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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 5.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 677.

The Holland City News

A Weekly Newspaper published every Saturday.

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEINGS, 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 Berge's Family Medicines. River Street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist: a full stock of goods appertaining to the business.

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, &c. 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.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

SCOTT'S HOTEL, W. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's hotel.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Pluiger Mills. Manufacturers of new Process Flour. Near foot of Eighth street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening of each week.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock sharp, on Wednesday, evening, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 25, April 22, May 27, June 24, July 22, Aug. 19, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 16. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

Our Markets.

Produce, &c.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 50c; Beans, 80c; Butter, 15, 16c; Eggs, 16c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 30c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 60c; Beans, 81.25; Butter, 15, 17c; Eggs, 18c; Honey, 16c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 35c.

Grain, Feed, &c.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, 100 lbs., 70c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.00; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$4.40; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 90c; Corn, shelled, 40c; Flour, 44.00; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.30; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.50; Feed, 100 lbs., 90c; Hay, 100 lbs., \$7.00; Middling, 100 lbs., 90c; Oats, new, 28c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., 90c; Rye, 50c; Timothy Seed, 1.25; Wheat, white, 80c; Red Fultz, 80c; Lancaster Red, 80c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.10; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$5.00; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 95c; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour, 45.00; Fine corn meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.60; Feed, 100 lbs., 95c; Hay, 100 lbs., \$7.50; Middling, 100 lbs., 95c; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., 95c; Rye, 55c; Timothy seed, 24.00.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MAPLE sugar is in the market—it's last year's though.

Mrs. WILL. SWIFT, of this city, is visiting her parents in Decatur, Mich.

RUMOR says that a prominent bachelor of our city is to lead to the altar one of our fairest daughters.

We understand that Miss Ollie Garnsey, of Grand Rapids, will visit our skating rink before this season closes.

We have received a letter written from Mexico, which will find its way into the columns of the News at an early date.

THE Holland Soldiers' Union has been dissolved and the funds of the Union have been turned over to A. C. Van Raalte Post, G. A. R.

OUR columns are crowded this week with advertisements and official printing and our readers will please excuse the scarcity of local news in this issue.

THE days are still growing longer, but the cold does not grow stronger. If we don't get spring any other way the almanac will bring it along in about fifteen days.

VAN RAALTE & KEPPEL took possession of the livery business of H. Boone last Monday. The "boys" make a good start and will undoubtedly meet with deserved success.

A RABID dog at Graafschap last Monday caused a good deal of excitement there. The dog was not killed until it had bitten fifteen other dogs of the neighborhood, mostly all of which have since been shot.

ONE of the engineers of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y has a deal in stocks in New York. The amount of his investment is sixty cents paid for a telegraphic message. George says that his jokes always cost him money.

LAST Wednesday, inauguration day, several of our citizens received anonymous letters. It is needless to say that we did not come in for one. Here it is: "Please publish that the Democrats will pay their campaign debts to-day if the Republicans will help pay some." The letters, as a whole, caused considerable merriment in both "camps."

THERE is a little one story building in the First Ward from which, on certain evenings of each week, noises of a very harsh and ridiculous character are heard to issue. The sounds are those of a man's voice and are frequently kept up for an hour at a time. The occupant of the building is evidently the next thing to a wheel of a threshing machine. His friends should look after him.

Mrs. FRANK ROYCE entertained a number of her friends last Thursday evening with a progressive euchre party. The first prizes were captured by Mr. Ed. Monteith and Mrs. Holden. The "booby" prize was awarded to Mr. C. F. Hatch and Mrs. Geo. Foster. This is the first progressive euchre party that has been held in this city to our knowledge. Look out for the consequences.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created at Zeeland last Tuesday by a trial of a suit before Justice Van Loo. The charge was mal-practice and was preferred by a Mr. Heekstra against Dr. T. G. Huizinga. The doctor had professionally treated the wife of the complainant and had endeavored to collect his bill. This the aggrieved gentlemen objected to, and brought the suit mentioned. The doctor was honorably acquitted and will get the amount of his bill in good hard cash.

THERE is budding in this city and neighborhood a good healthy desire on the part of people interested, for an agricultural society with enough capital back of it for the locating of a fair ground for the holding of annual fairs. There is no reason why the desire should not bear fruit. The effort of one or two enterprising men is all that is necessary for its success. Will not some one step to the front and start the ball a rolling? The calling of a preliminary meeting of those interested, at which a temporary organization might be perfected and a committee appointed for the securing of a sufficient number of pledged members to warrant a permanent organization, would be a fair way of testing the strength of the movement. Let a trial be made. It is certainly worth the effort.

ELDER CLAPPER's meetings were discontinued last Saturday night.

Mrs. CHAS. SCOTT returned home from the East last Wednesday morning.

THE Detroit Times has suspended publication for want of money. A good reason.

E. W. BLISS has resigned his position as General roadmaster of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y.

PROF. T. R. BECK has sufficiently recovered from his illness to attend to his duties at the college again.

A PROMINENT fruit grower at Fennville states that about one-half of the peach buds in his locality are killed.

THE arrangement of having music at every session of our skating rink is a feature not enjoyed by any other rink in this part of the state.

THE Grand Haven Herald was caught in the net of Prof. Armstrong and the Call Pub. Co., frauds and dead beats in the advertising line. We are with you brother.

A GOLD bracelet has been found in this neighborhood. It has some engraved words on the inside. The owner can have property by calling at the jewelry store of O. Breyman and paying moderate charges.

ON Tuesday the Grant retiring bill passed both houses amid thunders of applause. It has been signed by the president and unanimously confirmed by the senate in open executive session. The condition of Gen. Grant will make this pleasant news to almost every body in the land.

THE Thursday night Praise and Prayer meeting in Hope Church shows the influence of the Gospel services recently held in that Church. The attendance is larger and the interest greater. Spiritual songs are a prominent feature of the meeting. Last Thursday was a thanksgiving service in view of the additions to the Church on the previous Sabbath. Next Thursday the topic will be "The Shortcomings of Christians." All are invited to be present.

WE have had in our midst this week a somewhat noted individual in the person of Mr. James Cummings, of England. Mr. Cummings is the advocate of a peculiar religious theory and was to have lectured in Lyceum Hall. But just previous to completing arrangements he received a telegraphic message from New York, stating that his presence was required there immediately, and was obliged to defer his talk. It is expected that he will make this city a visit again in the near future and will then deliver his lecture.

FRANK L. and Fannie Harrington, of Providence, R. I., and Miss Edna Goodrich, of Benton Harbor, Mich., gave a very pleasing exhibition of graceful and artistic roller skating at the rink last Monday evening. Mr. Harrington is a fine skater and his impersonation of Mister Fritz Von Hingler, who is just learning to skate, was heartily applauded. In this act some exceedingly difficult evolutions were gone through with and resulted in an encore that could not be resisted. Mrs. Harrington was greatly admired for the grace with which she executed her difficult movements. Miss Goodrich, who is only nine years old, showed herself to be an apt pupil. The evening at the rink was very pleasantly spent by all who were present.

THE "box social" at the residence of Mrs. T. J. Boggs on last Tuesday evening was a very pleasant affair. An amusing incident occurred but no serious damage was done. One of the gentlemen sat down to lunch with his box and lady, and, on opening the diminutive chest, out jumped a little mouse. For a brief period hairpins, napkins, coats and other miscellaneous articles were flying through the air in a vain endeavor to slay the "man-eating mouse," but to no purpose. The mouse crawled into a thimble, the property of a fleshy lady, and after quiet and order had been restored, escaped at leisure, unobserved. It was one of those occasions when big men show their bravery by placing their feet on the upper round of their chairs, and the nervous lady cries fire. The event was enjoyed by some present, who were hunting for lost buttons the balance of the evening. The perpetrators of this "feature" are unknown, but chastisement awaits them should they be found out. The next social will be held in two weeks.

E. S. PALMITER, editor of The Argus, of Hart, called on us last Thursday.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the speech of Senator T. W. Palmer on universal suffrage.

ANDREW FLIETSTRA, of Grand Haven, has been inspecting lumber for R. E. Werkman this week.

A REPUBLICAN city caucus was held in this city last night to elect delegates to the county convention to be held at Grand Haven, on next Monday.

REPRESENTATIVE DIEKEMA spent last Sunday in this city. He reports twelve hundred bills before the House for the consideration of that body.

CHIEF Line Repairer Hancock, of Grand Rapids, and Line Repairer Stark and Crissy, of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y, held a convention in this city yesterday.

THE catalogue of Hope College shows that there are one hundred and fifty-one students in the Institution, divided as follows: Preparatory department, 115; academic department, 31; theological, 5.

THE Coopersville Observer has moved into new quarters and is now printed entirely at home. The Observer is a bright and sprightly sheet and has met with a deserved support at the hands of the people of Coopersville and vicinity.

A "CARD" appears in another column announcing that Dr. D. M. Gee will resume his practice as dental surgeon about the first of April. The doctor's friends in this city will be pleased to hear of his recovery and will hail his return with a good business reception.

At the last session of the Common Council Ald. Rose gave notice that he would introduce an ordinance to enforce the clearing of snow from sidewalks in the city. An ordinance of that kind is necessary in a busy city like ours, where there is so much travel on our streets. The ordinance should be introduced early and take immediate effect. We would also suggest that some one of our "city dads" introduce an ordinance to enforce the clearing of our streets from sand and fine gravel in summer. This latter is a greater nuisance in summer than the snow is in winter and some means should be taken at once to guard against the on-coming scourge of sand storms.

FOR twenty-four years republicans have had the controlling power of this government. This was changed on Wednesday last by the inauguration of President Grover Cleveland. Democrats from Canada to Mexico and from shore to shore hailed this event with joy, and at Washington were wild with excitement over the auspicious event. The city was decorated with flags, bunting, and all sorts of decorative devices. Everywhere were seen portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks, and "Hail to the Chief" greeted the eye and ear at every turn. Never in the history of our national capital has such a mass of people gathered there. The immense procession of civic and military organizations passed through the principal streets of the city and were halted in front of the capitol, in front of which, custom prescribes, that the President shall take the oath of office. Previous to taking the oath the President delivered his inaugural address which was short and able, showing that he knew his country's language, and was filled with a sense of his duty to the people of this great land. At the conclusion of his address he announced that he was ready to take the oath of office which was administered by Chief Justice Waite. The bible used for this ceremony was a small one which the President had received from his mother on leaving home when a young man. He then entered the capitol and from there was conducted to a carriage and was driven to the White House. His course from now on will be watched with intense interest by the people of this government and his policy will receive a jealous criticism. The tenure of office for the democratic party is in his hands, and time alone can tell the result of this change of administration in our national affairs. Inauguration day was observed in this city by the floating of flags and the decoration of a few buildings. In the evening the "old canon" proclaimed the event in its loudest tones and the hearts of our citizens, of democratic persuasion, were filled with reverence for the day which had at last dawned to free them from the fetters of republican rule.

