grain, Feed, Etc.	
Buckwheat, 9 bushel	85 @ 85
Barley, 9 bushel	1 00 @ 1.10
Clover seed, 9 lb.	5 00 @ 5.10
Corn Meal, 9 bushel	1 25 @ 1.35
Corn, shelled, 9 bushel	55 @ 55
Flour, 9 lb.	55 @ 55
Feed, 9 ton	24 30 @ 24.30
Hay, 9 ton	1 25 @ 1.35
Middling, 9 lb.	1 20 @ 1.30
Oats, 9 bushel	40 @ 40
Pearl Barley, 9 bushel	50 @ 50
Rye, 9 bushel	55 @ 55
Timothy Seed, 9 bushel	1 00 @ 1.00
Wheat, white, 9 bushel	97 @ 97
Red Wheat	97 @ 97
Lancaster Red, 9 bushel	1 00 @ 1.00

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BRUN'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Williams Bros., 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. 10-1y

PENNY HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the Ch. & 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. 10-1y

SCOTT'S HOTEL, W. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish streets. Terms, \$1.35 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-1y

Livery and ale Stables.

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

HAYKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 35-1y

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

Meat Market.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Lops, Etc.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plaster 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 Zeeland, Michigan. 9-1y

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office, cor. River and Eighth streets in Vanderveen's Block.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market street. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

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

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. B. Ledebor. 43-1y

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 12 to 2 p. m. 26-1y

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. 24-1y.

Societies.

I. O. of 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.

WILLIAM ZIEHL, N. G.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 18th, to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar until June, 1886, and to receive trade dollars in small amounts for postage and revenue stamps; for the erection of public buildings at Pueblo and Del Norte, Colo., and to prohibit the assessment of Government officials and employees for political purposes. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a building for the Congressional Library. A resolution was adopted calling on the Attorney General to explain the delay in interpreting the law as to the adjustment of Postmaster salaries. A bill was passed to pay Mrs. Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, \$5,400 for murders and depredations by the Modocs. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution to send a select committee to Hot Springs, Ark., to examine all Government interests at that point. Bills were introduced to retire or recede the trade dollar, to authorize the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio road to the military lands at Fort Monroe, to provide for the construction of the Michigan and Mississippi canal, to erect a public building at Carson City, and to convert the 3, 4, and 4 1/2 per cent bonds into 2 1/2 per cents, paying a premium equal to the amount saved to the country. There was some debate on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to investigate the manner in which the steam route cases have been prosecuted, with a view to ascertain whether such prosecutions have been in good faith. A caucus of the House Democrats was held in the evening. It did nothing but elect a chairman (S. S. Cox) and four secretaries. The tariff question was not brought up.

Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution in the Senate, Feb. 13, directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold for the present his approval of certain patents for lands selected by the Northern Pacific Road. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to grant condemned cannon for a statue to Gen. William H. Lytle, of Ohio. The McPherson bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks was advocated by Mr. Bayard as being in the line of absolute security. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the bill, providing more than 3 per cent interest. He said sentiment in Congress was hostile to the suspension of silver coinage or the adoption of a new ratio between the precious metals, and that a silver standard was casting its shadow upon the future. In the House, a resolution was offered inquiring into the delay in returning the measure for the relief of sufferers by the floods now prevailing. Petitions were presented for pensions to Union soldiers confined in Andersonville, Belle Isle, or other Confederate prisons. The Secretary of the Navy transmitted claims of contractors for the care of monitors, aggregating \$273,645. Some time was spent in debate on the contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

SENATOR BECK called up the McPherson banking bill Feb. 14, and during the course of his speech deprecated the proposition to allow the issue of circulating notes up to the market value of the securities deposited. Senator Morrill offered a substitute providing for the issuance of notes up to 110 per cent. of the par value of 4 per cent. bonds deposited previous to 1880, the amount in circulation to decrease 1 per cent. each year subsequently until par is reached. On all other securities the circulation may equal the par value of the bonds. No action was taken. Bills passed in the Senate for the relief of the Louisiana State Bank and to make all public roads and highways post routes. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to provide that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors be preferred for appointment to civil offices. Mr. Beck handed in an act for the organization of Supreme Courts in the Territories. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKinley presented a telegram from Cleveland recommending that the flood relief appropriation be increased to \$1,000,000. Several members aired their views in regard to the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

An additional appropriation of \$200,000, making the total amount \$500,000, for the relief of the flood sufferers, passed both houses of Congress Feb. 15. The Senate spent an hour in debate on the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks. A vote was then taken on the amendment submitted by Mr. Sherman providing that if any bonds deposited bore interest higher than 3 per cent. additional notes shall be issued equal to one-half the interest in excess of 3 per cent. accruing before maturity, and it was rejected. The House defeated a resolution declaring Manning entitled to the seat from Mississippi, contested by him and Chalmers, and decided that the seat should remain vacant until decided by its merits. Both houses adjourned to Feb. 18.

THE EAST.

THE will of Wendell Phillips contains no public bequests. An estate of \$150,000 is devised to Mrs. Phillips, and on her decease reverts to the adopted daughter, Mrs. George W. Smalley, of London.

FATHER O'HARA, of St. Mary's parish, the largest Catholic church in Northeastern Pennsylvania, refused to admit members of the G. A. R. to the church to attend the funeral services of a deceased brother.

THE WEST.

TWO AGED people, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Willson, wealthy residents of the village of Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago, were assassinated in their home by unknown hands. The house in which the crime was committed is one of the best in the village, standing on an eminence, and separated by considerable spaces from other buildings. Mr. Willson was shot and stamped upon in his sitting-room, and Mrs. Willson was most brutally beaten to death in an upper chamber. A bungling robbery was committed, though it is thought robbery was not the leading motive. There seems at present to be absolutely no hope of placing the guilt where it belongs. Frank James has been taken to Huntsville, Ala., to be tried for complicity in the Mussel Shoals robbery.

A BURGLAR abstracted from the office of Dr. H. C. Brainerd, at Cleveland, what was considered to be the finest numismatic collection in Ohio.

THE body of Miss Kitty Gilmore, which had been placed in a vault at Warren, Ohio, was removed a few hours later by the undertaker, taken to the house of a physician, and placed upon a bed. A rosette hole still remained on the cheeks of the girl. Three doctors, however, decided that she was dead, and the remains were again returned to the vault. The employment bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago reports 30,000 to 40,000 men and boys unable to procure work, which is 20 per cent. more than usual. The applicants come from every walk of life. Contracts have been issued for through sleepers and parlor cars between Chicago and San Francisco, over the pioneer route, commencing April 1. Indians are starting at the Poplar Creek and Wolf Point Agencies.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has rendered a decision declaring the Harper bill, which imposes a license of \$500 on whisky and \$150 on beer and malt liquor, constitutional.

THE SOUTH.

JAMES B. DAVIS, Representative in the Texas Legislature for Lamar County, in a wild frenzy, caused by excessive drink, escaped from his room at a hotel in Whitesboro,

Tex., with nothing on his person but his undergarments. Every exertion was made to find him without avail until the following morning when his body was discovered stiff in death lying face down in the road a mile away.

A NEGRO named Jeff Rogers was lynched by a mob at Lafayette, Ala., for assaulting and brutally stabbing a white woman. The Texas Senate indefinitely postponed the bill to justify the killing of fence-cutters caught using nippers.

MOSE HARRIS, editor of the Hot Springs (Ark.) Daily Horsehoe, fired five chambers of his revolver at two local gamblers whom he met on the street and imagined were about to attack him. The gamblers were unarmed, and they had such a contempt for the editor and his poor marksmanship that they did not return the fire, although armed to the teeth. A cyclone, the first of the spring season, swept across the northern part of Georgia last week, doing great damage.

At the hanging of Thomas Benton, in Plaquemine, La., some of the women in the assemblage shrieked, and many fainted.

THE Governor of Texas has sent there companies of rangers into the districts which have suffered most from fence-cutting, with the expectation that some funerals will follow their advent. In a hotel at Lexington, Ky., two intoxicated men blew out the gas in their room and died in great agony.

WASHINGTON.

THE Proteus Court of Inquiry finds that Garlington erred in judgment in hastening away from Pandora Harbor, but his general conduct is highly commended. Gen. Hazen is represented as having failed in comprehending the necessities of the case and in instituting measures to meet them. The House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report favorably a bill forfeiting the land grants of the Ontonagon and Brule River, the Marquette and State Line, and the Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon Roads, comprising about 200,000 acres.

SENATOR SHERMAN told an interviewer, at Washington, that the revenue law of last winter greatly injured the woolen and iron industries. He claims that a proper tariff can only be made where one party has the power and responsibility. He admits that there is a growing feeling in favor of raw materials, and he believes that what is needed is moderate but stable protective duties.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIS urges in support of his bill for national aid to education the facts that in fourteen Northern and in all the Southern States illiteracy holds the balance of power; that there are in the thirty-eight States 1,871,217 illiterate voters; that only one voter in five can write his name; that in many of the Southern States the illiterate voters are half of the whole voting population. It is said to be the conviction of the House Committee on Public Lands that Congress has the legal right to forfeit the entire land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad, excepting less than a million of acres already earned and patented. As to the expediency of forfeiting the lands the committee is divided. The iron and steel manufacturers and the sugar interest are making a fight against the Morrison tariff bill, on the ground that the reduction of duties proposed would be ruinous to their business. The New England manufacturers are also opposing it.

POLITICAL.

R. W. GLASS (colored) testified before the Sherman committee, on the second day of its sittings at Washington, on the 30 day of November, at Danville, Va., he heard a pistol fired, and rushed to the scene, where he found some seventy-five negroes and twenty-five white men. The white men and policemen were telling the negroes to leave, which they declined to do. Then the white men drew pistols and fired. Said he heard some whites say: "Kill every damned nigger we see." Heard Henry Barksdale make a speech in which he said: "We intend to carry this election by fair means or foul." Heard him say it was to be carried "by de point ob de gun." At the time of the riot saw white men riding up with guns; saw white men running home after their guns; saw no colored men armed. George A. Lee (white) saw several pistols in the hands of the colored people. Believed the first volley was fired into the crowd of negroes, but after the latter began to run a great many shots were fired in the air; saw some eight or ten pistols among the negroes pointed at Taylor and himself, the negroes demanding that they come out and show their faces. Charles G. Freeman (white) described his efforts to disperse the crowd of negroes before the riot. They (the blacks) replied that they had been mistreated, and were going to have their rights before they left. Witness saw many negroes with pistols. John Stone (white) testified that the negroes generally did not vote on election day, saying they were not going to be slaughtered.

WASHINGTON telegram: Senator Bayard has had a number of consultations with ex-Senator McDonald during his visit in this city. Bayard is friendly to McDonald, and while the substance of their consultation is not generally known, it is thought they have formed an offensive and defensive alliance. Bayard will support McDonald as against any other Western candidate, and the latter will support Bayard as against any other Eastern candidate. Gen. Dan Sickles, who has acted with the Democratic party since 1876, says that if the Republican Convention should nominate Senator Logan he will feel compelled to support him. He says Logan is the choice of all the most conspicuous volunteer commanders, and that he would get the soldier vote.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The notable commercial failures of the week were as follows:

	Liabilities.
Pilkington & Co., agricultural implements, St. Paul.....	\$75,000
H. & H. Church, stove-founders, Troy, N. Y.....	50,000
Victoria Straw Works, Montreal.....	80,000
H. J. Woodrich, clothing, Chicago.....	22,000
R. A. Saalfeld, music publisher, New York.....	30,000
P. & E. Jaeger, crockery, Chicago.....	70,000
F. & C. Co., wool, New York.....	115,000
J. A. Grinstead, turban, Lexington, Ky.....	100,000
A. C. & C. H. Klomanson, mills, Pittsburgh.....	250,000
Benshaw & Co., clothiers, New Orleans.....	50,000
John Kerr, banker, Abilene, Tex.....	40,000
Isaac Dodge, banker, Plattville, Wis.....	150,000
J. Freedman, dry goods, New York.....	100,000
J. W. Fowler, dry goods, St. Joseph, Mo.....	12,000
Jones Car Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y.....	100,000
W. Beisterfeld, dry goods, Saginaw, Mich.....	10,000
Edward Pillsbury's Sons, cotton, New Orleans.....	140,000
Woodside & Co., liquors, Philadelphia.....	50,000
Glesner & Ro's, confectioners, Kansas City.....	40,000
National Wrapper and Packing Co., St. Louis.....	50,000
T. P. & S. S. Smith, shoes, Philadelphia.....	40,000

THE WEEK'S FIRE RECORD.

THE dry goods store of Judell, Platt & Maas, St. Louis, Mo., loss \$40,000; several oil tanks belonging to the Standard Oil Company, Long Island City, N. Y., loss \$75,000; a hotel and three stores at Middleport, N. Y., \$20,000; several stores at Trinidad, in the island of St. Thomas, \$400,000; Tilton's flour

mills, Buckeye City, Ohio, \$15,000; a planing mill at Lower Genesee Falls, N. Y., \$40,000; a railway repair shop at Zanesville, Ohio, \$20,000; a drug store and other business houses at Wheeling, W. Va., \$70,000; a brick block at Omaha, Neb., \$55,000; two stores at Sabina, Ohio, \$20,000; several business houses at Helena, Ark., \$75,000; a number of stores at Walcott, N. Y., \$100,000; a grain elevator at Brownsville, Minn., \$25,000; Ruddock's shoe factory, Haverhill, Mass., \$50,000; several buildings at Albion, Pa., \$20,000; George B. Smith's fine residence at Keokuk, Iowa, \$10,000; the steamer M. P. Halliday, at St. Louis, Mo., \$100,000; a hardware store at Oneida, N. Y., \$50,000; a paper mill at North Bennington, Vt., \$90,000; Leeson's grain elevator, Leon, Iowa, \$10,000; Morrison's soap works, Toronto, \$50,000; a hotel at Council Bluffs, Iowa, \$15,000; Haven's cooper-shops, Minneapolis, Minn., \$15,000; Sankey Brothers' brick works, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$10,000; a grain elevator at Jonesboro, Ind., \$12,000; several stores at Union City, Mich., \$15,000.

