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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XI.—NO. 7.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 527.

The Holland City News.

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

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents for
first insertion, and 35 cents for each subsequent
insertion for any period under three months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectible quarterly.

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

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 Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Jan. 15, 1882.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
N.Y. Exp.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	N.Y. Exp.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
10 30	9 30	11 50	.....Holland.....	3 25	8 00	5 15	.....
10 40	10 10	12 08	East Saugatuck	3 05	7 35	5 00	.....
10 50	10 40	12 20	.....Richmond.....	2 55	7 20	4 45	.....
12 00	12 15	1 55	Gd. Junction.	2 15	5 45	3 35	.....
12 25	12 50	1 10	.....Bangor.....	2 00	5 15	3 35	.....
1 30	3 10	2 30	Benton Harbor	12 50	3 15	2 10	.....
2 05	3 30	2 45	.....St. Joseph.....	12 40	3 05	2 00	.....
3 30	6 00	3 50	.....New Buffalo.....	11 40	1 00	11 55	.....
7 30	.....	5 50	.....Chicago.....	9 00	.....	9 10	.....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.

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

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.				From Grand Rapids to Holland.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
5 30	9 15	3 25	.....Holland.....	11 45	9 10	10 10	.....
5 35	8 40	3 35	.....Zeeland.....	11 35	8 40	9 55	.....
5 57	9 30	3 58	.....Hudsonville.....	11 15	7 40	9 25	.....
6 15	10 00	4 08	.....Grandville.....	11 00	7 10	9 05	.....
6 35	10 30	4 20	.....Grand Rapids.....	10 45	6 35	8 45	.....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

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

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
10 45	3 25	.....Holland.....	11 45	5 45	.....	.....	.....
11 15	8 40	.....Fillmore.....	11 20	5 10	.....	.....	.....
11 35	4 00	.....Hamilton.....	11 07	4 55	.....	.....	.....
1 00	4 15	.....Dunning.....	10 38	4 15	.....	.....	.....
12 45	4 40	.....Allegan.....	10 30	3 30	.....	.....	.....
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.

* Mixed trains.
+ Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sun-
day. All trains run by Chicago time.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MOBRIDGE & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law,
Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan counties
will be promptly attended to.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils; Brushes, &c. Phy-
sician's prescriptions careful put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store, Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumaries, River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, &c.; River street.

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-
prietors. The only first-class Hotel in the
city. Is located in the business center of the town,
and has one of the largest and best sample rooms
in the State. Free bus in connection with the Ho-
tel. Holland, Mich. 10-1y

PHENIX HOTEL, E. P. Monteth proprietor.
Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R. R. de-
pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and
its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommo-
dation of guests. On Ninth str., Holland, Mich.
18-1y

SCOTT'S HOTEL, Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and
Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms,
\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always
be relied on. Holland, Mich. 18-1y

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's
Hotel. 33-1y

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU, Wm. New Meat Market, near corner
Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sau-
sages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

STENGELA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and
Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short
notice. Office at his residence New Holland,
Michigan. 9-1y

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be
found in his office, on River street, next door
to D. R. Meenges, drug store, on Tuesdays, Thurs-
days, and Saturdays, and the balance of the week
he will treat the Eye and Ear at No. 132 Monroe
st., Grand Rapids, Mich. 6-1y

KREMERS, J., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-
dence on Ninth street, near the cor. of Mar-
ket street. Office one door west of Van Haale's
boot and shoe store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to
12 m., and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. 50-1y

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth
street. 40-1y

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-1y

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Watchers and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

L. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

F. & A. M.

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

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

We wish to call your attention to the
advertisement of the Army and Navy
Liniment. If you are troubled with
Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Diptheria or
Chroup, call on H. Walsh, and get a bot-
tle. It is a sure cure. See advertisement.

Mr. R. Van Kampen has got all the
necessary tools to move, raise or lower
buildings at short notice. He is also pre-
pared to build new dwellings, or repair
old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and
joiner's work. 12-1y

THE Army and Navy Liniment takes
the soreness out of a spavin, ringbone,
splint or curb, and arrest their growth.
Cures colic, scratches and other diseases.
Particulars call at
H. WALSH, Druggist.

Society Belles.

On account of its remarkably delicate
and lasting fragrance society belles are
proud in their praises of Floreston Cologne

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	\$ 75 @	1 00
Beans, 1/2 bushel	2 00 @	2 25
Butter, 1 lb.	.....	28
Clover seed, 1/2 bushel	.....	4 50
Eggs, 1 dozen	.....	14
Honey, 1/2 bushel	.....	13
Hay, 1 ton	8 00 @	10 00
Onions, 1/2 bushel	.....	1 00
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	.....	90
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel	.....	2 50

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	@ 1 30
red	@ 1 22
Lancaster Red, 1/2 bushel	@ 1 25
Corn, 1/2 bushel	@ 63
Oats, 1/2 bushel	45 @ 50
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	@ 80
Barley, 1/2 bushel	@ 1 10
Feed, 1 ton	@ 26 00
Barley, 1/2 bushel	@ 1 10
Middling, 1/2 bushel	@ 1 40
Flour, 1/2 bushel	@ 1 75
Pearl Barley, 1/2 bushel	@ 1 25
Rye, 1/2 bushel	@ 80
Corn Meal 1/2 bushel	@ 1 35
Fine Corn Meal 1/2 bushel	@ 1 60

Additional Local.

We call the attention of ladies to the
advertisement in this paper of "Dr. Mar-
chisi's Uterine Catholicon." We have in
our possession indisputable evidence of its
worth, and we recommend the afflicted to
try it. This remedy differs from quack
nostrums in the following respects: 1st.
It is prepared by a regular physician; 2d.
It is not recommended for all diseases,
but only for a particular class, peculiar to
females; 3d. It is recommended and used
in practice by many physicians, one of
whom at least is well known to the people
of New Bedford. 47-1y.

Annoyance Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable but there
premature appearance is annoying.
Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the an-
noyance by promptly restoring the youth-
ful color.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful
Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses
invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup,
and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the
cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the
history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it
has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other
medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we
earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts. 30 cts. and
\$1. If your Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back Lame,
use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem
to suffer and be made miserable by Indi-
gestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appe-
tite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when
for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer,
guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Can-
ker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle
there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more
successful treatment of these complaints without
extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

UNCLE Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment
is for man and beast and is a balm for
every wound. Sold by all druggists.
40-1y.

ANY person with a Cough, Cold, or any
Bronchial Complaint or even in the first
stage of Consumption will be relieved and
cured by Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild
Cherry. It is especially prepared for
Bronchial Complaints. Thousands who
have tried it now live to testify of its
merits—give it an immediate trial, you will
be surprised at the result.

CHILDREN have health and Mothers rest
when Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup is
used. It produces natural sleep, regulates
the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea
arising from teething or other causes.
Sold by all druggists at 25 cts. a bottle.

UNCLE Sam's Condition Powder pre-
vents disease, purifies the blood, improves
the appetite, gives a smooth glossy coat,
and keeps the animal in good condition.
All druggists sell it.

Facts Speak for Themselves.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., writes: "I
never sold any medicine in my life that
gave such universal satisfaction as Thomas'
Electric Oil. In my own case it cured a
badly ulcerated throat, and in threatened
croup in my children it never failed to
relieve."

Sins of the Fathers visited on the Children.

Physicians say that acrofulous taint
cannot be eradicated; we deny it "in toto."
If you go through a thorough course of
Burdock Blood Bitters, your Blood will
get as purr as you can wish. Price \$1.00.

Important to Travelers.

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

OFFICIAL. ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 20, 1882.

The Common Council met pursuant to
adjournment and according to the pro-
visions of the city charter and was called
to order by the Mayor.

Aldermen present: Ter Vree, Beach,
Beukema, Kramer, Winter, Landaal and
the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read
and approved.

Aldermen Butkau and Kuite appeared
during the reading of the minutes and
took their seats.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The City Treasurer reported for the
month ending March 20th, 1882.—Filed.

The City Treasurer reported for the
fiscal year ending on the third Monday
in March.

By Ald. Butkau—
Resolved, That the annual report of the
City Treasurer be referred to the Com-
mittee on Claims and Accounts, and that
they be and are hereby instructed to make
the annual settlement with the City Treas-
urer, and report Wednesday 7:30 o'clock,
p. m. March 22nd, 1882.—Adopted.

Justice John A. Roost reported the
number of cases tried before him, for
violation of the penal laws of the State
and the ordinances of the city, in the
month of August, October, December,
1881, and February and March, 1882.—
Filed.

By Ald. Kramer—
Resolved, That the Council adjourn to
Wednesday, 7:30 o'clock, p. m., March
22nd, 1882.—Adopted.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, March 23, 1882.

The Common Council met pursuant to
adjournment and was called to order by
the Mayor.

Aldermen present: Ter Vree, Beach,
Butkau, Beukema, Winter, Landaal, Kuite
and the Clerk.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with,
and the regular order of business sus-
pended.

By Ald. Beach—
Resolved, That the Council adjourn to
Thursday, 9 o'clock, a. m., March 23rd,
1882, in order that the committee on
annual settlement may have time to finish
their report.—Adopted.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, March 23rd, 1882.

The Common Council met pursuant to
adjournment, and was called to order by
the Mayor.

Aldermen present: Ter Vree, Beach,
Beukema, Kramer, Winter, Kuite and the
Clerk.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with,
and the regular order of business sus-
pended.

The committee appointed to make the
annual settlement with the Treasurer re-
ported. See annual statement in this
paper.

By Ald. Ter Vree—
Resolved, That the annual statement as
reported, be and the same is hereby ap-
proved, placed on file, a copy printed, and
the committee discharged.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The bank of Ralston, McQuade & Co., at Petrolia, Pa., closed its doors with liabilities supposed to be \$300,000. South Bethlehem, Pa., with a population of 4,000, has 120 cases of small-pox.

HENRY REMSHAW entered the private office of Dr. Gray, of the Vale Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., and shot him, but the wound is not fatal. Remshaw went to the jail and gave himself up. He claimed that he was an ambassador from heaven, sent by Guilean and others to shoot Dr. Gray. Remshaw had with him, when searched in jail, two navy revolvers and one single-barrel revolver and one repeater, one dirk, cleavers and a bottle of chloroform, with about thirty bundles of cartridges.

NEAR Reading, Pa., an aged couple, who lived alone in a farm-house, were attacked by two masked burglars, who bound their victims and plundered the house of \$1,500.

A PUBLIC meeting in Reading, Pa., passed resolutions requesting President Arthur to pardon Sergeant Mason, and then contributed \$2,300 for the family of the unfortunate.

F. A. Palmer, late Auditor of Newark, N. J., has gone to State's prison for twenty years for forging warrants on the city treasury. The manufactory of the Pond's Extract Company, in Brooklyn, valued at \$100,000, and the roundhouse of the Oil City railroad, at Newcastle, Pa., with three engines and four coaches, were burned. John Sylvester, of Waverly, Mass., the first to manufacture locomotive cranks in the United States, is dead. John F. Cole, a widely-known advocate of temperance, who was one of the leaders in the old Washingtonian movement, died suddenly at Boston from the effects of a fall down stairs while following a burglar who had robbed him. He was esteemed wherever known, and has led thousands of men into the paths of sobriety.

THE WEST.

In the case of the man Armstrong, killed during the labor disturbances at Omaha, the Coroner's jury decided that he came to his death at the hands of soldiers in the faithful discharge of their duties. All the labor unions turned out in procession at the funeral, and much feeling was manifested.

A BOY named Zerah Hall was working on the farm of Gordon Lord, near Lisbon, Kendall county, Ill. The boy, it appears, had not been treated as he should have been, and while all but the two were away from the house, some difficulty arose while they were in the barn doing chores, and the boy was killed by Lord, being shot twice with a revolver. Lord, on seeing what he had done, after thinking the matter over, committed suicide by cutting his throat and hanging himself.