A STATEMENT to the voters of Ottawa County will be found on our Fifth page.

THE roads outside of the city are in a terrible condition. They will make a person seasick on a ride of forty rods.

TWELVE persons were received into the Communion of Hope Reformed Church last Sunday morning. It was a pleasant occasion.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 5, 1885: S. A. Conklin, John McKinnon and L. L. Laria.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Holland City butter tub factory of Messrs. J. Van Putten & Co., have added the necessary machinery and will cut shingles next season in addition to the regular manufacture of their butter tubs.

SOME of our citizens drove to the harbor last Monday over the ice on the Bay. They reported all serene at the Park and say that they saw the ice bound steamer Michigan about ten miles out, laboring heavily and slowly working northward. She was apparently in open water as they could see her move up and down as though with the action of the water.

THE Bangor Chapter R. A. M. had a "royal arch" time last Wednesday evening. The lurid glare of their beacon light was visible when our reporter retired to his virtuous couch at 11 p. m. Several of the brethren from Hartford were present, also Otto Breyman, Geo. Foster, and Messrs. Royce, Clark and Bannister, of Holland. The latter are all railroad boys. —Bangor Reflector.

"THE local paper," says Whitelaw Reid, is the best read paper in the world. All the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. No other contains the marriages and deaths to say nothing of divorces and births. No other discusses the affairs of town and county, or gives in detail the local news, which cannot be obtained from any other source. 'Everybody reads it,' and that is why the local paper is the best read paper in the world."

THE meeting of the Fruitgrowers' Association was well attended last Saturday and the discussions were interesting and profitable. An able paper was read by Mr. C. A. Dutton on grape culture, especially dwelling on the ravages of the cut worm on the grape vine and its remedy. Among the remedies several were suggested, but the one more strongly recommended was to furnish the cut worm in the spring of the year, when the mischief is done, so ample and palatable a supply of food on the ground that it would not climb the vines to eat out the buds. This lead to a general exchange of thoughts on this matter, and the general opinion, supported by some experience was that this object could be best accomplished by sowing, as early as possible, some hardy crop, as oats, turnips, rapeseed in the vineyard and leave it there until about the first of June. Better still sow in fall and so have full supply ready in spring. The subject for next meeting will be "Does small fruit culture pay in this locality?" Both sides of this question will have a supporter. Time of meeting, April 14, at A. Visser's law office.

Ventura.

MR. EDITOR:—Such a long time has elapsed since you received a communication from here that perhaps some of your readers have forgotten Ventura and its inmates. Now we do not wish to be forgotten if we have been nearly buried in snow for some time. We have got shovelled out and are found to be alive and ready to improve the sleighing while it lasts....The Wesleyan Methodists are holding revival meetings in the school house in Dist. No. 7. The meetings are conducted by Rev. Mowray. We hope they may do good....Last week Tuesday evening the young folks surprised Mr. J. F. Joscelyn, it being his birthday, with music and a party, and staid right by him till the small hours of Wednesday morning....Thursday evening of same week the M. E. church social was held at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Joscelyn....Thursday of this week a quilting at the residence of Mrs. J. G. Boyes gave the ladies a good social time....Friday night all that were of one mind gathered together at Aussicker's camp....Miss Minnie Avery of Holland city, is the guest of Mrs. U. H. Joscelyn. ZEKE.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE undersigned desire to extend their sincere thanks to the many kind friends who assisted them during their recent bereavement in the loss of their child. MR. AND MRS. W. A. HOLLEY.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

GEORGE D. NOREMAC completed, at New York last week, his long walk of 5,100 miles in 100 days, exclusive of Sunday nights. He performed the feat in a track two feet in width and forty-four laps to the mile. He weighed 132 pounds when he started and 114 when he finished. He has probably gone a greater distance on foot than any other man in the same time. Noremac received an ovation at the completion of his task from members of the Midlothian Club and a delegation of the Ancient Order of Foresters. He was given a timing watch by the societies and a banner bearing the inscription: "George D. Noremac, 5,100 Miles in 100 Days. 1884-1885." Justus Schwab, the anarchist, was held for trial at New York, for inciting a riot and resisting arrest. S. C. Bowen & Son, a produce buying firm at Medina, N. Y., have failed for \$40,000, and farmers in the district are likely to lose heavily. All the colliers in the Schuylkill district will work but three-quarters time during March.

A SPECIAL dispatch from New York, based on what is claimed to be reliable medical authority, says:

Notwithstanding the rose-colored report of Gen. Grant's health recently given in a medical journal, the truth is Gen. Grant is a very sick man, and his death is apparently not far distant. The public have no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system. It is hoped the affection of the tongue may not prove fatal, but there is, as yet, no appearance of its not developing a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, the enlarged and inflamed tongue continues making it painful to speak or swallow fluids, the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this malady Gen. Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia, and it seems to have taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth drawn to lessen the neuralgic torture, and his injury in the hip, caused by his fall a year ago, is still a source of very great suffering and forbids physical exercise. It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that Gen. Grant is rapidly breaking down and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief, he will not be long among the living.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad placed on record at Baltimore a \$10,000,000 mortgage to the Union Trust Company, New York, to cover the second consolidation bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, recently negotiated to defray the construction expenses of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road and certain branches. At the Court of General Sessions in New York Richard Short, who stabbed Capt. Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office, pleaded not guilty. His bail was increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Mrs. Dudley, the woman who shot Rossa, was held in \$500 bail. A plea of not guilty was also entered in her behalf. Albany, N. Y., was visited by a destructive fire, which consumed railway and manufacturing property valued at about \$25,000. Several acres of ground were burned over.

THE WEST.

THE new penal code adopted by the Minnesota Legislature restores the death penalty for murder in the first degree and renders murder in the second degree punishable by life imprisonment. Manslaughter in the first degree is punishable by five to twenty years imprisonment. The penalty for treason is life imprisonment. For bribery a punishment may be inflicted not exceeding ten years imprisonment or \$5,000 fine, or both. Conspiracy and libel are termed misdemeanors. Among the crimes against the person are suicide, homicide, maiming, assault, highway robbery, dueling and libel. Dueling is punishable by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years. The penalty for seduction is not to exceed five years imprisonment or \$1,000 fine, or both. The penalties for body-snatching are the same as those for seduction. Lotteries and other methods of gambling are provided against. A limit of fifteen years imprisonment is fixed for arson, and blackmail is punishable by five years imprisonment. The General Ministerial Association of Portland and East Portland, Oregon, passed resolutions that they would not marry persons divorced for other than Scriptural reasons, nor the guilty party who had been divorced for the latter cause.

NEAR Chebanse, Ill., at midnight, a passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was brought to stand by a broken truck. The New Orleans express, closely following the passenger, also stopped, but a freight train, coming after, dashed into the express, wrecking the rear sleeper, telescoping other cars, and driving them forward into collision with the leading train. John A. McInnes, of Ingersoll, Ontario, was instantly killed, and about a dozen other passengers were injured, some quite seriously. At the inquest the preponderance of evidence went to show that the passenger and express train employes had taken no precautions to guard against the collision. F. Hemple, a savings banker of Beaver Dam, Wis., who lies in jail on charge of embezzlement, owes nearly \$60,000 to German depositors, and has surrendered to his assignee property valued at \$3,200. He had been operating on the Chicago Board of Trade. A medical college at Des Moines bought from his mother the remains of Cicero Jefferson, who was recently lynched for the murder of his father. The Toledo and Indianapolis Railroad has been purchased for the bondholders, the price paid being \$150,000.

WHILE Matthew Reedy, a Peconick (Ill.) farmer, and his son were going home the other night they were stopped by two highwaymen, one of whom struck the elder Reedy with a slung-shot and rifled his pockets. The blow produced concussion of the brain and the man will die. Lemuel Fuller of Argyle, Ill., imagined that burglars were on his premises a few nights ago, and, issuing from his house, fired at suspicious objects. They proved to be two valuable horses, and had to be killed. Eighteen hundred employees in the machine shops along the line of the Wabash Road struck against a proposed reduction in wages, last week. In an abandoned well on their premises at Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Warehouse and Malt Company has discovered natural gas, the pressure gauge showing twenty-five feet to the inch. Charles R. Woods, a retired Major

General, was found dead in bed at Newark, Ohio.

AN attempt was made at Lincoln, Neb., to kill Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League, by means of an infernal machine; but the contrivance, though handled carefully, failed to explode. Cowboys stopped the Pacific express at Mingusville, Dak., and made the conductor dance the cancan on the platform, firing their revolvers at him during the performance. A posse from a neighboring town arrested the whole party.

A PLOT to rob the State Treasury of Nebraska became known at Lincoln early in February. One day last week three men stepped to the cashier's window in the State House, presented pistols at the head of Deputy Bartlett, and took \$400 in coin. As they walked away, a detective fired at them, and killed one named James Griffin. Alva McGuire was captured, and the third party escaped. The robbers named had each killed his man, but escaped conviction on the part of self-defense. There are suspicions that the affair was a clever job engineered by local detectives solely to secure reputation. The revolver of one of the alleged burglars was found to be loaded with blank cartridges only, and there are other suspicious circumstances in connection with the affair.

THE SOUTH.

THOMAS B. HARRISON, of Baltimore, who was one of the most daring cotton speculators in the United States, killed himself the other day rather than be examined as to his sanity. He made \$500,000 last year, and just before Christmas, lost every cent of it. Oysters have quadrupled in price at Baltimore, the cold weather seriously restricting the supply.

WHOLE families in Gilmer, Braxton, Calhoun, and Clay Counties, West Va., are without food, and money is so scarce that ginseng and produce pass current. A special measure for relief has been introduced in the State Legislature.