GENERAL.

THE Postmaster of Kansas City, Mo., visited Montreal last week in company with his brother. The two had revolvers in their belts. They were arrested for carrying arms and the weapons confiscated. Sentence was deferred.

IN or near the quarantine station at Deering, Me., are twenty-five head of cattle afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease, which is said to have sprung from English importations. Dr. Thayer, of the United States Cattle Commission, is on the ground, and is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. At a meeting of the cattle dealers of the Chicago Stock Yards, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that never in the history of the country were our food animals in as healthy condition as at present. Two cases of glanders were discovered in Chicago. The infected horses were in a barn with thirty or forty horses and mules, all running loose, and the Illinois State Veterinarian has quarantined the whole lot. The delegates recently appointed by the Manitoba farmers to present a statement of their grievances to the Dominion Government have returned to their homes, and report that their mission has been a complete failure. The authorities at Ottawa refuse to do anything toward removing the causes of complaint. There is great indignation among the Manitobans over the blunt and discourteous refusals, and meetings have been called to consider the situation. The church and arbitrary methods of the Dominion Ministers will no doubt have the effect of giving quite an impetus to the annexation movement in the Northwestern Provinces.

At Cairo, Paducah, Shawneetown and other points on the lower Ohio River, according to dispatches of Feb. 18, the water was still rising, and as rain was falling, it was anticipated that the rise would continue for some days. The situation at Shawneetown was growing more serious, and Paducah was in danger of being entirely destroyed. Nearly all the houses between Cairo and Evansville were under water. Between Raleigh and Salina, in Illinois, a distance of fifteen miles, 150,000 bushels of corn were swept away. Newport, Ky., reports 3,387 houses inundated, the estimated damage being \$1,000,000. Thirty-three buildings were washed away, and 127 turned bottom upward. At Cincinnati hundreds of men were at the work straightening the houses that had toppled over. A concert by the Abbey opera troupe at Cincinnati netted nearly \$5,000 for the relief fund. Reports from the Southwest say the Red River, which runs through a rich cotton section, was overflowed almost from its source to its mouth, entailing immense destruction of property. The Alabama and many other Southern streams were also on the boom. The work of raising funds for the relief of the flood sufferers goes bravely on throughout the country, and if an equitable distribution of money and supplies can only be effected, and the suffering reached in a reasonably short time, there ought to be little real physical suffering.

FOREIGN.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S new book, which was recently issued in London, has reached its second edition. It consists of a disconnected diary from Aug. 21, 1862, to September, 1882, with a long gap from October, 1879, to the final date, covering the period of the transition from the administration of Beaconsfield to that of Gladstone. The entire book is devoted to domestic and family affairs, political allusions being only incidental. Many touching allusions are made to John Brown and his services. The illustrations are numerous, and include portraits of the Queen and the Princesses Eleanor, Louise, and Beatrice; also of Grant, the Queen's body servant, and of her attendant, John Brown. There are also pictures of the Queen's collie dogs, Sharp and Noble, and several views of scenes in the Highlands, from sketches by Princess Beatrice. A mass of ice went rattling over the Caspian, and all the fishermen were working on the cake are believed to have been lost. A ruffian seized Mr. Gladstone by the collar on the streets of London and shook him roughly. The assailant escaped and has not yet been apprehended.

THE submission of the Merv tribes to Russia is regarded in Berlin as a menace toward England's Indian Empire. Russia being now the "immediate neighbor of India," in case of hostilities with England, it is alleged the frontier tribes could, under Russian protection, invade the rich provinces of Hindostan. The British expedition for the relief of Tokar has started from Suez, in command of Gen. Graham. Tents for a thousand men have been sent from Aden to Suakin. Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that England will defray the expense of the expedition to the Sudan. Gen. Gordon has sent many women and children down the river to Korosko. There is hope among the Englishmen in the Sudan that some of the Northern races will aid the white men. Many neutral tribes have already served notice on the False Prophet's forces that he is carrying his war too far out of Equatorial Africa. The Lord Mayor of London presided at a mass-meeting which passed resolutions condemning the Egyptian policy of the Government as having caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives. Two hundred women and an unknown number of children were massacred by Sudan rebels at Sinkat.

THE Queen's book, a London dispatch informs us, is being unfavorably received, and universally voted as dull and insipid. Another large mass-meeting was held in London, to denounce the policy of the Government in relation to Egypt. A resolution offered by Sir Robert Peel, that Parliament had ceased to be in accord with the people, was adopted. A bill has been introduced in the English Parliament to so restrict the arrival of cattle in England as to affect only infected ports, and not the entire country. The anti-Jewish feeling in Russia is so violent that attempts have been made to incite a general Jewish massacre. A Cairo dispatch says that Gen. Gordon has arrived at Khartoum, and has issued a proclamation recognizing the Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan, remitting half the taxes of the region, and permitting the slave trade. The Arabs of the city are reported to be satisfied. It is the general opinion among English officials at Cairo that the Egyptian army is not only useless, but dangerous, and ought to be disbanded. A royal commission will be appointed at an early day to inquire into the condition of the working classes, and particularly the character of their dwellings, with a view to their improvement.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Six children of a colored family named Hart were locked in and left asleep, near Crockett, Tex., while their parents went three miles to church. The house took fire and the little ones lost their lives.

A LARGE quantity of powder on the top floor of the hardware store of Hobbs, Osborn & Hobbs, at London, Ontario, exploded. The roof was blown thirty feet in the air. One man was killed and two others were fatally injured.

THE False Prophet has already taken on all the airs of an Oriental despot. He grants an audience only to people who approach him on their hands and knees, and does not let the visitors come any too near at that. Doubts as to the healthfulness of his food perplex the Mahdi at morning, noon, and night. The rebellion against the Turks in Southwestern Arabia is spreading.

A BUTTING match of twenty-seven rounds between Evan Evans and Robert McCauly was fought at Warrance, Pa., both contestants weighing about 210 pounds. At the finish of the brutal exhibition Evans' head was fractured, and he is not expected to recover, while his opponent's condition is little better. A large amount of money changed hands. Mervine Thompson and J. E. Welch, heavy-weight pugilists, sparred with soft gloves at Cleveland. Welch was knocked senseless in the second round.

ON the 10th day of last January the House of Representatives at Washington unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Finerty, of Illinois:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman, Edward Lasker. That his loss is not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition of and devotion to free liberal ideas have materially advanced the social, political, and economic condition of those peoples, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased as well as to the Minister of the United States resident at the capital of the German Empire, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member. These resolutions have been returned by Prince Bismarck to the German Minister at Washington, with a counter request that he return them to the American Congress, as the position of Lasker in Germany was not such as to justify the resolution. Bismarck claims that a "high political principle" formed the basis of his action in this matter. The London Times, commenting upon the insolence of the German autocrat, says: "One thing is certain. We have not heard the last of the Lasker incident. The Americans are much too proud, too sensitive, and too independent for that." It is believed at Washington that, unless the State Department chooses to pursue a course of pusillanimity that shall cover the American name with disgrace the world over, this matter will lead to grave international complications.

A FAVORABLE report was made in the Senate, Feb. 18, on the bill to erect a public building at Winona, and an adverse report was handed in on the act for the irrigation of lands in the arid region of the United States. Bills were introduced to admit Dakota as a State, and to provide for improving rivers and harbors by contract. Bills were passed to fix the terms of Federal courts in Texas, to authorize the sale of timber on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin, and to provide for the removal of the Southern Utes to Utah. The Senate spent another day in the consideration of the finance bill. No vote was reached. The striking speech was made by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, who vigorously attacked the national banking system, and charged that those who support it are slaves to the banks. Mr. Morrill said that it was evident that Mr. Vest wanted the Government to become a great national banking institution for the issue of paper money without any preparation for its redemption, and that the lesson of history had been that whenever such a policy had been adopted the paper had never been redeemed in gold. The House of Representatives passed a bill making the postage on newspapers, when sent by others than the publishers, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. This promises a direct boon to the reading public, who had previously been obliged to pay one cent for two ounces. A resolution was adopted by the House making the bill for the retirement of the trade-dollar a special order for the 11th of March. Bills were introduced to grant 320 acres of public land to each survivor of the Mountain Meadow massacre; to make freight pools unlawful on roads aided by Government bonds; to appropriate \$12,000 for additional signal stations, and to amend the sinking-fund act. A resolution was offered directing the Secretary of State to furnish information as to the action of Bismarck on the resolution in regard to the death of Herr Lasker. A bill was passed to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion. The bill to restore to the Mexican pension-rolls the names of Confederate soldiers stricken off for disloyalty soon left the House without a quorum, and an all-night session was the consequence.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$ 7.75 @ 7.50
HOGS.....	6.75 @ 7.50
FLOUR—Superfine.....	6.25 @ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago.....	1.05 @ 1.06
No. 2 Red.....	1.10 @ 1.14
CORN—No. 2.....	.63 @ .64
OATS—Mixed.....	.42 @ .47
PORK—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50
LARD.....	.10 @ .10 1/4
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.75 @ 7.50
Fair to Good.....	5.50 @ 6.25
Common to Medium.....	5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	6.50 @ 7.75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good to Choice Spring.....	4.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.94 @ .95
No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.02 @ 1.04
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.33 @ .34
RYE—No. 2.....	.59 @ .61
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.64 @ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.23 @ .32
EGGS—Fresh.....	.26 @ .27
PORK—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50
LARD.....	.09 @ .10
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.35 @ .36
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .36
RYE—No. 2.....	.62 @ .64
PORK—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50
LARD.....	.09 @ .10
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.07 @ 1.10 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .36
RYE.....	.53 @ .55
PORK—Mess.....	17.50 @ 18.00
LARD.....	.09 @ .09 1/4
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02 @ 1.04
CORN.....	.48 @ .49
OATS.....	.36 @ .37
RYE.....	.63 @ .64
PORK—Mess.....	17.25 @ 17.75
LARD.....	.09 @ .09 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.....	.53 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .36
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	5.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—Mixed.....	.37 @ .39 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	19.00 @ 19.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.....	.48 @ .50
OATS—Mixed.....	.35 @ .35
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	4.25 @ 4.25
Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Common.....	3.75 @ 4.00
HOGS.....	7.50 @ 8.00
SHEEP.....	4.75 @ 5.25

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

The Singularly Brutal Murder of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Willson, Near Chicago.

They Warned a Viper in the Person of a Visitor, Who First Robbed and Then Killed Them.

A double murder of the most revolting character was recently perpetrated at Winnetka, Ill., a town of 600 inhabitants, situated on the lake shore, a few miles north of Chicago; the victims being James L. Willson, an old and wealthy settler, and President of the Winnetka Village Board, and his wife, a member of another family of early Illinois settlers named Weare. He was in his 72d year, and with his wife, who was nearly ten years his senior, and crippled by paralysis, lived alone in a large, retired house. The crime was attended by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and is surrounded by a veil of mystery that defies the efforts of the detectives to penetrate. From the Chicago papers we glean the following particulars of the terrible butchery: As mentioned above, the aged couple lived alone, and the crime was not discovered until several hours after its commission. Mr. Willson's body was found lying in a cramped condition behind the stove in the sitting-room. The right hand was clamped beneath the head, and the left arm raised as if to ward off a blow. He had been shot twice, it was found, once in the left cheek and once in the left side of the chest. There had evidently been a desperate struggle for life by the old man, as there were numerous bruises about his head, arms and legs, and the foot-ender of the stove and the back of one of the chairs had been broken. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that nine of the old gentleman's ribs were broken, as if his murderer had finished his deed by jumping upon his victim as he lay writhing in the agonies of death before him.

But horrible as was this discovery, another even more blood-curdling awaited the neighbors, as they searched the house further. In an upper chamber Mrs. Willson was found dead in her bed, with her head beaten so that her features were almost unrecognizable. The flesh from her entire forehead was stripped from the skull by blow after blow, and the skull beaten in. Gashes to the bone were visible on her chin and cheeks, and the only arm which she had with which to defend herself was bruised from the shoulder to the fingers. The pillows and bolster, which by their position showed that the old lady, though almost a helpless paralytic, had desperately struggled for her life, were saturated with blood. She was literally pounded to death, and about the bed and room lay the implements with which the deed, in his murderous frenzy, had done the deed. At the foot of the bed lay broken and splintered the white-thorn cane which she was accustomed to use in moving about her room. The murderer had evidently beaten her with this first, and when he had broken it had seized a pair of iron fire-tongs, and continued the beating with mad-dened strength. These, too, were broken into no less than a half-dozen pieces over the old lady's head. Pieces were found scattered on the bed and about the room, some of them covered with blood and having gray hairs torn from the victim's head clinging to them. Beside the bed lay a sword in its scabbard, a cherished remembrance to the old lady of her only son, who was a surgeon in the war and died of yellow fever before its close. The dents and blood on the scabbard showed how the murderer had completed his infamous work. The bedroom presented a horrible sight aside from the mangled corpse it contained. The walls at the side of the bed and beside the headboard were thickly splattered with blood, and even the high ceiling and walls opposite, and some twelve or fourteen feet distant from the bed, were sprinkled with it also, as if, as was doubtless the case, the murderer's weapon, as he swung it around for another blow, had thrown off the plentiful blood that had adhered to it from the previous one.