GEN. BEN BUTLER, counsel for the Iowa Farmers' Association in the bar-wire suits brought by Washburn, Moen & Co., has interested Attorney General Brewster in the question of the validity of the various patents, which, he believes, will result in favor of the farmers. The Chicago and Kansas City Air Line Railroad Company has been incorporated. The capital is \$5,000,000.

A CONVENTION of Illinois farmers to protest against railway irregularities was held at Springfield, March 15. About 100 delegates, mostly farmers above 50 years old, were in attendance. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the enforcement of the existing railroad laws, condemning the giving of passes, declaring that the Railroad and Warehouse Commission would fail in its duty unless it gave the people a passenger rate of 2 cents per mile and freight rates as low as the lowest, and upbraiding the commission for acting as servants of the railroads rather than of the people.

JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, familiarly known as "Long John," lectured before an immense audience, in that city, on his personal recollections of the period when he was in Congress. The Grand Jury at Omaha indicted twenty-five rioters, two of them for assault to commit murder. Edward Walsh, President of the Labor Union, was jailed. Barney Shannon, formerly a member of the City Council, gave \$2,000 bail. A Salt Lake dispatch says that news of the passage of the Edmunds bill by the House was received there without any unusual demonstration. Many of the more ignorant Mormons have been made to believe that it means ultimately confiscation of their property. Other Mormons and most of the non-Mormons believe it will cause immigration, start a business boom, and make property more valuable.

DISPATCHES from Lordsburg, on the Southern Pacific road, state that seventy Apache scouts, en route to the San Carlos reservation, are on the war-path, and have killed a white man named Michael Connell. Gen. Mackenzie was preparing eight companies of regulars to take the field. In four days over 75,000 signatures were obtained in Chicago to a petition for the pardon of Sergt. Mason.

DETECTIVE GORHAM, of Providence, R. I., after an investigation of several months, arrested John Mott, at Cracker's Neck, Mo., for complicity in the robbery of an Alton train at Blue Cut. The accused was employed by the railway as telegraph operator, and kept the gang well informed. In a snowstorm at Genoa, Nev., Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Borlin and from seven to twenty Indians were killed. Some of the bodies have been recovered.

THE SOUTH.

JAMES M. DAVIS, Deputy Revenue Collector at Nashville, was waylaid and shot dead by a gang of twenty moonshiners, near McMinnville, Tenn. He is said to have arrested fully three thousand men for illicit distilling, and is known to have killed several.

At Tampa, Fla., a young Englishman named C. D. Owens attacked a young lady with a knife and stabbed her nearly to death. He was captured and placed in jail, but within an hour was taken out by a mob and hanged to a shade tree in the court-house yard where the United States Court was in session at the time. The Mayor and Sheriff protested, and Lieut. Dana, of the Third United States artillery, ordered out the garrison to rescue the prisoner, but before the troops arrived Owens was a dead man. A convicted horse-thief in Texas named Bondy jumped from a train near San Antonio, and was shot dead by the guards.

WASHINGTON.

JACOB R. SHIPPERD appeared at Washington, before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the 15th inst., and was sworn. He at once raised a question as to what constituted a United States official, and the committee went into secret session to define the phrase. The investigation was then postponed to the 18th, and Mr. Shipperd returned to New York to ar-

range his papers in accordance with the decision of the committee.

The business of the Patent Office this year is nearly 25 per cent. greater than ever before. The House Committee on Railways and Canals will present a favorable report on the Henderson bill for the construction of the Hennepin canal, and will recommend that the necessary appropriation be included in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

GEN. MEIGS, who built the wings of the Capitol, has been asked by the Joint Committee on Additional Accommodations his opinion on the project of raising the dome fifty feet in order to make room in the Capitol extension for library accommodation. In reply he says that such alteration would be dangerous, and would mar the present symmetry and beauty of the building, and the foundations and walls could not safely be trusted to support the additional weight necessitated by the proposed alterations.

The Senate Committee on Territories has instructed Mr. Sammers to report a bill for the admission of Southern Dakota. It provides that a census shall be taken this summer, and, if the population be found sufficient, a State shall be created from the southern portion, and the northern shall be called the Territory of North Dakota. A Washington dispatch says it has been recently discovered that the Mexican Claims Commission have been duped by a ring of conscienceless Jews, who have, by perjury and fraud, secured awards amounting to \$1,200,000 for cotton alleged to have been seized by the Mexican Government. Further payments to the ring have been stopped, and the nefarious business is to be investigated. Guitau is making nearly \$50 a day by the sale of his autographs and portraits.

WM. A. COOK, a criminal lawyer in the District of Columbia, who has been connected with the cases against the star-route ring, has severed his connection voluntarily with the prosecution, and in so doing has endeavored to throw serious doubts upon the honesty of the present attempt to bring the star-route people to justice. He claims that Col. Bliss, the principal prosecutor, has become identified with the star-route ring through the purchase of a share in the *Republican*, and that for some time he (Mr. Cook) has not been consulted or advised with about the character of the cases or what was to be done in the matter.

POLITICAL.

The Governor of Georgia has officially announced that he will not call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of re-districting the State. The extra Congressman given to Georgia by the new apportionment will therefore have to be elected by the State at large.

THREE HUNDRED prominent Democrats participated in a banquet of the Iroquois Club of Chicago. Letters from Senator Bayard, Gov. Tilden and Judge Black were read, and speeches were made by Gov. Hendricks, Hon. W. F. Vilas, Editor Watterson, and others. Gen. Rosecrans has been elected permanent Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. At a Republican caucus, in Washington, it was unanimously agreed to oppose the bill to reduce the tax on whisky, tobacco, etc.

Gov. LITTLEFIELD and the other incumbents of State offices in Rhode Island have been renominated, with the exception that Samuel P. Colt was selected for Attorney General.

GENERAL.

MRS. MELVILLE, wife of Lieut. Melville, engineer of the Jeannette exploring expedition, has received a letter from her husband, in which he speaks of DeLong and the others as having perished at the mouth of the Lena river, and intimates that when he set out on the search in which he is now engaged it was without hope of finding his comrades alive, but simply to perform the melancholy duty of discovering, if possible, their dead bodies and whatever traces of their hardships and adventures they might have left behind them.

MINISTER LOWELL has responded to the inquiries made in response to a resolution in Congress relative to the imprisonment by the British Government of Irish-Americans that, as far as he could discover, the prisoners had broken the laws, and were therefore belligerents. The Costa Rica earthquake was true as regards the quake, and three churches and a number of buildings were destroyed in Cartago, but fortunately no lives were lost. The first dispatch from Panama said 3,000 persons were killed.

The Secretary of War estimates that about 85,000 persons have been rendered destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Of these 30,000 are accredited to the State of Mississippi, 20,000 to Arkansas and 25,000 to Louisiana. It is believed that the necessity for relief will continue from thirty to sixty days.

A NEW YORK journal states that the Mutual Union Telegraph Company has informally agreed to transfer its wires to the Western Union, and that the Baltimore and Ohio line will also be handed over to the monster enterprise, part of the consideration being a majority of the Directors of the New Jersey Central road, in order that the Baltimore and Reading roads may have easy access to New York. The Garfield Monument Committee of Cleveland announces contributions of \$106,000, of which \$75,000 was raised in that city. A new appeal is made to swell the sum to \$250,000.

FOREIGN.

SHARP and speedy justice has been done by the English court before which Dr. Lamson was tried for the murder by poison of his boy brother-in-law, Percy John. The trial concluded with a verdict of guilty, the jury deliberating half an hour, and Lamson was immediately sentenced to be hanged. The Jeannette search is going forward vigorously.

FIFTY liberal members of the British House of Commons signed a memorial favoring greater leniency toward imprisoned suspects. Secretary Foster has announced that the daily period of solitary confinement will be shortened ninety minutes. Skobeleff asserts that the Czar not only indorsed his Pan-Slavic speech, but in an audience with him advised him not to withdraw a word of it. Since his return to St. Petersburg the Czar and the people have lionized him. At Odessa a Nihilist printing office has been discovered and seized and several persons connected with it arrested.

In the event of an Austro-Russian war it is hinted that Germany would take an active part on behalf of Austria. The London *Daily News* says that the lack of unanimity among American publishers is the cause of the suspension of negotiations of the Anglo-American copyright treaty.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* sends a pitiable account of the state of affairs in the prison palace of Gatchina. The Czar is said to be stupefied by captivity, music alone preventing his mind from becoming completely unbalanced. He is afraid to accompany the Czarina for out-door exercise. He spends hours daily with the children in the gymnasium, climbing rope ladders and turning somersaults.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

A memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin favoring the improvement of the Mississippi in connection with the great lakes was presented in the Senate on the 14th. Mr. Harrison, in response to instructions to the military committee, reported that 50,000 persons were driven from their homes by the overflow, and presented a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000, additional for the sufferers, which was passed. Mr. Cockrell made favorable reports on bills to lend artillery, tents, etc., to various soldiers' reunions. The Postal Appropriation bill was taken up and debated. A special message from the President was received, recommending legislation to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The House took up the Anti-Polygamy bill, the pending issue being the demand for the previous question, which had not been seconded. Mr. Blackburn claimed an opportunity to amend the bill, in which he was supported by Mr. Burrows from the Republican side. It was resolved that the measure be open to change or debate under the five-minute rule. After long discussion the bill was passed without amendment, by 199 to 42. The anti-Chinese bill was debated at length.

Mr. Brown reported a bill to the Senate, on the 15th, granting to the St. Louis and San Francisco road the right of way through the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. On account of illness in his family, Mr. Edmunds obtained indefinite leave of absence. An appropriation of \$4,000 was voted toward a monument on the battle-field of Monmouth. Mr. Garland called up his bill to expend \$15,000,000 on the levees of the Mississippi river, and appealed for Federal aid for the South, as did also Messrs. Jonas and Vest. The Postal Appropriation bill was amended by adding \$150,000 for clerks. Mr. Allison submitted the report on the contingent fund of the treasury. At an executive session John Russell Young was confirmed as Minister to China, and Cornelius A. Logan as Minister to Chili. In the House, Mr. Houk reported back a bill appropriating \$291,000 for the payment of 1,300 claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and it was passed. Mr. Rice offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report if the conviction of Sergeant Mason by a military court was not in violation of the laws and constitution of the United States. Mr. Hiscock reported back the Senate bill to increase the relief for the Mississippi sufferers to \$200,000, and authorizing the expenditure of a portion thereof for labor on the levees. It was amended to appropriate \$150,000 and passed. Some hot words between the Speaker and Mr. Money caused a discussion on the powers of the chair which lasted an hour.

The Senate, at its session on the 16th, continued in the House amendments to the appropriation for the Mississippi sufferers. Mr. Sherman presented a protest by soldiers against restoring Fitz-John Porter to the army. A bill was passed for the erection of public buildings at Terre Haute, Ind., and Peoria, Ill. Mr. Logan addressed the Senate on his bill to expend the revenue from liquors in popular education. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up. The item for fast mails was increased to \$650,000. Mr. Edmunds secured the insertion of a clause providing that the executive of each house shall have the right to send letters on public business in official envelopes, and that Senators or members may frank any package containing only printed or written matter. In executive session the Senate ratified the declaration that the United States accede to the red cross treaties of Geneva providing for the care of the wounded on the battlefields of civilized nations. In the House, Mr. McLane, rising to a question of privilege, charged that the Speaker had invaded the privileges of the House. After considerable argument, Mr. Keena offered a resolution declaring that the Speaker has no right to reprimand members, but withdrew it after an explanation by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, made a vigorous protest against its spirit. Mr. Converse introduced a bill to prohibit the consolidation of railway companies. Mr. Belmont offered a resolution, which was passed, that Jacob B. Shipperd furnish copies of all correspondence and any other evidence tending to show what he attempted to do to enforce the claims of the Peruvian company. A resolution was passed requesting the President to arrange with Nicaragua for the settlement of claims. Mr. Henderson reported a resolution that the Secretary of War state the reasons for sending troops to Omaha.

