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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 6.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 474.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.
Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
On a square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising blanks collectable quarterly.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Feb. 14, 1881

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
N't. Day	N't. Day
Exp. Exp.	Exp. Exp.
p. m. p. m.	a. m. a. m.
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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ANOTHER Mexican railway scheme has been matured in Boston, and a charter has been granted to a company with \$30,000,000 of stock. Among the incorporators are Mayor Prince, Ben Butler, U. S. Grant, Jr., and two Mexicans. The main line is to run from Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, to the Bay of Topala Bumpo, on the Gulf of California. During the first week of March, 5,323 immigrants arrived at New York, being 2,479 more than for the corresponding week of last year.

MARIONING PLANE, Pa., has been so undermined by the collieries that the houses rest on a thin crust of earth. Every few weeks this crust settles, and occasionally drops entirely out of sight. The people are just now experiencing their periodical excitement from this cause. Erysipelas, resulting from recent vaccination, caused the death of Chief Engineer James W. Whittaker, of the United States navy. A bill to establish the whipping post for wife beaters is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the boiler-works of Donaldson & Patterson, at Buffalo, by which six men were killed and seven injured. The body of the junior proprietor was hurled through a solid board fence across the street. The building, which was 100 feet long and eighty feet high, was literally leveled to the ground. The dome of the boiler was thrown 100 feet in the air, and landed half a mile away. Those killed were Robert Patterson, John Langenfeld, Francis Chadwick, Wm. Wager, Wm. Gibson, and a man unknown. A bill to establish the whipping post for the benefit of wife-beaters was favorably reported to the Pennsylvania House.

TWO MORE of the men injured in the boiler explosion at Buffalo have died, making eight victims. The paper-manufacturing establishment of Tilston & Hollingsworth, at Hyde Park, Mass., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$65,000. Four men drove up to the residence of Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and rang the bell. On entering they instantly bound the lady and her servant and demanded their valuables. Three bonds of \$1,000 each were handed over, and jewelry to the value of \$500 was taken from a sleeping-room. Threatening to murder their victims should the alarm be given, the robbers took their departure.

THE New York Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution that the moral, political and social sentiment of the State and country have heard with profound sorrow of the death by assassination of Alexander II., and the putting upon the record their abhorrence of the crime of all official murders, regarding them as hostile to liberty, to civilization and Christianity, and the worst possible foes of all reforms.

THE Communists of New York held a meeting to rejoice over the murder of the Czar of Russia and extend congratulations to the Nihilists. In the course of a speech, William Drury, a French Communist, referred to the late Emperor as the greatest tyrant Russia had ever known, and said that he rejoiced that he had been killed. Resolutions and an address to the Nihilists, breathing a similar spirit, were adopted. One paragraph in the address encourages the Nihilists to "kill, destroy, assassinate, annihilate, even to its very germ, the aristocracy." John O'Neill, Secretary of a loan association at Taunton, Mass., having been detected in a course of systematic embezzlement, killed himself with a revolver.

THE WEST.

TWO engines were wrecked, fourteen cars dented, and a conductor and engineer injured by a collision of freight trains at Crestline, on the Cleveland and Columbus track.

A DISPATCH from Walnut Grove, Redwood county, Minn., says that there is much suffering there on account of a scarcity of fuel, as the Winona and St. Peter road has been blocked for two months. All out-buildings, hog-pens, railroad fences, etc., have been used up, and now many are trying to keep warm by burning straw and hay, which is poor consolation, as none have suitable stoves. Flames appeared in the wholesale drug-house, of Woodward, Faxon & Co., in Kansas City a few nights ago. No less than seventy-five distinct explosions followed, caused by cans of gunpowder in the adjoining store of Ogilby & Co., wholesale grocers. The fire extended to the hardware house of Kelly, Willis & Co. The force of the waterworks was very light, and all three stores were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$420,000, on which the insurance is \$260,000. At Eldorado, Nev., Hank Parish shot two men over a game of cards. When the coroner came to sit upon the remains, Parish compelled him to take the money from the dead men's pockets and return it to him. Moody and Sankey gospel meetings are being very largely attended in San Francisco. Thirty-one women of Palestine, Ohio, have been arrested for outrages committed upon a saloonkeeper named Long, the last of his kind left in that place. Six of the women were discharged, and twenty-two gave bail. They claim that the arrests were made in revenge for their having secured sixteen indictments against Long for selling liquor to minors. Long charges that the women sent him word to leave or he would be killed.

JOHN MASTERS, one of the oldest journalists in the United States, has just died at Cincinnati. He is said to have never borrowed a dollar or owed a debt since he was 11 years of age. A construction train on the Dallas and Wichita railroad went down an embankment, and five men were injured, two of them fatally. H. E. Sargent has resigned the position of General Manager of the Northern Pacific railroad.

THE paymaster at the Muscle shoals improvements was robbed of \$5,000 by three men, who escaped capture. The steamer James Howard, one of the largest boats on the Mississippi river, was burned at the levee at St. Louis. She had just arrived from New Orleans. There were fifty persons on board when the alarm was given, but no lives were lost. She was valued at \$75,000.

DE BEAUFORT'S French Opera Company opens a two weeks' engagement at McVicker's, in Chicago, on the 21st inst., in which some of the most popular music will be given. The company consists of 140 people, and has been playing in New Orleans since the 17th of last November, when it first opened in this country. From Chicago the troupe goes to Philadelphia and New York, spending two weeks in each city, next returning to Paris. The troupe is said to be one of the best which has ever visited America. Lotia is a very popular house the present week.

MAGGIE DOE, an inmate of the female department in the jail at Racine, made

her escape by burning through the floor with the handle of the coal shovel. Rumors are afloat in Chicago that a syndicate of ten persons is being secretly organized to consolidate the Northwestern, St. Paul and Northern Pacific roads.

It now appears that the purchase of the right of way through Bear Butte canon to the Black hills had not been consummated by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and the publication of the matter interfered with the negotiations. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul people are now trying to secure the road.

GEN. EMORY UPTON, of the United States army, committed suicide in San Francisco. Grief at the loss of his wife is supposed to have led to the act. He was the author of "Upton's Tactics," which is the text book of almost every military organization in the country. Hon. Edward Sere, Consul General of Belgium to the United States, has arrived in Chicago to investigate what may be termed the pork scare. It is said that representatives of Spain, Portugal and Austria will soon be there on a similar errand. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has filed at Des Moines a mortgage for \$4,000,000 in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York.

THE SOUTH.

THE National Board of Health has awarded contracts for floating hospitals to be stationed off Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and Bayou Sara. The boats will be eighty feet long, and accommodate twelve patients each.

FEDERAL detectives have tracked a band of counterfeiters from Pennsylvania to Texas, and assert that these notorious dealers are operating in the vicinity of Dallas, having \$16,000 of spurious notes in their possession.

FOUR negroes implicated in the murder of Miss Mattie Ishmael, near Jonesboro, Ark., were lynched by a band of masked men numbering 200 or 300. The lynchers suddenly appeared from the woods, surrounded the house where the negroes were temporarily placed, overpowered the guard, took the prisoners out, hung them to a tree in the vicinity, and disappeared as quickly and silently as they gathered. It is claimed that, prior to their execution, the negroes made a full confession, giving a detailed account of the crime, alleging that Miss Ishmael was killed for refusing to disclose the hiding-place of a large sum of money which her father had received a few days before the tragedy occurred.

THE United States Deputy Marshal with ten men made a raid into Letcher county, Ky., in search of illicit distillers. The moonshiners, apprised of his approach, organized, and, taking a six-pounder brass cannon, left there by John Morgan during the war, masked it, and awaited the approach of the Marshal. When the Marshal and his party entered the pass, they fired the piece—charged with nails, scraps of iron, and the like—but overshot the mark. The Marshal's party, none of whom were hurt, dismounted, captured the piece, and drove the assailants across Perry county into Breathitt county. The Marshal and his assistants were pursuing the fugitives in Breathitt county at last accounts.

At the spring meeting of Louisiana Jockey Club, by means of electric illumination, it is proposed to have some fine racing at night.

A FEUD engendered by litigation caused a wagon-load of men to be fired upon from ambush at Princess Ann Court House, Va. William Old and William Whitehorst were instantly killed.

AMILCAR RAUX, of New Orleans, employed in a banking-house, after taking breakfast with his family, returned to his room, arrayed himself neatly, lay down on his bed, and blew out his brains.

GENERAL.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has consolidated its railroad lines west of Pittsburgh under one management, with the view of giving the Gould interests battle for supremacy. The Union Pacific road reports its gross earnings for the year at \$22,455,134, and a surplus of \$13,204,416. A dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. was declared, and the old board of officers re-elected. Ex-Secretary Everts, ex-Senator Thurman, and ex-Senator Howe will represent the United States at the International Monetary Conference.

An international polar expedition is to sail from England next June under Commander Cheyne, of the royal navy. It is proposed to send a vessel to St. Patrick's bay, where the Alert, of the Nares' expedition, wintered, and from there survey the prospect of polar sledging by means of balloons, and, if favorable circumstances are found to exist, it is intended to attempt the journey with the assistance of balloons. The census figures show that our native population has in the past decade gained upon the immigration.

Among the deaths reported are those of Gen. Joseph Pinkney, of New York; Lieut. Com. Edward Keyser, of the United States navy; Samuel M. Gales, Superintendent of the Memphis Cotton Exchange; and Charles H. Buck, of St. Louis.

POLITICAL.

THE office-seekers have formed the impression that there is to be a grand upheaval of the organization of the departments, but there has been no intimation from President Garfield that such would be the case. On the contrary, he has said he would not consider any proposition to remove any man from continuous office except for cause. Abner S. Hewitt has addressed a letter to ex-Gov. Jewell, inciting \$100 to defray the expenses of "hunting down the rascal who forged the Money letter," and promising more if necessary. Gov. Jewell, it is said, intends to push the investigation.

THE Executive Committee of the National Anti-Monopoly League report that applications for charters for branch organizations have been received from twenty-four States.

THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed a resolution thanking President Garfield for recognizing the claims of Pennsylvania by the appointment of Wayne MacVeagh as Attorney General. Gen. A. J. Edgerton was appointed as United States Senator from Minnesota to serve out the unexpired term of Secretary Windom.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSMAN LEVI P. MORTON was last week nominated for Minister to France by the President. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, has been the Minister to France for the last four years. Secretary Blaine has addressed a note to the British Legation fully and emphatically denying the reports sent to England by the acting British Consul at Philadelphia in regard to the prevalence of hog cholera in Illinois and Ohio. He says the most searching inquiry leads irresistibly to the conclusion that her Majesty's representative was imposed upon by designing speculators, and he looks to the Le-

gation to undo, as far as possible, the mischief that has been done.

CHARLES D. GIMORE, an attorney and claim agent, of Washington, has sued Carl Schurz for \$200,000 damages. He alleges that Schurz, without any just cause, defamed him from practice in the Interior Department, and thus broke up a legal business worth \$40,000 per annum.

THE Cabinet has decided not to permit national banks to withdraw legal-tenders deposited with the treasury to retire their circulation. Secretary Windom is of the opinion that the heavy bond purchases of the Government will prevent any monetary stringency.

MRS. PRESIDENT GARFIELD held her first general reception on the afternoon of the 12th inst. There was an immense number of visitors. Mrs. Garfield wore a very rich garnet velvet dress, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Secretary Lincoln, and Mrs. Secretary Kirkwood. Col. Casey made the introductions. The Secretary of the Navy has decided to pay \$10,000 for the whaling steamer Helen and Mary, to be sent out in search of the Jeannette, in command of Lieut. Greeley, of the Signal Office.

FOREIGN.

WHOLE villages are said to be emigrating from Germany to the United States, although the American emigration agents are forbidden by the authorities to even explain the advantages of the States they represent. The German Government aims particularly to divert emigration from this country. The Parisian drapery establishment known as Le Printemps was destroyed by fire. Several lives were lost, and twenty-six persons were injured. The loss was about 7,000,000 francs.

GREAT BRITAIN objects to the words of the invitation to the momentary conference, being unwilling to commit herself absolutely to a bi-metallic standard. Germany has accepted the invitation to the conference, with the reservation that she will not be bound by its decisions. The order for the withdrawal of the British troops from Candahar has been given.