All that is known concerning the murderer is this: The village had scarcely been alarmed when Neil Kaigee, who keeps a butcher shop not far from Mr. Willson's house, furnished a partial solution of the mystery. He says that Mr. Willson came into his shop about 6 o'clock Tuesday night, and said: "Give me two pounds of your nicest porter-house steak; I have a friend stopping over night at my house, and I want you to send over another steak in the morning."

It is next to certain that this "friend," whoever he may be, is the one who committed the murder. But no one has been found who saw any one go to the Willson house on Tuesday evening. Mr. Willson took the steak home, it is supposed, and the three (Mr. Willson, his wife, and the guest) ate it for their supper. When the house was reached the next morning no traces of the steak, or of its having been cooked, could be found. A good-sized real outlet was found untouched in the pantry. The table stood in the center of the dining-room, with the cloth thrown over the dishes. Upon lifting it, it was discovered that it was set for three. There were three plates, three cups and saucers, and knives. This showed conclusively that Mr. and Mrs. Willson had entertained some one at supper.

The appearance of the sitting-room as it was found was suggestive of the manner in which the murder was committed. The table and chairs stood as if two persons had been sitting there talking. On the table was an unfolded newspaper and upon it were Mr. Willson's glasses. On the table, also, was a portfolio containing some of Mr. Willson's business papers. The supposition is that this was brought out by Mr. Willson during a conversation with his guest upon business matters. During the talk Mr. Willson may have revealed the fact that he had considerable money in the house, and this may have suggested to the man there with him the idea of robbery, even if he had not previously entertained the purpose. It is supposed that, having determined to kill Mr. Willson to secure his money, the man drew his revolver and shot at him without giving any warning. It is thought that the first shot took effect in Mr. Willson's jaw, and that as the two jumped to their feet the second shot was fired, putting a ball into his left side. After telling his victim to the floor after a brief struggle, the murderer probably rushed up stairs and killed Mrs. Willson, as has been described, and then returned and finding Mr. Willson still alive stamped upon him, crushing in his chest. On the floor of the sitting-room were found two cloth vest-buttons, which had evidently been torn from a broadcloth vest. These, without a doubt, were forced from the vest of the murderer during the struggle, and are regarded as important evidence which may lead to his identification.

Mr. Willson was worth \$50,000 to \$100,000, and always had a considerable sum of money about him. Mrs. Willson was eccentric, and always had from \$500 to \$2,000 in the house for her own requirements. This money was undoubtedly the incentive for the crime.

WAGE-WORKERS.

The New Jersey Steel Works, at Trenton, have resumed. The wages of the employees of the stove works at Pittsburgh, N. J., have been reduced 10 per cent.

SEVENTY-TWO coal-pits in Pennsylvania, employing 3,000 men, have resumed work at the wages paid last fall.

DEVASTATION.

Terrible Destruction Wrought by the Floods in the Ohio Valley.

The Waters Reach a Higher Point Than It Has Been for Centuries.

Untold Suffering at Wheeling and Other Points Along the Roaring River.

Hundreds of Towns and Vast Stretches of Country Inundated—Starvation and Famine.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of Chicago Times.)

CINCINNATI AND UPPER OHIO RIVER TOWNS.

The situation in Cincinnati and her suburbs is one that calls for commiseration. A year ago this week the whole country was aroused by scenes of destruction and distress, and tonight the damage exceeds the wildest estimates of last year. The stories of the floods in Hungary and Austria are dwarfed by the size of the mighty flood that at this moment is rolling in resistless volume down the Ohio. Within cannon shot of the center of population of the United States is a community of 300,000 souls, rich and prosperous beyond most cities of the country, nearly one-fourth of which will be before this flood reaches its utmost height, driven from or imprisoned in their homes, and dependent on others for food and shelter. Not a gas jet is lit in all the three cities. The face of the sun has not been seen for days. The full moon's gentle rays, thinly filtered through the clouds, is the only source of light at night. Away from the struggling beams of coal-oil lamps and scattering electric lights, the gloom that has settled as a pall over the people is in full keeping with the sadness of nature's self. A prominent business man said a few minutes since that never in all his life had he felt as gloomy and disheartened at the prospects of the future outlook as to night. The direct loss in Cincinnati alone of over \$1,000,000 last year will be multiplied several fold before Saturday night next.

Again the tributaries are rising, and where it will end is a matter of the wildest conjecture. Conservative people gave seventy feet as the least figure at which the river would stop. Many believed that it would go still higher, but it is all a matter of guesswork. The rooms of the relief committee are piled to the ceiling with provisions and clothing, and a couple of policemen stand at the door to keep back the crowd.

A special from Maysville, Ky., sixty-five miles up the river, says it has rained steadily all day and the river is rising one inch an hour. All business is shut down and citizens are assisting the needy. The greatest suffering is in the suburban town of Chester, where thousands of people are quarantined in halls and school houses. Relief committees are distributing provisions in skiffs. In Maysville the water is up to the center of the town. Never has there been such suffering. The Emmet Rifles were ordered out by the Council to patrol the streets, but nearly all of them got drunk, took possession of the skiffs, and did more harm than good. The Manson Company has given the city of Maysville \$2,000 for aid. Many houses pass down the river. At Aberdeen, Ohio, nearly opposite, the suffering is intense. Loud cries are heard from there as houses tumble down and are carried away.

Above the city, in the upper suburbs, the situation is worse than ever. At California it is terrible beyond description. The entire town is completely submerged, and many of the houses along Front street are almost out of sight. Many are on the verge of complete destruction. Not a solitary light is to be seen and not a voice to be heard. Tuberculosis is at present under water. Columbia is very badly submerged, both above and below. One-third of the town is under the flood. There was no gas lit last night. Much suffering prevails. Delta, Tusculum, Columbia, and East Columbia are deserted and tenanted. Pendleton is in the same condition as Fulton and Columbia. A local relief committee has been busy for the past five days ameliorating the condition of the sufferers. The public buildings are all turned into marine hospitals. The people of Austinburg and Sandfordtown are in a deplorable condition. Covington stands apparently high and dry, but gas has been shut off, and the citizens may look for a cut-in in the water supply. At Newport the situation is proving worse hourly. Many families in the extreme lower portion of the flooded district were forced out of the second stories to-day. The situation in East Newport is terrible. The houses in that locality are all threatened with destruction. Four thousand people were fed by the committee at noon, and as many more were turned away dinnerless in the rain because all supplies had given out. There was nothing for supper. Advice from Pomerooy, 245 miles up the river, says the town and its surroundings are almost entirely submerged, and the destruction has been terrible. The water was eight feet higher than ever before. The town has had no telegraph or railroad communication for four days. Provisions are almost exhausted, and appeals were made to the country at large for aid. The special was sent to Athens, thirty miles, by messenger. Point Pleasant, W. Va., four miles above, telegraphs for speedy aid. A Parkersburg dispatch says that the crisis has passed there. The river reached fifty-four feet. The town suffered severely, the estimated losses being about \$1,000,000. At Gallipolis, Ohio, 6,000 people are camped on the hills in terrible want for food and shelter. One hundred and fifty houses have been washed away. Nearly every business man is bankrupt. A house went by Middleport this morning with a woman sitting on the gable end. Men rowed out and appealed to her to get out, but she refused, saying she had four babies below. The glass was broken, and the children were seen floating dead. Near Richmond, Ohio, has been out of for six days from the outside world except by skiff. There is water in every building, and hundreds of houses are submerged. The water is twenty-six inches higher than a year ago. The village of Rural, Ky., is entirely swept away, only two of thirty-six houses being left.

WHEELING, W. VA. The city of Wheeling suffered greater loss last week than it has in all the hundred years of its existence. Nothing like it has ever visited the city before. To-day was really the first day of relief since last Wednesday, and as soon as the light broke thousands left their homes to view the ruin the waters had wrought. The island was the principal place of resort, for there the destruction was the greatest. No accurate estimate can be made for many days yet, but it is certain that the loss in the city of Wheeling alone will not fall short of \$4,000,000. As an idea of the general destruction wrought, the loss in pianos alone will reach \$60,000. The relief work goes bravely on, and what can be done is done. Food is now plenty, and no one suffers for something to eat. The city authorities are cleaning the streets of drift, and people are making some of their homes and their homes.

NEW ALBANY, IND. The river is rising one and a half inches an

hour, and is now sixty-eight feet eight inches in the channel, against sixty-nine feet in 1832, and seventy-two feet in 1833. Six hundred residences are flooded here, and the number is being added to steadily. But five of the many factories in the city are running. Thousands of working people are idle. Families are huddled together by the dozens in small, unwholesome, damp houses, and sickness is increasing as a result. There is a great deal of real suffering, and scenes like this are frequently met that touch the hardest heart. The situation in this city is grave, and the suffering is great. The city authorities and citizens are doing all in their power to relieve it. There will certainly be three feet more of a rise, and this will involve a heavy loss here. It cannot now be estimated with any accuracy. At Jeffersonville the situation is perilous. Nearly the whole town is flooded, and people have moved into the second stories of their houses.

AURORA, IND. The dismal predictions made yesterday in regard to affairs at Lawrenceburg have been verified. The water has been rising rapidly and with it comes destruction. Upward of forty residences now are more or less wrecked or moved from their foundations, some of them several squares. People all over the town are leaving their houses, but they are compelled to leave their goods, as there is no place to take them, and even if there were a place to put them, they could not be moved, so strong is the current through the town. Provisions are scarce, and there is much suffering in prospect. LOUISVILLE AND LOWER RIVER TOWNS. This city is filled with alarm at the encroachment of the flood. The river has been rising a half-inch an hour for eighteen hours, and the signal service department predicts that the flood will exceed the mark of 1833 all along the Ohio. At this point that height has almost been reached, and a great deal of water is reported coming. So far as Louisville is concerned, there is a need for immediate subscriptions to the flood relief fund, but no outside aid is necessary yet.

From points down the river terrible accounts come of destruction of property and distress of people. The steamer *Ariadne* arrived from the lower Ohio this evening, the first boat up in a week. She left Uniontown, Ky., last Friday morning. At Uniontown the water was within two feet of being over the bank, which at the town is some three feet higher than further up the river. The water must by this time have got into Uniontown, and flooded the whole place. Above Uniontown the country has been flooded for days, and farms are much damaged. Mount Vernon, Ind., is still above water, at Henderson, Evansville, and Owensboro. The water is in all the stores of Newburg, Ind., and business is entirely suspended. At Rockport the railroad depot is under water, and the eastern end of the town is flooded, but the main business portion is above water. At Grand View the shipping warehouses and the lower end of the town are under water. Many people have deserted their houses, and there is some distress. The business section is still above water. Lewisport was three feet above water night before last. A rise of three feet would have flooded all the houses. Troy is all under water and no business is transacted. Every house in Tell City is in the water. The people there have become navigators, and every house has its boat. At least 500 skiffs may be seen moving about the streets. At Cannellton the water extends back for three blocks. Cloverport, east of Clover Creek, was submerged, and steamboats cannot land at the regular landing. Tobinsport and Rome, both in Indiana, are entirely inundated. Stevesport also is all under water, and there is no landing for boats. Concordia is all under water, and the people have taken refuge in the hills back from the river. At Alton, Ind., the water covers many houses entirely, and is up to the eaves of all of them, even those in the rear part of the place. The people have all deserted. At Leesport, Ind., the water reaches to the hills, and covers the entire town, washing away the buildings in front of stores. Even that section nearest the hills is submerged, the back water having come in through a creek that runs by the place. The river in front of the Amsterdam is flooded. One-half of the business is on the river and is flooded. At Mauckport the water has flooded everything. The place has a number of saw-mills and flour-mills, which have suspended operations. West Point is flooded and business is suspended. Capt. McCoy, of the *Ariadne*, says of the flooded country: "The people were generally prepared for the flood before the water caught them, and the damage will not be nearly so great as it was last year. If the flood does not go down soon, however, there will be great want of provisions, though I think there is as yet no suffering."

PENSIONS.

Proposed Legislation at Washington.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows: The temper of the Pensions Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of swelling the lists of persons entitled to draw pensions from the National Treasury is illustrated by a report it has made recommending that twenty general measures referred to it be laid upon the table. Included in the list are bills granting pensions to persons who served fourteen days in the war of 1812, and to those who served in the Mexican war, or the Creek, Florida, Black Hawk, or any other Indian war.

Among the pension bills introduced in the House, that of Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, has attracted the most attention. With slight modifications it will receive the indorsement and approval of the Pension Office, and it likely to form the basis of any pension legislation contemplating an extension of the present pension list. The bill proposes to grant pensions to all persons who, having enlisted in the regular or volunteer army or navy in any wars waged by the United States, served three months, were honorably discharged, and who are unable, by reason of physical disability, to earn their subsistence, or who are 65 years of age, and are dependent upon their labor for support. This will cover all the veterans of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, as well as those of the rebellion, and is in this respect a most comprehensive bill. It does not propose to pension everybody that served the Government, only those who are in actual want, or who, by reason of age or physical disability not resulting from bad or vicious habits, are unable to earn a living. The requirement of three months' service is criticised by some as being too short, and a recommendation of an extension to six months has been made to meet this.