MRS. ANN BOWLING, 86 years old, was burned to death at Baltimore. Roberta and Christopherine Clay, sisters, aged 16 and 18, were fatally burned at Petersburg, Va.

TWO SOUTHERN ex-Governors have died during the week—Patton, of Alabama, and Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky. Judge George Lane, a leading member of the Texas bar, died at Marshall in that State. Thomas J. Navin, the absconding Mayor of Adrian, Mich., was arrested at New Orleans, under rewards of \$3,000 offered in 1892. He offered to return without a requisition, saying that he was on the way to surrender. A jury at New Orleans found a verdict against Judge Thomas J. Ford for manslaughter in connection with the death of S. H. Murphy, while it held Patrick Ford and Police John Murphy to be guilty of murder. Two men were suffocated with coal gas on board the British steamship Deerhound at Locust Point, near Baltimore.

WASHINGTON.

THE sentence of the court-martial in the case of Judge Advocate General Swain as finally approved by the President is as follows: "To be suspended from rank and duty for twelve years, and to forfeit one-half his monthly pay every month for the same period."

CURRENCY to the amount of \$110,000 was nearly destroyed in the recent railway accident in the District of Columbia, but experts in the Treasury Department have identified the charred remains, and the express company will suffer only trifling loss. Francis E. Warren, nominated by President Arthur to be Governor of Wyoming, is a merchant and banker in that Territory.

FLAMES swept away the National Theater, at Washington, causing a loss of over \$200,000.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs reports that Gen. B. F. Butler's accounts as one of the managers of the soldiers' homes show a shortage of \$240,000. As he lately mortgaged his Washington houses for \$90,000, there are rumors that he is financially embarrassed. Seventeen steel guns, rifled and breech-loading, are being constructed at the Washington Navy Yard. Experiments made with some of them lead to the belief that the best English or German ordnance will be surpassed.

POLITICAL.

THE Democratic State Convention of Michigan met at Bay City and nominated A. B. Morse, of Ionia, for Supreme Judge, and Charles R. Whitman, of Ypsilanti, for Regent of the University. The Greenback State Convention met at Lansing, and a telegraphic bargain was made with the Democrats to nominate M. W. Field for Regent, thus completing the fusion ticket. A close observer of events at Springfield, Ill., says the Chicago Inter Ocean, predicts that neither Gen. Logan nor Col. Morrison can be elected Senator. The gentleman believes that in case a vacancy occurs Gov. Oglesby will appoint Milton Hay, of Springfield.

THE joint resolution to submit a prohibition amendment to the people was defeated in the Michigan Senate, 18 Republicans voting yea and 13 Fusionists voting nay. It required a two-thirds vote to pass the resolution. In the House a bill was passed restoring the death penalty for murder in the first degree.

FOLLOWING is the reply addressed by Mr. Cleveland to the silver coinage advocates in Congress:

To the Hon. A. J. Warner and others, members of the Forty-eighth Congress: Gentlemen, the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites and, indeed, obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, under the operation of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By compliance with the requirements of that law all vaults in the Federal Treasury have been and are being filled with silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as "the unit of value" in section 14 of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and which, with silver certificates representing such coin, are receivable for all public dues, being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate

of \$28,000,000 per year, it has followed of necessity that the flow of gold into the Treasury has been steadily diminishing. Silver and silver certificates have displaced an enormous quantity of gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury, now available for the payment of the gold obligation of the United States and for the redemption of United States notes called "greenbacks," is not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment. These facts, which they do not admit of difference of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury from 1-78 till now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of this Congress and in the records of the New York Clearing House, where the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of receipts and payments of the Federal Government and the country pass. These being the facts, our present condition, our danger, and our duty to avert that danger, would seem to be plain. I hope you concur with me and with a great majority of our fellow-citizens, in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by the present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the present parting company to prevent increasing displacement of gold by increasing the coinage of silver, to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom-houses of the United States in the daily business of the people, to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate, were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity so ardently desired and apparently so near would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places, and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. The saddest of all, in every working mill, factory, store, and on every railroad and farm, the wages of the laborer, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil.

From these impending calamities it is surely the most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them. I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your fellow citizen. GROVER CLEVELAND. Albany, Feb. 21.

GENERAL.

It is said that President Adams, of the Union Pacific Railroad, considers the retirement of Gould and Sage from the directory quite probable. In financial circles it is regarded as certain that Gould will retire. The only question remaining to be solved is how he is to be dropped without causing unnecessary friction. Mrs. Mary E. Hicks, of Chicago, will bring suit to recover property worth \$1,000,000 lying in the Johnstown district, in Canada.

THERE were 270 failures in the United States during the week, an increase of 66 as compared with the previous week. Bradstreet's Journal, in its commercial summary, says: Special telegrams from leading commercial centers convey, as a whole, more of encouragement as to the outlook for the distribution of general merchandise in the early future than has been reported of late.

THE death is announced of Rear Admiral George H. Preble, of the United States navy; John Q. A. Bean, of Boston, General Eastern Agent of the Burlington Road; Alonzo Flack, D. D., Principal of the Hudson River Institute; Mrs. Malinda Evans, of Vincennes, Ind., the oldest woman in that State.

THE weekly clearing-house statement is again unfavorable, the reports showing a decrease in the transactions of 33.9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week of 1884. The decrease outside of New York was 31.2 per cent. The Legislature of British Columbia has passed a law imposing a fine of \$50 or imprisonment of six months on Chinamen who attempt to enter the province. The Mexican customs receipts for January show an increase of \$700,000 over the preceding month. The Central Railway is carrying large amounts of American corn to the capital.

FOREIGN.

SALISBURY'S motion censuring the Government was adopted in the British House of Lords by a vote of 189 to 68. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure was rejected in the House of Commons by a vote of 302 to 288. During the debate in the House a loud explosion rang through the Parliament buildings. There was a good deal of excitement until it was discovered that a leaky gas-main had blown up. So great was the excitement over the political crisis that many valetudinarious had themselves brought in carriages and wheeled to their seats in invalid chairs. Others came on crutches. The Prince of Wales will leave London for Ireland on April 2. After a sojourn at Dublin Castle, he will be the guest of the Earl of Kenmare at Killarney, and then visit the principal places of interest throughout the country. Of the British officers maimed by the explosion at Shoeburyness, Eng., Col. Lyons and Strangways, and Capt. Adams, a sergeant, and a gunner have died.

ITALY'S African policy, which is in line with that adopted by the Gladstone Government, is to be attacked vigorously at home by the leaders of the Opposition in the Chambers as soon as the crisis in England shall have been determined. The Opposition affect to believe that Gladstone has consented to the permanent occupation by Italy of Massowah, and that this is soon to be followed by the annexation of Tripoli. The British Cabinet after a session of four hours, decided to pass the redistribution bill, after which Parliament will be dissolved and an appeal taken to the country on the war or foreign policy of the Government. A force of 5,000 Zulus will be organized for service in the Sudan. The Italian Government has sent \$1,000,000 to Massowah for the purchase of camels. This is regarded as an indication that steps will be taken for the relief of Kassala. The safety of Gen. Buller's command is assured. Gen. Gordon's diary, kept during the siege of Khartoum has been sent to London. It comprises six large volumes. The chief dignitaries of the Chinese Empire have been summoned to Peking to discuss the advisability of continuing the war with France. Lord Granville is urging the powers to make a protest against the action of France in declaring rice contraband of war, which is claimed to be a violation of the resolutions adopted by the Congress of 1856. The increase in the price of food in France has created a strong pressure against the Government to remove the embargo upon the importation of pork from America.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE forty-ninth anniversary of the independence of Texas was observed at Austin by the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol. The building is to be of granite.

GEORGE BARNHART, a prominent farmer of the Logansport (Ind.) section, who secured the indictment of two persons for horse-stealing, confessed at the trial that he had perjured himself for the purpose of revenge, and that the men were innocent. Barnhart was immediately placed under arrest. Chicago elevators contain 15,226,788 bushels of wheat, 1,894,535 bushels of corn, 566,016 bushels of oats, 120,285 bushels of rye, and 119,357 bushels of barley. Total, 17,926,981 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 22,495,860 bushels a year ago.

TWO ALLEGED private detectives, Thomas Craig and Theodore Walden, were arrested at Albany on the morning of the 2d inst., on suspicion that they entertained sinister designs on President Cleveland. They were soon released, however, it transpiring that they were simply shadowing a defaulter, who had taken up his residence in the vicinity of Mr. Cleveland's house.

IT is rumored that war is imminent between England and Russia. Negotiations between the two powers regarding the Afghan frontier have reached a delicate stage. Russia has made such sweeping demands that England cannot accept anything approaching them. It is said that the British will occupy Kabul as soon as possible, and the Ameer of Afghanistan has been ordered to have the road cleared from Herat to Peshawar to facilitate the march of the troops. A medical inspection of every regiment in the British army is now in progress, and the Devonshire Regiment and Seaforth Highlanders have been ordered to India. Queen Victoria has taken a hand in the Anglo-Russian complication, and has conveyed an intimation to her Cabinet that any Minister who opposes a vigorous maintenance of her imperial rights will soon find himself without a portfolio. The Cabinet is fully aroused to the gravity of the situation and recognizes the fact that England's protectorate in Afghanistan is seriously menaced. Some sharp messages are said to have been exchanged between London and St. Petersburg. A recent sortie by the British garrison at Kassala, which has been defending the town for a year against the Mahdi, resulted disastrously, twenty-eight officers of the garrison and 630 privates being killed.

ALBERT D. GIBON, son of Medical Director Gibon, of the navy, was severely cowhided on the street in Washington by a young clerk in the War Department named Gresham, a son of Judge Gresham. The trouble is said to have sprung from the misbehavior of young Gibon at a theater party at which both he and Gresham were guests. The latter was arrested for assault, together with two friends who were present—as witnesses of the affray.