Among recent deaths in Great Britain were those of Prof. William Rutherford Lander, of the University of Edinburgh; Hon. John Charles Grant Ogilvie, Earl of Stratford, and Maj. Gen. Richard Herbert Gale, C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Mohammed Jan, the noted Afghan leader, has been murdered. Thirty persons have been arrested in the province of Teruel, Spain, for demonstrating in favor of a republican form of government.

ALEXANDER II., Czar of Russia, has at last met his death at the hands of Nihilist assassins. On Sunday afternoon, March 13, while riding with the Grand Duke Michael in a closed carriage, guarded by eight Cossacks, a bomb was thrown, which tore out the back part of the vehicle. The Czar and his brother springing out, when a bystander drew a revolver, but was prevented from discharging it. At this instant a second bomb fell near the Czar, shattering both his legs. With a cry for help he fell, and was taken to the Winter Palace, where troops kept back the throng. The sacrament was administered to the sufferer, who survived his injuries but an hour. The two assassins stood on opposite sides of the roadway, disguised as peasants. One was so roughly handled that he has since died. The other gives the name of Roussakoff. The dead Emperor was born in 1818, and was called to the throne while Russia was engaged in the Crimean war. The chief event of his reign was the emancipation of 23,000,000 serfs in 1861. Attempts upon his life were made by Karakoff, in Moscow; by Berezowski, in Paris, during the international exposition; by a Nihilist, who fired at him in the streets of St. Petersburg; by the explosion of a mine under the Winter Palace, and by means of an infernal machine beneath the railway track at Moscow. Alexander, the heir to the throne, was born in 1845, and wedded the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have left London for St. Petersburg. Telegrams of condolence have been received from nearly all the leading countries, the United States being among the first to offer its tribute.

A TELEGRAM from the Russian frontier states that the attempt to assassinate the Czar was not unexpected, as the police had received an intimation of the existence of a conspiracy. Several domiciliary visits in search of political criminals were made the night preceding the murder. The Czar was warned not to attend the parade. All the European Cabinets and the entire European press express profound sorrow for the death of the Czar. The Emperor of Germany is said to be inconsolable. Gladstone, Hartington and Granville called on the murdered monarch's son-in-law, the Duke of Edinburgh, to express condolence, and President Grey telegraphed his sorrow to St. Petersburg. Messages of condolence were also sent from the other European courts. Roussakoff, one of the parties who threw the bombs, one of which proved so fatal to the Czar, had been a student at the St. Petersburg Mining Academy for two years. The second bomb-thrower is also a young man, apparently of the student class. Both were disguised as peasants. Twenty persons were more or less injured by the bomb explosions. The Czar received the holy communion according to the rites of the Greek church. The Czarowitz ascended the throne on the 14th inst., and issued the following manifesto to his subjects: We, by the grace of God Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty, in His inscrutable will, to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate, and to call her benefactor, the Emperor Alexander II., to Himself.

He fell by the hands of the impious murderers who had repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness, and the promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence, and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father.

We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers—the throne of the Russian empire and the Czarism and Grand-Dukedom inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with a firm reliance upon His almighty help. May He bless our work to the welfare of our beloved fatherland, and may He guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects.

In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our fathers to devote, according to the testament of our forefathers, our whole life to care for the welfare and honor of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their prayers with ours, and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to our successors, his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolai, ALEXANDROVICH.

Given at St. Petersburg, Anno Domini 1881, and the first year of our reign.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 15th says that Roussakoff, the person arrested on the charge of being an accomplice in the assassination of the Czar, has recognized one of the bodies of those killed as that of his accomplice. In the house where Roussakoff lived a proclamation has been found announcing that the Czar had been assassinated by two persons. The male occupant of the house shot himself dead when he saw the police approaching. A woman who lived with him was arrested, also a person who was seen to enter the house, but the latter was not captured until he had fired six shots and wounded three policemen. Gladstone, in moving the address relative to the assassination of the Czar, spoke of the

noble self-forgetfulness with which, after the first attack, he lingered to care for the wounded. The crime showed the deepest ingratitude. The sole labor of the Czar's life was for the benefit of his subjects, and his reign would always be regarded as illustrious and memorable. By freeing 20,000,000 serfs he had conferred upon mankind one of the greatest benefits that had ever been peacefully accomplished, and he had followed up this great reform by the establishment of local government and trial by jury. The most important arrest in Ireland under the Coercion act is that of P. J. Sheridan, one of the taverers, who was seized at his residence in County Sligo.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

On the assembling of the Senate on Wednesday, March 9, a telegram from the Governor of Iowa was read, announcing the appointment of J. W. McDill to fill the unexpired term of Senator Kirkwood. The following names were sent in by the President: William M. Everts, of New York, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Commissioners from this Government to the International Monetary Conference; L. P. Morton, of New York, Minister to France; Lot M. Morrill, United States Collector of Customs at Portland, Me.; David D. McMillan, Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati; John W. Green, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Iowa; Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, member of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission. Postmasters—Conley E. Guilford, Wadsworth, Ohio; George Pfeiffer, South Bend, Ind.; James O. Raymond, Stevens Point, Wis.

Immediately upon the assembling of the Senate on Thursday, March 10, a message from the President was received. Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution providing for the organization of the standing committees of the Senate. The resolution was read, subject to objection raised by Mr. Anthony. After reading the resolution Mr. Anthony moved that it be printed and lie on the table, the subject to be called up to-morrow. Agreed to. Mr. Pendleton then offered a resolution providing for the organization of the select committees, which was disposed of in a similar manner. President Garfield sent in the nominations of Col. Clark E. Carr to succeed himself as Postmaster at Galveston, and Sanford A. Hudson, of Wisconsin, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

The session of the Senate on Friday, March 11, was an exciting one. The Democrats tried to press Mr. Pendleton's resolution relative to the committees to a vote, but Mr. Conkling made the point of order that it could not be considered because it changed a rule of the Senate without notice having been given. The Vice President sustained this point, and an appeal was taken from his ruling. After debate at some length, Senators Conkling, Sherman, Bayard, Garland, Ferry and others taking part, the point of order and the appeal were both withdrawn, and the matter went over to Monday. Mr. Edmunds made his appearance and took the oath. Senator David Davis said he had no intention of accepting honors from either party, but intended to be independent. He would not accept the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, although he would vote to appoint the committees. He moved the substitution of the following nominations: Postmasters—George F. Dick, Bloomington, Ill.; Orlando H. Merwin, Evansville, Ind.; Almond B. Biford, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Lorenzo J. Warden, Lawrence, Kas.; Thomas F. Hall, Omaha, Neb.; Henry G. Pearson, New York.

In the United States Senate, the oath of office was taken, on the meeting of that body on Monday, March 14, by Messrs. McDill, of Iowa, and Cameron, of Wisconsin. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution denouncing assassination as a means of redress for any grievance. On the question of organizing the Senate speeches were made by Messrs. Pendleton, Conkling and Hill, the latter inquiring particularly what Senator chosen by Democrats would prove false to his trust. Mr. Mahone took a position in front of the Vice President's desk and declared that he should vote as he pleased; that he owed nothing to the Democrats, and that the Democratic party had done more injury to the South than anything else. Mr. Voorhees moved to be one of two Democratic pairs off with vacant Republican seats. The President nominated Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Don A. Pades, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit; John W. Powell, of Illinois, to be Director of the United States Geological Survey; Orlando H. Brewer, Louisiana, Surveyor General of the United States District of Louisiana. Postmasters—Ohio: George J. Williams, Youngstown; Kansas: Thomas J. Anderson, Topeka; Kansas: Jacob M. Wells, Marion, Ind.; John R. Dowd, Rockville, Ind.; Mrs. Prescilla W. Wilson, Braidwood, Ill.; G. W. Mitchell, Charleston, Ill.; James H. Clarke, Mattoon, Ill.; John Kennedy, Hastings, Minn.; Eden N. Lavena, Fairbault, Minn.; Frances W. Seelye, Lake City, Minn.; Edward Russell, Davonport, Iowa; William C. Hawley, Manchester, Iowa; George Crane, Dubuque, Iowa; James T. Mead, Watertown, Wis.; Frank Patterson, Junction City, Kan.; William Mulliken, Bristol, Tenn.; Henry W. Turner, Lexington, Mo.

The Senate session was very brief on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution asking the Attorney General for the names of Deputy Marshals appointed to guard the polls at the October election in Indiana. It was amended so as to call also for information as to the necessity for their appointment, and in its new shape was adopted. An attempt was made by Mr. Pendleton to call up his reorganization resolution, but it failed, and the Senate adjourned.

The Libraries of Europe.

According to an English authority, Vienna possesses 577 libraries, containing together nearly 5,500,000 volumes, without counting manuscripts. The nation which comes next to Austria is said to be France, which boasts 500 libraries, containing 4,500,000 volumes. Italy is not very far behind, with 4,350,000 volumes; and next Prussia, with above 400 libraries and above 2,500,000 books. Great Britain is reported as having only 200 libraries; but they are allowed to contain nearly a quarter of a million more printed books than Prussia. As to the individual libraries, the largest in size is that of Paris, with something over 2,000,000 volumes; the British Museum comes second, but a long way behind, with 1,000,000; Munich third, with 800,000; then Berlin, with 700,000; Dresden, with 500,000; and Vienna, with 420,000. The library of the Vatican is set down as containing only 30,000 printed books, but it is very rich in valuable manuscripts, the total of which is reckoned at 25,000. The most celebrated and largest of the university libraries are the Bodleian at Oxford and that of Heidelberg, each of which is set down as possessing about 500,000 volumes.—Appleton's Journal.

A PARTY of ladies and gentlemen were discussing the fact that few, if any, marriages take place on Friday, hangman's day. One little fellow, whose wife towered above him like a majestic elm over a scrub oak, plaintively interrupted the discussion by saying: "I don't see what difference that makes. I was married on Tuesday, but I might as well have been married on Friday, for I have been hung up ever since."

An investigator says that no two thumbs are alike in shape. He curiously studied the subject by examining the impression made by waiters' thumbs on restaurant plates.

BANKS AND BONDS.

Text of Secretary Windom's Decision Relative to the National Banks.

The decision reached by the Cabinet on the request of the national banks to withdraw their legal-tenders deposited to retire circulation maintains that the precedents of the department in similar cases should be adhered to, and no return of legal tenders made. The text of the decision is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1881.
President's Merchants National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. stating your bank had, during the previous week, deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York \$180,000 in legal tenders, with a view of retiring that amount of its circulating notes; that bonds to secure the same, amounting to \$200,000, had been forwarded from the treasury in this city to New York, and that the bank now desires to return them to the treasury of the United States, and receive back the above amount of legal-tender notes. As the action taken in this case would establish a rule by which the department would necessarily be governed in regard to similar requests from other banks, some delay in answering your letter has occurred. It seems since the 19th ult. about \$19,000,000 in legal tenders have been deposited by the banks for a purpose like that mentioned by you. Of this amount about \$1,000,000 was returned by the Treasurer, the request therefor having been received before any redemption of notes had been made and security bonds delivered. In such cases, the transactions being incomplete, the department had clearly the right to return the notes, as has been done. Of the remaining amount, about \$18,000,000 security bonds therefore have either been surrendered or redemptions against the amounts deposited have already been made, and transactions have been so far completed that it has been decided that the precedents of the department in similar cases should be adhered to, and no return of legal tenders be made. In this connection it should be stated no apprehension of unfavorable results need be entertained in this matter. Since the 25th ult. the department has paid out for bonds purchased about \$6,500,000, and is to-day paying out on like account an additional amount of \$5,000,000. In addition to these payments there has been advanced from the treasury since the last inst., to meet payments of arrearages of pensions, the amount of \$7,583,844, and on the 1st prox. there will fall due of interest more than \$7,000,000, and there are on hand of incomplete national-bank notes, which can be issued at once to the banks, to the amount of \$4,000,000, which in aggregate, will be observed, take an amount from the treasury largely in excess of the amount of legal-tender notes which have been deposited by the banks since the 19th ult., and which, it is now desired, should be returned. Letters have also been received asking if the identical United States bonds held as security for circulating notes which were recently withdrawn by the national banks can be re-deposited without transfer. This request will be granted if the bond bears no assignment except that of the Treasurer of the United States to the bank returning it. Very respectfully,
H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

The decision, although signed by Acting Secretary French, was actually rendered by Secretary Windom.