GEN. SHERMAN.

The President's Order Announcing His Retirement.

The President, on the 8th inst., issued the following order, announcing the retirement of Gen. Sherman: Gen. William T. Sherman, General of the Army, having this day reached the age of 64 years, is, in accordance to law, placed on the retired list of the army without restriction of pay and allowances. The announcement of the severance from the command of the army of one who has been for so many years its distinguished chief but not awoken in the minds not only of the army but of the people of the United States, mingled emotions of regret and gratitude—regret at the withdrawal from active military service of an officer whose lofty sense of duty has been a model for all soldiers since he first entered the army, July, 1840, and gratitude freshly awakened for the services of incalculable value rendered by him in the war for the Union, which his great military genius and daring did so much to end. The President deems this a fitting occasion to give expression in this manner to the gratitude felt toward Gen. Sherman by his fellow-citizens, and to the hope that Providence may grant him many years of health and happiness in relief from the active duties of his profession.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. STRONG is the name of the first cotton raiser in California. She raised 100 bales last year.

BRECHER says that "Jonathan Edwards' sermons were made for hell, and ought to be sent to hell."

HISMAK is becoming regular in his habits. But that does not compensate for his exclusion of the American home.

PUT TO THE SWORD.

A Daring Sortie Made by the Half-Famished Garrison of Sinkat.

The Fleeing Band Quickly Surrounded by the Rebels and Cut to Pieces.

The news of the fall of Sinkat, and the massacre of the garrison, produced an excitement in England hardly equalled by the intelligence which preceded it but a few days, of the disaster which overtook Baker Pasha's little army. In the House of Lords, Salisbury moved a vote of censure, which carried by more than two to one. While the Tory Lords were reprehending the luckless Gladstone, the Tories in the House of Commons were bent on a similar object, but one far more difficult of attainment. The motion of censure was made by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Gladstone rose to reply, amid a prolonged demonstration of applause. He stated that 4,000 men had been ordered to Suakim. He denied that there had been inconsistency or vacillation, and declared that "Northcote had used the phrase in lieu of adopting any policy whatever. Gladstone denounced the idea of a reconquest of the Soudan, and said Gordon 'would restore the former rulers to their ancestral power usurped by Egypt.' The Premier asked the House to acquit the Government, and concluded his speech. Instead of the acquittal which had been generally expected, the debate was adjourned, an undoubted admission of the weakness of the party now in power. London cablegrams furnish the appended particulars of the Sinkat disaster: "The garrison made a sortie, and for a long time successfully repulsed the rebel attacks, but at last the attacking forces gained an advantage and completely destroyed the garrison, except a few who were made prisoners. The fate of the women and children is unknown. The streets of Suakim present: a heartrending appearance, being thronged with women whose weeping and wailing give unmistakable evidence of their distress and forebodings. Further advice regarding the fall of Sinkat relate that Tewfik Bey, despairing of further resisting the onslaught of the furious rebels, blew up the fortifications, spiked his guns, and sallied forth upon the enemy, and with the last 600 of his followers was cut to pieces. Seven men-of-war belonging to the channel squadron have been ordered to Egyptian waters. A correspondent at Suakim telegraphs: At last the heroic garrison of Sinkat have been butchered. For a fortnight they have been eating roots and tree leaves. It was a feeble band, indeed, which made the sortie to die amid the rebel horde. Tewfik Bey had harangued his men, saying that by fighting they might save themselves, but by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men thus animated with Tewfik Bey's spirit destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazines, filled their pouches to the utmost with cartridges, and issued forth six hundred strong against the rebels. Osman Digma's hordes rushed to the attack. Tewfik Bey and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed, and with a tremendous rush the rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued, and not a soul escaped. According to latest reports there were only four sick men unable to take part in the sortie at Sinkat, and they were spared by the rebels. Before the sortie a rebel sheik approached Sinkat, and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly, reviling the rebels. During the sortie women and children followed in the rear of the soldiers. Large numbers of the rebels were killed. The rebels are now massing in the vicinity of Suakim. The Sinkat contingent have joined the main body. The attack on Suakim is believed to be imminent. The British Minister at Cairo telegraphs that after the battle the rebels entered Sinkat and put every one to the sword."

SOLDIERS.

The Number Who Served in the Late War and the Bounties Paid Them.

The Secretary of War recently sent to the Senate of the United States, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Voorhees calling for information as to the number of soldiers who served one, two, and three years, respectively, in the Union army in the late war, the amount of bounty paid each class, and the approximate amount to be required to equalize the bounties of those who served in that war, a communication from the Adjutant General giving the information asked for, and copies of letters to Congress in former years by the Paymaster General of the army setting forth the estimates of the amount to be required for the equalization of bounties. The Adjutant General's report gives the number of enlisted men who enlisted for the various periods as follows:

Three years.....	2,030,804	Six months.....	20,439
Two years.....	44,400	Four months.....	42
One year.....	391,739	One hundred days	85,507
Nine months.....	876,881	Three months.....	108,416
Eight months.....	379,816	Days.....	2,045

With respect to the information asked for in regard to bounties paid or the sum necessary to equalize the bounties of those who served, the Adjutant General says it cannot be compiled from the records of his office. He calls attention, however, to the estimates submitted to Congress by the Paymaster General of the army in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880. In the estimate submitted April 22, 1876, the Paymaster General states that up to that date there had been paid in bounties to enlisted men \$385,917,662, and the Adjutant General states that since then there have been paid in bounties \$2,232,567, making the total bounties paid to the date of the communication \$388,210,249. The first estimate of the amount required for the equalization of bounties made by the Paymaster General is dated Jan. 15, 1873. It is based on the provision of the bill then pending in Congress to give each enlisted man, or if dead to give to his heirs, a bounty at the rate of \$3.33 1/3 per month for his term of service. The Paymaster General estimated the cost at \$137,715,105. He divides the enlisted men into three classes, as follows:

First Class—Enlisted men in the regular army who entered the service between April 12, 1861, and April 12, 1865, and were honorably discharged, 46,379; average duration of service, twenty-nine months.

Second Class—Enlisted men of all classes who volunteered, including those recognized for completing the penitence of Washington and the slaves who enlisted or were drafted between April 12, 1861, and April 12, 1865, 2,234,421; deducting substitutes, 123,160, and enlisted men from captured prisoners of war, 1,362, leaves a total of 2,110,639; average duration of service, 33.7 months.

Third Class—Enlisted men who entered for not less than three years and were discharged on account of wounds or while in the line of duty, 59,500; average duration of service, 7.3 months.

Estimated cost of equalizing bounties of the first class, \$11,205,253; second class, \$501,505,323; third class, \$9,819,469; total, \$512,389,165. This sum, less the amount of bounties paid and then payable under the existing laws, equaling \$382,108,004, would be \$130,281,161.

EQUITATION.

Some Hints on Horseback Riding.

It is now generally understood among good riders that, owing to the difference in build, all men cannot ride in exactly the same form; that each man has a seat peculiar to himself, and that that seat is his best for any purpose, whether he be a cross-country or a road rider. The rider's aim should be to make himself a part of the animal he bestrides, by conforming to his movements and thereby assist in maintaining the natural equilibrium of his body. Anything approaching exaggeration should be avoided. For example, rising to trot is a good thing, if properly done; in fact, one cannot ride very far or very fast without it; but why it is carried to the ridiculous extreme that it sometimes is, is difficult to understand, unless those who adopt it acts upon the principle that if a little rise is a good thing a good deal is better. This lofty style, supposed to be English, is much caricatured in the country by the doubtful class of young men known as "dudes," who not being properly ballasted, are ready to rise to anything that will make them conspicuous. In riding after this method the would-be horseman, seated on the cantle of his saddle, with knees nearly on a level with the pommel, springs into the air with each second impulse of the gait with a spasmodic effort, to return again in due season with a bump that would cause a rattling in his "brain box," if there were anything there to rattle. This style of rider has been aptly described as a "walking beam on horseback, between whom and the saddle peeps of the distant landscape comes transiently at tantalizing intervals."

The saddle has much to do with determining what position one shall assume on horse-back, hence the importance of having it properly constructed and adjusted. Supposing the saddle to be one that will allow you to sit in a natural, easy position, then shake yourself down into it, place your thighs in the position which gives you the firmest hold on your horse's sides and adjust your stirrups at that length. Bear in mind that the seat on horseback is maintained by balance and friction and you must combine the two in such a manner as not to make the effort fatiguing if you would sit securely and well. While as much of the thigh is to be brought in contact with the saddle as possible, the leg below the knee should be altogether out of contact and free to move as the rider finds necessary. Learn to balance the upper part of the body on the hips, in the varying movements of the horse, without disturbing the position of the thighs or depending in the slightest degree on the reins. It is well to practice on some old horse that can't be spoiled, using a snaffle until you feel quite at home in the saddle and can handle the reins with delicacy. If your stirrups are too short or too far forward you will find yourself tugging at the reins whenever your horse makes an unexpected movement. These defects should be corrected, for a rough handling of the bit soon spoils the horse's mouth, and once he becomes a puller there is an end to all pleasure in riding him.

Very few horses can be ridden satisfactorily without a curb-bit, and this requires more delicate handling still than the snaffle. A very good way to hold the reins in riding the trained horse is to pass the little finger of the left hand between the curb-reins and the middle finger between the snaffle-reins, the ends passing up over the thumb when the hand is closed. While training the horse, carry the curb-reins in the left hand and the snaffle-reins in the right, divided by the width of the hand. Teach your horse to turn from the pressure of the curb-rein against his neck, accompanying it at first with the customary pull of the snaffle on the side toward which you wish to turn. Collect your horse before reaching the point you wish to turn, and apply the left leg in turning to the right and the right in turning to the left. Teach your horse to walk rapidly; it is a gait that always "tells," and can be continued a long time without great fatigue. "The walk is the gallop of always," say the Arabs, and there is much truth in the saying. A good way to teach a horse to take a quick, long step is to touch him with the left spur, after he has become accustomed to it, as explained in former articles, just after he lifts his right forefoot, and with the right spur when he lifts his left forefoot. This will make him pick up his hind feet quickly and reach well forward before he plants them.

Finally, give the boys a chance to become fearless riders. Youth is the time when physical habits are formed, and when one has been accustomed to use the saddle from boyhood, equestrianism is a part of his nature, and he never feels more at home than when on horseback. The hope of the saddle-horse is in the rising generation. If the practice is delayed until we are forced into it as a cure for dyspepsia or consumption, and the saddle comes to be regarded as a sort of hospital—the last resort of a decaying race—it will certainly not fill its proper place in our social economy. If the boys would ride more there would be less consumption and dyspepsia to cure. This is a pleasant prophylactic for the boy takes to the horse instinctively. The taste has been handed down to him from a horse-loving ancestry. He will have some hobby, and why not let him ride honestly? Give him every chance to acquire the many art of equitation. He will be a harder and braver man, and will have one accomplishment which will prove a joy to him through life.—*Philadelphia Record*.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

EAST SAGINAW has \$363,000 worth of churches.

ONE man at Fenton has made twenty-five thousand snow-shovels this winter.

THERE are 300 members of the Lenawee County Horse-Thief Detection Society.

ABOUT one house in twenty-five built in Detroit within the last five years has been provided with lightning rods.

THE First National Bank of Mason for the past six weeks has sold an average of \$300 in exchange per day to pay for Western corn.

ONE of the professors of the State University has but recently become a citizen of the United States and taken the oath of allegiance.

JOHN ANDREW, the proprietor of a hotel at Mackinac City, has, by the death of an aunt in Philadelphia, fallen heir to a property valued at \$100,000.

EAST SAGINAW is to be the place of meeting of about a dozen State associations the present year. The event of the summer will be the Peninsular Saengerfest.

A PRESSURE of 160 pounds put on the Adriatic water-works system to try it, blew a hole through the six-inch main on Railroad street and flooded the paved district.

It was a Cheboygan man who stood at the head of the stairs and aimed his revolver at a cat at the bottom, and, after the smoke had cleared away, found he had put a bullet through his foot.

THE Peninsular Car Company has \$200,000 capital stock, all paid in; it owes \$286,611, and its bills and accounts receivable amount to \$794,171. So the company can be regarded as eminently sound.—*Adrian Times*.

A HORSE-THIEF at Adrian sent to a pious relative for money to help him out, and got the answer: "I can send you no money, but I will pray for you." The prisoner went to Jackson on an eight years' sentence.

THE name of "East Saginaw National Bank" has been chosen for the new financial institution recently organized in that city. The capital stock is \$100,000 in shares of \$100 each, held by the business men about the city.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD damsel of Deerfield recently took strychnine because her lover, of the mature age of 13 years, had taken a fancy to another girl. She was taken with spasms in school, but a doctor and a stomach-pump saved her.

WM. BRISTEFIELD, a dry goods dealer of East Saginaw, has made an assignment to Wm. Seyffardt for the benefit of his creditors. A mortgage given to the principal creditor, a Boston firm, precipitated the crash. The liabilities are estimated at \$7,078.64. The assets are about \$4,000. Burnham & Co., Krolik & Co., and H. Weiss, of Detroit, hold claims to the amount of \$2,500.

HERETOFORE the Flint Music Hall has paid its license for public amusements through free tickets furnished to the members of the Common Council, while the city got nothing. Hereafter it will pay \$100 per annum into the City Treasury, and the Council must pay its own way into shows. Only two Aldermen had the cheek to vote for a continuance of the dead head policy.