THE Senate, in considering the sundry civil appropriation bill, on the 2d inst., inserted an item of \$2,700 to reimburse R. B. Fyles for the expenses of a political commission sent to Louisiana in 1877 to pave the way for the recognition of Nicholls as Governor. The committee amendment reducing from \$100,000 to \$75,000 the amount to be paid for the Fort Brown Reservation was non-concurred in, and the larger amount was retained. Mr. Aldrich offered a joint resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with foreign Powers with a view to securing an agreement to the free coinage of silver with full legal-tender power. In the House of Representatives the naval bill was reported with the Senate amendments, some of which were agreed to and others non-concurred in. New conferees were accordingly appointed. Mr. Mills moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the Inaugural Committee had declined to give Representatives in Congress their proper place the House would refuse to take any part in the ceremony March 4. The motion was defeated by a vote of 51 yeas to 188 nays. At a meeting of the House Expenditure Committee Representative Springer's report of the result of the investigation of the conduct of United States Marshal Lot Wright at the Ohio October election was agreed to by a party vote 5 to 4. The report was to the effect that Democratic voters had been intimidated at the polls. A minority report was rendered condemning the action of the committee and declaring that no evidence had been presented during the investigation which in any manner warranted the conclusions embodied in the report.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$4.50 @ 6.75
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	87 @ .88½
No. 2 Red.....	.88½ @ .89
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .53
OATS—White.....	.39 @ .41
PORK—New Mess.....	13.50 @14.00
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.25 @ 6.75
Good Shipping.....	6.50 @ 6.00
Common to Fair.....	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.....	3.75 @ 4.25
Prime to Choice Spring.....	3.50 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.77 @ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.37 @ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.27 @ .28
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62 @ .64
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .32
Fine Dairy.....	.18 @ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.12 @ .13
Skimmed Flat.....	.08 @ .09
EGGS—Fresh.....	.26 @ .27
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	.50 @ .52
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @12.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	72 @ .73
CORN—No. 3.....	.37½ @ .38½
OATS—No. 2.....	.22 @ .30
RYE—No. 1.....	.64 @ .66
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.53 @ .54
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @12.50
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.74 @ .75
CORN—No. 2.....	.41 @ .42
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .32
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.82 @ .84
CORN—Mixed.....	.36 @ .37
OATS—Mixed.....	.29 @ .31
RYE.....	.62½ @ .63½
PORK—Mess.....	12.75 @13.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83 @ .84½
CORN.....	.42 @ .43½
OATS—Mixed.....	.28 @ .34
PORK—Mess.....	12.75 @13.25
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	4.75 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.84 @ .86
CORN—Mixed.....	.42 @ .43
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.32 @ .34
PORK—Family.....	13.25 @13.75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New.....	.78 @ .79
CORN—Mixed.....	.40 @ .41
OATS—Mixed.....	.30 @ .32
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	.90 @ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.47 @ .49
OATS—No. 2.....	.35 @ .36
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.75 @ 7.50
Fair.....	5.75 @ 6.50
Common.....	4.75 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP.....	4.50 @ 5.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MR. ALLISON submitted a conference report to the Senate, Feb. 25, on the army appropriation bill, and said that the conferees had agreed as to all differences, except those relating to courts-martial in time of peace. The House provision, he said, so amended the ninety-fourth article of war as to enable courts-martial to control the hours of their own session. An animated discussion concerning the Swaim court-martial ensued. Mr. Hoar said that persons inferior in rank to the accused were sometimes found in such courts, and that such persons might have a personal interest in the decision. The House provision, he said, was an impartial officer, but in fact he was a vigilant prosecutor, who regarded a conviction as a personal triumph. Mr. Ingalls thought that the proceedings subsequent to the Swaim court-martial were a disgrace to civilization. Mr. Sherman said that the great evil connected with courts-martial was the Judge Advocate. Mr. Hoar said that he saw no reason in time of peace for the existence of courts-martial. Mr. Ingalls said that what had been done in the trial of the Swaim case would not be permitted under Russian tyranny or Turkish despotism. Gen. Swaim, he said, had been pursued with a revengeful malignancy ever since his appointment to office. This persecution was due to the jealousy of West-Pointers. Mr. Conger spoke in the same strain. The whole affair, Mr. Conger averred, was a mockery of justice. Mr. Hawley denied that any such jealousy existed between volunteer officers and graduates of West Point. The Senate insisted upon its amendment striking out the House provision permitting courts-martial to control their own hours of session, and the conference committee was reappointed. A bill was reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee on War Claims, making an appropriation for the payment of fourth of July claims. The Senate bill was passed with amendments appropriating \$100,000 to pay certain citizens for supplies furnished the Sioux and Dakota Indians in Minnesota between 1869 and 1882. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed, and continued till late in the evening.

WHEN the silver bill came up in the Senate, on the 26th ult., Mr. Sherman declared that the Government rested under no obligation to give the trade dollar preference over silver bullion. Since the coinage of standard silver dollars commenced, the market value of silver bullion had been steadily declining. The exportation or hoarding of gold would contract the currency so sharply as to shock every dollar in the country. The best remedy for threatened evils would be an international agreement to maintain the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio. Mr. Beck said he would give no President the power to strike down silver coinage. Mr. Hill argued that the expulsion of gold would give an increased value to the silver and paper in circulation. Mr. Coke remarked that the suspension of silver would contract our money supply by \$50,000,000 a year. No action was taken by the Senate. Mr. Hoar introduced a new Pacific Railway funding bill. The House bill to provide a fireproof building to contain the medical library of the army was passed. In the House of Representatives the conference report on the army bill was adopted. An agreement was reported on all amendments except those relating to courts-martial during which courts-martial may hold sessions, and a further conference was ordered. Mr. Cobb moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber-culture laws. He said that no greater evil had been done to the future of the country than had been done through these laws. Mr. Converse asserted that no fraud had been committed under the homestead laws. Mr. Valentine said that he voiced the sentiments of the people of the West in protesting against the repeal of the timber-culture laws. The demand for their repeal, he said, came from the railways and cattle kings. The motion to suspend the rules was lost. Mr. Randall moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the sundry civil bill for four hours, the time being devoted to debate on the clauses relating to silver suspension and the New Orleans Exposition. The motion was lost by a vote of 118 yeas to 149 nays. Mr. Randall finally moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, with the silver clause stricken out, after two hours' debate on the New Orleans proposition. This was agreed to, and after further discussion the bill went over.

THE naval appropriation bill, with an item of \$112,000 for the purchase of the torpedo-boat Destroyer from Mr. Eriasson, passed the Senate Feb. 27. A bill also passed for the sale of the Sac and Fox reservation in Nebraska and Kansas. On a bill to grant a pension of \$50 per month to the blind and penniless daughter of ex-President Tyler, the vote showed that no quorum was present. In executive session, Francis E. Warren was confirmed as Governor of Wyoming. An hour was spent on the nomination of E. A. Kriedler to be Marshal of Montana, the Wisconsin Senators opposing the removal of A. C. Botkin, and no action was taken. The House of Representatives passed the sundry civil bill, with an item of \$300,000 to pay indebtedness and premiums of the New Orleans Exposition. Mr. Rosecrans reported a bill for the retirement of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright. A bill was passed appropriating \$5,000,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War in improvements at Galveston, and for continuing work along the Mississippi River.

A COMMUNICATION from the Attorney General, stating that the deficiency bill as passed by the House insufficiently provided for the expenses of juries, etc., in the United States courts, was read in the Senate on the 28th ult. The report of the conference committee on the agricultural bill was agreed to. The House substitute for the river and harbor bill, appropriating a gross sum of \$5,000,000, was referred to the Commerce Committee. Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to prepare a bill suspending the coinage of the silver dollar. He asked unanimous consent to an immediate consideration of the resolution, and requested permission to read Mr. Cleveland's letter on the subject. Objection was made and the matter went over. The House bill forfeiting the Sioux City and St. Paul land-grant was taken up and discussed at some length. The Senate passed the House bill providing for the erection of public buildings as follows: At Aberdeen, Miss., not to exceed \$75,000; Clarkburg, W. Va., \$50,000; Wichita, Kan., \$50,000; Port Townsend, W. T., \$70,000 for the Appraiser's office, Chicago, \$50,000. Also a bill increasing to \$100,000 the appropriation for a public building at Louisville, Ky. In the House of Representatives Mr. Anderson offered an amendment to the rules providing that the Appropriations Committee shall report all general appropriation bills not later than 1 May 1, during the long session nor later than Feb. 1 during the short session. The conference reports on the agricultural bill have been adopted. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and most of the Senate's amendments were concurred in. An exception was made, however, against the amendment relative to the compensation of American steamships for carrying the mails, and a new conference was appointed. The naval bill was referred to the Appropriations Committee. The fortification bill was passed, thus disposing of the last of the appropriation bills. In the course of debate, Mr. Horr, of Michigan, expressed his approval of every line of Grover Cleveland's letter on the silver question. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs submitted a majority report, finding no sufficient reason why the United States should participate in the Congo conference. The President's letter on the subject was taken up and the matter was left open to settlement the greater part of the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations, comprising 6,000 acres, lying east of the Missouri River and south of Pierre. President Arthur issued a proclamation calling upon the Senate to convene March 4 for the transaction of business. The friends of silver in the House of Representatives held a conference, and decided to make a formal reply to the letter of President-elect Cleveland. They deny that the continued coinage of \$28,000,000 per annum in standard silver will force gold to a premium or drive it out of circulation. They contend that, in order to preserve a stable ratio between the money volume and population, an annual increase of \$40,000,000 in currency of some kind is required.

JOURNALISTS in India are excused from jury duty.

The Greenback State Convention to nominate a Supreme Court Justice and Regents of the University was held in Lansing, Feb. 25. About 150 delegates were present. Many were opposed to further fusion, and the entire day was wasted in trying to agree with the Democratic Convention on nominees. It was finally agreed to allow the Democrats to nominate the Justice and one Regent. The Greenbackers then nominated Moses W. Field, of Detroit, as their candidate for Regent.

THERE is a great difference between a dude and a man, but at a distance they look very much alike.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

From the *Chicago Tribune* of last week Friday we take the following: "Mr. N. B. Rexford of Blue Island and Mrs. Almira E. Myrick, Matron of the Training School for Nurses, were married yesterday evening at 5 o'clock by the Rev. Florence E. Kollock. The ceremony took place at the residence of the uncle of the contracting parties, Mr. W. F. Myrick, No. 2967 Vernon avenue. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. Mrs. Myrick was remembered by her former pupils at the training-school and by the ladies who are its patrons with two handsome sets of china as bridal presents. The newly-married couple left for New Orleans on the Illinois Central at 8:40. They will be at home to their friends at their residence in Blue Island after April 1." Mrs. Myrick was formerly a resident of this city and moved from here in 1875.

A BILL to prohibit all fishing with nets in Black river lake, Black river, and in the streams tributary to said lake in Ottawa county, Michigan.