A Terrible Record.

Speaking of smallpox, the surgeon in charge of the smallpox hospital in Chicago says: In Cincinnati there died in 1872, 1,179; in 1873, 658; in 1875, 722; in 1876, 929. For 1879 the death rate in the State of Wisconsin, where there was no hospital, was 26.25 per cent.; in the city of Montreal it was 28.43 per cent., and in Chicago it was nearly 17 per cent. In Chicago, the cases treated at the hospital within three years numbered 310, and the deaths during that period were 49. This was a record which had never been equalled in London, England, during a period of one hundred and nineteen years.

Easy Journeys.

The general remedy of uneasiness is change of place; almost every one has some journey of pleasure in his mind with which he flatters his expectation. He that travels in theory has no inconvenience; he has shade and sunshine at his disposal, and, whenever he alights, finds tables of plenty and looks of gayety.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVER.	.....	\$7 00 @ 75
HOGS.	.....	5 50 @ 7 1/2
COTTON.	.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—Superior.	.....	6 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.....	1 17 @ 1 19
..... No. 2 Winter.	.....	1 20 @ 1 21
CORN—Ungraded.	.....	56 @ 59
OATS—Mixed Western.	.....	42 @ 45
PORK—Mess.	.....	16 25 @ 16 50
LARD.	.....	10 1/2 @ 11
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.	.....	5 40 @ 6 00
..... Cows and Heifers.	.....	2 30 @ 4 00
..... Medium to Fair.	.....	4 60 @ 4 90
HOGS.	.....	5 00 @ 6 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	5 75 @ 6 00
..... Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.....	99 @ 1 00
..... No. 3 Spring.	.....	90 @ 92
CORN—No. 2.	.....	37 @ 40
OATS—No. 2.	.....	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2.	.....	98 @ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2.	.....	1 04 @ 1 05
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.....	31 @ 33
EGGS—Fresh.	.....	21 @ 22
PORK—Mess.	.....	15 50 @ 15 75
LARD.	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 1.	.....	99 @ 1 02
..... No. 2.	.....	98 @ 99
CORN—No. 2.	.....	39 @ 40
OATS—No. 2.	.....	33 @ 34
RYE—No. 1.	.....	1 01 @ 1 02
BARLEY—No. 2.	.....	80 @ 90
PORK—Mess.	.....	15 25 @ 15 50
LARD.	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.	.....	1 05 @ 1 06
CORN.	.....	44 @ 45
OATS.	.....	36 @ 38
RYE.	.....	1 14 @ 1 15
PORK—Mess.	.....	15 25 @ 15 50
LARD.	.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.....	1 03 @ 1 04
..... No. 2 Red.	.....	1 05 @ 1 06
CORN—No. 2.	.....	43 @ 44
OATS—No. 2.	.....	35 @ 36
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.	.....	4 90 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.....	1 03 @ 1 04
CORN—No. 1.	.....	45 @ 47
OATS—Mixed.	.....	38 @ 39
BARLEY (per cent).	.....	1 45 @ 2 50
PORK—Mess.	.....	15 75 @ 16 00
SEED—Clover.	.....	4 75 @ 5 10
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.....	1 03 @ 1 04
CORN—No. 2.	.....	42 @ 43
OATS.	.....	35 @ 36
PORK—Mess.	.....	14 75 @ 15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.	.....	5 25 @ 5 65
..... Fair.	.....	4 50 @ 5 00
..... Common.	.....	3 75 @ 4 80
HOGS.	.....	5 50 @ 6 50
SHEEP.	.....	3 50 @ 5 25

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Progress of Legislation Thus Far—Licensed Drinkers—Prohibitory Amendment—Tax Commission—Railroad Accounts—Sleeping Cars—Pipe Laying—Bogus Butter—Skirmishing Over the Complication—Kerosene—Somewhat Fishy—Woman Suffrage—Shade Trees—Wonders.

LANSING, March 12, 1881.

The House began its week's work on Monday morning and the Senate its on Monday evening, and, considering the fact that several members of both houses have been away attending court in their respective counties, while others have been absent looking after the political fences of their friends or for themselves, both houses have ground out a good quantity of work, while as to its quality we leave the public to judge and time to prove.

PASSED AND APPROVED.

At this writing fifty-eight of the 1,095 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the two houses have passed both houses and gone to the Governor for his approval. Of the fifty-eight he has approved all but five, and these will doubtless receive the desired signature. Of the entire lot there are not a baker's dozen that are not purely and solely local in their nature, and of no possible interest to the general reader, even by title.

LICENSED DRINKERS.

It may possibly seem to some like a huge joke, yet the House committee has reported upon Representative Yarrington's bill to "license drinkers of intoxicating liquors, and punish dealers who sell to unlicensed drinkers," recommending that the bill do pass. The bill provides that the drinker must produce his license upon applying for his drink, or else be considered as an "unlicensed drinker." If the seller can have a monopoly of selling by virtue of his license, why not the drinker have a monopoly in his line as well, and in the same manner?

While upon this subject we might add, regarding

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

that it is now generally understood that the amendment is to be changed so as to provide for its submission to the people in 1882, and that, after the requisite number of petitions have been presented, it will be again brought up for passage, and it is hoped by the friends of the measure that the additional one vote in the Senate and three in the House will be forthcoming.

As we have before written, the

TAX QUESTION.

is perhaps the most important of any that has yet come before the present Legislature, or that will come before its successors for perhaps years to come. As no less than three continuous Legislatures have tried to patch up the old tax laws, but have found at last that the job was too extensive for completion in any regular session without the exclusion of much other work that seems more necessary to be done, it has come to be pretty generally conceded that nothing short of an extra session or a

TAX COMMISSION.

or perhaps both, would ever be able to accomplish the desired end. In view of this fact, a bill for a Tax Commission has passed the Senate, and, as the subject is of such importance, we copy it entire, as follows:

A BILL to provide for the appointment of a commission to prepare and report a bill for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes, and to prescribe their duties and provide for their compensation.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission, consisting of five proper and discreet persons, whose duty it shall be to prepare a suitable bill for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes, and to report the same to the Governor on the completion thereof.

Sec. 2. The said commission shall forthwith after their appointment meet at the Capitol and proceed, with all reasonable dispatch, to prepare and complete such bill, and report the same as above provided, and, upon the said bill being so reported, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause the same to be printed by the State Printer, and forward a copy thereof to each member of the Legislature, and each County Treasurer, and submit the same to the Legislature, if then in session, and if not, then at the next general or extra session.

Sec. 3. After the submission of said bill to the Legislature, the members of said commission shall be entitled to seats upon the floor of the Senate and House, for the purpose of explaining the provisions of the bill; and no amendment shall be made to said bill in either house until after the same shall have been proposed and submitted to the said commission for at least twenty-four hours, and they have an opportunity to report to the house in which such amendment originated their views in relation thereto.

Sec. 4. The members of said commission shall each receive a reasonable compensation for services and expenses, to be fixed and allowed by the State Board of Auditors.

RAILROAD FIGURES.

It is claimed that the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad Company refuse to give the proper officials access to their books and accounts, as Michigan roads are required to do, and a bill supposedly to fit the case, passed the House yesterday and is substantially as follows:

"The accounts of all railroads doing business in this State shall be kept in accordance with a uniform system to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Railroads, and which shall not be liable to be changed by him or either than once in two years, and then only on due notice to the accounting officer of each company at least six months before the beginning of the year in which such change is to take effect. The above mentioned accounts shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of the Commissioner of Railroads for verification and examination of detail. Also that every railroad company owning or operating a line of railroad in this State shall keep a general office, at some point on its line of railroad and within the United States, where the general accounts of the company and the detailed accounts of its current business shall be kept."

SLEEPING-CAR CHARGES.

Senator Tooker's little bill regulating the charges for berths in sleeping-cars, and restricting such charges to \$1 for lower berths and 50 cents for upper, has been the cause of quite a stampede of railroad men to this city, presumably to oppose its passage. Rates at present charged are no doubt exorbitantly high, while these proposed by the bill may possibly be too low.

FIVE-LINE COMPANIES.

Every politician knows what pipe-laying means, but the bill to provide for the incorporation of pipe-line companies has reference to a different subject, and, when laid, the lines are for the transportation of brine from the wells to some point more convenient for salt manufacturing.

OLEOMARGARINE.

A bill has passed both houses providing that "every person who shall manufacture for sale, or who shall offer or expose for sale, by the tub, firkin, box or package, or any greater quantity, any article or substance in substance

of butter not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which the oil or fat of animals not produced from milk enters as a component part, or into which melted butter, or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream, shall distinctly and durably stamp, brand, or mark on the top and also upon the side of every such tub, firkin, box, or package of such article or substance, the word "Oleomargarine," if such article or substance is composed in part of lard, where it can be plainly seen, in Roman letters which shall be burned on, or printed thereon with permanent black paint, in a straight line, and each letter shall not be less than one inch in length," etc. This will interest our farmer friends, as it brings the trade of butter-making in Michigan back to its legitimate and only source. It will naturally interest butter-eaters (especially in cities) as well.

THE COMPILATION QUESTION.

Of which I wrote last week, is attracting more attention than ever, as the time draws near for action by the House upon the bill passed by the Senate, providing for the use and publication of the Howell compilation. Telegrams and bids in opposition to it are being filed by parties in Detroit, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pontiac and New York, and the end of the fight is not yet.

MORE LIGHT.

Both houses are at loggerheads over a bill passed by the Senate in regard to kerosene oil, the House having made some slight amendments to the bill, in which the former has refused to concur, and a committee of conference has been asked for and appointed on the part of each house. The bill has more especial reference to the inspection of oil and the fees to be charged for such inspection.

A "FISH STORY."

When the bill to appropriate \$20,000 to the Fish Commission for 1881 and 1882 came up in the House on Friday, it found hard sledding and much opposition, some of the practical men being disposed to cut it down or kill it. One member was opposed to any appropriation and wanted "nature to take its course"—that is for the fish to choose their own waters and propagate themselves. The amount was finally cut down to \$15,000.

A BALLOT FOR ALL.

Notwithstanding the people of the State said "no" to the amendment submitted to them a few years ago proposing to give the ballot to the wives, mothers and daughters of the State, the House Committee on Elections have reported favorably upon a joint resolution to again submit the question to the voters.

Representative Garfield's bill "To provide for and

PRESERVE SHADE TREES.

on the public highways" has been incorporated in the bill for the revision of the highway laws, now in the hands of the joint Committee on Roads and Bridges.

SUNDRIES.

A bill has passed the Senate to provide for medical and surgical treatment at the hospital of the University. It has merit, and should become a law.

Senator Rich, who has just been nominated for Congress in Conger's place, will doubtless resign his seat here at once, thus giving some other man a chance to represent the Twentieth district in the Senate. Mr. Rich is now in his fifth continuous Legislative term, and was for two of those terms Speaker of the House.

OBSERVER.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, March 8.—SENATE.—The Senate, this morning, devoted itself to labor in committee of the whole, and agreed to a number of bills. The bill to repeal section 2,854, relative to reports by manufacturing companies, was killed in committee. Both houses took a recess until evening to give members an opportunity to attend the Democratic State Convention. At the evening session of the Senate the House bill amending the charter of Chelsea passed.