JAMES ARNOLD and John O'Harrow, two prominent farmers of Wheatland Township, were driving home together when they overtook two men, who asked for a ride. Their request was granted, and the strangers had not been in the wagon but a few minutes when they together assaulted the two farmers, knocking one senseless and out of the wagon, while the other one was rendered powerless. They then robbed Mr. O'Harrow of \$100 and Mr. Arnold of \$20, after which they made their escape.

BROOKS, the man who was arrested at White Pigeon about six weeks ago for the murder of an old lady some two years since took "French leave" of Sheriff Dexter. He had been allowed his freedom about the jail, and instead of going to bed as usual one evening, he departed for his old home in White Pigeon, where the Sheriff found him the next day and returned him to Centerville. The man is probably innocent of the crime for which he was arrested, and the stigma which the affair has attached to his name has worked on his mind of late, and now the Sheriff is inclined to think he is slightly deranged. He made no attempt to escape other than to return to his home.—*Three Rivers News Reporter*.

Lumber and Logs.

The conditions for active operations in the lumber woods have not been so favorable during a long series of years as the present winter. Many of the firms have secured their anticipated out already, but will keep the force engaged until the breakup. There were sixty-nine mills operated during the manufacturing season of 1883, and the cut of lumber, with comparisons, was: 1883, 938,675,078; 1882, 1,011,374,905; 1881, 978,380,317; 1880, 873,047,731. Since 1867 the pine lumber cut of these mills has exceeded 400,000,000 feet each season. These mills also cut in 1883 32,741,870 feet of hardwood lumber, and there was on hand at the close of operations 15,433,090 feet. The stock of pine lumber on hand at the close of the season of 1883 and in previous years was as follows:

	Total feet on dock.	Unsold, feet.
1883.....	374,37,075	241,594,393
1882.....	309,079,399	201,009,599
1881.....	281,990,323	165,578,812
1880.....	235,870,633	203,567,037

The Saginaw River mills manufactured 106,122,490 pieces of lath during the season of 1883. The shingle cut was 242,176,000, against 295,046,500 in 1882. The total log product of the Saginaw district was 1,392,137,633 feet. Small towns in the valley produced 16,900,000 feet of lumber and 3,700,000 shingles during 1883. Flint produced 31,853,000 feet of pine lumber. The pine lumber product of the Lake Huron shore mills during the season was 535,818,375 feet; shingles, 63,150,000; lath, 72,853,900 pieces. From the Huron shore to Detroit and other points 140,000,000 feet of logs were rafted.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

The crop report of the Secretary of State for February 1 is just received and from it we take the following: For this report returns have been received from 839 correspondents, representing 632 townships. Five hundred and ninety of these returns are from 410 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The average temperature during January was 16.48 degrees Fahrenheit, the highest 47 degrees Fahrenheit, and the lowest at the office of the State Board of Health—13 degrees Fahrenheit. It began thawing on the 28th, and continued during the following two days. On the night of the 30th the temperature fell to 20 degrees Fahrenheit, and on the night of the 31st to 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Previous to the 28th the wheat throughout the State was well covered with snow, but the thaw on the 28th, 29th and 30th left large portions of the fields bare. Since the first of February the temperature has ranged from 8 degrees Fahrenheit to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and there have been several storms of rain, sleet and snow.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of January at 251 elevators and mills. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 401,788, of which 99,648 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 187,828 bushels in the second tier; 51,676 bushels in the third tier; 77,985 bushels in the fourth tier, and 84,000 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the six months, August-January, is 6,616,522.

Compared with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condition, horses are reported at 16 per cent.; cattle, 95 per cent.; sheep 94 per cent., and swine, 87 per cent. One year ago horses were reported at 100, cattle 101, swine 100.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for March opens with an article on "The Berlin of To-day," by Anna Maynard Butler, sketching the chief features, external and social, of the German capital, with illustrations, including a portrait of the emperor and views of the old castle and Bismarck's palace. "Across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on Horseback," by Laura King Zwart, gives a vivid description of a journey through some of the least known but grandest mountain scenery on the continent. "A Winter Campaign in the Black Hills," by a cavalry officer, presents a striking picture of the hardships endured by our soldiers in defending our western territory against the invasions of the hostile Indians. The author of "Study and Stimulants" describes the career of "An American Father Mathew," Mr. Richard T. Booth, the leader of the blue-ribbon movement, which during the last few years has enlisted vast numbers of Englishmen of every class and creed in support of the cause of temperance. The present instalment of Dr. Oswald's interesting series on "Healthy Homes" treats of "Rooms and Halls." "My Dogs" is a short but fresh and entertaining paper, and Mary Deau gives a pleasant account of "The Home of Nast," at Morrisania. There are some good things in the "Monthly Gossip," and the number is followed by a supplement containing a reprint of the little comedy entitled "Place aux Dames; or The Ladies Speak at Last," which is a standard favorite for amateur theatricals.

Temperance Interests in Congress.

We were handed the following article which was taken from the Outlook for January: "It was the privilege of the editor of the Outlook to attend a Conference of the National Temperance Society, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, New York City, not long since, at which, A. M. Powell, of the Advocate, read a valuable paper upon the matter of urging the interests of temperance directly upon the attention of Congress. The movement is one which every friend of temperance should hail and support. For many years the liquor interests have held, direct or indirect control over Congress. They have dictated its legislation and thwarted much that might otherwise have been gained for the right. It is more and more evident that Congress needs to know that Temperance has some rights which it must at last respect. The sooner the question assumes a national importance, the better. The work of redeeming the land from the grasp of Rum, is not to be done in a moment, nor in a corner. If any one shall say, 'What is the use?' we answer, much, under God. But if we can see no prospect of good, duty is not lessened thereby. Duties are ours; results are God's. We may sow the seed; if God will that another harvest the grain, so be it. Sower and reaper shall at last rejoice together. Let every member of Congress understand that soon or late, he must answer to his constituents for his position on the temperance issue that will be continually coming up in that body. If it be answered

that the average Congressman does not care for such questions, we reply, that he must then be taught. Politicians respect votes, even when they sneer at the church, and disregard the law of God. It is easy for men to laugh at fanatics over a brandy toddy, but not so easy to laugh over a vote like that which swept over Ohio last fall. It is wise, indeed, to push the conflict to the ultimate point of power in our Government, and stand by our guns there until recognition be gained at last. It will not always be, 'Right upon the scaffold, and wrong upon the throne.' God is watching.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30, and Bible Exposition on Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Subjects: Morning, "Pray without ceasing." Afternoon, "The all sufficiency of the offering of Christ."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "The divine acquittal." Evening, "Who should become church members?" Congregational singing led by the choir. Opening anthems morning and evening. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "A new creature in Christ." Afternoon, "A preparatory sermon."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Wednesday evening, explication of the Bible at 7:30.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, Pastor. Services at 9 a. m., 1:30 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The new doctrine." Evening, "To whom shall we go?"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for every one in the spring. Emigrants and travelers will find in it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin—the effect of disorder in the blood caused by se-diet and life on board ship.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. Walsh.

Stamping.

Mrs. B. P. Higgins has just received a large assortment of Patterns, in Kensington and Arasine designs for Splashes, Toilet Sets, Tidy, Table Scarfs, etc.; also several new Alphabets for Hat Bands. Stamping done by a new process perfectly indelible. Patterns for sale with instructions how to use them.

Mrs. B. P. HIGGINS.

For Sale.

A house and two lots on Twelfth street next to Dr. Kremers' residence. Inquire at the Nkw office. 52-4w G. VAN SCHELVEN.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Holland, Michigan, until the 10th day of March, 1884, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of building a well for Water Works, according to the following specifications, viz:

The well to be sunk at such place as may be designated by the Common Council. Well to be twelve feet diameter on inside of curb and fourteen feet deep, the depth to be measured from the average surface of ground where the well is sunk, to the bottom of the shoe. The curb to be at least twelve inches thick, of good hard brick laid in cement. A shoe of iron or wood, or part of iron and part of wood, to be built sufficiently solid and firm to hold the curb rigid and prevent the same from cracking in case clay, boulders or other obstructions are met with. A sufficient number of iron bolts to be fastened to the shoe, and going up through the curb to prevent any cracking of the curb in case the sand or earth washes from under the shoe.

Each bidder to furnish with his bid a detailed drawing, showing plan of well and shoe, also fastenings, so as to enable the Common Council to fully understand his plan of construction.

Proposals to be addressed to the City Clerk of the City of Holland, Michigan, endorsed "Proposals for well."

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Common Council. Gzo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and all other Aching, Acute or Chronic Lumbago, Sciatica and Nervous Headache. Gailwell's LACTAL. Their complete and perfect cure accom- plished in a few hours, with a degree of certainty that challenges dispute. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1. Ask for circular. JAMES E. DAVIS & Co., Agents, Detroit.

Lost. On Eighth street, in Holland, last week Saturday, a black morocco leather pocket book, with clasp, containing a contract for constructing a building, and a ten dollar gold piece and some change. If found leave with J. Lokker and claim reward.

F. M. SPRAGUE. HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 20, 1884. 3-1w

Notice. I hereby forbid any person trusting my wife or children on my account as I will not be held accountable for debts contracted by them after this date.

WILLIAM BLOM, HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1884. 3-3w.

G. Van Putten & Sons,

CLOSING OUT

—all their—

WINTER GOODS

UNDERWEAR,

BLANKETS,

HOODS,

and all other Winter Goods

At Prices that will Astonish you all.

—A full line of—

German Knitting Yarns.

A fresh stock of

Groceries

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 13, 1883.

HARDWARE!



Van Oort & Beeuwkes,

Successors to W. C. MELIS.

Are now doing business at the old stand, opposite the post office.

We have a large and very fine assortment of

Parlor Coal Stoves,

Office Stoves, and

Cooking Stoves

of the latest and best designs.

A full and complete stock of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH AND

GLASS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

"We promise prompt and gentlemanly treatment and good bargains, to all who trade with us."

VAN OORT, WITVLIET & BEEUWKES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 21, 1883. 42-11

MANHOOD

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

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

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

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

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.

P. O. Box 484.

KREMERS & BANGS,

EIGHTH STREET, Opposite Van Raalte's shoe store, will furnish you with any article you may wish in the line of

Drugs and Medicines.

—at as— Low Prices as any Dealer in the State.

Bring your Physician's Prescriptions to us if you wish to have them prepared promptly and carefully and at moderate prices.

We also carry a full stock of

BRUSHES, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

and are agents for the Sherwin Williams Prepared Paints.

KREMERS & BANGS. HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 10th, 1883. 16-1y.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores. "Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me. Yours respectfully, Mrs. ANN O'BRIAN." His Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. BALL, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

—Dealer in—

Sewing Machines,

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Clough & Warren

ORGANS.

The only reed instrument made having the patent Qualifying tubes, giving the nearest approach in tone to that of the pipe organ.

White Sewing Machine!

The Best in the World!

Every Machine warranted for five years.

A full line of sewing machine merchandise constantly on hand.

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

Cor. of Eleventh and River streets.

17-1y Holland Mich

1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

MILLINERY

CLOAKINGS AND FANCY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS.

POMPONS, BIRDS' WINGS, ORNAMENTS, LACES, NECK-WEAR, VELVET, SATIN, MOURNING

GOODS, CRAPE.

Cloaking, Fur Trimming, Circulars, Ulsters, Dolmans, Jackets, Infants' Cloaks and Clothing a Specialty.

Zephyr, Hoods, Wreathed, Yarn, Canvas, Etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND MICH.

AGENTS

wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLET BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of

DIAMOND RINGS

ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.

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

A PRIZE.

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, Truitt & Co., Augusta, Maine.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN CALL AT

E. HEROLD'S

—for your—

BOOTS & SHOES

You will always find a well selected stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's

Fine Shoes, Boots, and Slippers.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

CALL AND SEE US!

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 8, 1883.

WRIGHT'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy Action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

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JOTTINGS.

A BACKWARD spring is again predicted.

THE skating rink at Fenaville has been discontinued.

MESSRS. A. AND H. DE KUIJF, of Zeeland, are west on a prospecting trip.

TONY PAVELS, of Grand Rapids, is visiting his parents and friends in this city.

THE Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company's tannery was shut down for repairs this week.

YESTERDAY, Friday, was Washington's Birthday and our Public Schools were closed in honor thereof.

It is now authoritatively stated that in the spring ladies really propose to wear their hats on their heads.

WE have had about fourteen kinds of weather the past week, Tuesday night being about the worst of the assortment.

NOW that the Council Rooms are to be located in the new city building, would it not be well to place a telephone in the Clerk's office?

THE first carload of horses ever shipped direct from this city to New York city was sent last Tuesday morning by Ed. J. Harrington.

THE next social, of the Methodist church will be held on Wednesday evening, February 27, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Bertsch.

IT is reported that some person, or persons, have stole the fish net of Chas. Erickson. This accounts probably for our not having any fish lately.

THE Holland Soldiers' Union are endeavoring to secure Hon. J. C. Burrows for an address at the "social" to be given on Wednesday evening, March 12.

THE firm of Van Oort, Witvliet & Beuwkes, hardware merchants of this city, has changed to Van Oort & Beuwkes. Mr. Witvliet retires from the business.

ON reading the council proceedings on our first page the reader will discover that the council will, at last occupy the new "Engine House." Would it not be well now to christen the building "City Hall?"

THE stove factory of Jos. Fixter will start to running to-day (Saturday) or Monday. Mr. Fixter has purchased, and has on his premises, over five thousand cords of bolts, most of which were hauled by our farmers this winter.