Mr. McMillan reported to the Senate, on the 17th, a bill for a bridge across the Mississippi between Minnesota and Wisconsin. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made to continue work on Davis island dam, on the Ohio river. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for a public building at Columbus. A resolution against the withdrawal of silver certificates was referred to the Finance Committee. Acts for Government buildings for the courts and postoffices at Frankfort, Minneapolis and Jefferson City were passed. The chair submitted a resolution of the Iowa Legislature for an amendment of the act donating public lands to the States for agricultural colleges. The postoffice appropriation was taken up and passed, including the restoration of the franking privilege. The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to print 30,000 copies of Blaine's memorial address on Garfield. Speeches on the Tariff Commission bill were made by Messrs. Beck and Pendleton. The House passed the 8th bill extending the northern boundary of Nebraska. Mr. Page failed in an effort to resume consideration of the Chinese bill. Some time was spent on two bills for the relief of Paymasters for losses suffered by the defection of clerks, but both measures were killed. A bill was passed authorizing the Consul at Paval to accept a gold medal from the French Government. The Speaker submitted an estimate by the Secretary of War that 85,000 persons were rendered destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi. A bill was passed for bridging the Missouri river near St. Charles. Mr. Dummell reported a substitute for the bill to amend the internal-revenue laws.

The anti-Chinese bill occupied the sole attention of the House on the 18th, the entire day being given up to debate on that measure. Speeches were made by Messrs. Flower, Moore, Berry and Williams. There was no session of the Senate.

Senator Teller, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to the Senate, on the 20th, to fix the period of residence necessary to acquire titles to homesteads, making it three years instead of five. A bill was reported for a public building at Erie, Pa. A resolution was passed allowing Mr. Butler \$3,500 and Mr. Kellogg \$9,500 for expenses incurred in meeting contests for their seats. The Diplomatic and Military Academy bills were reported, with amendments, as was also the act for the admission of Dakota. Messrs. Beck and Morrill made speeches on the Tariff-Commission bill. Mr. Pendleton presented a memorial of the National Tobacco Association protesting against the passage of a Free-Leaf bill and asking the abolition of export stamps. The executive session was wholly consumed in considering the nomination of Samuel Seabury, of New York, to be Naval Constructor, on which no action was taken. In the House, the Speaker submitted a message from the President stating that, in compliance with the constitution, the Governor of Nebraska, on his request, was given authority to employ troops to protect the State against domestic violence. It was agreed that the House recede from its amendment to the Mississippi relief bill author-

izing an expenditure for strengthening the levees. Mr. Hubbell introduced a bill to abolish all taxes on banking and the stamp tax on matches and perfumery. Mr. Manning presented a bill to appropriate \$5,000 for a monument at the grave of Thomas Jefferson, and Mr. Beach an act setting aside \$10,000 for a memorial shaft at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y. A resolution from the Maryland Assembly asked an appropriation for a monument to Francis Scott Key. Mr. Neal asked permission to report the District of Columbia code without the provision for mixed schools, and a hot debate ensued, the scheme being voted down. It was resolved to take up the Tariff-Commission bill whenever the House shall go into committee of the whole, and to continue its consideration until definite results are reached. On a struggle over the Alabama Claims bill the House was in session until after midnight.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Indian Wars of the Last Ten Years Costing \$5,058,821--The Entire Expense of Government Watchfulness in the Same Time \$223,591,264.

If anybody thinks that the Indian, "the ward of the nation," is not an expensive luxury, he should direct his attention to a report made by the Secretary of War of the cost to the Government of Indian wars during the last ten years. This information was called for by the Senate, and the officers of the War Department have transmitted to Congress, through Secretary Lincoln, an array of figures so prodigious as almost to take away one's breath. The "wars," strictly speaking, have not been very expensive. The Modoc war of 1872-3 cost only \$335,009. The war in Texas, in 1875, cost only \$6,641. A more expensive trouble was that with the Sioux, in 1876-77, which ran up a bill of \$1,894,361. In 1877 there was difficulty with the Nez Percés, costing \$975,082, and the next year \$567,571 were spent in the Bannock war. The conflict with the Northern Cheyennes, in 1878-79, cost \$34,209, while the attempt in 1879 to subdue the Utes involved an expenditure of \$1,192,682. In the same year \$9,411 were spent in controlling the Sheep-Eaters, and in 1881, with the Apache difficulties not over- come, the expenses reached \$438,500. The total cost of these active attempts to control the aborigines was \$5,058,821, but this is a mere fraction of the cost to the Government of watching the Indian tribes that were not traveling abroad in war-paint, but which had to be watched to keep them quiet.

The aggregate cost of all kinds of service by the United States army west of the Mississippi, in which part of the country there was no proper occupation for the soldiers but fighting or police duty on Indian account, was, for the last ten years, \$205,474,759. This has been the cost of troops, and does not take into account the peace offerings, annuities and other inducements to prevent the use of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, which have been provided at very large expense by the Government. One must decide from the report that the Indians are almost the only excuse the Government has for maintaining an army. During the last ten years the troops have been distributed as follows: The number employed each year in observation or control of Indians has ranged from 17,000 to 21,000, and the number otherwise employed from 6,000 to 9,000. The total force has fallen from 28,183 in 1872 to 25,183 in 1881. The average number used in the Indian country has been a little more than 75 per cent. of the whole force. While the cost of these troops is given at \$205,474,759, Adjutant General Drum decides that this is not all the expenses which can be charged to them, and furnishes tables, with items additional, to be charged on appropriations for supplies, incidental expenses, transportation, purchase of horses, and other trifle, which make the grand total of \$223,591,264. According to Gen. Sherman, the army now consists of 23,780 enlisted men and about 2,000 officers. Of these, all the cavalry, all the Indian scouts, twenty-four out of twenty-five regiments of infantry, and an entire regiment and three companies of artillery, numbering 18,529 men, are west of the Mississippi, while the total number east of the Mississippi is 5,256. His general conclusion is, without examining the figures closely, that four-fifths of the expenditures of the annual appropriations had been made on Indian account during the ten years between 1872 and 1882.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Bayley's Census Book--An Exhaustive Showing.

WASHINGTON, March 15. The census volume on public indebtedness, by Rafael A. Bayley, of the Treasury Department, contains a complete history of the national indebtedness from the foundation of the Government to the close of the census year, June 30, 1880. The work will be invaluable, and will be the standard authority upon that subject. The book gives a final and complete history of the thirty-four different loans negotiated by the General Government during the period between July 4, 1776, and June 30, 1880. Capt. Bayley has been engaged eight years upon this work, and has collected a vast amount of valuable material, the exactness of which has never before been known. The whole amount borrowed by the Government was \$10,691,055,968, of which there have been redeemed \$5,569,664,231, leaving a balance, as shown by the public-debt statement issued July 1, 1880, of \$2,120,415,737. This includes the comparatively small amount of \$23,663 unpaid, and apparently overpaid, which awaits a final settlement in the different accounts. This discrepancy is about 1 cent on every \$1,000. The statistical part of the work shows the issues and redemptions by quarters, and includes a full account of the premium and discount paid on each loan. A large portion of the material embraced in this work has never before been presented to the public in any form. A summary shows the following amount of money borrowed, and interest paid thereon, from the foundation of the Government from July 4, 1776, to the close of the fiscal year 1880:

ISSUES.	
3 per cent.....	\$ 118,874,237
4 per cent.....	1,501,266,159
5 per cent.....	295,990,064
6 1/2 per cent.....	785,345,772
7 per cent.....	16,155
8 per cent.....	5,062,691
9 per cent.....	2,657,811,728
10 per cent.....	9,170,386
11 per cent.....	960,992,250
12 per cent.....	6,431,709
Treasury notes.....	689,85,246
Non-interest-bearing stocks.....	4,438,632
Non-interest-bearing notes.....	\$ 8,676,338,940
Total loan.....	\$ 10,691,055,968
Redemptions.....	5,569,664,231
Outstanding debt.....	\$ 2,120,391,737
Unadjusted.....	23,633
Total.....	\$ 2,120,415,370

A LADY who had been traveling in Italy was asked by a friend how she liked Venice. "Oh! I very much, indeed," was the reply. "I was unfortunately enough, however, to arrive there just at the time of a heavy flood, and we had to go about the streets in boats."

The annual yield of flaxseed in the United States is estimated at 2,500,000 bushels, and of the fiber 38,000,000 pounds.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

DURING an operatic performance by Patti in Boston, with an audience of nearly six thousand gathered in Mechanics' Hall, the curtain took fire when lowered at the close of the first act. Two journalists stopped the people from gorging the exits. The New York Assembly adopted a resolution that the President of the United States be asked to commute the sentence of Sergt. Mason to dismissal from the service.

A RATE collector and agent named Crawford was shot while driving to church with his family, near Clonmelton, County Westmeath. He is in a critical condition. Some members of his family were also injured. A police sub-inspector named Doherty was fatally shot in a disturbance at Tabercary, County Sligo. Several arrests were made. Victor Hugo, while entertaining some journalists in Paris, received a telegram from St. Petersburg announcing that the Czar had spared the lives of five Nihilists at his request. Whereupon Hugo toasted the Czar. A Rome newspaper publishes a remarkable article by the Secretary of the Committee of the General Staff, urging the prompt completion of the military organization, and the alliance of Italy with Germany and Austria against a probable Franco-Russian alliance.

WASHINGTON telegram: "A prominent Republican, a close and confidential friend of ex-Senator Conkling, who has seen him almost daily of late, says Conkling does not want and would not take any office at present. He says that had the President's letter offering Conkling the Supreme Judgeship reached the latter before the nomination was made, Conkling would have declined then, and the public would have known nothing about it. He says Conkling's ambition is to return to the United States Senate from New York. His plan is to devote himself to law practice and accumulate money enough to make him independently rich by the time of the next Senatorial election in New York." The author of the bitter attack on the character of President Garfield, published in a Washington journal, proves to be William Brown, of Kentucky, a delegate in the Chicago Convention.

THERE is likely soon to be serious embarrassment in the Census Office, and unless Congress shall make additional appropriations it will be impossible to complete the census work, there now remaining in the treasury to the credit of the census appropriation but \$30,000. This money will soon be exhausted. The difficulty is that the estimates have been inadequate.

The owner of the cave deposits of bat guano in Uvalde county, Texas, says the supply cannot be exhausted in a century. An analysis shows over 11 per cent. of ammonia. The caves have recently been reached by railroad tracks, and the first shipment has been made. The product is expected to bring \$50 per ton.

The citizens of Dallas, Ore., seized Tucson Langdon and a man named Harrison, for killing A. B. Crooks and S. J. Jerrey. At the hotel where the murderers were under guard a party of masked men appeared and shot Langdon, following up the work by hanging Harrison to the track-work of the bridge.

Terrible Fate of Five Little Boys. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 17.

Yesterday afternoon five boys went out to a cave they had made in the hillside. The cave was nine feet wide, ten feet deep and five feet high. The boys were seen about the place at 3 o'clock. An hour or two later a playmate of the five found the retreat had caved in. He told a man who was working near by that he feared the boys were buried within the place. The man only laughed, and treated his fears as a joke. This did not satisfy the little fellow, and with his hands he began tearing the dirt away, and within eighteen inches or two feet of the ground he struck an outstretched hand. He gave the alarm, and raised some half-dozen men to work removing the earth. The five boys were found buried beneath the earth, all stiff and cold in death. The names of the lads were Jack Montgomery, aged 14; Ran Montgomery, aged 8; Nick Kell, aged 15; Allen Rhodes and Mike Garriash, 17. It seems the boys had dug this cave for the purpose of spending their idle time, and they contemplated further improvements and to make the place quite attractive. Garriash was the last one taken out, and his heart was palpitating feebly when he was unearthed, but ceased very suddenly. Just how long they remained buried is not known, but they were seen at 3 o'clock, and at 5 the accident was discovered.