HOUSE.—Several remonstrances were received against the passage of any law which will give to any particular person the monopoly of the practice of medicine. A number of bills were passed on the third reading, principally of a local nature. The following are of general interest: Appropriating \$5,000 for repairing the steps and portico to the south wing of the Capitol; appropriating State lands to improve the channel of the Dowagiac river; appropriating State land to improve Maple river; amending act 127 of 1879, relative to coal oil; making appropriation for the reform school; amending section 2,094, relative to mail, and making it now lawful to kill or destroy them only in November and December; to facilitate procuring of proof for the election of a board of twelve school inspectors in Detroit, half to hold office for four years and a half of them for two years; amending section 5,900, relative to depositions; legalizing judgments of Justice Bement, of Grand Rapids, and providing water-troughs on highways. The bill prohibiting portable engines on highways was lost, reconsidered, and recommitted.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.—SENATE.—The Committee on Cities, etc., reported the District Police bill with a substitute, which was concurred in. It requires police officers to be residents of Detroit two years and a half before their appointment. The State Public School bill was reported favorably. The Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the Senate Oil Inspection bill, and a conference is asked for. The House bill relative to the reports of manufacturers to the Auditor General, which was decapitated yesterday, was taken up again and passed. Bills were also passed: Relating to the support of families in Iowa; relative to real property by descent; relating to public schools in Iowa; incorporating Three Rivers; repealing section 2,854, relative to reports of manufacturing companies; repealing section 222, relative to the condemnation of lands for light-house purposes; for the establishment of a board of twelve school inspectors in Detroit. The Senate referred the House Oleomargarine bill to the Judiciary Committee. The Committee on Fisheries reported adversely on the bill amending act 208 of 1879, and the bill was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Deaf and Dumb School reported favorably on the bill, which has passed the Senate, appropriating \$40,000 for the Deaf and Dumb School for each of the years 1881 and 1882. A telegram to the Speaker was read in which Richmond & Backus offered to furnish 12,500 sets of the compiled laws on the same plan as Howells' work at once for \$45,000, the Legislature to furnish the compiler, or the firm to pay the compiler and do the work for \$50,000. This includes 3,700 pages, if that number be necessary to make the work complete. Among the bills passed were the following: To make townships, villages, cities, etc., liable to action for refusal or neglect to settle with other towns, etc.; appropriating \$15,500 for the use of the Fish Commission for two years; to detach territory from the town of Muskegon, Muskegon county, and put it in Laketon township; to couple railroad trains to carry two axes in each passenger car; and two lifting jacks on each train; compelling the Manistee River Company to file an annual statement with the Board of Control of St. Mary's ship canal; to change the boundaries of Kent county school district. An adverse report was made on the bill amending the law of 1877 relative to the practice of electrocution, and the bill was tabled. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of State for details

of information concerning the cost of volumes of the present compiled laws; also, a resolution asking for comparative statements of the cost of compiled and session laws from the State Printer.

THURSDAY, March 10.—SENATE.—The Committee on Judiciary reported against the bill asking the State to pay expenses of prisoners sent to the Detroit House of Correction from various parts of the State. The following bills passed the Senate: The Oleomargarine bill; Grand Rapids Justices of the Peace and School bills; the Quail bill; to amend the law relative to the election of members of the District School Board; amending section 5,327, etc., relative to courts held by Justices of the Peace; amending section 5,116, etc., relative to concealed and non-resident debtors; amending section 492, relative to Boards of Supervisors, further protecting the same; amending act 226 of 1879, relative to the safety of persons attending public assemblies; for a general revision of the constitution; for the publication of monthly stock reports; for deepening the channel of Dowagiac river; relative to witnesses in insurance adjustment cases; for the proof of contents of public records; relative to depositions and amending section 5,900; authorizing the surrender of abstracts of title to the Michigan Insurance Company; for the free treatment of dependent children at Michigan University Hospital; to revise and consolidate the acts relative to the State Library; for the incorporation of pipe-line companies; for a commission to revise the Tax laws; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in cattle, and for a geological survey. The House constitutional amendment providing for Boards of County Auditors was lost. The Governor appointed George W. Armistead agent of the State Board of Charities in Monroe county.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received for a chair of eclectic medicine in Michigan University; for an additional appropriation for the State Board of Health, and for the submission of a prohibitory amendment. The bill to resurvey, establish and perpetuate section corner posts was lost. The House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to Ottobell's Oleomargarine bill, which was to strike out the clauses relating to exportation. The following bills passed on third reading: House bills for an amendment to the constitution permitting the election of more than one Circuit Judge in the circuit of which Detroit forms a part; defining the boundaries of the Ishpeming school district; amending section 2,730, relative to tolls for running floatables on improved rivers; and amending section 3,018, relative to warehouses and elevators. An offer was received from H. W. Derby and Co., of Columbus, Ohio, to furnish a compilation of the laws at \$2.50 a volume, in two volumes; also from Charles Draper, of Pontiac, at \$4.50 per set. A resolution for adjournment at noon to-morrow was adopted. A large number of bills were agreed to in committee of the whole.

FRIDAY, March 11.—SENATE.—The Governor noted his approval of the acts to authorize Antwerp to borrow money for library purposes; for an appropriation for the Agricultural College; authorizing the settlement of the claim of the Detroit House of Correction; authorizing the acceptance of a marble bust of Judge Campbell, and requiring the Attorney General to inquire into the administration of the German-American Seminary. Petitions were received for a larger appropriation for the State Board of Health, and remonstrances against the annexation of West Bay City to Bay City, and against any law permitting any class to monopolize the practice of medicine. The bill relating to the government of Detroit schools by a commission was tabled. Senators Upson, Mars and Strong were appointed a committee of conference on the disagreement of the two houses on the Oil Inspection bill.

HOUSE.—In committee of the whole, on Wollcott's bill to reduce rates of tax-sale advertising, all after the enacting clause was stricken out. The Governor notified the House that he had signed the acts to incorporate Marlette, Harbor Springs and Maple Rapids; amending the charters of Mendon, Caro, Chelsea and Mount Clemens; restricting disposition of personal property by will, and organizing Oscoda county and the town of Allis. Both houses adjourned until Monday evening.

MONDAY, March 14.—SENATE.—A remonstrance was received against the passage of the bill for a Board of Examiners of Physicians which excludes the homeopaths. The Governor approved of the acts detaching territory from Kalkaska, incorporating Stanton, and appropriating money to rebuild the south portico of the Capitol. A committee of conference on the disagreement of the two houses on the Coal-Oil bill, consisting of Representatives Cottrell, Prindle and Littell, was announced on the part of the House. At the close of the session Senator Winsor moved that the congratulations of the Senate be tendered Senator John T. Rich, nominated by the Republicans in the Seventh district for Congressman, to succeed Conger, and supported the resolution by a complimentary speech. The motion was unanimously carried.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received from several physicians for an additional appropriation for the State Board of Health; also, for the establishment of a State Board of Surveyors, and from the expressmen of Detroit for a lien on goods carried by them. Richmond & Backus submitted an offer for preparing and publishing an edition of the compiled laws.

Winning a Wife at Cards.

When Hazleton was first settled and laid out as the town of the middle coal-field, a number of young men used to congregate in some of the shanties at Crystal Ridge and play cards for such stakes as railroads, mines, mills, horses and pretty women. On one occasion the boarders were playing forty-five for the servant-girl, a blooming maid whose name was Biddy McGee. Biddy was, of course, unconscious of the fact that her fate hung on a pack of cards, and was at the time washing dishes in the house, when a loud guffaw caused her to run in the shanty.

"That's the matter wid yees now?"

said she, and in a jiffy. Charley McGinnis jumped to his feet and exclaimed:

"Biddy, Begorra, I won you this minute, and bade Tom Brannigan."

"Did ye?"

"Troth, I did, and phat do you think it is?"

"Sure, I think you got a prize, Charley."

"Are you in earnest, Biddy?"

"Of course, I am."

"Well, would you marry me?"

"In troth I would, Charley."

The next day there was a wedding, and Charley and his wife, who are still living, will never forget the game of forty-five played by the boarders in the shanty at Crystal Ridge twenty-six years ago.

JOHN CALVIN has said, "I have not so great a struggle with my vices, great and numerous as they are, as I have with my impatience."

GARFIELD'S ADVISERS.

Brief Biographies of the Cabinet Ministers.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State, was born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pa.; adopted the editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited the *Portland Advertiser* and the *Kennebec Journal*. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1859, '60, '61 and '62, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (serving in the Forty-first, the Forty-second and the Forty-third as Speaker); was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and was elected for the ensuing term, which will expire March 3, 1883. The people are familiar with his campaigns for the nomination for the Presidency.

William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio; practiced his profession in that State and in Minnesota until 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox county, Ohio, in 1852; removed to Minnesota in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota, in July, 1870, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Daniel S. Norton, deceased, in the Senate of the United States; was subsequently elected as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Robert Todd Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War, is the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln. He was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and, having entered Harvard, graduated in the summer of 1864. Four months subsequently he became a member of the Harvard Law School. But before finishing the course he went into the army and was on Gen. Grant's staff with the rank of Captain, from Feb. 20 to June 10, 1865, serving until the war closed. He then returned to his law-books, and completed his studies. He located in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State Feb. 25, 1867. He has taken very little part in politics, but has devoted his attention almost exclusively to his law practice, which has been large and lucrative.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Hartford county, Md., Dec. 20, 1813; received a limited education at the academy of John McLeod in Washington city; removed to Richland county, Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1850-'51 a member of the convention that formed the present constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859 and again in 1861; was in 1868 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1865 elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James Harlan; was in 1875 again elected Governor of Iowa and resigned that office Jan. 31, 1877; was elected in January, 1876, to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed George G. Wright, Republican. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmaster General, was born in Ulster March 29, 1831, and is now in his 50th year. He was educated at the Utica Academy, but, at the age of 15, he was thought old enough to begin to work for himself, and was apprenticed to learn the printing business to Wesley Bailey, the veteran abolition editor of the *Liberty Press*. Young James served the full term of his apprenticeship, five years, and in the meantime wrote several articles for the *Liberty Press*, which were accepted and printed. In 1857, shortly after the close of his apprenticeship, he started the *Journal* at Hamilton, N. Y. He was also made Collector of Canal Tolls, which office he held for five years, performing at the same time his editorial duties. In 1861 he located in New York city, and from that year until 1869 he held various responsible positions in the Custom House. In 1869 he was made Deputy Collector of the Third Division, which position he held until 1873, when he was appointed Postmaster of New York city, the duties of which he has continued to discharge ever since.

William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy, is a native of the State from which he is appointed, having been born in 1835. During the war he was a Union man, and since the war has acted with the Republican party. He was first brought into prominence in Louisiana politics when he became the counsel for Gov. Kellogg in his contest with McEnery. He subsequently became a candidate for Attorney General on the Republican ticket, was elected, and served one term; he was re-elected as Attorney General on the ticket with Packard. Curiously enough, he was thrown out of office through the influence of the MacVeagh Commission, which overturned the Packard Government and installed Nicholls while the preparations were being made to seat Hayes in Washington. MacVeagh, the head of the commission, and Hunt, the overthrown Attorney General of Louisiana, now meet on a common plane in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. Soon after this Mr. Hunt was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., April 19, 1833. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1853, and then studied law with the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of Westchester, and was in that borough admitted to the bar April 26, 1856. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Chester county, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1863 he was made Chairman of the Republican State Committee. In 1870 he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, but resigned in 1871. In 1872 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in which he took a leading position. He was one of the organizers of the National Republican League, which worked against the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency last year. Mr. MacVeagh, in an address at a public anniversary in New York, a year ago, thus set forth his political platform: "I happen, among other unpopular and impracticable things, to entertain a sincere desire for the relief of the civil service, and I would trust to your practical common sense whether or not it might be of advantage to our foreign trade in the future that that service, instead of being filled by decayed politicians seeking a temporary asylum as a reward for partisan labors, should be filled by such busy, energetic and working men as can only be secured by the attraction of that permanent tenure."

Self-Possession.

What a happy faculty is that of self-possession! A friend dropped in to make a call on a wedded couple who were in the very crisis of a family jar. The evidences of the little unpleasantness were too plain to be concealed, but both smiled a cast-iron smile, and the visitor politely observed: "You, madam, I perceive, have a bad headache." "No," she responded, trying to look angelic; "my dear little Fido has just swallowed a buttonhook, and I'm so alarmed." Then he turned to the husband: "And you, sir, are doubtless worried about some business affair." "No," he said,

in a sepulchral voice; "Fido has swallowed that buttonhook before, and I'm afraid it won't kill him."

CENSUS RETURNS.

Relations of the Sexes in the Different States.