MESSRS. DE KRAKER & DOE, our popular River street butchers, are curing a large number of hams and shoulders this winter. They have every facility for doing this in a first-class manner and have some excellent hams at their market as we can testify.

"STUMP" CAPPAED, an aged inmate of our County House, who was suffering from a very strange and painful disease by which one of his limbs was gradually decaying, persuaded Supt. of Poor, W. J. Scott, to consent to have his leg amputated. The operation was recently performed by Dr. Geo. E. Elbe, of Eastmanville, and strange to say the aged patient is now rapidly recovering.

LAST Saturday one of our subscribers lost a five dollar bill in the store of Peter Steketee & Co. On reaching his home he discovered his loss and immediately returned and made the fact known and the bill was returned to him, the clerk having found the money after his departure. He was very grateful and now advises all his neighbors to trade with "an honest merchant who keeps honest clerks."

THE floods in the valley of the Ohio are worse this year than ever before. Millions of dollars of property have been swept away, and suffering unknown is now present along the Ohio river. In view of these facts should not the good people of this locality contribute their "mite" toward alleviating the sufferings of the people in the flood district. We hope to see some efforts put forth in this direction before another week passes by. Our neighboring towns have nearly all sent in their "offering." Let Holland not be backward in this respect.

LAST Saturday Cornelius Blom, keeper of the "Rosebud" saloon on River street, was arrested on complaint of Capt. Befe, of the Sch. Experiment, for selling him liquor on Sunday. He was arraigned and pled "not guilty," and the trial was set down for Tuesday. At the trial it was conclusively shown that Blom was not in his place of business on the Sabbath in question, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The complaint and the suit grew out of a "horse trade" between other parties, and was not prompted by a desire to enforce the law, or to keep good order, but was the result of the spirit of "who'll get the best of it."

NELSON GEORGE is now the manager of our skating rink.

GRAND HAVEN people are agitating the question of a town clock.

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Plag-german, of Olive, on Feb. 18, a son.

MR. N. H. REYNOLDS visited Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and Marshall, this week.

MR. OTTO BREYMAN, who attended the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Detroit, returned home yesterday, Friday.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, the Rev. E. J. Babcock will preach in Grace Episcopal Church, both morning and evening, at the usual hours.

THE Grand Rapids *Radical* has made its appearance—a good looking four-page, nine column paper. Will J. Sproat is the publisher.

LEAP year parties are very popular in some sections. At these gatherings the girls yell "mouse" and the young men climb on chairs and yell "murder."

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 21, 1884: John J. Backer and Emma Schipper.

A. B. ALLEN, a young and very promising lawyer of Muskegon, suicided last Tuesday morning. He was found by his landlady stretched across his bed with a bullet hole in his head.

JAS. SHERWIN, of Grand Haven, was in this city last Monday looking after the interests of his mother in the law suit of Chambers vs. Scott, concerning certain real estate in this place.

THE Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company have been granted the use of the street for building purposes. We understand that this company will build a sole leather yard and other additions to their tannery this season.

THE special committee of the Common Council on Water Works, reported at the last session of the Council, presenting specifications for a well. The report was adopted and the "specifications" will be found among our "new advertisements."

S. L. WITHEY, Judge of the United States Court of Western Michigan, was thrown from a cutter Sunday, at Grand Rapids, and seriously hurt. His shoulder blade is broken, and this, added to his other bodily infirmities, may make him much trouble.

THE harbors in this part of Michigan for which the Secretary of War recommends immediate appropriations are Grand Haven \$12,000, Muskegon \$5,000. Nothing for Holland, Saugatuck or South Haven. The house committee have recommended none for these last harbors.

ONE of the attractive features at the skating rink next week will be the "ladies contest," the prize to be a fine pair of "vineyard" roller skates. If the management succeeds in securing impartial judges for this contest, it will be the most interesting of any of the season. The lady skaters have made fine progress this week.

SOME time during this week a committee of the Holland Soldiers' Union will wait on our citizens with tickets for their "social" to be given on Wednesday, March 12. We hope that none of our residents will turn a "cold shoulder" on the veterans who have been consigned to this task. They will do their duty, and do it with very satisfactory results we apprehend.

ED. J. HARRINGTON left for Illinois last Tuesday afternoon having sold his entire stock of horses to an eastern buyer who shipped them to New York City this week. Mr. Harrington has sold three car-loads within the last three weeks for the eastern market, and makes this present trip to Illinois to replenish his stables here. Any of our farmers who have horses to exchange or sell would do well to call at his stable on the corner of Market and Seventh streets where he will pay the highest prices for them, or give good exchange, as he wants all the horses he can get. This certainly will afford the people of this locality an opportunity of bettering their horses if they desire to do so.

NEXT Wednesday evening, February 27, Ph. T. Phelps will give an exhibition of Stereopticon views, in Hope College Chapel. These views will be magnified many diameters, and brilliantly illuminated with the oxy-acetylene light. The projections include views of celebrated places throughout the world, statuary, colored paintings, portraits, etc. The spectator will thus have an opportunity of making a tour around the world during the course of an evening. Let all embrace this opportunity, join the party of travellers, and be ready to take the steamer, which leaves at 7:30 p. m. Admission: single tickets 25 cts.; two tickets 40 cts.; three tickets 60 cts.; Children under 12 years, 15 cts. Tickets can be procured at Kramers & Bangs' drug store.

MR. H. SHUTZMAN, of Grand Rapids, is visiting friends in this city.

LOUIS G. STUART, of the Grand Rapids *Evening Leader* called on us yesterday.

BOSTON has organized a cremation society. Another contrivance for baked beings.

THE mail train from the south was two hours late last Monday afternoon. A "hot box" was the cause.

LOST:—A gold and pearl lead pencil. The finder will please leave with Dr. R. B. Best and claim reward.

L. M. SELLERS, of the Cedar Springs *Clipper*, has been sued for libel by ex-Postmaster Kidder of that village.

DR. MOSMAN and wife, of Grand Haven, attended the skating reception at our skating rink last Wednesday evening.

IF you are angry at a man count fifty before speaking; if he is a great deal bigger than you are count four hundred and sixty.

WE acknowledge receipt of an elegantly printed calendar from the printing house of Russel, Morgan & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOST:—A watch chain, or locket, with a small piece of chain attached. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

THE Cedar Springs *Mail* finishes its first year this week. The *Mail* is a bright and very newsy sheet, and deserves the hearty support of the people of Cedar Springs. We wish it future success.

MR. C. J. SHAFFER has opened a roller skating rink in Allegan. The rink here is now in charge of manager Nelson George and Geo. L. Fergusson who seem to aim to conduct it to the satisfaction of all that attend.

THE Coopersville *Observer* says that "a Dr. Best from Holland will locate in this village as soon as he can find a suitable house to rent." There is a mistake somewhere Bro. Barnes. Our Dr. Best intends to stay here yet awhile.

ONCE upon a time there was a man who thought himself wondrous wise; he swore by all the fabled gods he'd never advertise; but his goods were advertised ere long, and thereby hangs a tale; the "ad" was set in nonpareil, and headed "sheriff's sale."

LAST Monday morning Mrs. H. May-beer, who lives about two miles east of this city, was carrying a pail of water from the pump to the house, when she slipped and fell dislocating her wrist and fracturing her arm below the elbow. Dr. McK. Best, of Zeeland, was called and attended her. He reports at this writing that she is doing nicely.

THE ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, feeling the great need of a new parsonage, have resolved that for the next six months the proceeds of the church socials and of all public entertainments given by them, be appropriated for that purpose, and they desire that all who feel interested in their good work, will patronize them liberally on all such occasions.

THE Chicago & West Mich. R'y will not permit a passenger to ride thereon until he has first purchased a ticket. The conductor and brakeman stand guard on the platforms and warn off all who cannot show a ticket. This is a great convenience to men who have two grips and a heavy overcoat to unbutton, and brands every conductor on the road a thief. To defeat this scheme, says the Grand Haven *Herald*, "the drummers who have to buy tickets have in a measure combined and work the following scheme: They go to the ticket office, buy a ticket to the first station on the road, board the train, and when the conductor collects the tickets they give up their ticket and then pay their fare for the balance of the ride and tell the conductor to put the cash where 'it will do the most good.'"

THE roller skating rink the past week has been as popular as ever. It is patronized most liberally by our people, and the more skilled the skaters grow, the more varied the contests. On Wednesday evening the most "brilliant reception" of the season took place. The rink was crowded to its full capacity and skating was, with difficulty, indulged in by the throng. On this evening Miss Ollie Garmey, of Grand Rapids, one of the most expert roller skaters in the state, was present and gave an exhibition of her unusual skill and expertness. The evolutions she went through with were varied and numerous, and secured for her the hearty applause of the audience. We hope that our skaters received many valuable hints from her skating as to the carriage of the body and the lifting of the feet, which are so pre-eminently necessary in order to become graceful skaters. On last evening, Friday, a potato race was indulged in. Manager George starts off in his management of the rink with every evidence of making it even more popular than it has been.

G. J. VAN DUREN, W. VAN DER VEERE.

City Meat Market,

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.

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, 1883.

Having bought out the butcher shop and business of Mr. J. Kuite, I desire to inform the people of this city that I am prepared to furnish them with the choicest meats that the market affords.

I shall endeavor to at all times supply my customers with everything that ought to be for sale at a first-class Meat Market, and hope that the former patrons of my market, together with many new ones, will award a share of their patronage to me.

Meat delivered to any part of the City free of charge.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

GIVE ME A CALL!
L. C. SEARS,
HOLLAND, Jan. 3, '84.

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, 33 inches long.
Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 30 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.

R. KANTERS & SONS,

STOVES, HARDWARE ETC.,

call the attention of all to the
CROWN JEWEL STOVES
FOR 1883.

It bears the old reliable name, but is
ENTIRELY NEW
in design and operation. We request the public to call and examine and be convinced.

The "NEW IDEAL"

square coal stove proved a perfect success last year and has not been altered.

Of Wood Heating Stoves

We have an endless variety, all sizes and prices.
Remember we take pleasure in showing our goods and like to have you compare prices.

R. KANTERS & SONS.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 20th, 1883.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of CROCKERY

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.
B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

Holiday Goods

For bargains in Holiday Goods go to

BOOT & KRAMER,

who have a large and very fine stock of

Toys,
Smokers' Sets,
and Fancy Articles.

which they have just received, and which will be sold at very low prices.

Our stock of

DRY GOODS

has just been replenished with a fine line of

Dress Goods, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

which we sell at greatly reduced prices.

GROCERIES

We keep a full line of Groceries and Provisions and deliver all orders for same free of charge.

GIVE US A CALL.
BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 23, 1883.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL!

DRESSING,
MATCHING,
and RE-SAWING
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

DRESSING BY CAR LOAD A SPECIALTY

Dressed Lumber Always on Hand.

Orders by Telephone Promptly Attended to.

Mill opposite Freight depot, Holland, Mich.

J. R. KLEYN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 22, 1883.

Now is the chance
for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. Flieman

Offers his superior made wagons just as cheap as anybody sell them in Zeeland, and claims that they are a

Better wagon in every way,
and will not be undersold by anyone.

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND
Open and Top Buggies,

And a fine stock of

SQUARE AND SWELL BODY CUTTERS.

And a nice assortment of Buggies for Farmers and Tradesmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON

WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883.

TEAR AND SMILE.

"What are you?" said a Tear
To a Smile playing near.
"With a flickering shimmer,
You transiently glimmer
On the meaningless features of mirth,
But you nothing express
Of the anguish and stress
That make up man's portion on earth."
"You are rather severe,"
Said the Smile to the Tear;
"For as day, to shine bright,
Needs a background of night,
So grief must be bordered with gladness;
And the light of a Smile,
More than once in a while,
Helps a tear to unobscure its sadness."
—Joseph Dowson.

ENSNARED.

Deep in a vast primeval wood
My half-decaying cabin stood.
Its walls were mossy, and its floor
With weeds and mold was darkened o'er.
Therein I dwelt, a poor, lone creature,
Alone with fancies sweet and rare.

Long after dawn I lay in bed
And heard the woodpecker overhead
Beat on the roof his rattling call,
And heard the window-panes rise and fall,
Whilst from afar, worn keen and thin,
Faint memories of the world came in.

At noon the wood was strangely still:
No fluttering wing, no tapping bill;
Shadow and sunshine side by side
Drooped in slim aisles and vistas wide;
Even the brook's voice, rich and full,
Seemed slowly lapsing to a lull.

When night came on, the owl came too;
"Hoo-hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo-hoo-oo-oo!"
And sly faint footfalls, here and there,
Betrayed the stealthy hare;
Whilst in the tree-tops, dark and deep,
The wind sighed as a child asleep.

Day-time or night-time, all was well;
With light or dew God's blessings fell.
For coarser dreams I had no room,
My heart was like a lily bloom.
And every song I sang was sweet
As the blue violets at my feet.

But at the last, all unawares,
Unlucky bird! I touched the snare,
And in the city's meshes wound,
My cabin never more I found.
North that sweet solitude where naught
Save Nature, helped me when I wrought.
—Maurice Thompson, in Harper's Magazine.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

James E. Murdoch Describes the Ride
from Winchester and Tells How
Read's Poem Came to be
Written.