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall not be lawful hereafter at any time to fish with seines, pound-nets, or any other nets of whatsoever kind or description, in any of the waters of Black river lake, including the harbor thereof, Black river, and in the streams tributary to said lake, in the county of Ottawa, in this State. Any person offending against the provisions of this act shall for each and every offense, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or in default thereof by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, to be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The above is the full text of the bill introduced by Representative Diekema for the protection of fish in our Bay. The bill will undoubtedly be passed and become a law and will furnish us means of stopping the wholesale slaughter of our fish.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, 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. Rev. N. M. Steffens will occupy the pulpit.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Preaching by Prof. Charles Scott, D. D., morning and evening. Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Brook, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, A communion sermon and public reception of members. Afternoon, "Diligence necessary for the Christian in view of the great things promised."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, pastor.

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. Morning, "Fearing blessings." Evening, "Turn and trust."

A man is wiser for his learning, and the sooner he learns that the only proper way to cure a cough or cold is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the better he is off.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottles free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

The Secret Art of Beauty lies not in cosmetics, but only in pure blood and healthy action of the vital organs, to be obtained by Burdock Blood Bitters.

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.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 12-1y

Special Notices.

For Sale.

A Foundry and Finishing shop Cheap on reasonable terms. Inquire of W. H. DEMMING, 5-3m
HOLLAND, March 5, 1885.

Millinery Stock for Sale.

My stock of millinery and business can be bought at a bargain. I will sell and deliver possession immediately. Now is the time for a person desiring to embark in this business. Call and learn my price and terms. MARY MEENGS, River St., Holland, March 5, 1885. 5-1f

For fresh herbs and pure drugs go to the Central Drug store.

A CARD.

In reply to the numerous enquiries respecting my health, and when I would be able to attend to professional duties, I would say that notwithstanding the stories that has been so industriously circulated, that I never would be able to practice, etc., if I am blessed with as rapid improvement during the coming month as I have been in the past six weeks, I shall be able to resume my practice by April first, and will be most happy to meet my friends and patrons at my office, and will serve them with my former care and skill.

Respectfully,
DR. D. M. GEE,
Centreville, Mich., March 2, 1885.

KREMERS & BANGS have a full stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, paint and white-wash brushes, which they are selling at low figures for cash.

For Sale Cheap.

A small schooner, called "May Cornell" Gross tonnage 639-100. All in good trading condition. For information apply or address, JAMES FINAN, 5-3f
MANISTEE, Mich.

For Sale.

Farm of 95 acres on the bank of Fremont Lake, Newaygo Co., half mile from village of Fremont; 65 acres under cultivation. House and barn on premises. I will sell cheap. N. B. CLARK, 5-2f
Fremont, Mich.

WHITE'S Pulmonaria has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. For sale by KREMERS & BANGS, Druggists.

Farm for Sale.

The farm known as "De Putter's Farm" adjoining Zeeland village, consisting of about 112 acres of land, is for sale cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of Mr. C. De Putter or at the office of the undersigned. A clear title will be furnished. J. DEN HERDER, ZEELAND, Mich., Feb. 20, 1885.

Buy your Patent Medicines and Drugs at the Central Drug Store.

KREMERS & BANGS carry a full stock of Humphrey's Homoeopathic Specific.

School Books and school supplies a specialty. Anything not in stock will be supplied in from 6 to 24 hours.

YATES & KANE.

KREMERS & BANGS are having an immense sale on Diamond Dyes and they are acknowledged to be the best 10-cent dye in the market.

It Will Cure You!

GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS are the great blood purifier, liver and kidney remedy and life-giving principle, a perfect renovator and invigorator of the system carrying away all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, soft and reliable in all forms of disease. Every moment of our lives, every part of our bodies, is wearing out and is being built up anew. This work is accomplished by the blood. The blood if pure makes the entire circuit of the body every seven minutes. But if it becomes weak or vitiated and does not perform its work properly the system is actually poisoned by the worn out matter clogging the vital organs instead of leaving the body. Cleanse the blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, sores, etc. Keep the liver in order, the blood pure, health of the system will follow. For sale by H. Walsh. 2-4

THE Sherwin-Williams prepared paint in large and small cans at KREMERS & BANGS.

New Advertisements.

A Good Chance For Business.

A Bakery, in Grand Rapids, No. 9, South Division Street. The bakery has a large and convenient Ice Cream Parlor and the bakery is first class in all its appointments and has a good Holland trade. The reason for selling is that I am going into other business. J. VOGEL, 4-2f
Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 27, 1885.

Business Lot.

Without exception the finest location in the city will be sold at a sacrifice, present owner having no further use for it. Lot located on southwest corner of Eighth and River streets. J. R. KLEYN, 52-1f
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 29, 1885.

NIMROD

Plug Tobacco.

Sold by all Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Noted for its excellent chew, delicious flavor and cheery cut. This Tobacco is manufactured of finest leaf, purest sweetening "everybody chews Nimrod." Send for samples.

S. W. VENABLE & CO., Petersburg, Va. 12-1y

BRUSSE BROS., MERCHANT TAILORS,

have on hand a full stock of

CASSIMERE, CORKSCREW AND WORSTED SUITINGS,

Imported and Domestic, in new and desirable styles; also a well selected line of pants patterns. These goods are made especially for this Spring trade and will be extensively worn the coming season. Our prices will be reasonable and comparatively low, while the work will always be first-class. We shall aim to give our customers as well made and good-fitting garments as can be bought in the larger cities, and save them from five to ten dollars on a suit.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

In order to close out our heavy weight goods we will make up Spring Overcoats at cost.

R. M. SCHREGARDUS.

A. H. POSTMA.

SCHREGARDUS & POSTMA,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

SEVENTH ST., NEAR RIVER.

Holland, Michigan.

To the trade in Holland and vicinity we desire to say that we will manufacture and deliver all grades of cigars, and invite the attention of the public to our new brand.

"Holland Newcomers,"

Which we expect will meet with the success it merits in this vicinity.

TRY THEM!

SCHREGARDUS & POSTMA,
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 26, 1885. 4-3m

J. W. BOSMAN,

Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

SUITINGS

have just been received and all who desire a good CUSTOM-MADE suit of Clothes will do well to

GIVE ME A CALL.

Our large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING will be sold at bottom prices.

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BOSMAN,
HOLLAND, Mich., April 23, 1884. 12-1y

YATES & KANE,

Druggists and Booksellers.

An entire new and fresh stock of drugs. Nothing old or stale.

Everything usually kept in a first-class stock of

Drugs and Books

will be found here at low prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS and

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

a specialty.

YATES & KANE.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 15, 1884.

ATTENTION

Farmers and
Woodsmen.

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

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

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

or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

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

always on hand.

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, 1888.

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL
CURES Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and Aches.
FOSTER, MILBURN & COMPANY, Proprietors, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

1884. FALL AND WINTER. 1885

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS.

PLUMES, TIPS, POMPONS, FANCY FEATHERS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATIN, SILK, CRAPE, VEILINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, COLLARS, CLOAKS, JERSEY JACKETS, CLOAK AND FUR TRIMMINGS, CLOAK LOOPS, AND BUTTONS, ZEPHYR GOODS, HAND-MADE HOODS, ZEPHYR, SAXONY YARN, AND FAIRY FLOSS, ETC.

INFANT'S TOAKS A SPECIALTY.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND MICH

WINTER'S INDIAN
LIVER
Secure Healthy
action to the Liver
and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Gripping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

Winter Goods

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

Dry Goods, Flannels, Wool,
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
AND SHIRTINGS.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear

Hand-Made Hoods!

A full line of all kinds of
HOSIERY!

We have the best made and most complete line of

OVERALLS

In the city.

We have a large and varied variety of

Hats and Winter Caps!

of the latest styles.

A full stock of

Fresh Groceries!

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,
Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1884.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvellous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
For all BRUSH & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure
cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.
INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after
first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to
Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when
received. Send names, P. O. and express address of
afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.
12-1y

ROCCOCO.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Take hands, and part with laughter;
Tough lips, and part with tears;
Once more and no more after,
Whatever comes with years.
We twain shall not re-measure
The ways that left us twain,
Nor crush the lees of pleasure
From sanguine grapes of pain.

We twain once well in sunder,
What will the mad gods do
For hate with me, I wonder,
Or what for love of you?
Forget them till November,
And dream there's April yet;
Forget that I remember,
And dream that I forget.

Time found our tired love sleeping,
And kissed away his breath;
But what should we do weeping,
Though light love sleep to death?
We have drained his lips to le sure,
Till there's not left to drain
A single sob of pleasure,
A single throb of pain.

Dream that the lips once breathless,
Might quicken if they would;
Say that the soul is deathless;
Dream that the gods are good;
Say March may wed September,
And time divorce regret;
But not that you remember,
And not that I forget.

We have heard from hidden places
What love and life and hears;
Say that the soul is deathless;
Dream that the gods are good;
Say March may wed September,
And time divorce regret;
But not that you remember,
And not that I forget.

Remembrance may recover,
And time bring back to time
The name of your first lover,
The ring of my first rhyme;
But rose-leaves of December
The frost of June shall fret,
The day that you remember,
The day that I forget.

The snake that hides and hisses
In heaven, we twain have known
The grief of cruel kisses,
The joy whose mouth makes moan:
The pulse's pause and measure,
Where in one furtive vein
Throbs through the heart of pleasure
The purpler blood of pain.

We have done with tears and treasons,
And love for treason's sake;
Room for the swift new seasons,
The years that burn and break.
Dismantle and dismember
Men's days and dreams, Juliette;
For love may not remember,
But time will not forget.

Life treads down love in flying,
Time withers him at root;
Bring all dead things and dying,
Scaped death and ruined fruit,
Where, crushed by three days' pressure,
Our three days' love lies slain;
And earlier leaf of pleasure,
And later flower of pain.

Breathe close upon the ashes,
It may be time will leap;
Unclose the soft close lashes,
Lift up the lids and weep.
Light love's extinguished ember,
Let one tear wet,
For one that you remember,
And ten that you forgot.

AN OLD WOMAN'S STORY.

It is an old tale, the experience of age striving in vain to temper the enthusiasm of youth. I am a mother now; and a sedate matron may well sigh to remember how she loved to think her old friends splenetic through infirmity, dearly as she loved them, rather than abate one atom of the fairy visions which danced around her.