Census Bulletin No. 73, issued a few days ago, is one of the most important and interesting, as it shows the relations of the sexes in the several States and Territories, and gives an analytical summary of the changes during the past decade. The following table shows the distribution of population by sex and the number of females to 100 males in the United States and in each State in 1870 and 1880:

STATES.	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX.		NO. FEMALES TO 100 MALES.	
	Males.	Females.	1870.	1880.
Total of the United States	25,520,582	24,682,284	97,801	98,519
Alabama	622,800	630,904	103,093	102,731
Arizona	28,202	12,239	40,283	43,269
Arkansas	416,383	398,181	93,146	92,747
California	5,182,071	5,126,415	60,309	66,941
Colorado	129,471	65,178	60,612	60,474
Connecticut	365,886	316,797	102,606	103,567
Dakota	82,302	82,817	69,732	64,644
Delaware	74,133	72,501	99,015	97,772
District of Co-				
lumbia	83,594	94,044	111,764	112,501
Florida	135,303	131,939	98,574	97,467
Georgia	761,184	777,864	104,525	102,191
Idaho	21,818	10,703	23,104	40,463
Illinois	1,887,433	1,491,336	92,822	93,844
Indiana	1,010,676	967,698	96,880	95,748
Iowa	848,232	776,386	90,763	91,539
Kansas	536,735	459,241	80,196	85,560
Kentucky	822,676	810,032	98,447	98,001
Louisiana	468,833	471,270	100,714	100,520
Maine	324,804	324,861	100,236	100,239
Maryland	462,004	472,628	102,832	102,300
Massachusetts	868,476	924,637	107,075	107,095
Michigan	882,276	774,005	91,678	90,797
Minnesota	410,262	361,554	86,871	86,233
Mississippi	567,137	464,460	80,261	80,627
Missouri	1,127,427	1,044,339	92,654	92,303
Montana	28,180	16,971	22,803	38,963
Nebraska	249,275	203,158	74,644	81,599
Nevada	42,013	20,252	31,230	48,203
N. Hampshire	170,475	176,400	104,510	103,420
New Jersey	559,823	571,160	102,912	102,025
New Mexico	67,751	64,879	94,507	95,770
New York	2,506,283	2,377,237	102,603	102,843
North Carolina	688,203	711,544	106,546	106,438
Ohio	1,614,155	1,688,074	92,204	93,135
Oregon	103,388	71,379	71,130	69,040
Pennsylvania	2,136,636	2,146,151	100,282	100,445
Rhode Island	133,033	143,485	107,466	107,884
S. Carolina	490,469	505,103	106,176	102,994
Tennessee	769,374	773,089	101,897	100,479
Texas	838,719	733,855	92,383	88,882
Utah	74,470	66,436	90,700	93,240
Vermont	106,888	105,308	99,492	99,107
Virginia	745,330	708,367	100,200	98,655
Wash. Terr.	45,977	29,144	64,871	68,866
West Virginia	314,473	303,964	96,352	96,565
Wisconsin	680,105	685,374	98,588	98,423
Wyoming	14,151	6,337	20,506	9,948

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

THE MURDER OF THE CZAR.

It seems but yesterday that the world was dazzled with the splendor of the Czar's birthday festivities in his imperial city. Over the earth and under the sea were flashed the details of the pageant, the magnificent array of the troops, the unprecedented sumptuousness of the decorations, and—more sad to think of now than all—the universal outburst of loyalty that hailed the Emperor's appearance, and indeed gave spirit and lustre to all the ceremonies of the day. To this the story of Sunday afternoon affords a ghastly contrast.

The first reflection suggested by this bloody deed—apart from the wrath and sorrow that all good men and women must feel at the hustling of a fellow creature out of the world in so desperate and wicked a fashion—is that the act will hurt the cause it was intended to serve. Had the Emperor Alexander been a Nero or a Domitian—had he not been, on the contrary, a thoroughly kind-hearted and well-meaning man—the shock of grieved indignation that is felt at this moment throughout the civilized globe might have been replaced by a different emotion. The Czar did not create the system of which he was born to be the head. On the other hand, he strove hard to soften the worst features of that system and to better the state of his subjects. He was called "The Liberator," and with good cause. Under him millions of serfs were set free. Nor did he wish to stop here. It is well known that it was his earnest hope to bestow enlarged liberties and constitutional privileges upon the Russian people. These facts have had weight before. But they will have ten fold weight now. At least, in judging the merits of the victim and the guilt of the assassins, such facts can not be ignored or lost sight of.

As little can what are represented to be the principles of the nihilist conspirators whose instruments have struck down the Czar be lost sight of. This is not the kind of blow that struck down Caesar or that, with forms of law, slew a Louis or a Charles. The men who did these deeds meant something and believed something; and so even did Ravillac and Wilkes Booth. But the nihilists confessedly have nothing to substitute for that which they would destroy. They say, according to the speech of Michael Bakunin at the Berne Congress of the International in 1868, that God is a lie and that right is a lie. They insist that everything must be destroyed—the good with the bad. They declare that each man's own personal pleasure should be his sole law. Had the Czar been a much better Czar, they have said, there would be just as much reason for killing him. Had he been much worse there would have been no more. This, too, is but the beginning of the end—if, in truth, there is to be any end to destruction while aught remains to destroy. The new Czar—he who on Saturday was the Czar-witch—is to be slain next; and after him his now thirteen-year-old son; and then the late Emperor's brothers and their children—in all more than a score of persons.

Americans would like to see Russians as free as themselves. But Americans are too well informed not to know that circumstances alter cases, and that the ripeness of any people for institutions like their own is not demonstrated by acts and creeds like those of the Nihilists. When the Secretary of State, speaking for the American nation, sends condolence to the Czar's family and to the Russian people on the calamity that has fallen on them he puts the republic in no anomalous or improper attitude.

None the less, we must not forget that crimes like these, and extreme opinions like these, are the direct fruits of that despotic restraint in which the old societies are held. They are reactions against a too stringent rule. Men of untrained minds and impetuous dispositions, finding no other modes of venting their sentiment are apt to resort to violence. Let us break down everything, they say, in order that we may be free. We have no other way. We cannot meet together to present our grievances; we cannot discuss wrongs or rights freely in the press; we have no representation in the government, and when we do speak we are put down by the strong arm. We have no means of meeting these oppressions but by conspiracy, by intrigue, by secret attacks on the agents of authority, or by explosive assassinations. Such was the reasoning of the French revolutionists, and such will be the reasoning of ignorant and passionate men when they are ground to the earth by fell injustice and wrong. Experience has proved that it is false reasoning, but it is natural under the circumstances. Experience has shown that all resorts to crimes in the enforcement or recovery of rights lead to revolutions of feeling against those who perpetrate them, and so back the causes for which they are undertaken.

But let opinion differ as it may on this particular aspect of the question, there can be among us no difference as regards

the propriety of denouncing in the strongest and most unreserved manner the dreadful atrocity of which the cable has brought us the melancholy intelligence. For a deed like this, a crime against God and man, there can be no excuse that men of courage or honor can afford to listen to, and none therefore we hope to which any true American will give voice.—N.Y. Eve. Post.

UNDER the double-headed eagle of Russia no slavery is permitted, and the hoisting of the Russian standard on the ruined ramparts of the Turkoman fortress was the signal for the emancipation of 700 wretched Persian captives. Half-naked, starving, and covered with bruises, after being compelled to work all day, they were chained at night hand and foot to stakes and guarded by dogs. No words could describe the rapture of these unfortunate men when the Russians told them they were free to return to the province of Khorassan, from whence most of them had been carried off by the Tekkes. Within the fortress the Russians found about 4,000 Turkoman families, or about 18,000 individuals, whose astonishment knew no bounds when, instead of being butchered or enslaved, they were treated with scrupulous kindness, and confided to the care of the Russian Red Cross Society.

HANLAN offers Trickett or Courtney 15 seconds, and Wallace Ross 10 seconds, 1 a five mile race.

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland, }
March 15th, 1881.

To the Electors of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given that the annual charter election for the City of Holland, will be held on Monday, the 4th day of April next, (being the first Monday in April) in the several wards of said city, at the places designated by the Common Council, as follows:

In the First Ward at the Rooms of Columbia Fire Engine Co., No. 2.
In the Second Ward at the Photograph Gallery of B. P. Higgins.

In the Third Ward at the Common Council Rooms.
In the Fourth Ward at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

At said election the following officers are to be elected and propositions voted upon.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

An amendment to section 12 of article 13, relative the penal fines, provided for by Joint Resolution No. 25 of the Legislature of 1879.

STATE OFFICERS.

Two Regents of the University, and one Justice of the Supreme Court, whose terms of office begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1882;

Also, a Circuit Judge for the twentieth Judicial Circuit, to which this county is attached, whose term of office will begin January 1st, 1882.

CITY OFFICERS.

One Mayor in the place of Engbertus Van der Veen, whose term of office expires;

One Supervisor in the place of Gerrit Van Schelven, resigned, whose term of office expires;

One City Clerk in the place of Geo. H. Sipp, whose term of office expires;

One City Treasurer in the place of Leendert T. Kanter, resigned, whose term of office expires;

One City Marshal in the place of John Vaupell, resigned, whose term of office expires;

One Justice of the Peace in the place of Henry D. Post, whose term of office expires July 4th, 1881;

Two School Inspectors, full term, in the place of Johannes Dykema and Henry D. Post, whose terms of office expires, and one School Inspector, for two years, in the place of Willem Wakker, resigned;

WARD OFFICERS.

First Ward.—One Alderman in the place of Lucas Sprietsma, whose term of office expires, and one Constable in the place of John Vaupell, resigned, whose term of office expires.

Second Ward.—One Alderman in the place of Dirk De Vries, whose term of office expires, and one Constable in the place of John Van den Berge, whose term of office expires.

Third Ward.—One Alderman in the place of Hermanus Boone, whose term of office expires, and one Constable in the place of Pieter Koning, whose term of office expires.

Fourth Ward.—One Alderman in the place of Daniel Bertsch, whose term of office expires, and one Constable in the place of William H. Finch, whose term of office expires.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration of the City of Holland will meet at the following places in said city, on Saturday the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1881, between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and eight o'clock p. m. for the purpose of completing the lists of qualified voters for the several wards in said city:

In the First Ward at the rooms of Columbia Engine Co., No. 2.

In the Second Ward at the Photograph Gallery of B. P. Higgins.

In the Third Ward at the store of Boot & Kramer.

In the Fourth Ward at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

L. SPRIETSMAN,
J. A. TER VREE,
D. DE VRIES,
WM. BUTKAU,
H. BOONK,
J. KRAMER,
DANIEL BERTSCH,
C. LANDAAL.

Board of Registration of the City of Holland.
Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., March 15th, A. D. 1881.

The Condition Powders of Prof. Wellenburgh, for sale at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten, have been used in my stable in the year 1874, when the epizootic was raging throughout the land, with the very best success and recommend them freely for the use of ailments in horses.
H. BOONE.
Holland, Oct. 26, 1880. 36 1f

New Advertisements.

To Rent.

A Nice House and a three-acre garden, containing 50 apple trees, and 150 grape vines; also, pears, and all kinds of berries. Situated in the southwestern corner of the city. Inquire of R. E. WERKMAN, at the Phoenix Planing Mill.

Veterinary Surgeon.

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a veterinary doctor. Has just arrived from the Netherlands, and can be found at the farm and home of Mr. K. Dijkstra, in the township of Fillmore. Is prepared to do anything belonging to that profession.
W. J. BAKKER.
FILLMORE, March 10, 1881. 5-2w

SELLING OUT AT COST

Assignee Sale

Opposite the Post-Office,
EIGHTH STREET.

SUCH SACRIFICES

that everybody will have to admit that

Our PRICES ARE THE LOWEST

Ever heard from.

Come Early or Late

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

For Sale.

I WILL sell my practice to any Physician wishing a practice worth \$1,300 a year; also house and two out buildings inquire of A. CORRIEL, M. D. East Saugatuck, Mich.

PUBLIC SALE.

A PUBLIC SALE of goods and chattels will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March, 1881, at the farm of D. Van Gerd, located one mile north of the village of Zeeland, consisting of: 1 team of good horses, 8 milch cows, 11 head of young cattle, pigs, hay, chickens, and all kinds of farmers' tools, and also household goods.
G. J. HAYEKATE, Auctioneer.