THERE are 4,000 blind persons in Pennsylvania.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEVER.....	\$10 50 @ 12 50
HOG.....	6 50 @ 7 50
COTTON.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
FLOUR--Superfine.....	3 70 @ 4 50
WHEAT--No. 2 Spring.....	1 26 @ 1 28
No. 2 Red.....	1 36 @ 1 37
CORN--Ungraded.....	69 @ 70
OATS--Mixed Western.....	48 @ 62
PORK--Mess.....	16 50 @ 18 25
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 11
CHICAGO.	
BEVER--Choice Graded Steers.....	6 25 @ 6 80
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25 @ 4 75
Medium to Fair.....	5 40 @ 5 75
HOGS.....	5 00 @ 7 40
FLOUR--Fancy White Winter Ex.....	7 00 @ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	6 25 @ 7 00
WHEAT--No. 2 Spring.....	1 32 @ 1 33
No. 3 Spring.....	1 62 @ 1 09
CORN--No. 2.....	42 @ 44
OATS--No. 2.....	83 @ 84
RYE--No. 2.....	99 @ 1 00
BUTTER--Choice Creamery.....	36 @ 40
EGGS--Fresh.....	15 @ 16
PORK--Mess.....	17 00 @ 17 25
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT--No. 2.....	1 27 @ 1 28
CORN--No. 2.....	65 @ 66
OATS--No. 2.....	42 @ 43
RYE--No. 1.....	83 @ 84
BARLEY--No. 2.....	88 @ 89
PORK--Mess.....	17 00 @ 17 25
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT--No. 2 Red.....	1 27 @ 1 28
CORN--Mixed.....	65 @ 66
OATS--No. 2.....	46 @ 49
RYE.....	81 @ 82
PORK--Mess.....	17 25 @ 17 50
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT.....	1 31 @ 1 32
CORN.....	68 @ 69
OATS.....	49 @ 50
RYE.....	83 @ 84
PORK--Mess.....	17 75 @ 18 00
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT--No. 2 Red.....	1 28 @ 1 29
CORN.....	69 @ 70
OATS.....	45 @ 46
DETROIT.	
FLOUR--Choice.....	6 25 @ 9 00
WHEAT--No. 1 White.....	1 27 @ 1 28
CORN--Mixed.....	66 @ 67
OATS--Mixed.....	46 @ 48
BARLEY (per cental).....	3 00 @ 2 20
PORK--Mess.....	17 50 @ 18 00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT--No. 2 Red.....	1 27 @ 1 28
CORN--No. 2.....	68 @ 70
OATS.....	47 @ 49
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE--Best.....	5 50 @ 6 00
Fair.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Common.....	3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS.....	6 50 @ 7 40
SHEEP.....	4 25 @ 6 40

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

DENVER now claims a population of 60,000, the estimate being based on the school census.

TWENTY grains of arsenic, in one mass like putty, were found in the stomach of Lizzie Thayer, a Brooklyn girl, who was said to have been poisoned by eating molasses candy made in a copper-lined vessel.

In a trial before a Justice at Dodge City, Kan., a witness, who was being bullied by a cross-examining lawyer, called on the court for protection. The Justice handed him a pistol. "I have no further questions," said the lawyer.

New York city pays her 2,821 policemen \$3,565,300 per annum, and her 3,411 teachers \$2,769,168. Her fire department costs her \$1,071,405 per annum, and the expenses of the Mayor's office are put down at \$26,300 for the year 1881.

The next election in Maine is to be one of extraordinary importance. A Governor is to be elected who will have the appointment of four Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. A Legislature is to be selected which will serve for two years, and have a United States Senator for the long term to elect. Four Congressmen are to be chosen, probably on a general ticket. Beside this about double the usual number of county officers are to be elected. No such importance has attached to any Maine election that has been held within the past ten years.

THE centennial anniversary of the birth of the doughty old Western statesman of a quarter of a century ago, Thomas H. Benton, was celebrated lately. "Old Bullion" served Missouri in the United States Senate for thirty consecutive years, but his memory, says a writer in the *St. Louis Republican*, "is neglected by the State that he honored and that honored him, because in his old age he was dictatorial and tyrannical, and quarreled with the great party that had bound her choicest laurels about his brow."

THERE is scarcely a day that the news does not come of the crushing of a brakeman between cars. One exchange states that 2,500 of them are killed every year. This is a gross exaggeration, but there are sufficient of them killed to amount to a cruel butchery, with which the humane Societies might well interfere. This slaughter might be avoided by the uniform use of some safe coupler on all the roads. The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts declare officially that there is such a thing as a safe coupler. If such a device were made uniform on all the cars used in the present heterogeneously made-up freight trains, this slaughter of brakemen might be avoided.

SINCE her coronation in 1837 there have been no less than seven different attempts to take the life of Queen Victoria, but none of them was the result of a political conspiracy, nor were any of the villains inspired by political reasons, such as Guiteau alleges actuated him in slaying President Garfield. Of the six persons who fired at the Queen before MacLean, or attempted to do so, only one was sentenced to be hanged, and that sentence the Queen afterward commuted to banishment for life. The others were adjudged insane, or partially so, and their only punishment was confinement in prison for a term of years, and being publicly whipped.

A PHILADELPHIA detective accused the father and mother of a boy who was employed in a dry-goods store of purloining \$68.85, which the boy had collected and taken home with him in the evening, and which the next morning he could not find under the carpet where he had placed it. The father paid the money, but the next night, hearing a noise in his son's room, he went in and found the boy with a roll of bills in his hand, which proved to be the exact amount of the stolen property. The boy was a somnambulist, and, perhaps, while dreaming of the concealed treasure, had risen from his bed, descended to the dining-room, and, removing the money from beneath the carpet, carried it up-stairs and placed it beneath the matting of his bed-room.

The man with the iron mask, to whom a melancholy celebrity attaches, though it is quite impossible to identify him, may be surpassed in fame by an American who wears his mask voluntarily, though he would be glad if there was no necessity for it. His face having been

frightfully disfigured by burns, Ellis Cartright, a West Virginian, devised a mask of gutta-percha, with a false nose and holes for vision. Eyebrows and lashes were painted upon it, and a faint mustache depended beneath the nose. The thing was found to be close and heating, and Mr. Cartright conceived the idea that a fine wire mask, something on the plan of those worn by the officers in some secret organizations, would be an improvement. He ordered one in Philadelphia, which he now claims in court is a failure, and he seeks back the price paid. As his appearance is grotesque and altogether unique, his pride in a good false-face is self-evident, and in his eagerness to recover his outgo on the mask that proved a failure he is becoming a celebrity quite out of the common.

A YOUNG woman, signing herself Clara Augusta Davis, residing in Hoboken, N. Y., took the trouble to write thirteen closely-written pages of letter paper to the assassin, Guiteau, in which she assured him of her devotion to his interests, and announced her intention of getting him out of jail if money could accomplish such an object. The prisoner answered her at once, but when her reply came it fell into Mr. Scoville's hands, and he opened it, and a picture of a handsome, intelligent-looking young woman dropped out of the missive, which was addressed to "My poor, dear, persecuted friend." It proceeded to give in chaste and elegant diction her feelings for the prisoner, and described in a graphic manner how she had fainted when the verdict of the jury was announced. Mr. Scoville retained the letter, and on the occasion of his trip to New York endeavored to find the writer. After considerable trouble he ascertained her lodging-place, but was unsuccessful in finding her at home. He became convinced that the woman simply wanted Guiteau's replies as souvenirs, and consequently withheld the letter from him. Guiteau, however, received another letter, in which the writer complained that he did not care for her or he would have acknowledged the receipt of her picture.

In the close of a checkered and sometimes brilliant career, John C. Fremont appears now as the claimant of an important island in the harbor of San Francisco. His petition has been filed in the Senate, and, as he specially asks that the merits of his claim may be tested in the Court of Claims, there is reason for supposing that he has some other standing than a mere grabber. The island is known as Alcatraz. When he was Military Governor of the Territory of California, in 1847, he purchased this island for the United States because he considered its situation as of great consequence for the protection of the harbor. The Government repudiated the purchase, and when Fremont was tried by court-martial, in 1848, one charge against him was that the purchase of the island was an assumption of power upon his part amounting to an act of mutiny against the Government. In 1856, the same year, by the way, in which he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, he claims that he completed the purchase on his own account. Finding the island to be the key of the harbor and indispensably necessary as a site for a light house and a fort, the Government, without his consent and without the proffer of compensation, then took possession of the island, and has held it ever since. If the claim is a just one, it is odd that the General has permitted it to slumber so long.

On the Hills of Cursing.

In a work just issued from the press—"The Past and Present in the East"—the author describes a recent visit to the once famous mountains, Ebal and Gerizim, on which he spent a day. He states that he and a fellow-traveler ascended the latter, and they afterward proceeded to test the acoustic property of the valley between. To do this his fellow-traveler rode down Gerizim, across the valley, and began to ascend Ebal, his "horse looking the size of an ant." After ascending a considerable distance, until he appeared but a faint dot on the hillside, he stopped. It had been arranged that the two should signal to each other when ready to speak, but that was now seen to be hopeless, so, waiting until the dot appeared to have ceased to move, the author, the Rev. H. Jones, commenced to read aloud from a book: "Feeling that he might just as well have thought of addressing the House of Commons from Lambeth Palace." After a while he paused to hear the result. Great was his surprise when from the little dot on the hillside he heard the words of the twenty-third psalm, and this in spite of the conversation carried on by some Turkish soldiers near. On the two meeting they found that each had heard the other with perfect distinctness.

The horseshoe doesn't bring good luck when the horse applies it.

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES.

The Law Enacted by Congress for Their Suppression—Probable Obstacles to Its Enforcement.

The *Chicago Times*, commenting upon the law enacted by Congress for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories, says "it will be a difficult law to enforce, and the efforts to carry it into effect will be watched with great interest. The difficulty in enforcing it will be the difficulty of getting testimony. If the Mormon women were opposed to polygamy, the institution could be easily suppressed, for there would be little difficulty in convicting the men if the women would testify against them. But most of the Mormon women believe in polygamy; if they do not like it, they at least look upon it as a religious necessity. The public sentiment that influences them is not opposed to polygamy; on the contrary, it is strenuously in favor of it. No disgrace attaches to a plural wife in Utah as there would in Illinois, and the Mormon wife who testifies against her husband finds herself without a home, and a social outcast. That any considerable number of Mormon wives will turn State's evidence there is small reason to hope. Because the marriages are secretly performed it is practically impossible to prove the marriage ceremony, and for that reason the bill makes cohabitation with more than one woman a misdemeanor, which is punishable by a fine of not more than \$900, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. But to prove cohabitation the testimony of one of the female partners is necessary. It will hardly do to assume that because a man lives in the house with more than one woman he is cohabiting with more than one. If the children of the various wives can not prove different paternity, their existence may be held to be evidence of cohabitation. Mr. Colfax's suggestion that the law enable each wife to claim her proportionate share of the common husband's estate would have the merit of offering the plural wives some motive for testifying against their husbands, and would, in cases where there was property enough, afford the wives who testify something to live on after they had left their polygamous homes, but that is not incorporated in the law. Doubtless the main reliance of the law is in the latter sections, which aim to give the control of the Territorial Government to the monogamists. Polygamists and the members of their harems are disqualified from voting and holding office, and the entire electoral machinery of Utah is put in the hands of five persons to be appointed by the President, who will have full power over the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the reception or rejection of votes, and the canvassing of them, and the issuing of certificates of election. It is expected that under this law a monogamic Legislature will be elected, and that that body will then make such laws as will make it impossible for polygamists to ever again get control of the Territorial Government. We print below the full text of the bill. It is now a law in full force, having passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President: A bill to amend section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—Every person who has a wife living, who, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, hereafter marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter, simultaneously or on the same day marries more than one woman in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of polygamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living and is believed by such person to be dead; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by a valid decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been pronounced void by a valid decree of a competent court on the grounds of nullity of the marriage contract.