It was the night before the battle of Cedar Creek. In the war office at Washington sat Mr. Stanton in close conversation with General Phil Sheridan. There were some grave questions being discussed between them, for the talk lasted long after midnight. General Thomas B. Eckert, superintendent of military telegraph lines, was in an adjoining room watching for sounds of alarm from the front or important telegrams from any of the advancing armies in the field. A new day was fast approaching the dawn and the war minister and the general still continued their earnest conversation. A click of the instrument caught General Eckert's ear. It was Winchester calling the war office. His skilled hand touched the key in ready response and a moment later the words came:

"There is danger here. Hurry Sheridan to the front."

Quick as flash the message was handed to the two men in the next room in close consultation about the campaign in Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan went to the instrument, and there was a moment of hurried talk over the wires between him and his headquarters, when Secretary Stanton gave directions to General Eckert to telegraph the railroad authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio to clear the road and to at once provide relays of special engines to take Sheridan to the scene of the coming battle as fast as steam could carry him. General Eckert worked the wire himself, and gave hurried directions to the railroad officials as to what to do in this emergency. While he sat with his hand on the key perfecting the train arrangements, Stanton and Sheridan had a few hurried final words, each countenance bearing the marks of earnestness, not unmingled with anxiety. The train schedule was soon made, Sheridan left the war office, and was driven to the station with all possible speed. A panting engine had just backed in as he arrived, and jumping aboard, the engineer, instructed to make the relay house in the shortest possible time, pulled the starting-bar, and away sped the train. It had a clear track and reached its destination, thirty miles away, in much less than an hour. Here an engine of the main line stood waiting to take him to Harper's Ferry, seventy miles beyond. There were no obstructions all the way up. Every moving train had been side-tracked and every other precaution taken to prevent accident to the on-rushing engine bearing Sheridan to the camp where his army lay. While this train was making its run all was anxiety in the war office. Every telegraph station reported its progress to Gen. Eckert, and he to Secretary Stanton, who still lingered that he might know when Sheridan reached his destination.

Three hours passed—dull, anxious hours to those waiting, every moment of which seemed laden with lead. Harper's Ferry at last reports Sheridan's arrival, and a fresh engine stood ready to carry him to Winchester, thirty miles up the valley. Not a moment is lost at the hamlet among the rocks when Sheridan boards the waiting messenger, and, an hour later, word speeds over the wire, "Sheridan just reached Winchester." The run had been made in the quickest time ever known on the road, and the worn and anxious officials at the war office breathed a sigh of relief as the click of the telegraph announced that the journey had been completed.

Eighteen or perhaps twenty miles of turnpike stretched away up the charming valley that had been made desolate by the torch and tramp of armies. As that charming region, clad in the garb

of summer, lay between the mountains, its bright colors reflected in the rays of a beautiful sunshine, it was but a sad reminder of the once great granary that for more than three years of conflict had furnished untold supplies to the Confederate army. Sheridan had laid it waste. He had clinched with and beaten Early at Winchester, and while he was being carried with all possible speed back to the scene of his operations, the tide of battle was ebbing and flowing upon a new field, and the fate of the day hung trembling in the balance. For several weary, doubtful hours the two armies had been in deadly conflict. When Sheridan arrived at Winchester the roar of artillery and the roll of musketry could be distinctly heard from the field of carnage along Cedar Creek. Down the valley came the awful din, echoing louder and louder through the still summer air as the battle grew fiercer.

There was but short delay at Winchester, the chief town of the lower valley. There Sheridan mounted his favorite war horse, a large, beautiful sinewy, black charger, who had borne his master through the heat of many conflicts. He is dead now and his body has been preserved, that men yet to come may see the animal whose endurance has been recorded in verse. Through the town and out over the turnpike that leads up the Shenandoah, Sheridan rode. Who, knowing the man, or aught of his character, cannot picture the restless rider urging his horse to the best to reach the field where the fate of his army was still pending in the hazard of war? He had only covered a few miles when the moving mass of debris that always surges to the rear of a battle field when the conflict is severe and doubtful, met his trained eye and told more plainly than words what was going on in front. It was a signal of distress, and none knew it better than he. The sight fired his heart anew and only added fresh impetus to his foaming horse. Here reached the field after a sleepless night and a terrific journey, and the battle of Cedar Creek was won.

This is the true story of Sheridan's ride—I might almost say official story. If he did not stop to gather the stragglers, as a poet's license has pictured, he did carry back the tide that was floating to the rear, because his presence had given fresh stimulus to the wavering battalions. The manner of the ride, his dash and courage, his reputation and successes, all combined to give heart to those who had drifted back, believing the battle had been lost.

I have been sitting face to face to-day, the whole afternoon, with the man who vouches for the above story. He is a strong, positive, cheerful man, passing three score and ten years, crowded with wonderful experiences. As he told the story he warmed with the fire of the event, and his blood was hot with indignation, for he had just read a statement that Sheridan got drunk at Winchester and did not get to the battlefield, where the poet's pen has pictured him.

"Ah, but I'll put an end to all cavil about this story," said he. "What I have told you I got directly from General Eckert himself, who sat with his hand on the key, arranged and watched every stage of Sheridan's ride from Washington to Cedar Creek. He now manages the Western Union Telegraph company, and will bear witness to these facts. But I have a letter from Sheridan. He and I were then, and are now, friends. When I heard of this ride, I wrote to ask him about it, and to inquire if I had not ridden the same horse that carried him up the valley while with him at Chattanooga. Mr. Murdoch soon found among his papers the identical letter which General Sheridan wrote in reply.

"I need not tell you how highly it is prized," said the veteran, "for you will see how carefully it has been kept through all these years."

"Who is there who has read this country's history that does not know James E. Murdoch—the actor, the reader, the man. It is he who tells this story and furnishes this clinching evidence of the truthful foundation of T. Buchanan Read's poem. Thousands who have watched his matchless representation of Hamlet, or sat under the spell of his dramatic readings, will be glad to know that, although he is passing 73, he is still in excellent health and spirits. He is a tall, robust man, with a clean shaven face that shows the broad, distinct lines of his strong countenance to the best advantage. His wealth of iron-gray hair and his general carriage combine to make him a very striking character.

"Although an old man when the war was going on, he spent a great deal of time with the army in connection with the sanitary commission and in the hospitals. He was a favorite at the headquarters of many generals, and witnessed a great deal of the inner features of army life.

"The story of Sheridan's ride, above written, was but a tithe of the good things he told me. The recital of this matter naturally led up to all the incidents connected with it.

"I was not with Sheridan," he said, "at this time, but was at the head quarters of the Army of the Cumberland. Soon after the battle of Cedar Creek I came up to Cincinnati and was visiting Mr. Cyrus Garrett, whom we called 'Old Cyclops.' He was T. Buchanan Read's brother-in-law, and with him the poet made his home. The ladies of Cincinnati had arranged to give me a reception, that finally turned into an ovation. I had given a great many readings to raise funds to assist their Soldiers' Aid Society, and they were going to present me with a silk

flag. Pike's Opera House had been secured, the largest place of amusement in the city, and they had made every arrangement to have the reception a very dramatic event. The morning of the day it was to take place Read and I were, as usual, taking our breakfast late. We had just finished, but were sitting at the table chatting. Mr. Garrett, the brother-in-law, who was a business man and guided by business habits, came in while we were thus lounging. He wore an air of impatience and carried a paper in his hand. He walked directly up to read, unfolded a copy of Harper's Weekly, and held it up before the man so singularly gifted as both poet and painter.

"The whole front of the paper was covered with a striking picture representing Sheridan seated on his black horse, just emerging from a cloud of dust that rolled up from the highway as he dashed along, followed by a few troopers.

"There," said Mr. Garrett, addressing Read, "see what you have missed. You ought to have drawn that picture yourself and gotten the credit of it; it is just in your line. The first thing you know somebody will write a poem on that event, and then you will be beaten all around."

"Read looked at the picture rather quizzically, a look which I interrupted by saying: 'Old Cyclops is right, Read, the subject and the circumstance are worth a poem.'

"Oh, no," said Read, "that theme has been written to death. There is 'Paul Revere's Ride,' 'Lochinvar,' 'Tom Hood's 'Wild Steed of the Plains' and half a dozen other poems of like character."

"Filled with the idea that this was a good chance for the gifted man, I said: 'Read, you are losing a great opportunity. If I had such a poem to read at my reception to-night, it would make a great hit.'

"But, Murdoch, you can't order a poem as you would a coat; I can't write anything in a few hours that will do either you or me any credit," he replied rather sharply.

"I turned to him and said: 'Read, two or three thousand of the warmest hearts in Cincinnati will be in Pike's opera house to-night at that presentation. It will be a very significant affair. Now, you go and give me anything in rhyme, and I will give it a deliverance before that splendid audience, and you can then revise and polish it before it goes into print.' This view seemed to strike him favorably, and he finally said: 'Well! Well! We'll see what can be done, and he went upstairs to his room.

"A half hour later Hattie, his wife, a brilliant woman, who is now residing in Philadelphia, came down and said:

"He wants a pot of strong tea. He told me to get it for him and then he would lock the door and must not be disturbed unless the house was afire."

"Time wore on and in our talk on other matters in the family circle, we had almost forgotten the poet upstairs. Dinner had been announced and we were about to sit down, when Read came in and beckoned me to come. When I reached the room, he said:

"Murdoch, I think I have about what you want." He read it to me, and with an enthusiasm which surprised him, I said it was just the thing.

"We dined, and at the proper time, Read and I, with the family, went to Pike's Opera House. The building was crowded in every part. Upon the stage were sitting 200 maimed soldiers, each with an arm or a leg off. General Joe Hooker was to present me with the flag the ladies had made, and at the time appointed we marched down the stage toward the footlights, General Hooker bearing the flag, and I with my arm in his. Such a storm of applause as greeted the appearance I never heard before or since. Behind and on each side of us were the rows of crippled soldiers, in front of the vast audience, cheering to the echo. Hooker quailed before the warm reception, and, growing nervous, said to me in an undertone:

"I can stand the storm of battle, but this is too much for me."

"Leave it to me," said I; "I'm an old hand behind the footlights. I will divert the strain from you." So, quickly I dropped upon my knee, took a fold of the silken flag and pressed it to my lips. This by-play created a fresh storm of enthusiasm, but steadied Hooker, and he presented the flag very gracefully, which I accepted in fitting words.

"I then drew the poem Read had written from my pocket, and, with proper introduction, began reading it to the audience. The vast assemblage became as still as a church during prayer-time, and I read the first three lines without a pause, and then read the fourth:

"Under his spurring feet the road
Like an arrow Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape bowed away behind,
Like an ocean dying before the wind;
And the steed, like a bark, fed with furnace-fire
Swept on with his wild eyes full of fire;
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire,
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray
With Sheridan only five miles away."

"As this verse was finished the audience broke into a tumult of applause. Then I read with all the spirit I could command:

"The first that the general saw were the
Groups of stragglers, and then the retreating troops:
What was done—what to do—a glance told
him both.

And striking his spurs with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the lines 'mid a storm of
barrels,
And the wave of retreat checked its course
there, because

The sight of the master compelled it to
pause,
With foam and with dust the black charger
was gray,
By the flash of his eyes and his nostrils' play

He seemed to the whole army to say,
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester town to save the day.'

"The sound of my voice uttering the last word had not died away when cheer after cheer went up from the great concourse that shook the building to its very foundation. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats, until worn out with the fervor of the hour. They then demanded the author's name and I pointed to Read, who was sitting in a box, and he acknowledged the verses. In such a setting and upon such an occasion, as I have been able only faintly to describe to you, the poem of Sheridan's ride was given to the world. It was written in about three hours, and not a word was ever changed after I read it from the manuscript, except the addition of the third verse, which records the fifteen mile stage of the ride.

"But there's a road from Winchester town,
A road, broad highway, leading down;
And there, thro' the dash of the morning
light,

A steed as black as the steeds of night
Was seen to pass with eagle flight;
As if he knew the terrible need,
He stretched away with the utmost speed;
Hills rose and fell—but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan, fifteen miles away."

"This Mr. Read wrote while on his way, shortly after I first read the poem, to attend a birthday reception to William Cullen Bryant.

"Mr. Read read the poem, thus completed, at Mr. Bryant's birthday party. The great old man listened to every line of it, and then taking the younger poet by the hand, said with great warmth:

"That poem will live as long as Lochinvar." —Philadelphia Press.

The Name California.

The origin of many of the names given to old cities and countries has been lost in the midst of antiquity, and doubt is already thrown upon some of those of modern times. The city of San Francisco derives its present name from the bay on which it is situated, but the first, and now well-nigh forgotten one, was Yerbabuena, as it was called by the Mexicans before the inroads of our adventurous countrymen, who could see no reason for maintaining it when they looked about on the sand dunes, and found scarcely a blade of good grass. But they were mistaken in the meaning of the word. Yerbabuena signifies peppermint, an herb to which Mexican women attach a special importance in their domestic economy. Thus, in the future, when this fact becomes more widely known, other nicknamed towns may retort upon San Francisco, by fastening upon it the name of Peppermint City. As to the State of California, a majority of the people seem to fancy that it is so called from a combination that denotes something that is beautiful. An eminent authority (Webster) goes still further out of the way when he supposes the first syllable to be derived from Caliph, implying very indirectly that the country is a sort of Mohammedan paradise. Throwing the Greek and Arabic theories aside as unworthy of consideration, we find the truth in an old manuscript in the archives of the church at Santa Barbara, written by Juan Rodriguez de Cabrillo, one of the early explorers, who, in 1542, followed the coast up further than Cortez did seven years before. Cabrillo says: "Cortez and his companions, struck by the difference between the dry and burning heat they experienced, compared with the moist and less oppressive heat of the Mexican tierra caliente, first gave to a bay, and afterward to the country, the name of Tierra California, derived from Calida Fornax, signifying fiery furnace." What bay it was does not appear, but presumably it was La Paz, near Cape St. Lucas, as Cortez discovered only the barren peninsula of Lower California, along the western coast of which there are no harbors, and he must have landed at the extreme southern point. Had he progressed as far as Santa Barbara, or even not beyond San Diego, he would have found some more appropriate name for the lovely land which is here so unjustly burdened with a misnomer.—Los Angeles Letter in New York Evening Post.