SOFT MAPLE

—AND—

WATER ELM LOGS Wanted.

ADDRESS:

Wood Package & Basket Factory,
3-4w. MUSKOGON, MICH.

The Immix Plaster!

A Positive and Permanent

CURE FOR CANCER!

Without the use of the knife.

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

The highest references given as to respectability and standing when required, including Editor of this paper. 1-ly

THE FIRM

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for

Caskets & Coffins,

They keep constantly in stock the finest

BLACK WALNUT & CLOTH CASKETS

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

Gents' and Ladies' Robes

AND OTHER FUNERAL NECESSITIES.

ANTI-SEPTIC FLUID

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

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 7-8 Best Selling Articles in the World! Write Free. A. J. BROWNSON, Detroit, Mich.

The Best Paper!! Read This!!

TRY IT
Beautifully Illustrated.

89TH YEAR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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

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MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at REED CITY, MICH.
February 19, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, at the County seat on

Tuesday the 5th day of April, 1881, viz: Henry Ten Have, homestead entry, No. 6987 for the N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 5 N., R. 15 W., and names the following improvements to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Myron H. Howell of Holland, P. O. and Weger Brouwer of Holland P. O. and Gerrit Timmer of Holland, P. O. and Jacob Ludens of Holland, P. O., all of Ottawa County, Mich.

3-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

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

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat Market and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of the store on the corner of Eighth and First street.

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

CURES

RHEUMATISM, COUGHS AND COLDS

RHEUMATISM, COUGHS AND COLDS

Diphtheria, Croup.

Diphtheria, Croup.

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

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

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH

P. & A. Steketee

Just Received at the Store of

SHAWLS

AND LADIES' & MISSES' CLOAKS.

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

COLUMBIA AND OTHER YARNS.

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

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

Feathers of the best grade always on hand bottom figures.

—A Full Stock of—

GROCERIES

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

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

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

\$2 Watches, Stem winders \$2.50. White metal Hunting Case. Imitation gold \$6. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogues free. THOMPSON & CO., 123 Nassau St., New York. 1-ly

ORGANS, ORGANS,

If you wish a

FIRST-CLASS ORGAN

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

FURNITURE STORE OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

51 4m

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

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

1-ly

YOUNG MEN

Will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, practical education. Send for College Journal.

29-ly

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYES, of which I

make Buckeye File Ointment, Warranted to cure Files. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

Notings.

SPRING has come.

Who will be the next mayor?

GREEN grass will soon be here.

Who would not go and hear Tilton to-night.

THE last two weeks we have had good weather to make maple sugar.

As far as heard from no caucuses have been called in this city yet. Why not call them in time.

THE Czar of Russia was assassinated on Sunday last, and a complete review of the occurrence will be found on the inside.

Mr. Peter Winters is mentioned as alderman for the Third Ward. Quite a good nomination, considering the many who will not run.

WITHIN a few days we have had two fights about girls. One in this city, and one on the lake shore, but we have heard of no arrests. Is this any better than dueling down South?

At the social board Gen. Grant's glasses are no longer turned down. The presidential campaign is over, and the habit of a life-time will assert itself. It is pleasant to know that the consumption is moderate.—*Chicago Times.*

PROFESSOR A. B. Van Zandt, of New Brunswick, N. J., who once underwent a surgical operation for cancer in the throat, finds that his lungs are being consumed. The physicians gave orders to keep him under the influence of whisky and morphine until he dies.—*Chi. Times.*

On Saturday evening last Miss Mary Post gave a fine little entertainment, at the residence of her parents, by displaying the progress of her pupils in music. That she demands accuracy of her pupils is clearly discernable, and this is something which is usually lacking in music teachers. We congratulate these scholars on having such an efficient teacher.

A MERE glance through our exchanges clearly indicate that herculean efforts are being made all around the chain of Lakes to increase and repair our merchant marine. The ship-yards are all crowded with work to their utmost capacity, and the machine shops are in a like "dilemma," hardly "seeing their way out" to finish up contracts by the time it will be needed for the fast approaching season of lake navigation.

DURING a recent visit to Grand Haven we noticed that the city authorities and private firms have been putting in regular telephones. One can be found in the boot and shoe store of Mr. A. L. Holmes, who, by the way, is chief engineer of the fire department, connecting with both engine houses, so that instantaneous communication can be had. It is a beautiful invention, which tends to save life and property, and for business firms it is a labor-saving machine. It is so easy—so nice! How long before we can have any in this city? We think it would pay for our bankers and heavy merchants! All it will cost is from fifty to sixty dollars apiece.

THE following we clip from the Official Census Bulletin No. 72, showing the number of inhabitants as follows:

Allegan township, without village 1,393
Allegan village..... 2296

Together..... 3,689
Fillmore township..... 2,345
Laketown "..... 910
Overisel "..... 1,611
Salem township, without village of Burnip's Corners..... 1,433
Burnip's Corners village..... 91
Together..... 1,524
Saugatuck township, without villages 904
Saugatuck village..... 794
Douglas village..... 794
Together..... 2,220

WE are indebted to one of our local fruit-growers for a review of the observations taken of our coldest weather during the winter just drawing to a close, as follows:

1880.	zero and below.
Dec. 28.— 5 o'clock, p. m. 0	
" 29.— { 7:20 " a. m. 3	
{ 8 " " m. 2	
{ 5:20 " p. m. 0	
1881.	
Jan. 14.— 7 o'clock, a. m. 0	
" 18.— 9 " " a. m. 7	
" 19.— 5 " " a. m. 10	
{ 6:30 " p. m. 5	
" 20.— 7 " " a. m. 0	
" 2.— 6 " " a. m. 12	
{ 7 " " a. m. 94	
" 3.— 9 " " p. m. 19	
" 4.— 6 " " a. m. 20	
" 19.— 6 " " a. m. 6	
" 25.— 6 " " a. m. 11	

The highest I have seen the thermometer for Dec. 1880, was the 18th and 14th when it was 39, above zero at 12 noon. The highest, for Jan. 1881, was Jan. 2d, when it was 35 above zero at 12 noon. The highest for Feb. was Feb. 26th at 1 p. m. when it was 50 above zero.

BUTTER is getting yellow.

EASTER eggs are in demand.

UMBRELLAS are hard to keep.

THE sleighing is about played.

THE blue birds and robins have made their appearance.

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

THEODORE Tilton to-night. Go early for the hall will be crowded.

ALDERMAN J. Kramer will start on a journey to the Netherlands on Monday morning.

GARFIELD's first blunder is—the renomination of Standley Mathews for the Supreme Bench. We predict that he will be rejected.

WE are requested, by an Americanized Dutchman, to propose the name of "John C. Dijkema for mayor. He is a Hollander by birth, but is imbued by the Yankee spirit of GO-AHEAD."

As near as we can learn the following amounts have been appropriated for the different harbors mentioned: White Lake, \$7,500; Muskegon, \$20,000; Grand Haven, \$50,000; Holland, \$6,000; Saugatuck, \$5,000; South Haven, \$5,000; St. Joseph, \$33,000.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 17, 1881: Mrs. Sarah Hovey, R. W. Parr, Mrs. Katie Howe, Mrs. Peter Wingarden, Louis D. Young, Trueman Lauver, Mrs. Dora Brown.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WE are requested by somebody who forgot to sign his name, to publish the following notice: "A People's Caucus will be held in the townhouse of the Township of Holland, on Thursday the 24th day of March, 1881, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate township officers for the above mentioned township.

Many Citizens."

A two-year old child of Mr. Aart Vos, residing about two miles north of this city, took a seat on a hot stove, during the absence of both parents, and was frightfully burned. Dr. F. J. Schouten was called to help the poor sufferer, and pronounced the case as serious. How long will parents risk their offspring in such danger? Isn't it cruel? Isn't it criminal?

Now here is a genuine call for a caucus, and we know the parties who requested its publication: Notice is hereby given that a People's Caucus will be held in the townhouse of the Township of Holland, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several township offices, and make a so-called double ticket.

By Request of Many Citizens.
HOLLAND, March 17, 1881.

THE capacity of the Ottawa Iron Works, at Ferrysburg, Mich., is being doubled by the addition of new buildings, machinery and tools. Mr. Parrish, manager of the company, has been in this city during the past week trying to purchase iron working tools and machines, and no better indication of the general business situation could be given than the fact that he finds it next to impossible to secure them. Every shop is overflowing with work and orders, and premiums are offered for the first work that may be turned out regardless of time. So great is the pressure upon the works at Ferrysburg that the 100 hands now employed are kept working night and day.—*Chi. Lumberman.*

AN appeal has been issued to churches and individuals in the west, to join with those in the east, in the effort to pay off the debt of Hope College at once and in full. This is a most worthy and necessary work and should especially interest the citizens of Holland, and gain their hearty co-operation. The future of this city now depends very much upon the future of Hope College. Therefore, when the subscription circulates, let no one, whether he belongs to the Reformed Church or not, refuse his name and a liberal donation. The debt once removed, I can say from almost certain knowledge that a brighter and better future awaits the School, and the Colony.

CHAS. SCOTT, President.

For the Holland City News.

One of the most popular lecturers and orators of the West, is Col. L. F. Copeland, of South Bend, Indiana. His "Mistakes of Bob" (that is, Ingersoll) is, among the best known and approved of recent platform efforts. The W. C. T. Union have secured Col. Copeland for next Tuesday evening, March 23d, at Lyceum Hall, to commence at 7:45 p. m. The subject of this Lecture will be "Tie up that Dog," and we hope the Hall will be filled; especially with our young men of the city. The lecture is free, although a collection will be taken up. If his engagements permit, Col. Copeland may be asked to remain over a second evening. Look out for the circulars.

W. C. T. U.

EGGS are cheap.

THE streets are to be cleaned.

ALL ladies do not wear red stockings.

MAPLE sugar making has begun in some sections of Kentucky.

THE familiar sound of the factory whistle is heard again every morning.

VENNOR predicts an early, hot and dry spring, a cool and wet summer and an open, dry and fine autumn.

THE meeting for the purpose of organizing a Normal class for S. School Teachers, will take place on next Monday evening, instead of Tuesday evening as first announced.

AMONG the transactions of the week we note the sale of the whole of the schooner Elva (on the beach) and the house and lot of Capt. Chas. Storing to Mr. Wm. Hopkins, for which he takes in pay the farm of Mr. Wm. Hopkins, located near Black Lake, about four miles southwest of this city, and his fine piano.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BOERS.

Owing to the armistice and the subsequent negotiation for peace, very little news of interest was forthcoming from the Transvaal Republic, we will therefore give below the only dispatches worth copying:

DURBAN, March 12.—According to reliable information the Orange Free State farmers are in a very unsettled condition, and are only awaiting a sufficient excuse to join the Boers. They regard the strong reinforcements coming from England with suspicion, as indicating an intention to annex the Free State.

LONDON, March 15.—The government has been officially informed that the armistice with the Boers has been extended four days. Gen. Wood, President Brand of the Orange Free State, Commander Joubert and Paul Kruger meet on the 18th inst., two miles from Prospect Hill. Paul Kruger has written to President Brand complaining of the treatment the Boers have received, but saying that he still holds to the offer of a protectorate by the queen over the Transvaal.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 16.—Paul Kruger, in his letter to President Brand of the Orange Free State, expresses great desire for an honorable peace, but says: "We cannot cut our own throats by declaring ourselves rebels. We hold to our offer of a republic under a British protectorate."

NEW CASTLE, Natal, March 16.—Military operations are resumed. The British troops crossed the river during the day, and pontoon bridges are being constructed. Thus it seems that peace negotiations are a failure, and that the haughty Briton only wanted this parley to have time to bring up his reinforcements, to slaughter a handful of Dutch Boers.

LATER.

NEW CASTLE, Natal, March 17. The operations resumed by the British are those permitted under the armistice.

LONDON, March 17. All the special dispatches state that General Wood informs the newspaper correspondents that yesterday a prolonged meeting was held at which all the members of the Boer triumvirate were present. The terms offered by the British government were to a great extent accepted, the Boers reserving one or two points for further consideration.