Sec. 2. That the foregoing provisions shall not affect the prosecution or punishment of any offense already committed against the section amended by the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That if any male person in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction hereafter cohabits with more than one woman he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That counts for any and all of the offenses named in sections 1 and 2 of this act may be joined in the same information or indictment.

Sec. 5. That in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any person drawn or summoned as a jurymen or talesman, first, that he is or has been living in the practice of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman, or that he is or has been guilty of an offense punishable by either of the foregoing sections or by section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or the act of July 1, 1863, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Utah;" or, second, that he believes it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time, or to live in the practice of cohabiting with more than one woman; and any person appearing or offered as a juror or talesman, and challenged on either of the foregoing grounds, may be questioned on his oath as to the existence of any such cause of challenge, and other evidence may be introduced bearing upon the question raised by such challenge; and this question shall be tried by the court. But as to the first ground of challenge before mentioned, the person challenged shall not be bound to answer if he shall say upon his oath that he declines on the ground that his answer may tend to criminate himself, and if he shall answer as to said first ground his answer shall not be given in evidence in any criminal prosecution against him for any offense named in Sec. 1 or 3 of this act, but if he declines to answer on any ground he shall be rejected as incompetent.

Sec. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to grant amnesty to such classes of offenders guilty of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation before the passage of this act, on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper; but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall be complied with.

Sec. 7. That the issue of bigamous or polygamous marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in cases in which such marriages have been solemnized according to the ceremonies of the Mormon sect in any Territory of the United States, and such issue as shall have been born before the 1st day of January, 1883, are hereby legitimated.

Sec. 8. That no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of these persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place over which the

United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in, under or for any such Territory or place, or under the United States.

Sec. 9. That all the registration and election offices of every description to the Territory of Utah are hereby declared vacant, and each and every duty relative to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same, and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of election in said Territory, shall, until other provisions be made by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, as is hereinafter by this section provided, be performed under the existing laws of the United States and of said Territory, by proper persons, who shall be appointed to execute such offices and perform such duties by a board of five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more of whom than three shall be members of one political party, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The members of said board so appointed by the President shall each receive a salary at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, and shall continue in office until the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall make provision for filling said offices as herein authorized. The Secretary of the Territory shall be the Secretary of said board, and keep a journal of its proceedings, and attest the action of said board under this section. The canvass and return of all the votes at elections in said Territory for members of the Legislative Assembly thereof shall also be returned to said board, which shall canvass all such returns and issue certificates of election to those persons who, being eligible for such election, shall appear to have been lawfully elected, which certificates shall be the only evidence of the right of such persons to sit in such Assembly, provided that said board of five persons shall not exclude any person otherwise eligible to vote, from the polls, on account of any opinion such person may entertain on the subject of bigamy and polygamy; nor shall they refuse to count any such vote on account of the opinion of the person casting it on the subject of bigamy or polygamy. But each house of such Assembly, after its organization, shall have the power to decide upon the elections and qualifications of its members, and at or after the first meeting of said Legislative Assembly, whose members shall have been elected and returned according to the provisions of this act, said Legislative Assembly may make such laws, conformable to the organic act of said Territory, and not inconsistent with other laws of the United States, as it shall deem proper concerning the filling of any offices in said Territory declared vacant by this act.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

MEMPHIS dispatches state that the city was swarming with refugees, principally blacks, from the lowlands. Capt. Smith, a river man who came up from the region of Friar's Point, said the water was five feet higher thereabouts than ever before known by the oldest inhabitant. The people were living in gin-lofts, on house-tops, and the water in many instances was fully up to the eaves of the houses. At Greenwood, Miss., the people of the whole village were living in the Cone House, and were supplied by means of flat-boats. Nearly every town along the river, from Memphis to New Orleans, was a Venice, whose streets are paddled by flatboats and skiffs. In some of the towns the water was fifteen feet deep, and many houses had been undermined. Thousands of cattle have been drowned, and rafts and flats were employed to save mules and horses. The water swept across the country with the rapidity of a cataract. People would retire at night in fancied security, and find themselves before morning in water two or three feet deep. Every house at Rosedale, Miss., except one—that of Col. Yerger—was swept away. The floor of Yerger's house was three feet under water, and the catfish were playing sportive freaks in his parlors. Three colored men were drowned at Marion, Miss., and a colored man and woman were overwhelmed by the rising waters at Rosedale.

Many stories are told illustrating the perils of the flood. One is to the effect that a colored man and his child were in a boat coming down the river, when the former lost his footing and fell overboard, swimming, however, to a tree. The boat containing the child drifted down and lodged in some driftwood, the little one being rescued after four days. Another is to the effect that a man and his wife, on whom the water gained so rapidly that they were compelled to take refuge on the roof of the house, were rescued by a man in a dugout after a day and a half of isolation. In many instances families took their horses into one room and lived in another, letting the other stock work out their own salvation, the anxiety as to the former being due to the fact that they looked to them as a means of planting another crop.

Gen. Beckwith, of the Commissary Department, has ordered the steamer Gen. Barnard and the tow-boat Coal Cliff, with her barges, to be sent from Keokuk, Iowa, to St. Louis, where they will be loaded with rations and sent down the Mississippi to distribute relief. Secretary Lincoln ordered a large steamer at Little Rock to report at Memphis for special service. Capt. Lee will take the steamer Anita and pick up destitute people in the flooded districts of the Yazoo. All supplies for Arkansas are to be sent to Helena.

Death and Desolation Prevalent Throughout the Vast Flooded District—A Harrowing Story.

(Telegram to Chicago Times.) The half has not been told about the inundation of the Mississippi valley. For a distance of 1,000 miles it is under water to a width of from ten to 120 miles. No such flood has occurred in history, according to the accounts of old river men. The *Times* correspondent has talked with several old pilots and Captains, and with one accord all unite in saying that the overflows of 1862, 1867 and 1874 did not compare with the floods which are now laying waste hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile land the sun ever shone on. In 1817 there was a great overflow of the Mississippi, but less damage resulted than has already occurred this spring. The freshet has been gathering in force for two months. The Illinois, Wabash, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, on the east, and the St. Francis, White, Arkansas and Red rivers on the west, together with scores and hundreds of lesser streams, have been emptying torrents into the Father of Waters for a long time. Since the 1st of January the fall of rain has been continuous throughout the whole region west of the Alleghenies and the southern extension of that range, and south of a line running east and west through Central Illinois. The deluge has averaged from ten to twenty-five inches on a dead level. Insignificant creeks have swollen to the proportions of raging rivers. Through Southern Missouri and Illinois it has not been so bad, but in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana the destruction of bridges and roads, to say nothing of buildings and other property, has been enormous and beyond computation. The flood has been little less disastrous in many sections than the war. The greatest suffering on account of the flood is found between Memphis and Vicksburg. The section of river country in Kentucky and Tennessee is overflowed, and the inhabitants are living on rafts contributed by the Government, and by benevolent societies. As far south as the Mississippi line, the bluffs,

or highlands, as a general thing, are not further back than a mile or two, and oftentimes above the main channel of the river. After passing Memphis, on the way south, the face of the country changes, and only patches of high land are to be seen. There is not an inch of bluff on the west side of the Mississippi, from a point above Cairo to the gulf. Excepting at the town of Helena, there is low, flat land on either side of the river, extending back from twenty to seventy-five and one hundred miles. This immense country is under water, and almost isolated from the rest of the world, and but for the forests it would be simply a great lake. The Arkansas has been boiling like a mountain torrent, washing away railroad tracks, telegraph lines, and cutting a swath of destruction through the State from one remote corner to the other. The sufferings of the population of the Mississippi and Arkansas inundated districts have not been exaggerated nor adequately described; they have only been guessed at. Thousands of families living a few miles back from the river in little settlements for twenty, thirty, forty and even fifty miles in the interior, have been cut off from succor for the reason that they have no means of letting the world know their situation, and because those who are safe can not reach them with provisions. The loss of life is already known to have been large, and the lowest estimate places the number at 100. The Government relief boats cannot reach the places where the suffering is greatest. They can only touch at a few of the landings. Thousands of human beings are left like drowning rats to perish. The picture is not overdrawn. The victims deferred fleeing to the highlands until it was too late, trusting that every inch of rise in the inland sea would mark flood tide. The cruel waters kept creeping up and up, and encroaching upon territory that had been considered safe, and finally cutting off means of escape and surrounding them with a dead waste of back-water. The ground, saturated to its full limit, held the water like a cement floor. It can only get out the way it came—by flowing back again into the Mississippi.

Capt. Corville, of the steamer Dick Jones, has just arrived from St. Francis and the sunk lands, and tells a tale of woe almost incredible. There is very little communication between those points and Helena, and thus far no aid has reached the people from without. The people of these districts are chiefly white. They cultivate a good grade of cotton and were well off. Now they are drifting about on rafts with no subsistence whatever, actually starving, and even devouring dead beasts that have been floating in the water for several days. As their carcasses pass them, they are eagerly sought after and devoured. The bodies of the dead animals have large slices cut from them where the starving have been butchering them. For 300 miles there is not visible a spot of land, except four Indian mounds, which rise so high that their tops are out of water. The Tynona is tributary to the St. Francis, and is settled by families from Kentucky and other Southern States. Above this small tributary is Little river and Buffalo island, where here and there settlements are to be found. These, of course, are like the others. They cry piteously for help and food, but it is heart-rending to see strong men so give way under their afflictions. They have literally nothing of their former homes left, and they are now roaming about in the water, exposed to the fury of the wind and weather, and with no food. The rations sent from here a few days since to their relief did not reach so far, so many hundreds between here and there meeting and looking for the supplies, and they were wholly insufficient to fill the demand. When supplies reach them they will have to be placed on the tops of the Indian mounds, as these are the only possible landings.

LIEUT. C. B. SATTERLEE, who was specially detailed to go through the overflowed districts in the vicinity of Arkansas City, has examined the Arkansas and White rivers and points south of the Arkansas. He reports that nineteenth-twentieths of the country is under water, and a considerable portion of the colored population is in destitute circumstances. Lieut. Satterlee estimates that fully 3,500 people have no means of subsistence. The State authorities are doing nothing to alleviate the suffering, trusting to the sufficiency of the Government bounty. There will be little or no stock left in the flooded district. A gentleman who made the trip from Vicksburg to Yazoo City reports the condition of the inland districts as bad or worse than reported. Sunflower, La-flore, Bolivar, Coahoma, Tallahatchie and Tunica counties are entirely under water. Issaquena, Yazoo, Holmes and Washington counties are about one-half and Warren county about one-quarter so. The total population of these, by the last census, was 162,442, and of these at least 100,000 are colored laborers made absolutely destitute by the flood, and who must be supported by outside contributions until the river falls and work is resumed. The region south of Memphis is swarming with buffalo-gnats, which are killing what little stock was saved from drowning. One result of the overflow has been to prove to the satisfaction of the natives that the levee system is a failure. Millions of money may be spent in repairing the damage already done, but, in the opinion of the knowing ones, it will be thrown away. Reports received at the War Department in Washington estimate that there are 80,000 destitute sufferers in the flooded regions between Cairo, Ill., and the Gulf of Mexico. It is believed that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 by Congress will be required before these people can again become self-supporting.

A Chicago Girl's Love.