And when the arch enchanter Love, waved his hand and bathed earth and sea and sky in hues of purple and gold, how cruel seemed the hand, though stretched in tenderest watchfulness, that would fain have brought her back to the sober hues of reality.

In the arrogance of youth, of beauty, we forget that our kind motor has felt as we feel the same fond trust, the same ecstatic hope, and can say, "I, too, shepherd, in Arcadia dwelt."

I have never known the blessed care of a mother, but her venerable parent was permitted to watch over our orphaned childhood. I can now understand her earnest and prayerful anxiety, as we grew up to womanhood, and the time for our settling in life drew near.

I can feel with her now, though in my inexperience I could not then, for I, too, have fair girls to guard, whose happiness here and hereafter is entwined with my very heartstrings.

I remember the day on which my father told our grandmother of my engagement to your father. I was then, my Margaret, young and light hearted as yourself, and dear grandmother laid her withered hand on the curls which clustered in golden luxuriance, and tears dropped slowly down her venerable cheeks.

"Do not grieve, dear grandma; I shall not leave you for a long time yet, and," I added, pressing her hand in both mine, "I shall see you very often."

Here my own tears began to flow, for in the engrossment of my new feelings, I had scarcely dwelt on the severing of old ties, which my new engagement would involve.

"It is not selfish grief that thus affects me," said my beloved mentor. "I would not cloud your young spirits, nor dim the hopes which are said to bless the morning of life and fit us for the burden and heat of the day, but you, my Grace, remind me of my cherished daughter Agnes, whose early death you have often heard me lament. I will now tell you something of her life, and if it makes you rejoice with trembling amid your present happiness, that happiness will be more likely to endure."

From her infancy I had watched over Agnes with a more fearful tenderness than any other of my children. Here was character strangely made up of quick and joyous impulse and deep, unsuspected feeling. She seemed altogether without that cowardice so often attributed to woman as a reproach, but which, in a world of dangers, often serves her as well as the cautiousness of wisdom. Meanness and cunning she scorned, and the petty artifices, so common in both sexes, was never found in her. Her spirits were high and untamable—sometimes to wildness; but if unkindly or harshly rebuked, none so utterly subdued. Can you wonder, then, that I watched over her as if she were some precious vessel sent out on a sea

full of rocks, quicksands, and whirlpools? I used often to pray that, be her lot in life what it may be, she might ever feel the balm of loving looks and kind words."

"And what was her lot in life, dear grandmother, and was she happy? Do tell me all about her. Was she pretty?"

"She was not so fair as her sister Grace," continued grandmother, "but there was a variety in the play of her features and a playfulness of manner which made her generally admired. At the age of 18 her hand was asked in marriage by a young merchant, Arthur Walford, and before I was aware of her danger her heart was his. I say danger because she was too young to encounter the cares of married life, and the uncertainties of trade pressed heavily on the wife of a merchant. She suffers from the variations of a husband's spirits, and she is a highly favored woman if his temper, too, do not suffer; and my Agnes' tender yet high spirit was I knew, ill-fitted for such trials. Arthur was an intelligent young man, of high character and most honorable in all his dealings. It was, however, his misfortune to have for a mother a weak and irritable woman, whom prosperity had not improved. She was surrounded with blessings, but was constantly complaining; and as her education had not strengthened her mind, nor a watchful self-denial improved her heart, she was likely to impress upon her son's mind a very low opinion of all women. I, my dear Grace, was honored by my husband with his entire confidence, and I tried to return his trust by being indeed a helpmate for him. If a woman does not know the state of her husband's affairs, she is defrauded of what is justly her due—the privilege of advising with him and of uniting with him in his efforts to do justly to all men. About a year after Agnes' marriage the crisis occurred in the commercial world which laid many lofty houses low. I offer surprised Agnes in tears, but she said nothing to me; and I have always made it a principle not to inquire into family secrets. I have seen so much evil from the well-meaning, but ill-judged reluctance which many a mother feels to give up to her daughter's husband, in good faith and sincerity, the secrets of that daughter's heart. But one day my Agnes came to my house and rushed up stairs to my bedroom. I followed her and secured the door; and I was then grieved to hear her sobbing bitterly and in an agony of sorrow."

"Can I give you any comfort or advice, my darling? Confide in your mother, and perhaps I may be able to console you."

"Oh! my husband, my husband! He has used me cruelly; he has not been open with me; he might have told me the state of his affairs. I am not a child. I could bear poverty! I could live anywhere and labor for him, as many are obliged to do; but this cruel reserve—oh, it will kill me!"

"Agnes, my child," I answered, "now's your time for trial. You know where to look for strength; and, oh, beware of a rebellious spirit! Strive to be patient and tell me all you fear."

"Our head clerk has just been to our house, mamma, and he tells me that his master has gone to London, and his return is uncertain; and he has left a request to me that I will come and stay with you until his affairs are arranged one way or the other. I am more hurt by his allowing me to learn all this from a stranger than shocked at his ruin; for we are both young, and may hope for better times. But oh, mother, there are many things which I might have done without, and now the people will suspect me of having known our circumstances all along, and I shall have the disgrace of being suspected of dishonesty."

"Alas! Agnes," I said, "yours is a common case. To a woman of integrity it is indeed a sore trial to be thought capable of wronging any tradesman; but do not injure your health by this violent grief. You are, whatever happens, our dearly beloved daughter; and now, for Grace's sake and for your father's and mine, try to compose yourself."

"I knew that this appeal to her family affections would have a strong effect on her generous nature; for Agnes, in becoming a wife, had not ceased to be a dutiful daughter, and her love for her sister, your dear mother, my Grace, was beautiful to behold."

"She was delicate even then, and required the tenderest care—too gentle and unselfish for this world. She was even then more like a heavenly than an earthly being."

"When she saw Agnes come down with the marks of tears on her cheeks, she strove by every tender attention to soothe and cheer her; and I sighed to see her gentle offices lavished in vain."

"Our dear Agnes was wounded to the quick by her husband's want of confidence, and we could not cheer her."

"In a short time, however, Arthur's affairs were wound up—all claims were satisfied, and he resumed his business with a good prospect of success; but he had lost one possession more valuable than gold—the confidence of his wife was forever gone."

"There was a restlessness and anxiety about Agnes which never left her. She refused ever again to take the most trifling thing on credit, and once, when he jestingly alluded to her prudence, as he termed it, she replied: 'I have been treated like a child, Arthur, and you must remember a burnt child dreads the fire. If I am not to be trusted, I will avoid being duped.'"

"She died at the age of six-and-twenty, after a short illness, but I shall always think her indignation and anguish of mind had paved the way for her early death."

My grandmother ceased, and seemed lost in thought; then she added, "You, too, Grace, are about to marry a merchant, and I have told you this sad story in order to impress upon your mind that romantic feeling of first love is not sufficient to happiness in the married life. There must be mutual confidence, or the yoke will press heavily indeed on the helpless woman. Before you marry, make it a condition that no deception of any kind or degree is to be permitted between you. Unless a man confides in his wife he does both her and himself irreparable wrong."

I took my dear grandmother's advice, and as far as this varied scene admits of happiness, happiness has been mine.

Experience of a Stump Speaker.

After having served an apprenticeship to the log school-house, in politics, you are invited to speak in the smaller villages. You have got your speech well in hand and your meetings have been well advertised, with the invariable prefix of "Hon." or "Col." or some such title, and the ladies are invited to be present. As you start out on the cars for your destination you picture to your mind what must be the feeling of the community of which you are about to "throw yourself" when they think of the advent of so distinguished a person as yourself. You are positively certain that you have ruined the business of one village, for a day, at least! The "fair women and brave men" have undoubtedly congregated at the depot to do you honor! As the train pulled up at "the station"—possibly a "flag" one—your heart beats quick, and the proudest moment of your life has come! Alas! there is nobody at the stopping place—not even one person to meet you! You walk down to the tavern, and on your way down you perceive to your disgust that a farmer's team has just driven up to the one store in the place, and its occupants are actually about to trade! You discover to your horror that two other wagons filled with people are driving out of the town and going home! It had not occurred to you that anybody could go away from that hamlet until after your meeting! With a heavy heart you walk into the open door of the hotel office and find it empty. It is a chilly afternoon, but there is no fire. After freezing for an hour or two an elderly lady cautiously opens the hall door, and after having given you a long look through her spectacles, asks, "Do you want to see pa?" Assuming that "pa" is the landlord you answer "yes." "I guess you'll find him down on the farm—it's only about a mile from here," she replies, and departs. Then all is quiet again. You go to the door and find that that team is still in front of the solitary store. It must be that something is being said about you in that store. With a quick ear, and very dignifiedly, you walk past the open door. "Can't pay only 13 cents cash for eggs," is all you hear. After walking a decent distance you turn about, and lo! that last team is leaving town! You see a young fellow lean up against a fence, and ask him, "Is there a political meeting advertised here for to-night?" "Not as I know on," is his answer. You go back to your tavern and about night the landlord comes in in his shirt-sleeves and lights a fire. About half past 7 five or six old fellows files in and wants to know if the speaker has come. Modestly you announce you have arrived. One of them prods you gently with "Of course we don't believe a gosh-blasted thing you are going to say, but we like to hear anybody that is tonguey!"

The meeting takes place in the ball room. Fifteen or twenty persons get in, and you "go it." After you are through the chairman says "it was first rate," and he is almighty glad that old Jim Jones was there to hear it! You go home sadder and wiser.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hadn't Been Introduced.

"D'you see that man sitting by the stove over there looking at a copy of *Punch*?" remarked a somewhat excited gentleman, in the hall of a popular hotel.

"Yes. What of him?"

"He's a Bulgarian atrocity, he is. An infernal stick-up snob, a blasted Englishman of the worst type. He is a —. But I will be calm. I will explain all. That individual came to this hotel three weeks ago. He sat at the same table with myself and friends, and as he seemed to be lonesome, we entered into conversation with him. He was charmingly polite at the table, and we enjoyed his society very much, as also he appeared to do ours. It so happened that I never met him anywhere else except at meal times, and therefore had no opportunity to improve our acquaintance. This afternoon I saw him sitting over there by the window, smoking a cigarette and reading his *Punch*. I went to him and said: 'A very unpleasant afternoon, sir.' He didn't take the slightest notice. I sat down in a chair opposite to him, and again remarked: 'Do you intend remaining long in the city?' D'you know what he did? He stuck one of those d—d mean single-barreled eye-glasses into his eye and scrutinized me from boot-soles to hat, and then, yawning in my face, exclaimed: 'Excuse me, sir; you certainly have the advantage. I am not aware that you were introduced to me,' and then he got up and sat over there by the fire, leaving me standing like a fool and feeling like one, anyhow. What's the use of an Englishman, anyway? George, give us two whiskey souars." — *Kansas City Times.*

BROOKLYN belles have taken to bowling as a pastime; and they have demonstrated that it is possible to bowl without beer, a feat which men have heretofore considered impossible.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

President Cleveland's Recent Letter Elicits a Reply from the Friends of Silver Coinage.