How to Treat a Burned Person.

1. Turn the hose on him.
2. If the cuticular integument be not broken, make a mixture of sweet oil, vaseline, molasses, and soft soap, and bathe the affected part with a cloth dipped in the mixture.
3. If the cuticular integument be broken, make a mixture of alcohol, rum, oxalic acid, and cayenne pepper, and soothe the affected part with it by means of a syringe.
4. It should be noticed that the proportions in which these liquids are mixed makes no difference. No doctor who really loves his profession ever descends to such trifles.
5. Bind a tourniquet about the part affected. Of course every one knows what that is.
6. Read to him Mr. Arnold's essay on "Numbers" to serve as an anesthetic.
7. If he have nothing of value about him, leave your card in his pocket after he is anesthetized, that he may have the satisfaction of knowing who his benefactor is.—New York Life.

A Deceiver.

A gentleman, who was closely wrapped in a fur coat, surmounted by a cap to match, took a seat in a railroad car by the side of a lady. He made several attempts to draw her into conversation, but without avail. At last he exclaimed:

"Madam, why are you so ungracious? Do you take me for a wolf in sheep's clothing?"

"No; quite the reverse," answered the lady.—Texas Siftings.

PITH AND POINT.

[From Texas Siftings.]

"Flat, stale and unprofitable"—A bursted balloon.

STRUNG up beyond concert pitch—The cat that is hung to a clothes line.

It is only after a ripe experience that a play writer can produce a mellow drama.

A MUTUAL admiration society—A handsome preacher and a congregation of women.

NOAH was the first man who could justly claim the distinction of taking a forty days' buggy ride.

POLITENESS is the cheapest commodity in the market. Don't call a man a liar. Merely intimate that he is a Congressman.

SOME men are born great, some wrestle with the parlor stove, and some have the charge of a kitchen fire thrust upon them.

THERE is not the slightest doubt that this country was originally discovered by British dudes. The American Indian parts his hair in the middle and stares stolidly at strangers.

"If you should see a poor, half-starved fellow in the street," said Judge Spilkin to his little son, one day after dinner, "wouldn't you give him a piece of your cake?" "I should rather give him a piece of yours," answered the boy.

LEAN passenger to a very fat one—If the company did the right thing, they would charge fare by the hundred weight. Fat passenger—Don't advocate that idea, for then they couldn't afford to carry such light weight passengers.

A PROFESSOR of the Texas University was explaining to the class his views on mind and matter. "Now," said he, "there is no doubt that mind existed a long time before matter, and yet mind can hardly be said to have existence, in the proper sense of the word. I refer to this chair or to my body as a thing of existence positive, because I feel it; I know it is there and can be seen." But, in reference to my mind—"That is non-existence," broke in a student, anticipating the professor.

[From Carl Bretzel's Weekly.]

A LAND grabber—The gopher.

INTERESTING things—Coupons.

Do consulting physicians consult.

It was a cold day when we got hot.

THE place for the girls—in the gallery.

THE man with the bad temper had better lose it.

A CHICKEN-hearted man is always a henpecked husband.

WHEN the strike of the boilermakers occurs there will be music in the air.

HE who wishes to secure the good will of others will always play it alone.

AN honest politician is about as rare as a steak that has been hurried off the broiler.

HE who rates himself before his wife will be apt to be rated by his wife, before others.

YOU cannot attain fashionable religion in this city with an income of only \$10.00 per week.

THE man who wants his name kept out of the papers is advised to write poetry by the yard.

IF you would be impudent be silent, there is more impudence in silence than in a bushel of potatoes.

"GOOD-BY sweet tart good bye," he exclaimed sadly, rushing from the lunch room, as he saw his train moving off.

NOTHING can be more useful to a lady or gentleman than knowledge. Knowledge will lead a man around the corner, and a woman on the narrow gauge railway.

Three Epitaphs.

Wandering over southern Massachusetts the writer came across several curious epitaphs which he thinks have never been in print. One was as follows:

Here lyeth the body of
H— T—
Who passed away from this life,
August 6, 1813, at the age of 63.
He was a much loved husband and rather and respected neighbor. He died from eating green apples.

Go thou and do likewise.
Another was strangely similar to the above, the deceased in this case being a small boy, who according to the inscription on the gravestone, "died from a severe attack of colic, induced by overeating of watermelon. For such is the kingdom of Heaven."

But the third is perhaps the most remarkable, exhibiting as it does the tendency among the early Puritans to dabble in rhyme on serious subjects. No one who has strolled through an old burying ground can have failed to notice this feature of the epitaphs. Sometimes a common-place inscription ends with a startling two-line epigram setting forth the virtues of the deceased. The lines given below were composed in memory of John Trollup, who it seems had contributed a large sum of money for the construction of the stone church which stood near his grave. His epitaph is as follows:

Here lies John Trollup,
Who caused you stones to roll up;
The Lord took his soul up,
But his body filled this hole up.
—Boston Globe.

CONSUMPTIVES are cured in France by visiting the wine-presses and inhaling the fumes of the fermenting juice. Sometimes, at first, they become intoxicated and are borne away senseless.

It is a species of agreeable servitude to be under an obligation to those we esteem.—Queen Christine.

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

For the Holland City News:
The Blessing of the Lord, it Maketh Rich.

My friends! while our very nature seems to cry out for a blessing, let us see to it that we are pursuing the best course to secure it. Blessings and curses were placed before the Jews, and they are also placed before us. "Do this and live," says the Great Law-giver! We are not ignorant of His requirement. His word teaches us the consequences of wrong doing and the blessings that follow right doing. He expects his beloved children implicitly to obey His word. Can we claim the relationship to Him of children, and at the same time disregard the welfare of His creatures? To restore from ruin, this poor lost race, the Saviour laid down His life, and every one who bears his name looks forward to a time when he may have a part in that blessing. Would it not be well to examine the foundation of our hopes, Jesus says: "Many will say to me in that day, Lord! Lord! have we not in thy name done many wonderful works? Then will I profess unto them, I never knew you." Why does He not receive them? I never knew you, is the answer. Is there any one in the whole universe that the Omnipotent God does not know? But He adds: "Ye workers of iniquity." That explains all. He knows them not and never has known them to be His children. He says: "By their deeds ye shall know them." At the final day then we are to be known by our deeds. Works of kindness are to mark our course. We cannot serve two masters. Which Master do we serve in licensing the sale of alcohol to be used as a beverage? We know its use brings desolation wherever it goes. The noble creatures, that were at first created in the image of God, are by its use changed into mere wrecks of humanity. Blasphemy and obscenity soon pollute the lips of those who indulge in this fatal beverage. It speedily changes the hearts, that was tender and affectionate as an infant, to stone. What are wife or child, father or mother, brother or sister to the confirmed drunkard? It is true he has seasons of bitter remorse, but they are the eruptions of his feelings. What crime is not induced or intensified by the use of alcohol? Which master are we serving by legalizing its sale? What sort of men are we aiding by promoting its traffic? Are we not becoming co-workers with those who like vampires are feeding on the life blood of their victims, and dragging their souls to the lowest abyss? And for what are we associated in this iniquitous business? Do we by it manifest our loyalty to your God? Who will have to answer for the desolation commenced in this little city? Every one who has dropped a ballot for officers, who will encourage this nefarious traffic.

M. S. V. O.
(To be Continued.)

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

BISHOP PIERCE, of Georgia, who recently celebrated his golden wedding, has a fund of anecdote respecting his early ministry 60 years ago. The smallest congregation, he says, that I addressed during the first years of my ministry consisted of six persons, three men and three women. One March day afterward I rode 10 miles through a drenching rain to Flatrock chapel, in Putnam county, only to find two persons there—a man and a boy. I was wet to the skin, and benumbed. After waiting a few minutes, and no additions coming, I said:

"We might as well leave, as there will be no congregation."

The man quietly responded: "Through five miles of pelting rain I have come to hear preaching."

I saw at once my duty and replied, "You are right; you are entitled to it." For one hour I addressed my little congregation and was never listened to with more attention.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for many years past, so I could not walk without crutches. I suffered very much pain, and I was prevented from transacting my ordinary business. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but the only one that gave me permanent relief was the Rheumatic Syrup. After using the Syrup for a short time, I found I could handle my feet and limbs with perfect ease, and to-day I am well, and I desire to recommend this wonderful discovery to all who are suffering with rheumatism.

P. J. HAPSTADT.
ELLIS VILLAGE, March 27, 1883.

NEW FIRM!

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for
Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills,"
P. PRINS & CO.
HOLLAND, March 28 1883. 8-1y

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 BEARSE 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.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1882.

H. BOONE.
25-1y

A SPECIFIC FOR THE BLOOD, AND A Positive Cure FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples & Blotches, and is the best Remedy for all Female Complaints and Weaknesses. It has cured diseases of the Liver and Kidneys when all other remedies have failed.

Do not let your Druggist persuade you to take something else, but if he has not got it, and will not send for it, write to us and we will send it to you by express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

.....One to three bottles of Rheumatic Syrup will clear the system of Bile, and cure any case of Inflammatory or Acute Rheumatism, or Neuralgia.

.....Three to five bottles will cure Erysipelas in its worst form.

.....Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running Ulcers.

.....Four to six bottles are warranted to cure any case of Salt Rheum.

.....Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

.....From two to four months' use of Rheumatic Syrup will cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism of twenty years' standing.

If you have been a sufferer for years, and have used all the remedies you could hear of, with no avail, do not be discouraged, for Rheumatic Syrup will cure you.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.00. Send for our pamphlet of Testimonials, etc. RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.
FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
C. STEKETEE & BOS.
HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1883. 36-1y

JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings Brackets, etc. made and furnished.

Office and shop on River Street, near the corner of Tenth Street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-1y.

Office and shop on River Street, near the corner of Tenth Street.

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JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-1y.

NOT BEING ABLE TO

CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK.

I have added a large line of new and seasonable goods, such as
Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

I have a large and very elegant stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,
which I will dispose of at bottom figures.

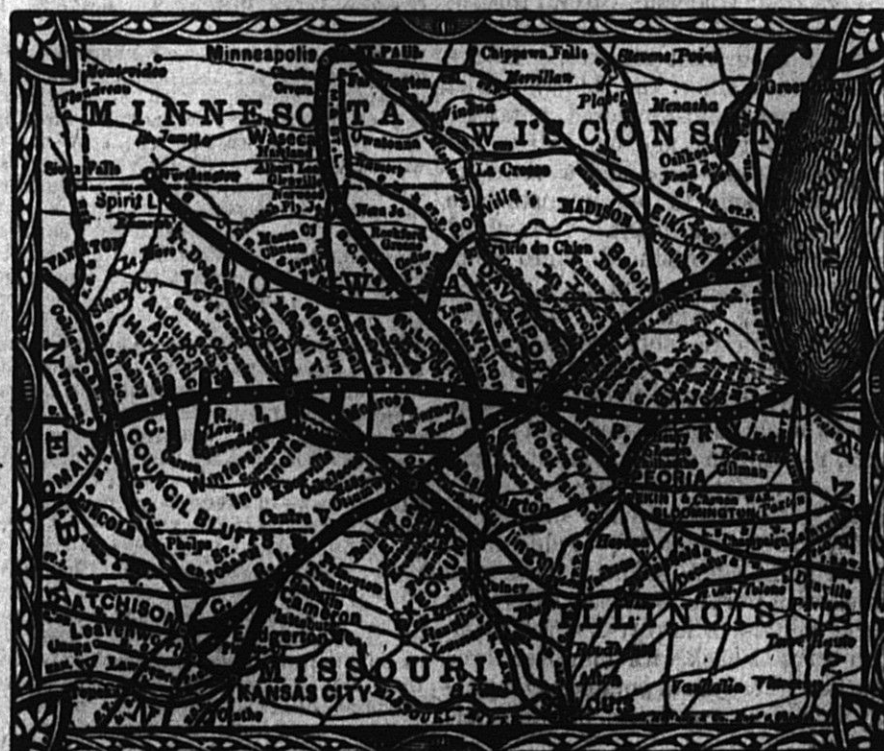
UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR.
I have everything in the line of Underwear that any person could desire, and I will sell at remarkable low figures.

Give me a call, learn prices, and inspect my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

A MAN

WHO IS UNAQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'y.

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Evansport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Marian, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Galatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate.

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER.

TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, via the famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains.

For more detailed information, see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or of

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Manager, **E. ST. JOHN,** Gen'l T'k't & Pass'r Ag't,

CHICAGO.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.,
dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS and CROCKERY.

As we have just started in business in this city, we have on hand

NEW FRESH GOODS

of the best quality, and we will sell them at current market prices.

Our stock of

Crockery

is complete and we sell at bottom figures

BUTTER and EGGS.

We will pay market prices for Butter and Eggs; also will buy Grain, Potatoes, Seeds, etc., etc.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, Sick Headache, Fatigue after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Flushing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through those three "excrements of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed instantly to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.