"Does your father keep a dog?" These words, uttered with the simple earnestness that showed how deeply their full meaning was felt by him who spoke them, fell from the lips of Ethelbert Dooley as he looked tenderly in the fair, spirituelle face of Rosalind Mahaffy. They were at the matinee, and a dull pain stole into the girl's heart, as she shifted the last caramel in the box over to the starboard side of her pretty mouth. "Ethelbert does not love me," she said softly to herself, while a look of pain whitened for an instant with a deathly pallor, the pure *ingenue* face, and the shapely hand grasped more tightly the dainty silk parasol that served alike to keep off sun and wind from the tithe form. "All gone," she murmured, sadly—"every blamed one"—feeling earnestly with her taper fingers in every corner of the empty box, and then a look of sweet contentment overspread her features, as she placed her hand in the pocket of her sealskin saccque, only to be succeeded by a dull, dazed expression of grief and anguish. She had lost her chewing gum. "You look ill, darling," whispered Ethelbert, as the curtain went down at the close of the first act; "try some of these," handing out a paper of peanuts. With a glad look of love in her beautiful eyes, Rosalind turned to him and said: "I can never doubt you again, darling. I would follow you to the end of the world."—*Chicago Tribune*.

ALEXANDER ordered pieces of flesh to be thrown into the inaccessible valley of Zulmeah, that the vultures might bring up with them the precious stones which attached themselves.

JOTTINGS.

MEASLES NO MORE!

CAPT. B. Van Rij, of the Schr. Woodstock, is quite ill with lung fever.

THE Public Schools closed yesterday for the Spring vacation of two weeks.

SCHR. Wanderer, Capt. E. Bolhuis, arrived in port from Manistee, last Sunday.

Mrs. W. Moore, of Hartford, Mich., is visiting the family of her brother, Mr. Wm. J. Davidson, of this city.

THE warm maple sugar party given by the ladies of the M. E. Church, last Wednesday evening was an entire success.

WE have received communications which we are unable to publish this week, owing to the length of the Annual Settlement.

WE understand that the tug Dick Beckwith, which has been undergoing repairs all winter at Schols' shipyard, will be launched next week.

Mr. Peter Schaap who has been visiting his parents and relatives in this locality, returned last Monday night, to Orange City, Iowa, his present home.

A LITTLE one year old child of Mrs. Randall, of Cooperville, a daughter of L. Spoon, of Wright township, was accidentally poisoned, last week, being given pulverized opium for pulverized rhubarb.

Mr. J. Marion Doesburg, of Detroit, arrived home last Monday and will engage in the boat business this summer with Capt. F. Brewer. You have the best wishes of the News Marion, for your future success.

Mr. C. M. Howard and wife, of Fredonia, N. Y., are visiting their uncle Mr. M. D. Howard, of this city, they were on their way to New Orleans, La., for health and business, but were delayed by the western floods.

WE have received the *Century*, *St. Nicholas* and *Lippincott's* for April, but owing to our publishing the Annual Settlement of the city, we are unable to make extended mention of these beautiful and interesting magazines this week.

Miss Meade's recitations, on Friday evening last, were listened to by a fine, large and appreciative audience. It is the opinion of many that her readings were finer than those given on her previous visit here. If another lecture is given in place of Dr. Hedley's the lecture course will be very satisfactorily ended.

TOWNSHIP authorities want to recollect that we print election tickets, slips, etc., for about 5 cents a ton, so bring on your orders. We will give you the best printed tickets, the best gummed slips, and use you "white" while you are under our care, and if that don't satisfy you we will give you a dollar and a half in the bargain.

WE call the attention of our readers to the change in the price of subscription for this paper. We consider it worth fifty cents a year to us to have payments made in advance, and offer that reduction to all subscribers who will pay us any time within three months after the expiration of their subscription. We ask as an especial favor, that subscribers will please bear in mind that we don't deviate from this rule as established.

THE meeting of the Farmers and Fruit-Growers Association, held last Saturday, was well attended and interesting. During the discussions many useful suggestions were made and interesting statistics given in regard to peach-culture. The topic for discussion for the ensuing meeting, which will be held the 22d day of April, is "How can we grow apples successfully," which will be introduced by a paper prepared by Mr. A. H. Dutton. Mr. A. Visscher was requested to present a paper on "the use and effect of salt in Agriculture and Horticulture." The practical bearing of a discussion of such subjects is evident. If means can be suggested more successfully to contend with the codling moth, which causes all our worm-eaten apples, let all fruit growers avail themselves of such sources of information and profit thereby.

ONCE more the time has arrived when the citizens of Holland are called upon to exercise their right and privilege in selecting the officers that constitute our local government. As yet no caucus has been called and we desire to say a word in view of that fact, that is intended to bear on the selecting of those officers. In making the selections we hope, in the first place, that they will be made with a view to the material interest and advancement of our city; that they may be selected without any ill-feeling; that they may be selected free from any influence, either one way or the other, from any local questions, of an outside nature, that at present may be agitating this city; that they may be selected for their peculiar acquirements for the special position and that their place be not too large to hold their respective selves.

NEXT Saturday is Registration day.

ALLEGAN village has a democratic President.

You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, you can't advertise on that plan either.

THE Goodrich steamers will begin running between Chicago and Grand Haven about April 1.

TOBACCO killed a boy of 15, at Blair, Neb. He not only chewed great quantities of the weed, but swallowed the juice.

AMENDMENTS to the life-saving bill were adopted by the Senate last Wednesday, by which a pension roll is created for disabled surfmen.

Mr. J. R. Kleyn has sold his hardware business to Messrs. R. Kanters & Sons who will continue the business at the same stands as heretofore.

THE New England Furniture Factory building, in Grand Rapids, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss, \$25,000; Insured for \$12,000.

CHARLES Athons was apparently dead, at Decatur, Ill., from a stroke of paralysis, and was laid out for burial, but he regained consciousness, and will probably recover.

THE genuine Golden Pocklington grape vine can be purchased of Geo. H. Souter & John Kerkhof of this place, all vines guaranteed.

GEO. H. SOUTER.

HESTERIA is willing to aid in getting a railroad to that place and a committee has been appointed to wait on Mr. Geo. C. Kimball of the C. & W. M. R. R., to see what he will do for them.—*Muskegon Mail*.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 28, 1882: Chas. E. Williamson, B. F. Church, Benjamin M. Wentworth, F. D. Peak, George Barber, Harvey D. Kurtland, Wm. Verbeek, P. M.

IN commemoration of the 500th anniversary of Wycliffe's death, which will be in the year 1884, a Wycliffe Society is in course of formation, to secure the publication of the great Reformer's Latin works, with English translations.

THE name of Black Lake, Muskegon county, is to be changed to Macatawa Bay Bay, and a summer hotel built at the mouth of it.—*Big Rapids Pioneer-Magnet*. Guess your a little off Mrs. *Magnet*. Holland lies pretty close to that Black Lake, (a better place for fishing you can't find) and Holland is in the southern part of Ottawa county, in the Grand Rapids Congressional (5) District.

DON'T fail to read the new advertisement of G. Van Putten & Sons. They have just received an enormous stock of spring goods; a large variety of dress goods, notions, etc., all kinds of gents' furnishing goods, a fine line of new style of hats, and a large stock of the Dutchess overalls, the best in the market. Call and see the immense array of goods and purchase while there is an opportunity of obtaining the "first picks."

AN anecdote is reported of Victor Hugo in connection with his bust just completed in Paris by M. Villain. He was, with difficulty, persuaded by his friends to allow it to be crowned with laurel, although David d'Angers made a bust of him when he was yet young, and so crowned it. "After all," said the great poet, "you are right, perhaps, since David d'Angers crowned me with laurels, I must not, now I am old seem to have lost them en route."

ZEELAND ITEMS.

Mr. Ben. Huizenga has moved to Grand Haven with his family.

Mr. H. A. Byers will remove his stock of jewelry to Hartford next week.

Geo. E. Foote, of Battle Creek, is in town looking after the interests of the Battle Creek Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Wm. De Pree will build an addition of 18x80 to his already large hardware store, so as to meet the demands of his constantly increasing trade.

Mr. C. J. De Roo has gone to Beloit, Wis., to visit Mr. J. P. Oggel, and also to inspect some of the flouring mills in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Rev. N. M. Steffens was presented with a purse of money by the Ladies' Sewing Society of his church, last week, as a token of their esteem. It was a birthday present.

Mrs. K. Lahuis slipped and fell on the ice last week and broke her arm. Dr. T. G. Huizenga set the fractured limb with his usual good success.

Mr. John De Kruij had the misfortune to break his leg above the ankle while cutting a bar of iron in the blacksmith shop on Wednesday morning. Drs. Van Den Berg and Best attended the case, and the patient feels quite comfortable at this time of writing.

ELECTION a week from Monday.

FIFTY to seventy-five passengers arrive in Grand Haven every morning from Milwaukee.

THE ready relief given to asthma and summer colds by Brown's Iron Bitters is so satisfactory that many speak of it as a complete cure.

AN engine of the Chicago and West Mich. Railway was thrown from the track by a broken rail, at Grand Haven, last Monday morning.

THE coming term of the circuit court promises to be a very important one. Among the prominent cases will be that of John Auguier for the murder of his mother and her husband, Green.

THOROUGH investigation has been made into the depredations committed in Hope College, but the guilty parties have not been found. By resolution of the faculty, the young gentlemen accused were exonerated from all guilt and requested to proceed with their studies as usual.

Mr. Clifford F. Hudson, Elmira, N. Y., says: "My aged mother suffered greatly from poor digestion and general debility. She was always complaining of her liver, and her bowels often pained her greatly. She was very weak. I bought her a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and she says, 'It goes right to the Clifford.' She has greatly improved since using this excellent medicine."

THE following are the subjects of discourse in the English Churches in this city, for to-morrow's services:

Hope Church—Rev. D. Van Pelt, Pastor. Morning, "Epistle to Hebrews, the Writer and the Readers." Evening, "Parables of the Virgins and the Talents."

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, Pastor. Morning, "The Unseen." Evening, preaching by Rev. H. M. Joy, P. E. of Grand Rapids district. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after the sermon.

THE last lecture of the College Course will take place on next Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Hope Church. Prof. D'Ooge, of Ann Arbor, being prevented on account of sickness in his family, from filling his engagement, the committee have secured as lecturer the Rev. Dr. Richard H. Steele, of Ann Arbor, formerly pastor of 1st Ref. Church, New Brunswick, N. J. His subject will be "Switzerland and the Alps." These lectures were intended for the citizens quite as much as for the students, and it is hoped the citizens will manifest their interest by a large attendance at this last lecture, which has met with great favor wherever it has been delivered.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE Equinoctial gale was quite severe here and during Tuesday a violent snow-storm raged, which compelled a number of steam barges and vessels to seek shelter in our harbor. During the forenoon an alarm of fire was given, which luckily proved to be false one, occasioned by the burning of a chimney at the store of Mr. F. D. Vos.

THE coming spring election fails to create the usual stir among the ward politicians, and *lager* is consequently not in quite as strong demand. It seems that candidates for Mayor and Aldermen in the different wards are hard to be found, as no one cares to neglect his own business for the general good and receive as thanks nothing but abuse and vituperation.

QUITE a stir among certain young men in this city, was created the other day by the arrest of young Fred. Bedgood for sending obscene matter through the mails. It appears that for years back young ladies have been annoyed by receiving scurrilous letters through the post office, without being able to fix upon the perpetrators of such outrages. Last Saturday a young girl, daughter of very respectable parents, received one of those missives and showing it to her father a trap was laid which resulted in the above arrest. A United States warrant was issued and the examination will probably be had before Justice Pagelson at an early day. As this is a very serious offense under the United States postal laws, and it is supposed that several other boys are implicated, a considerable effort is being made to settle this matter before it can come before the proper court.

For Sale.

The mansion and ground, situated between 12th and 13th streets, on hill south of Hope College, formerly owned by Rev. Crispell, D. D., and now owned by A. S. Bangs. For particulars apply on premises or to I. F. BANGS, Superintendent of School.

Ithaca Organs.