An Earnest Protest Against the Position Assumed by Mr. Arthur's Successor.

[Associated Press dispatch from Washington.] The friends of silver in the House, while at first inclined to make a formal reply to the letter of President-elect Cleveland, since it has been given to the public, decided at a conference held this evening to reply openly to those parts with which they do not agree. They say they did not invite a controversy, but, on the contrary, were anxious to avoid it. They also say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to induce the President-elect to commit himself and his administration in advance to the gold side of the currency question that they decided merely to ask him not to commit himself until his Cabinet had been formed, and both sides of the question could be considered. They believe, however, in the independence of the legislative branch of the Government, and assert they will at all times maintain it. They furnish the following as a statement of their views:

In the letter no distinction is made between silver coinage and silver bullion. While it is true that the silver bullion, which is excluded from coinage and consequently from monetary use, is worth less (in the ratio of 16 to 1) than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar, silver coins, which are admitted to monetary use the same as gold, are equal in value to gold coin. The silver dollar will exchange for as much as a gold dollar. It will even buy gold with which gold dollars may be made. France, with a population of 36,000,000 and territory not as large as Texas, has in circulation \$600,000,000 silver with \$350,000,000 gold, while we have but \$200,000,000 full-tender silver to over \$600,000,000 in gold. Altogether \$1,300,000,000 silver coins, at a ratio of 15.1 to 1, are held in circulation in Europe, side by side with \$1,000,000,000 gold. Of paper and silver together, including silver certificates, we have less than \$750,000,000, which shows that in this country there is more gold than paper, and nearly three times as much gold as silver. With this proportion in our currency, and with gold and silver equally full tender for everything, it is difficult to understand why the Secretary of the Treasury might not, if he chose to do so, pay out more silver and less gold. Of course, if while receiving into the Treasury United States notes, silver and silver certificates, gold or gold certificates, he pays out only gold, his stock of gold would diminish. If, on the other hand, he should pay out more silver and paper and less gold, the character of the reserve in the Treasury would control the Secretary.

There would be no need for a legal tender if one who receives money be permitted to choose the kind he will have. That silver and silver certificates displace gold is true, but only as far as the gold is displaced. The withdrawal of a hundred millions of bank notes, or the issuance of a hundred millions, has the same effect on gold as so much in silver or silver certificates. Why has it never been proposed to withdraw the national bank notes as a means of preventing the expulsion of gold? To the proposition that there now exist, or ever have existed under our Constitution, obligations specifically payable in gold, silver men feel it their solemn duty to enter their most emphatic dissent at the very outset of a discussion of the question. No such obligations exist or ever did exist. Webster said: "Gold and silver at rates fixed by Congress constitute a legal standard of value in this country, and neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this." One act to strengthen the public credit, approved March 3, 1869, solemnly declared that the United States to the payment of bonds in coin. The refunding act of July 14, 1870, provided for the payment of all refunding bonds in coin, of their present standard value, which is the same as the present value. The resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, provides that from and after Jan. 1, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem in coin the outstanding legal-tender notes. By the act of Feb. 25, 1876, provided for the redemption of the coinage of the standard dollar, the silver dollars were made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; and there is not a public obligation outstanding, and never was, containing a stipulation of payment in gold. In January, 1878, Congress adopted the following concurrent resolution, offered by Stanley Matthews, then Senator, now on the Supreme bench:

That all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the acts of Congress heretofore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage silver coins as legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

The opinions of Secretaries of the Treasury from 1878 down are referred to as authority. The opinions are valuable when supported by facts and sound reasons, but ought not to control unless they are. It cannot be forgotten, however, that the same Secretaries have repeatedly predicted what has not taken place. The friends of silver concur in the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin, as well as the mass of silver already coined. They agree, too, that it is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company. But the two metals have already parted company, under the influence of silver demonetization in other countries, and the hostility of the Treasury and banks to silver in this, but that the continued coinage of silver at the rate of \$28,000,000 a year will drive gold out of circulation in the near future, or force it to a premium, does not to them seem to be sustained by facts or sound reasoning. The total volume of currency in the United States, outside of gold, is less than \$750,000,000. It is believed to be a principle of economic policy, perfectly well settled, that a volume of \$750,000,000 is not sufficient in itself to maintain prices in this country at the level of international prices, then gold will come here and stay here in sufficient amount to make, with the volume already in circulation, what will constitute our distributive share of the world's money as determined by our international trade. That \$750,000,000 is not a sufficient volume to maintain prices at the world's level of prices is evidenced by the fact that \$600,000,000 in gold, a considerable part of which is in circulation, either in the form of coin or certificates, now stays here, and it will go away only when prices become lower elsewhere than they are here.

It is believed, therefore, that no such crisis as has been foreboded can overtake us under the existing conditions. It is not believed to be in the power of all the banks in the country, even if they were so disposed, to take the gold out of circulation and hold it for any length of time at a premium. They must first look up the world's money and arrest the world's commerce. Nor can paper or silver certificates now in circulation be expelled by side with gold expelled gold. The gold can be expelled only by forcing into circulation, in addition to \$750,000,000, either silver or paper equal to the entire volume of gold now in circulation. In that manner, under Gresham's law, gold might be expelled, and probably would be. It is doubtless true, too, that if the population and wealth of this country were at a stand, then the continued coinage of silver in sufficient volume would in time expel gold from circulation, but as long as the population and wealth go on increasing, then the continued coinage of silver would in time expel gold from circulation. In fact, in order to preserve a stable ratio between the money volume and the population and wealth in annual increase, not less than \$10,000,000 currency of some kind is now required. In other words, the increase of the population and wealth calls for an addition to our circulation of at least \$10,000,000 a year. If, while these conditions continue, silver is coined at the rate only of \$3,000,000 a year, there is left a considerable volume of gold to be filled with gold. This is the reason why gold has increased in the country steadily since the act of 1878 was passed, and why gold has increased by nearly \$14,000,000 during the last year, and is now increasing at the rate of nearly \$1,500,000 a month, notwithstanding the depression of business in the country, and the market for gold there is to-day more active in this country than there ever was before in its whole history. Another fact is that \$30,000,000 of gold in the treasury was put there in exchange for silver certificates.

The immediate effect of stopping the coinage of silver must necessarily be to

lower the price of silver bullion and gradually to appreciate the value of gold the world over. The difficulties in the way of establishing an international ratio, so much desired, or of the readjustment of the relative value of gold here would thereby be increased. How it is possible for such things to take place as are predicted in the last paragraph of the letter it is difficult to see. Gold is to be withdrawn to its hoarding places, followed by an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency. Such a contraction, it has been shown, must be followed by a great fall of prices. What then? Would not gold flow here as tides flow? Surely it would come as fast as ships could bring it. What would those who have been hoarding gold do with it then? Labor, the letter says, already greatly depressed, would suffer still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. Here in one sentence we have gold hoarded, unprecedented contraction, fall of prices, and scaling down of the purchasing power of the dollar. That is, when these impending calamities come, prices are to fall, everything becomes cheaper, and money becomes less valuable at the same time. That is, both sides of the balance go down together. Usually one side goes up as the other goes down; usually as commodities become cheaper money becomes relatively dearer and vice versa; usually a contraction of the money volume results in a rise in the value of money, and not in a fall. The contradictions involved in this paragraph of the letter are hardly calculated to carry conviction to those who have ever studied the money questions at all, or to awaken in them any sense of alarm at our approaching calamities from such causes.

In one thing all will agree, and that is in the importance to the whole country, and especially to the laboring classes now struggling with want, of the revival of business and the reaction of prosperity. The one condition essential to this is to stop the contraction of currency. No country ever did thrive, and never can, while its money was undergoing contraction. Business cannot be secure when its foundation is constantly giving way. Stability in the volume of money is the one essential to safe and prosperous business. What is the monetary condition of the world to-day? Are we not brought face to face with the startling fact that the gold production of the world has fallen below its consumption in the arts, and that there is no probability of any new gold for the money supply for centuries to come? With this condition of things as to gold, shut off silver, as is now proposed, and where is the money supply, even for keeping up the stock of coin now in the hands of the world, to come from? As aggravating to this state of affairs in this country, the paper currency is undergoing contraction by the surrender of bank notes. If this state of things is to last, upon what is there to build the hope of returning prosperity? In the last three years, according to the *London Economist*, prices have fallen more than 20 per cent.—that is, money has appreciated in that ratio.

In the quarter century following the gold discoveries of California and Australia, the stock of precious metal in use as money was increased by nearly 40 per cent. The trade and commerce of Great Britain and the United States during the same period increased more than four fold, and wealth proportionately.

Reverse these conditions, shut off all money supply, and what room for hope is there for mankind, except for those whose incomes are sure? With the appreciation of money all debts appreciate. When it is remembered that such debts run into tens of billions—more than the entire present wealth of the United States—the vast consequences of the appreciation of money are seen. The control of the world over the earth in the middle ages was insignificant compared with the control the modern creditor kings and lords, who, through legislation, can secure an increase in the value of money. It can be shown that it will take more labor, or more of the produce of labor, to pay what remains of our own national debt now than it would have taken to pay it all at the close of the war. Eighteen million bales of cotton were equivalent in value to the entire interest-bearing debt in 1865, but it will take 35,000,000 bales at the price of cotton now to pay the remainder of the debt. Twenty-five million tons of bar iron would have paid the whole debt in 1865. It will take 35,000,000 tons to pay what remains, after all that has been paid as principal and interest.

In view of the vast interests involved the friends of silver do not feel it too much to ask that the question of stopping the coinage of silver should not be separated from its relation to the whole currency question and acted upon by itself. The currency question, it is believed, at the present time overshadows all other questions, and all the friends of silver have asked is that the President-elect should give it full consideration and hear both sides before committing his administration to any particular view respecting it.