A cabinet council was hastily summoned to-day. The meeting is believed to be in connection with the Transvaal negotiations.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE fishermen have commenced their season's operations, apparently with great success. The most of them set their nets last week, and on Friday last A. F. Sher & Co. made their first haul—over 1900 lbs., which at the present price of fish (9 cts. pr. lb.) makes the business quite remunerative. Saturday and Sunday being rough days on the lake, no boats went out, but on Monday they all lifted, averaging from 1100 to over 3000 lbs. per boat. The difference in the catch appears to be occasioned by the different distances from the land where the nets were set, those nearest in obtaining the largest hauls. It is to be hoped that our fishermen will have good success during this season, to make up for the loss of the last couple of years.

THREE of the Milwaukee boats—the "Depere," "Menominee" and "City of Ludington"—arrived this (Wednesday) forenoon, after five weeks absence, from Milwaukee, deeply laden with freight, gladdening the hearts of many a family in the city, who are more or less depending on them for their winter's work and supplies. The captains report a large amount of ice on the other side of Lake Michigan, but also that it is very much broken up and not offering any serious obstruction to a steamer. The boats will be unloaded as soon as possible, and load up again for Milwaukee, relieving the warehouses of some of the accumulation of freight piled up there for weeks back, and expect to make regular trips hereafter.

New Home, Domestic, Victor, SINGER.

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

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

They also take old machines in exchange. 51-4m

The SUN for 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our terms are as follows:
For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

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

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

A. L. HOLMES,

W. F. HARRIS

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1881. 4-17

THE

Clarendon Hotel,

formerly called the Raach House, on the

Cor. Bridge & Canal Street,

is now managed by

MR. EDWARD KILLEAN,

formerly proprietor of the Kirby House, at Grand Haven.

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

Come and see us in our New Home.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 1, 1880. 3-5m

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

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

AND

DRY GOODS STORE

OF

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.
HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

Boot & Kramer.

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

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

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, WATER PROOF, FLANNELS, and a novelty in SKIRTS—(beautiful cashmere) Satin Skirts, etc., etc.

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn.

Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of NECKTIES, and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, —ALSO,—

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

A full line of PROVISIONS, also GROCERIES YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

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

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 24th, 1880.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



Jewelry, Watches,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-17

Again in Business.

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

Eighth and River Streets,

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

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Provisions Etc.,

Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc., Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duijsenda.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-

CASH

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

W. H. DENING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-17

THE THREE WORTHLESS FELLOWS.

Three worthless young fellows went out in the night, Went out in the night, when the sun went down; They wandered along 'neath the moon's pale light, And smoked their cigars, as they walked down town, For men will go and women will weep, 'Tis useless to grieve, 'tis wiser to sleep, Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows looked up at the moon, Looked up at the moon, as they went their way, Each thought of O'Shaunnessy's big saloon, Where every night they could billiards play, For men will play, and women will weep, 'Tis useless to grieve, 'tis wiser to sleep, Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows got safe to the door, Got safe to the door, as the clock struck nine; Each well knew the place, they had been there before.

And drunk of the brandy, and ale, and wine, For men will drink, and women will weep, 'Tis useless to cry, 'tis better to sleep, Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows came out in the street, Came out in the street, as the clock struck three; Two stalwart policemen they chanced to meet, And were marched straight along to the armory, For men will sing, and women will weep, 'Tis useless to grieve, 'tis wiser to sleep, Though they don't come home till morning.

Three worthless young fellows came home in the morn, Came home in the morn, as the clock struck ten; They went out for wool, but also were shorn! And they wished themselves anywhere else just then.

For men will sin, and women will weep, 'Tis waste of affection, forget it in sleep, And dream till the dawn of the morning.

EVOLUTION IN GAMBLING.

Mechanical Devices for Cheating at Cards and Their Uses.

(From the New York Sun.)

The business of manufacturing gambling implements thrives with the general prosperity of the country. In all the large cities, particularly in New York and Chicago, there are establishments whence are scattered throughout the country the implements of the trade. Although the law confiscates these implements when men are caught in the act of using them, there is no law against their manufacture and sale. The goods are therefore made and sold openly. When the police break up a gambling den they take away all the tools. But within twenty-four hours everything can be replaced and the game goes on as before. The mails and the express cars go constantly laden with gambling tools. The prices are generally high and vary but little, as the competition is not great except in the commonest articles, such as cards and chips. All the latest improvements in the mechanic arts are brought to bear in the manufacture. In short, there is evolution in gambling, as well as in everything else. A curious feature of the business is that the different processes of cheating are unobtrusively advertised and sold. A reporter recently visited a queer establishment of this kind in Nassau street, which has been in full blast for twenty years. The present proprietor has managed the business for seven years, and says he bought it of a well-known actor, whose rapid rise in the dramatic profession caused him to sell out. He is a short, spare man, about 42 years old, with keen black eyes. He not only made no secret of his sale of implements for cheating at various gambling games, but was willing to exhibit and explain them. He said he had often been told by gamblers that he was injuring the business by exposing the tricks, but he had come to the conclusion that men would gamble, and that each player would somehow think that he could get the best of the game.

"What is the cost of a set of faro tools?"

"First, you want a dealing box. An honest box, that will pull one card at a time, costs from \$10 to \$15. But if you want a box from which the dealer may pull one or two cards at will, without detection, it will cost you from \$35 to \$75. Here is a crooked box. By pressing a spring the dealer may pull two cards. He has previously fixed the pack so that he knows the order. You can never win unless he chooses to permit it. Sometimes he will let you rake down bet after bet for small amounts. Then, when you play high, he touches the spring and your money is gone. Some dealers have two boxes exactly alike. One is level or honest; the other is crooked. I made a crooked box the other day to match one that was brought here, and when my customer came for it he could not pick out the new one. The machinery for these crooked boxes is very delicate, and requires a first-class mechanic to make it. An expert dealer will pull two cards instead of one, and the closest scrutiny will not detect it. The faro spread or cloth lay out, with all the cards in the pack painted or glued on it, on which the betters lay their money, costs from \$10 to \$16. The case-keeper, used to record the cards drawn, costs from \$7 to \$20. Some players object to the use of these as offering a chance to cheat. To protect the players what are called cue cards are made, serving much the same purpose as the case-keeper. These cost about \$4 per 1,000. Then there is a card-press for holding the cards, which costs from \$4 to \$8; a check-rack costs \$5; ivory checks, from \$30 to \$37.50 per 100. Composition checks are sold as low as \$30 per 600."

"In what game do you think there is the most cheating?"

"At present there is more cheating in draw-poker because it is played everywhere. I have seen lawyers, doctors, Judges, Police Captains, merchants, bankers, Congressmen, and, in fact, everybody playing poker. As for Poker Schenck, I have heard that his ingenious rules were invented for the purpose of permitting a Congressman to win when a member of the third house wanted him to vote for some particular measure. There are many ways of cheating at poker. One is by marked cards. One way of marking cards is on the backs at the time of their manufacture. Here are seventeen different styles of marked cards which I sell all over the United States. To an ordinary observer the backs are of an intricate and symmet-

rical pattern; but I can tell at a glance every card in any one of the seventeen packs."

"How can one remember so many marks?"

"It is very simple when you once learn. I will guarantee to teach any intelligent person to read any one of these marked packs in two hours. It only needs seven minutes to a pack. Four marks will expose the four suits, and thirteen marks will expose the cards in each suit. Although the marks are so plain that they can be read as far as you can see a card, they are so covered up in the scroll work and patterns that you would not notice them unless they were pointed out to you. Sometimes the marks are in the fold of a flag; sometimes in the turn of an ornamental scroll. Here is a pack that is apparently ornamented on the back with a marble pattern. By looking at the upper left-hand corner you can plainly see a heart, spade, club or diamond carelessly thrown into the pattern. All the high cards are denoted by the different positions of a little scoop. This a gentle reminder of the way the boys get scooped by them. All the low cards are marked with various positions of a little device that looks like the butt of a pistol. A casual observer might think the backs are all alike on each card in the pack. Yet, in fact, each card is printed from a separately engraved back. These cards are sold at about \$1.50 a pack."

"But do not these printed marks soon become known among gamblers?"

"Yes. Then there is a way of marking cards specially for one pack, which costs \$7 or \$8. This is done to cheat gamblers. I knew a man who went into a gambling game up town, and played and lost several nights at poker. Then he put private marks on an ordinary pack of playing cards, staked the darky who furnished the cards to the players to put in his pack, and he went out of the game \$1,000 winner that night."

"What is the advantage of marked cards in poker?"

"You can tell every man's hand as it is dealt before he knows it himself. If he gets a low hand you can often bluff him out of his stake at the start. If he gets a high hand you know when to keep out. But when your turn comes to deal you can give each player whatever cards you please. Watch me deal this pack. I will give you, while you are watching me, either the second or third card from the top without detection. If I see a good card on top I slip it down and keep it for myself, and deal you the next one. Or I can slip that down, too, if I choose, so that your chance of getting a good hand is very slim."

"Suppose some one else furnishes cards that are not marked. Have you any way of marking them?"

"Several. Here is a little tool called a poker ring. It is apparently an ordinary diamond ring. Look at it. You see nothing peculiar about it. Pass your finger over the part that is inside my hand. You will feel a little sharp steel point. Suppose you take out a fresh pack of cards which I have never seen. In ten minutes' play I will have all the good cards marked with my little pricker. Every time an ace or a king comes in my hand I will prick a little hole in the corner. That throws up a small burr. When I deal the cards I can tell with my eyes shut when I come to one of these pricked cards. You may bet your life I will never deal one of them to you. Sometimes, to avoid suspicion, I will prick four deuces or fours and deal you three aces. Then I make you feel sorry. The slight embossing that is done by the pricker will not be noticed. The old-fashioned way of bending corners to mark cards is out of use, as bungling and easily detected. Another way by which I can read your hand is by the spy, or shiner."

"The spy is a very simple advantage tool. It is merely a little mirror which you fasten to your knee. It is convex, and catches the reflection of the cards at various angles. This is generally used at a pretty large table, as it is likely to be observed where the players sit close. All I have to do is to look down into the mirror to tell every card I deal you. This is used where the cards are not marked. If you suspect that you are watched all you have to do is to cross your leg a little while and the mirror is covered up. Sometimes you may hold one in your hand. The price of this beautiful little instrument is only \$1.50. But it is not simpler than the 'bug.'"

"A 'bug?' What is the function of a 'bug'?"

"A 'bug' is an entirely new invention for the purpose of holding over cards when you are playing poker, so that when you need them you can slip them in your hand at another deal. This is done without detection, as the cards are seldom counted. The instrument consists of a strip of steel, which has at one end a little spike that is struck into the under side of the table. The spring lays up against the under side of the table. You can easily slip one or two cards in there without detection, and take them out at your leisure. This gives you two or three more cards from which to make your hand than the other players have. You keep discharging into the bug, and you can soon make any hand you wish. I caught a fellow once playing a bug on me. I never said a word, but went out of the room. When I returned I had changed my ring, and it was not long before I had all the cards pricked. I dealt him an ace full and took four tens. Then he wept. He knew nothing about the pricing game. He got quite excited, and began making remarks when he found he could not win a pot with four jacks. After that I went halves with him, and we worked the bug and the ring together. The ring only costs \$1.50."

"But was not that risky business? Suppose you were caught with those implements?"

"You mustn't get caught. A genu-

ine gambler goes fixed with all his tools. He cheats you in so many ways that you cannot possibly conjecture how it is done. You may furnish the cards yourself, and he will beat you. Why? It is his business. He cannot afford to keep a room and pay for furnishing it, and give you a square show. You are trying to get his money. He is trying to get yours. You lose, of course. You ought to know better than to play. Here is another nice tool for concealing cards. It has a good deal of machinery about it.