The undersigned is the sole agent for this city, of the Ithaca Organ. Parties desiring to examine or purchase this valuable instrument can do so by calling at my residence on Tenth street, near C. & W. M. Railway freight depot.

6-4w. MRS. E. ECKENROD.

CANAL ST. CARPET STORE!!

In addition to our usual large and varied stock of Dry Goods we have decided to add

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And other goods usually found in a Carpet Establishment. Our stock will be all new and fresh, no old patterns, and our prices will be guaranteed lower than any in the city.

F. W. WURZBURG is now in New York City selecting NEW SPRING GOODS

For every department. Our stock this spring will be larger than ever before. New Novelties arriving every day.

Don't buy your Carpets until you see our new stock and our prices.

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 9-1y.

Stekete's Pin Worm Destroyer



Is the only sure cure for the destruction of the Pin Worm, and it also takes the Stomach and Tape Worm. No physic is necessary. Price, only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

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

Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN,

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

Better wagon in every way

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

And a nice assortment of Cutters for Farmers and Tradersmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN, Holland, Mich.

PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns, And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.

glish Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, After Taking.

BEFORE TAKING Universal Laxative, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 52-1y

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Gray's Specific Medicine.

STRANGE HISTORY OF BILLY THE KID.

This is what came to Billy the Kid, And these are the wondrous deeds he did:

Three times on his dainty hands he spat, And three times crumpled his new felt hat;

And gracefully on a gate-post there He leaned with an attitude of debonair;

And his brawny arms he alimbo placed, And the landscape picture was truly graced.

A man came riding down the way, And he rode aloft on a pile of hay;

And as he went lumbering past the gate, Billy at him did expectorate.

And the man grew wrathful, as well he might, And bared his arms for a bloody fight.

To the ground he sprang with a mighty stride, And soon he stood by Brave Billy's side.

He took the Kid by his Roman nose, And he mopped the road with his Sunday clothes.

And he pulled him up, and he threw him down, Till he looked much like a circus clown.

And then he pitched him up a tree, And a scarecrow there Billy seemed to be.

And this, despite that Billy's pockets bore A pistol famed for the scent of gore.

Then the man jumped back on his fragrant load, And gayly meandered down the road.

And he whistled aloud in savage gloe, So long as Billy he could see;

And he said: "Young man, let me you implore In the future to use a cuspidor."

Then Billy's mother came out, and shook That boy from a tree with a tassel-hook.

And she boxed the ears on his aching head, And kept him a week or more in bed.

This is a tale from the ages dim Of Billy the Kid, and what came to him. —Puck.

MADAME MALIBRAN.

The Story of a Gifted Singer.

If few among the "queens of song" have commenced their musical studies at so early an age as Maria Garcia, we hope there are fewer still who have entered on so arduous a career with so much suffering and with such poor prospects of attaining success. As we read in Miss Clayton's admirable work of the "delicate, sensitive child" trembling with fear in the presence of her terrible father, whose ungovernable passions urged him at times to rebuke her shortcomings with blows, our feelings of pity for the fragile victim and of indignation against the brutal Garcia struggle for mastery, and we are tempted to wish that our ears may never more be ravished by sweet sounds, if they can only be produced at such fearful cost.

The sickly Maria, who was born in Paris, March 24, 1808, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a Spaniard, and a member of a respectable Jewish family. He was a man of great talents, and gained distinction as an actor, composer, teacher and singer. His wife was a professional, and had obtained celebrity in the great parts of the Spanish drama.

In the spring of 1818 the Garcia family went to London, and the little Maria was placed in the convent at Hammer-smith, to be educated. She seems to have been a most winsome little creature, and what with being carried away by her own willful temper and vivacity, and being petted by her teachers and schoolfellows, she was in danger of becoming completely spoiled. But her father soon removed this danger by withdrawing her to commence her musical studies in earnest. She was now 10 years old, and of so quick an intelligence that she already spoke with fluency Spanish, French and Italian, to which she soon added German and English. With such a man as Garcia to direct her studies, the poor girl's griefs and troubles began. He habitually treated his family like serfs, roaring at them like a bull when he was displeased; but, as if to punish her for her weak frame and sensitive organization, he appears to have reserved his most violent outbursts for the shrinking, helpless Maria. On one occasion, when his wife, son and daughter, with himself, were singing with some quartettes, "he accompanied every fault the child committed with a cruel blow on the face."

It seemed at first as if Maria never could become a really good singer. "Her voice was weak, her lower notes very imperfect, her upper hard and thin; her intonation so uncertain that it was feared her ear must be defective. At times she would sing so frightfully out of tune that her father rushed from the piano in rage and despair, when the child, trembling with fear at his anger, yet having in her something of his indomitable will, would run after him and entreat him with sobs and tears to recollect himself."

Though at this early age nature had denied Maria a good voice, Garcia was determined she should become a great vocalist. "He resolved she should be reared in thorough contempt for the weakness of her sex. He never could understand how any one could be overcome by doubt, indolence or timidity. Whenever he heard the words 'I cannot,' he uttered an expression of rage and scorn, and his eyes flashed ominously."

How terrified was Maria when she met those fiery glances! One evening, when she and the Countess Merlin were studying a duet, the child became discouraged over a certain passage, and in a moment of forgetfulness uttered the fatal words. Barely had they escaped her lips when her father's eyes flashed upon her, and he demanded sternly: "What did you say?" Trembling, and with clasped hands, she murmured, "I will do it, papa;" and she executed the passage perfectly, telling the Countess afterward that she knew not how she did it; papa's glance had such an effect upon her.

Maria had many excellent qualities which endeared her to everybody. She was "charming, frank, bold and original;" her faults she inherited from her father; she was "impulsive, obstinate, willful and in temper a perfect little

vixen." Like most men, Garcia did not at all admire these faults when, to his irritation, they exhibited themselves in his own child. He said, "Her proud and stubborn spirit requires a hand of iron to control it. Maria will never become great, save at the price of suffering."

Garcia's systematic efforts, aided by her own lively intelligence, resolute firmness, and, above all, her marvelous instincts for art, at length wrought a decided improvement in her voice, and at 15 "her chest notes had gained in depth and richness, though the other parts of her organ were still crude and veiled." At this period she was in England with her family, and made her first appearance as one of the choir of the King's Theater.

In 1825, Madame Pasta being taken suddenly ill, Garcia offered the manager, Mr. Ayrton, his daughter's services; and she appeared as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," June 17. She was only 17, but she made such a highly favorable impression that the management engaged her for the rest of the season at a salary of £500. "Her prettiness, pleasing voice, and sprightly, easy action, gained her general favor."

Like her father, Maria was ambitious. In Zingarelli's opera, "Romeo e Giulietta," she had to sing in a duet with Velluti, the eminent male soprano. When they rehearsed it together in the morning, Velluti reserved his embellishments, for fear his companion should try to imitate him. In the evening he sang his part, "embroidering it with the most florid decorations and finishing with a new and beautiful cadence which astonished and charmed the audience." Maria seized the phrases, to which she imparted an additional grace, and crowned her triumph with an audacious improvisation. Thunders of applause greeted her, and while trembling with excitement she felt her arm grasped by a hand of iron. It was Velluti's, and as he glared on her, gnashing his teeth with rage, he hissed in her ear, "Briccona!" (scoundrel).

Toward the end of 1825 the Garcia family came to America, and Maria's father started an Italian Opera Company of his own in New York. His daughter's success was extraordinary. Her singing of English songs especially delighted the Americans. The New York writers went into a delirium of admiration over her fresh, lovely voice, amazing vivacity and her beauty. She was rather below the medium height; "the contour of her figure was rounded off to a becoming degree of embonpoint. Her carriage was always noble and dignified; her hair—the pride of a Spaniard—was black and glossy; her eyes dark and expressive; her teeth white and regular."

Shortly after her arrival in New York she became acquainted with M. Francois Eugene Malibran, who represented himself as a rich merchant. Maria listened favorably to his suit. The severe labors she had to undergo, and, above all, her father's ungovernable temper, made her only too anxious to give up her professional life. Garcia refused his consent to the marriage; but Maria's natural stubbornness of will, which her father's stubbornness had but strengthened, ultimately prevailed. As M. Malibran was believed to be wealthy, Garcia finally gave way, and on March 23, 1826, the young singer of 17 became the wife of Malibran, who was 50 years of age. He had assured her "she should be independent, and to Garcia he promised 100,000 francs as compensation for the loss of Maria's services. Only a few weeks after the marriage Malibran became bankrupt and a prisoner for debt."

Garcia's rage was something awful; and, being himself in pecuniary difficulties, he hastily departed with his family to Mexico, leaving poor Maria utterly friendless, and bound to a man who could not protect her, and who, worse than all, "selfishly looked to her musical talents as a means of supplying him with the necessities of life." Endowed with extraordinary energy, Madame Malibran set herself resolutely to the study of English vocal music, and delighted New York audiences at the National Theater, every evening, with her singing, "the manager sending a considerable portion of her earnings to her husband."

But Maria's was not the nature to tamely endure such a hard fate. Disturbed with her husband, she quitted him five months after marriage, and arriving in Paris, in 1826, took up her residence with M. Malibran's sister. The only person she had ever known in Paris to whom she could venture to look as a friend in this gloomy hour of isolation and helplessness was the Countess Merlin. Fortunately this lady was still living; the beautiful unhappy Maria sought her out, and appeared before her "nearly destitute, seeking guidance and protection."

The Countess, feeling pity, interest and admiration for one whom she had known as a child, and who was so unfortunate and so gifted, exerted herself to the utmost to befriend her. Whenever she went she extolled Maria's genius, and the result was an engagement at the Grand Opera, Paris, for 1827. At this time Pasta and Sontag were the reigning queens of song. Maria had never heard any of the great singers; the theater was larger than any she had sung in; she was but 19; on the result of her first night depended her future success, and "for once in her life Maria trembled at the ordeal before her." The audience was critical, and at times extremely cold. The opera selected was "Semiramide." "In the andante to the air, 'Bel raggio,' she threw out such powers and displayed a voice so full and beautiful, that the coldness gave way to applause. There were defects in her singing, but she showed what she could do when not checked by nervousness or emotion, and from that night she was the idol of the Parisians."

Her versatility was surprising—tragedy, comedy, burlesque, nothing came amiss to her, and in each she was true to nature. Her energy and activity were

astounding. "Often after going through a long and fatiguing opera she would jump over chairs and tables, or race up and down stairs like a school boy in the wildness of animal spirits." "When I try to restrain my flow of spirits," she would say, "I feel as if I should be suffocated."

She was fond of athletic sports and pastimes, riding, skating and shooting. Neither was she wanting in feminine tastes and pursuits. "Her theatrical costumes and head-dresses were all invented, and sometimes made by herself; if she saw a cap, a piece of embroidery or a design in tapestry that struck her, she instantly caught the idea and imitated it, and sometimes surpassed the model. She wrote and spoke five languages, and could converse in them at the same time without confounding them. She had a natural taste for drawing, and could sketch caricatures and portraits that were striking likenesses. She could compose with rapidity and felicity romances and songs. Always impassioned and vehement, it was often difficult to recall her to reason; but, having in her the instincts of justice and good sense, she was always eager to repair any errors into which she might fall; she was so ingenious that she could not conceal her real impressions," and whenever she took a fancy to anybody she was at no pains to hide it.

Malibran never allowed herself a moment's rest. After the opera she would often sing at private parties, for her own pleasure and that of her friends, till one or two o'clock in the morning. In vain the management "trembled for the health of the darling of the public;" in vain her admirers remonstrated at the reckless waste of her transcendent powers—nothing induced her to alter her course.

One night she fainted at the moment of appearing on the stage. Numbers of vinaigrettes were at once presented, and by some mischance one was selected containing a mixture of oil and alkali, which some eager friend pressed to her lips. Half-unconsciously she tasted it, and the next instant sisters covered her mouth. She could not possibly appear on the stage in that state. The director was in despair.