NEARING THE END.

Malignant Cancer Rapidly Destroying the Life of Ulysses S. Grant.

(New York telegram.)

In regard to Gen. Grant's health, Col. Frederick Grant said to a *Post* reporter this afternoon: "My father is a very sick man. There is no use in longer denying the fact. We have made every effort to keep the true facts from the public, because we knew that, as soon as it should become known that he was dangerously ill, there would be hundreds of letters coming in with every mail, and this would only excite him and make his cure less hopeful. For any facts concerning the nature of his disease I refer you to his physicians. The doctors who are attending him are Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. J. H. Douglas, and Dr. H. B. Sands, of this city, and Dr. M. M. Keen, of Philadelphia."

Dr. Douglas said: "I am in no wise responsible for the rose-colored report that appeared in the *Medical Journal* last week. Two days before the report was published I had a conversation with Dr. Sands at Gen. Grant's house. As a result of the consultation we both decided that the cancerous growth at the root of the tongue was extending and rapidly growing. Microscopic examination by an expert proved beyond doubt that the case was one of the malignant epithelial growth. Gen. Grant is a very sick man. I think there is little or no hope that he will recover. He is breaking down, but has displayed much courage. For a month he has done as much as six or eight hours' work a day, but he has had but little sleep for the past eight days. We have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the General, because he has so many other troubles to bear. I have all along maintained that his trouble is from cancerous growth at the root of the tongue, caused, undoubtedly, by excess in smoking. Every time he speaks, or breathes, or eats, this is disturbed. It is difficult to treat it for that reason. There are times when the growth has been temporarily checked, but it has never been arrested, and is steadily increasing. There has been considerable loss of tissue of the soft palate. He takes nourishment every day in a liquid form. He can not eat solid food because he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in his face. This pain, although it resembles neuralgia, is not that pure and simple, but is a reflection of the pain caused by the cancer in the throat. He has been suffering from neuralgia in pain in the right ear and on the top of the head. To ease his head is kept wrapped in hot fannels. I can not say how near the end is. He may live for a month yet, as men suffering from this disease have done, but I do not think there is any hope that he will ever recover."

CHIPS.

EXPLORER STANLEY has been elected honorary member of the African Society of Naples.

EMIL ZOLA's yearly income from his literary work is said to average nearly \$60,000.

FRANK DAVIS, the tallest man in the Missouri Legislature, stands seven feet in his stockings.

WASHINGTON, Ga., claims to have been the first town in America to be named for the "Father of his Country."

MRS. HENRY UPHOUSE, of Concord, Mo., has celebrated her 105th birthday. She has never used glasses until within the last year.

MRS. KATIE HIGHTOWER, of Sardis, Miss., who had been blind for fifteen years, had her sight restored during a thunderstorm a few days ago.

is only a part of beauty;
but it is a part. Every lady
may have it; at least, what
looks like it. Magnolia

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 2nd, 1885.

Mr. De Roo was elected chairman.
Members present: De Roo, Steffens, Beach, Harrington, McBride and Boggs.
The committee on buildings and repairs were instructed to pay Henry Kenyon for the wood he has delivered.

Mr. Beach reported that new grates had been bought for the furnaces at 4 cts. per pound.

The committee on claims and accounts were instructed to settle with the treasurer on the third Friday in March.

The visiting committee reported that all but the ward school had been visited and that good work was done in each.

The following bills were allowed: Walsh, De Roo & Co., furnace grates, \$10.66; D. Sluyter, broom, 40 cts.; O. Breyman, clock and repairs, \$5.75.
Adjourned.

T. J. Boggs, Secretary.

After all the arguments about cheapness and quality it appears that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for the cure of coughs and colds ever offered to the public. The price is only 25 cents a bottle and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

"G'MAWNIN, EPH. What am you doin fur a libin' dese days?" "Me? W'y I se 'sistant sup'intendent op de bigges' railroad in dis country." "G'leng! You doan' told me! Golly, Eph! What does de 'sistant sup'intenden' haf to do?" "Nuthin' but 'sist de sup'intenden' when he wants to put on his obercoat an' sich."

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

"Now, sir," said the prosecuting attorney, pompously, "you are a railroad man, you say. Now, sir, let's see how much you know about your business, sir. What motive, sir, has your company for running its trains through the city faster than the ordinances decree?" "What motive?" "Yes, sir; what motive? Come, sir!" "Why, locomotive, I should say." The witness was fined for contempt of court.

Food.—Some one who is not a French cook, but doubtless knows something about the art, says that Baking Powder should be made from Cream Tartar and Soda only. DeLand & Co., who are large manufacturers of Saleratus and Soda, began the manufacture of their Chemical Baking Powder some time ago on above principles and our merchants are now offering it to an appreciative public. Sold in cans only.

In Lippincott's Magazine for March "Letters from Sonora," by John Heard, Jr., give a vivid and realistic picture of the semi-barbarous condition of the northern provinces of Mexico, with a government at once weak and oppressive, an ignorant and lawless population, natural resources that tempt the cupidity of foreign speculators, but no real industrial development or indications of progress. "The Balla," by Marie L. Thompson, is a lively sketch, in which the position of wet-nurse in modern Italian families serves to illustrate some of the scenes in "Romeo and Juliet." The New Orleans Exposition forms the subject of a paper Edward C. Bruce. John B. Peters gives an interesting account of "Babylonian Exploration," and T. F. Crane summarizes a recently published collection of "Sicilian Proverbs." "The Cosmopolitan," by Helen Gray Cone, is a good natured parody of Henry James, and "Tina's Holin," and "The Devil's own Luck," are fresh and pleasantly written stories. The third installment of "On this Side" is as graphic and entertaining as the former numbers, and Miss Tinker's "Aurora" enters on a new phase while moving toward the denouement. The editorial departments are as well filled as usual.

Rev. Wm. Stout, Warton, Ont., states: Being ineffectually treated by 17 doctors for Scrofula, I was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Write for proof.

To the ladies.—Boil your Baking Powder and if you smell ammonia don't use it. If you find flour or starch left in the water don't use it unless you like to be cheated. If it smells old and tastes bitter, is it allum, don't use it. Test every kind you can find and then test DeLand's Chemical and you will find nothing left in the water as it contains nothing but Cream Tartar and Soda, which means pure Baking Powder. In cans only.

Remarked by R. C. Jeiner, of Allen P. O. Hillsdale Co., Mich.: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

The Three Outlets of disease are the bowels, the skin and the kidneys. Regulate their action with the best purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wal-st., N.Y.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
SIMPLE
STRONG SWIFT
THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES
PERFECT SATISFACTION
HAS NO EQUAL
PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE MASS.
30 UNION SQ. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.
ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.
FOR SALE BY

MEYER, BROUWER CO.,
dealers in
FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL PAPER,
—and—
BURIAL CASKETS.
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WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLIST BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 42-1y.

P. H. WILMS
has put in his shop a large, new engine and boiler, and the latest improved pump machinery, and is prepared to furnish pumps, drive points, iron or wooden pipes, at wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices; also agricultural implements of all descriptions; the Esterly Twine Self Binder, the Rawson Reaper and Mower, the Howe Reaper and the Advance Mower, the Grand de Tours three-horse sulky plow, the Bissel, South Bend plow, best in the market, the Remington iron-beam steel plow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth drags, the best straight tooth harrow for finishing land made, containing 60 teeth, South Bend steel grain drills, 3 inches for every tooth, Dowagiac Wheel Spring Tooth Harrows, seeders and cultivators combined, Albion Wheel Spring Tooth seeders and harrows combined, Studebaker farm and freight wagons, Kalamazoo open and top buggies, new kind of walking cultivators, 5-tooth, 8-tooth, and 2-shovel, Detsour sulky cultivators, Aultman and Russel & Co. steam threshers. Engines from one-horse to one thousand-horse power. Call and see my new goods before purchasing elsewhere.
P. H. WILMS,
River St., Holland, Mich., Apr. 10, '84.

HELP
for working people. Send 10 cents postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 42-1y.

\$12,000.00

worth of Goods must be sold in order to meet the obligations to creditors.

"UNHEARD OF BARGAINS"

In Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Boots and Shoes.

OVERCOATS, And Winter Suits of Clothes at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the stock of
Winter Dress Goods, New Style Prints, and Dress Patterns.

HATS AND CAPS

In large numbers will be sold at a great sacrifice.

COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS

E. J. Harrington.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 22, 1885.

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.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner.

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

O. BREYMAN, Jr.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

E. HEROLD,

has just received a large stock of the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES.

Repairing promptly and neatly done

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 18, 1884.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

R. B. BEST, M. D. Prop'r.

Mr. I. A. Anderson, a competent prescription clerk, has charge, and will be found at all hours, ready to compound prescriptions in a thoroughly reliable manner.

A complete assortment of
TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

Everything pertaining to a first-class drug store will be kept constantly on hand.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST,
HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1884.

HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC
FACTS REGARDING
Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.
LADIES: peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and BEST.
(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK," Full of strange and useful information, free.)
DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer
J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

CUTTERS

made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company,

of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

Strength and Durability
they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS

wishing anything in my line can do no better than by calling on me. I have a large stock of ready-made work in

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN,
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO.

With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

Lorillard's Rose Leaf Fine Cut Tobacco.

is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing qualities is second to none.

Lorillard's Navy Clippings, take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

Lorillard's Famous Snuffs.

have been used for over 124 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.

DE LAND & CO'S
CA
SALE RATUS SODA
Best in the World.

Notice to Teachers.

The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners propose to meet at the following named times and places during the spring of 1885, to examine applicants for teachers' certificates.

Friday, March 13, at Hudsonville.

" " 27, at Grand Haven.

(Regular.)

April 24, at Coopersville.

Each session will open promptly at 9 a. m. All applicants will be required to present a testimonial of good moral character and so far as such is possible this testimonial should be from the district board by whom last engaged as teacher.

In addition to the studies prescribed by law, an examination will be required for all grades on school law, for 2nd grade on physiology, book-keeping and philosophy, and in addition to these, for 1st grade on algebra and English literature.

Only 3rd grade certificates will be granted at the special sessions of this board.

By order of County Board of School Examiners.

ALBERT LAHUIS, Secretary.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of *Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Deceit*. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

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.