"This is called the vest holder. The plan of it is to rig a contrivance inside of your vest that will pull in any number of cards that you place in it, and carry them clear out of sight in your bosom. A string runs down through the leg of your trousers, and is attached to your foot. When you want to take a card out, or put one or more in this receptacle, you let up the string with your foot, and the holder marches out. At the same instant you conceal the motion by pressing your hands to your breast as you pick up your cards from the table. Thus you are enabled to have two or more cards more than your adversary, and can, of course, hold a good hand every time. This tool costs \$15. You have plenty of chances to throw your surplus cards into the pack. Of course you must be careful in secreting cards, whether in your vest, your bug, or any other way, to do it neatly. Some gamblers have a skillful way of putting cards down the back of the neck. Of course a man has a right to scratch his neck. He can either scratch a card down or scratch it out. Some men have a knack of disposing of surplus cards by kiting them to a distant part of the room with a dexterous flip. It does not look well, however, after a game is ended, to see cards lying about the room."

"Is there much demand for these implements for cheating?"

"Much; and constantly increasing. I get letters all the time from men who say they are out so many hundred dollars. They think they have been cheated, but they can't tell how. They want some method of getting square with the game. Once in a while I meet a man who shrinks from using these tools. I can't understand that. When I play poker I want to win. If you have the tools you can win every time."

"But will you not be suspected if you win every time?"

"Yes, but that makes no difference so long as they let you play. I knew a gambler once who went into a nice little party of business men of whom he had been winning \$50 a night for a few weeks. He found four men sitting at a table. They all knew him, and said, 'Good evening, Doc.' He said, 'How are you, boys? Can't you move up and give me a stack of chips?' They said, 'Not this time, Doc, we've made a rule not to let any more in.' He says, 'All right,' and took a walk around the block. When he got back he found six men around that table. Then he knew they had dropped on him. They evidently suspected him, but could not tell how he did it. Then he got introduced to men who did not know him."

"Suppose a gambler is playing with a lot of square players, could not another gambler come in and spoil his game?"

"Yes; that is often done. The process is very simple. If I see a skin game going on and I know the ropes and I have the nerve, all I have to do is to rough in and insist upon my half of the skin. Unless the gambler can back me down I get half the pot. Generally he will prefer to give half rather than lose his own plucking. There are plenty of gamblers who are constantly going about town, passing for business men, who get introduced into clubs and private games, and make a handsome stake out of unsuspecting players. Generally when their winnings get suspiciously large they are quietly barred out. Then they must seek new fields and pastures green."

"How about roulette—are there any cheating tools in that?"

"Most verdant youth, yes. Here are two roulette wheels. They look perfectly alike. You may look at them all day and you cannot find any difference between them. Yet I will never let you win a cent on this one, while on the other you have only an even chance. It is a common thing for a man to have one square wheel and one crooked one. He may use the square one for months, and then make a handsome stake by using the crooked one a week."

"Anything else, you wicked man?"

"I am not wicked; I am merely making it very unprofitable for people generally to gamble. That is really a great moral work. Here is a nice little teetotum. I spin it and it drops with a high number up. I give the same teetotum to you, and you can't hit that number if you spin a year. How is it done? Merely by turning a part of the top a sixteenth of an inch. It is on the principle of loaded dice."

"Are loaded dice sold openly?"

"Oh, yes. Here they are on my price-list: 'Best ivory exact imitation of common dice. There are nine of them—three sets. One set always throws high numbers, not always sixes, because that would be detected at once. Another set throws low numbers, and the other set is honest. The sets are exactly alike, and one can be substituted for the other without detection. There is a great demand for these loaded dice, and they cost about \$5 a set.'"

"Any other methods of fixing cards for cheating?"

"Yes. Here is a very common method of fixing cards. Take an ordinary pack and trim the ends of all the cards but the four aces. This leaves the aces a trifle longer than the other cards. It is only a trifle. Yet it is enough to make it impossible to cut them without leaving a card smaller than the one on the top of the cut, if the cards are cut by taking hold of the ends. If you want to

be sure that the first card you deal to your opponent will be smaller than the ace, you force the one who cuts to lift by the ends of the cards. Then you know without looking that you have an ace on the bottom of the pack. If you can't deal that to yourself your education has been neglected. The long cards can readily be detected in your hand while you are dealing, and you will have no difficulty in keeping whatever cards you like for yourself, and making certain that your opponent does not get a better hand than is good for him."

"But suppose you have to cut such a pack for your opponent. You are sure to cut so that a low card will be dealt to yourself, are you not?"

"By no means. Of course, if I should cut by taking hold of the ends the result would be as unfortunate for me as for him. But my turn is provided for in another way. The aces, for instance, may be cut a little narrower than the other cards; then, if you cut by taking hold of the sides of the cards, an ace will be left on top and dealt to you. There are different modes of using the principle of this sort of cards, which are called briefs and strippers. They are well known in the market. They are especially prepared for the different games, so as to enable the gambler to control the cutting of the cards."

"Do you think that these things are used by persons who claim to be honest?"

"Honest? I do not believe, there is such a thing as honest gambling. I have seen a man worth \$2,000,000 steal a \$5 chip, and I have seen his wealthy neighbor compel him to disgorge \$2.50 on a threat of exposure. At the gaming-table that sort of thing is called hooking a 'sleeper.' You may take it for granted that if you sit down to play poker with a man he wants to get your money. The best thing you can do is to get his."

"I should think you would spoil the sale of these implements by exposing them publicly," the reporter suggested.

"By no means. The fools are not all dead yet. Once in a while a gambler tells me that I spoil the sale of tools by notifying the novices. I will take my chances at that. I am not in the gambling business now."

"What constitutes a keno set?"

"The very best set costs about \$80. This includes globe and stand, 200 cards, 100 pegs and boards, 200 checks, tally sheet, ball board, 6,000 buttons, and ninety inch balls made of ivory."

"What is the cost of crooked roulette wheels?"

"The well-known gambler who got broken up at Long Branch for cheating had a roulette that cost \$800. They are made of all sorts of materials and at all prices from the \$1 to \$1,000 for ivory inlaid. A roulette cloth costs about \$60 single, and \$90 double for thirty-six numbers. A roulette table costs from \$60 to \$120."

"Do you think there is much cheating at whist?"

"Yes; by marked cards, briefs and strippers. I tell you there is a way to cheat in every game. The strippers are a rare thing in poker. You can hold four aces against four kings. They are good for seven up, for you can get three aces and a chance for the fourth when your opponent deals. They are good in euchre, because you can force your opponent to deal you or your partner the three bowers every time he deals in spite of himself."

"Did you ever know of a man being caught with any of these tools?"

"Oh, yes. I knew a man who was working a bug in a poker game. He had raked down several nice pots when he noticed an outsider watching him. He had seven cards in his hand when he was entitled to only five. He saw that he was spotted, and that he would be watched when he threw down his hand, and probably exposed. Did he weaken? Not a bit. He had \$30 in the pot, and the whole pot amounted to \$250. Of course he dared not win. His mind was made up quickly. He raised a question about the correctness of the play. The others knew it was all right. He persisted. They insisted. Suddenly he said, 'Well, if it's all right, I'm out,' and slapped his cards on the pack. Then it was too late for any one to grab his cards and count them."

"What is the outfit for the game of red and black?"

"There is a lay-out something like a faro lay-out, a dealer's box like a faro box, and cards marked in the center so the dealer can tell them. They cost about the same as faro tools. The chances for winning in a square game are about 100 to 80 against the player. In a skin game the player has no chance. That is about the chance of winning at faro."

"One more question: Have you told all the ways of cheating you know?"

He shut one eye, reflected a moment, took a swig of beer from a pitcher, a long whiff from an old-time pipe in which he was smoking chewing tobacco, and answered:

"Perhaps."

Responsibilities of Heredity.

Son and heir (personally dissatisfied with his stature, his personal appearance, and the quality of his intellect).—"Aw—what on earth could have induced you two people to maww?"

Sir Robert and Lady Mawwiah—"The old, old story, my dear boy! We fell in love with one another—aw—aw—"

Son and heir—"Aw—well—you're both such awfully good old deaws, that I forgive you. But you really should have had better taste, you know, and each have fallen in love with a different kind of person altogether, and given a fellow a chance? You see, it is all owing to your joint interference in my affairs that I'm under five foot one, and can't say I'm to a goose, and—a—justly pass for being the greatest guy in the whole country—aw! just look at me, confound it!" [They look at him and then at each other—and haven't a word to say.]

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Farmers' Column.

Farming by Faith.

I met an old farmer from Sibley, Iowa, who volunteered to tell me his sufferings with the grasshoppers as follows: "Year after year I sowed my grain, and it would come up as thick and pretty and fresh, and the grasshoppers would swoop down and take it all. But I never flinched. That wheat was the Lord's before it was mine, and I said to myself: 'The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and I reckon He knows what He's about.' It was pretty tough, though, when I got so poor that I couldn't buy seed, but then the State Aid Society sent me some, and when lots of the farmers were selling out their lands to land-sharks, I took the seed and sowed it, just as confident like as though I'd always had good crops, and I said, when I got it all done, 'I'll trust Him though He slay me.' My neighbors said I was a fool, but I only smiled and looked to God, and that year I raised 600 bushels of wheat, and soon was well-to-do again. The grasshopper plague was taken away, and I says to my neighbor, says I: 'Don't you see, it is better to trust in the Lord? He meant it all right, and it is my opinion we need touching up a little, because our lands are rich and raise such splendid crops that if it hadn't been for that drawback we'd have made so much money we'd likely as not got so proud we'd forgot God. I'll tell you how it is, a farmer in particular has so many things to fight, all the elements coming against him at once sometimes, that if he don't just rely on God all the time his temper's pretty apt to get spoilt, and everything goes wrong, and he's the miserablest man in the world, while if he'll do the best he can and leave everything with God he's all right.'"—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

A Cheap Fence.

About four years ago I came into possession of a farm in Otsego County, N. Y. Nearly all the original timber had been cut off and the fences were about worthless. I found growing in several thickets upon the farm thousands of poplars (*Populus tremuloides*), varying in size from one half inch to six or eight inches in diameter at the butt. A large part of them were tall and straight. I cut several hundred as they were needed into poles about twelve feet long. None were cut less than four inches in diameter at the butt. Many of the trees made two lengths of poles; in such cases the butt cut admitted of splitting into halves. I nailed these poles on to posts set about eleven feet apart, for a fence. The poles were spotted and nailed to the posts while green, as they work very easily then. Three posts were put to each panel of fence. I then roused the unsplit ones on the top; this caused the bark to drop off in a short time. The poles soon seasoned hard as bone, and stiff enough to bear up several hundred weight upon the middle. The poles were spotted down to one inch and a quarter in thickness at the ends, and 12-penny nails were used. The posts were chestnut and cost four cents apiece. These were sharpened to a point with a true and smooth taper about two feet in length, while green, and allowed to season somewhat before using. A crowbar was used to punch a hole in the ground about two feet in depth, the bar being worked against the sides of the hole in the meantime to enlarge it sufficiently to admit of the post being easily driven by a sledge. If the bar came in contact with a stone or other object that made it difficult to penetrate the ground, I shortened or lengthened the panel to avoid the obstruction, and cut poles suited to that panel. This kind of fence (I have between 200 and 300 rods of it) cost me less than 25 cents per rod. It has an advantage over the worm fence in its straightness, in cost of material, in trouble of keeping in repair, and in occupying less ground. My stock is less liable to trouble it, and it needs less looking after. It has an advantage over the board fence also in the cost of material, in the stiffness of the poles, and in the number of posts that it takes; from one-quarter to one-third less posts are needed. From the 1st of June to the 1st of August is a proper time to cut the poles, though I have a fence made of poles cut earlier and later in the season, which appear to be in good condition. The posts are more easily set when the ground is moist. The poplar multiplies very fast. When a plantation is once started there will be no lack of supply, for multitudes of younger trees will be growing to supply the places of those taken away.—*Edmond Hathaway.*

Professor Arnold said the utility of silos for dairy cows is questionable, as fermentation of the ensilage develops alcohol, which, though not sufficient to materially affect the animal health, goes into the milk and gives a low flavored butter. Instances were mentioned where cattle had eaten food which fermented in their stomachs, and caused them to become drunken. Ensilage, Professor Arnold thinks, is liable to produce the same effects.—*Syracuse Journal.*

The test for kerosene is to apply a lighted match to a tablespoonful of it in a saucer. If it extinguishes the match, the oil is practically safe; if the oil takes fire, reject it.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.*

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