"Stay," said Malibran—"I will arrange it;" and taking a pair of scissors, she stepped up to a looking glass and cut off the blisters that covered her lips.

She then went through the part of Al-sace to the Semiramide of Sontag, and it was said, never sang or acted better. In 1830, Malibran became acquainted with the distinguished Belgian violinist, M. Charles de Beriot. He was in love with Sontag, who not only did not care for him, but was already engaged to Count Rossi. Maria, from sympathizing with De Beriot in his disappointment, came to feel a warm regard for him; she also took the liveliest interest in his superior talents, and ultimately he reciprocated her attachment. In the meantime, her husband, whom she had constantly assisted, hearing of her wonderful success and of the extraordinary sums she was earning, unexpectedly came over from America. She had accumulated some savings, and these she feared her husband's presence in Europe would rob her of. She declined to see him; but he was determined to have his rights, and an arrangement was entered into, Maria secretly resolving to abandon her profession rather than submit to his control over her earnings. Finally in March, 1835, the French Tribunal granted her a divorce from Malibran, and when the time fixed by French law had elapsed she was married to M. de Beriot, March 29, 1836, in the presence of their intimate friends.

About a month after this marriage she was in England again, and while out one day with a riding party she was thrown from her horse and sustained a serious injury from which she never recovered. She neglected to seek assistance while the hurt was fresh, and not only refused to have any advice, but concealed the affair from her husband and sang the same night. She was then at the height of her marvelous talent, having never ceased to improve. Her agonies from the effects of her fall were at times fearful, but she struggled with all the energy of her character and never yielded till death seized her.

When, in September, 1836, she sang at the Manchester Musical Festival, she was literally dying. On the evening of the second day she sang in the duet from "Andronico" with Madame Caradori Allen. The touching melancholy of Malibran's singing on this occasion, "her face pale and expressive as that of a beautiful specter, her accents inspired by a soul all but ready to take its flight, awakened an electric thrill in the hearts of the audience. Forgetful of her dying condition, passionately possessed as it were by her marvelous genius, they thoughtlessly redemanded the duet. Their enthusiasm struck to her heart, her cheeks flushed, she raised her head, her eyes shone with preternatural luster, and she recommenced. Her voice was astounding; her soul appeared poured forth in each note, and a brilliant shake at the top of the voice concluded the final effort."

From the theater she was carried to her death-bed. All Manchester waited in the greatest anxiety for the bulletins of her health. She died on the 23d of September, 1836, in her 29th year, and the intelligence of the death of one so young, so beautiful and so gifted was received with universal sorrow. Her husband, De Beriot, "raised a circular chapel for her memory at Lacken. In the center was a statue of Malibran, as Norma, sculptured in white marble, faintly illumined by a single ray of light admitted from a dome, and surrounded by masses of shadow. 'It appears,' says the Countess de Merlin, 'like a fantastic thought—like the dream of a poet.'"

"Mrs. Devin" is the name of a new opera bouffe in Paris. It is presumed that the heroine will appear in a Satan dress.

THAT RICH EXPERIENCE.

A Free Press Interview Sustained and Its Source Revealed.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A few months ago an interview with a prominent and well-known physician, formerly a resident of Detroit, but now living in New York, appeared in the columns of this paper. The statements made by the doctor and the facts he divulged were of so unusual a nature as to cause no little commotion among those who read them, and many inquiries were raised as to the genuineness of the interview and the validity of the statements it contained. The name of the physician was at that time suppressed at his own request. The seal of secrecy, however, can now be removed, as the interesting letter which appears below will abundantly show. In order, however, that the reader may better understand this letter, a few extracts are herewith given from the interview in question.

After an exchange of courtesies and a few reminiscences about the war, in which the doctor was a prominent surgeon, the reporter remarked upon the doctor's improved appearance, upon which he said:

"Yes, I have improved in health since you last saw me, and I hope also in many other ways. One thing, however, I have succeeded in doing, and it is one of the hardest things for any one, and especially a doctor, to do, and that is I have overcome my prejudices. You know there are some people who prefer to remain in the wrong rather than acknowledge the manifest right. Such prejudice leads to bigotry of the worst order. Now, I am a physician, and of the 'old school' order, too; but I have, after years of experience and observation, come to the conclusion that truth is the highest of all things, and that if prejudice or bigotry stand in the way of truth, so much the worse for them—they are certain to be crushed sooner or later. Why, when I knew you in Detroit, I would no sooner have thought of violating the code of ethics laid down by the profession, or of prescribing anything out of the regular order, than I would of amputating my hand. Now, however, I prescribe and advise those things which I believe to be adapted to cure, and which my experience has proven to be such."

"How did you come to get such heretical ideas as these, doctor?"

"Oh, they are the result of my experience and observation. I obtained my first ideas upon the subject, though, from having been cured after all my care and the skill of my professional brethren had failed to relieve me. Why, I was as badly off as many of my patients, with a complication of troubles, including dyspepsia, and consequently imperfect kidneys and liver, and I feared I should have to give up my practice. For months I suffered untold agonies. Dull, indefinite pains in various parts of the body; a loss of appetite; headaches; all these disagreeable symptoms were added to pains which were both acute and constant. Sick as I was, however, I became restored to health in a most surprising manner and in an incredibly short space of time, and it was this that proved a revelation to me. That was the starting point, and my prejudices faded rapidly after that I can assure you. I went to reading extensively, and analyzing more extensively, and since that time I have discovered many things of real value to humanity. Why, only a few days ago I advised a lady who was suffering from a serious female difficulty and displacement to use the same remedy which cured me. I saw her this morning and she is nearly well; the pain and inflammation are all gone and she is around as usual. We have no right in the medical fraternity to sit back and declare there is no such thing as improvement or advancement, or that we have a monopoly of the remedies which nature has given to mankind. There are great changes going on in every department of life, and there are great developments in medicine as well. Thousands of people die every year from supposed typhoid fever, rheumatism or other complaints, when in reality it is from trichina, caused by eating poorly cooked and diseased pork. Thousands of children are dying every year from dropsy as the apparent sequel to scarlatina, when in reality it is from diseased kidneys which have become weakened by the fever they have just had."

"Well, doctor, you have got some new truths here, certainly, but they sound very reasonable to me."

"Well, whether they are reasonable or not, I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that they are true, and I propose to stand by them, no matter how much opposition I may raise by doing so. Any man, be he politician, preacher or physician, who is so considerate of his pocketbook or of his own personal ends as to stultify himself by suppressing the manifest truth, is unworthy the name of man, and unworthy the confidence of the public whom he serves."

The above are some of the principal points in the interview referred to. Now for the sequel. The following outspoken letter from the doctor himself, which has just been received, is published in full:

Editor Detroit Free Press:

Some time ago a reporter of your paper had an interview with me which he said he would like to publish. I consented on condition that you would not mention my name until I gave you permission. I have now accomplished the purpose I had in mind, and wish to say to you (which you can publish or not as you see fit) that I had debated for a long time whether I would shake off some of the professional fetters which bound me with others for years, and tell the truth, or not. When I looked back, and thought of the tortures, like those described by Dante in his trip to the infernal regions, which I endured from dyspepsia, and recalled how much I would have given at that time for the relief which I have since obtained, I determined that I would take the step so long meditated, and thereby discharge a duty to my fellow men. If I could thereby save one poor mortal one night of the terrible suffering I endured, I would be fully satisfied, be the other consequences what they might.

My dyspeptic condition was produced by a torpid liver, which did not, as a consequence, remove the bile from the blood. This produced derangement of the stomach, inflammation of its coats, dyspepsia, constipation, headache, depression of spirits, yellow complexion, fat-covered eyes, chills and fever; in short, I was miserable to the last degree. I appealed in vain to my books, to my skill and to my fellow physicians. The mystery of my ill-health grew deeper. I traveled everywhere—exhausted all authorized expedients—but to no purpose!

When in this frame of mind, desperately in need of help, but expecting none, one of my unprofessional friends called my attention to some unusual cures wrought by a prominent remedy and urged me to try it. I emphatically declined. But secretly, and with the firm determination that I would never let anybody know what I had done, I began its use. It was only an experiment, you know, but, for that matter, all medical treatment is experimental. Well, to make a long and surprising story short, I experienced a sort of physical revolution. My skin got a better color. My liver resumed its functions. I no longer had to arouse the bowels with cathartics. My headaches disappeared with my dyspepsia; but still I was not convinced. "Nature did it," I reasoned. But, determined to push the investigation to the extreme, while I was in active work, I tried the effect of the remedy on my patients afflicted with kidney, liver and urinary diseases, watching every development carefully and anxiously. Then I was completely disarmed, for the remedy stood every test imposed!

Under such convincing circumstances, the matter of confessing my cure became a ques-

tion of conscience and of duty to humanity. "Here is a remedy," I said, "that has done for me what the best medical skill of the country could not accomplish"—and as an honorable man I will not suppress the facts. I therefore write you and most unhesitatingly assert that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach or urinary organs which are amenable to treatment, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure surpasses any remedy I have ever known or used, and since physicians have so much success in the treatment of diseases of these organs, I am prepared to accept all the consequences when I say that they are, if conscientious, in duty bound to use this pure vegetable compound in their practice.

Yours very truly,

J. W. SMITH, M. D.

Statements so outspoken as the above and coming from such a reliable source are valuable beyond question. They conclusively show not only the power of the remedy which has become so well known and popular, but the great importance of attention in time to the first indications of declining health. When professional men of such high standing sink their prejudice and willingly declare their belief in that which they know to be valuable, the public may confidently follow their example.

Mrs. Partington Herself Again.

Mrs. Partington sat at the refectory table, her face radiant with satisfaction, her bonnet hanging by the strings from the back of her chair, and her benevolent spectacles contemplating the surroundings. "What will you be helped to?" whispered a voice in her ear. "Thank you, dear, for your polite attention," she replied, looking benignly upon the charming attendant; "I will take, if you please, a cup of oblong tea, with milk and sugar—not too sweet—and if you will be sure that it is not made of the eelymossy water that the doctor wrote about, I shall be much obliged." "How are you enjoying the fair?" asked Dr. Spooner, as he dropped into a vacant chair alongside of her, somewhat to her surprise. "I dare say," said she, as she scanned the list of delicacies lying before her, "that I shall enjoy it with my tea. When one is decomposed by walking there is nothing like a cup of tea to restore the equilibrium, and here is enough to saturate the appetite and give strength to the exasperated limbs. This is different, 'doctor, from the poor soldiers' fair, with only hard tactics and the long roll to sustain them, to say nothing of the avalanches; and how they could stand it, it is hard to see." "I meant by my inquiry," said he, "to learn how you were enjoying the fair—the 'bazaar'—designed to secure a home for veterans." "Ah!" she replied, with a fervor that seemed to add to the exhalation from the decoction now set before her; "it is a grand display of patriotism and devotion for those who helped us in our hour of need, when cotton cloth was 60 cents a yard and sugar 33; and it has my warm corporation." She went out with the doctor, and made him interest himself in many schemes for swelling the fund.

The Gift of Expression.

Men who openly demonstrate their affection for wife, mother, or sister by the rendering of numberless kind attentions, may not be any kinder at heart than cold, silent men who make no show of their emotions; but they are pleasant people to have about one, for all that, and sensible girls like them. They recognize the fact that if a man possesses the true instinct of courtesy and kindness, it will develop in a thousand little acts, which are always sources of pleasure to those for whose sake they are indulged.

There has grown up of late years a style of literature which makes a man such a self-contained hero that he restrains the gentler emotions, and only indulges at certain odd intervals in overwhelming scenes of passionate expressions for the benefit of some particular lady love, who is naturally fascinated by the contrast; and believes that because he so seldom shows what he feels, that he must have a great deal of feeling which he keeps smothered up like a sleeping volcano. But the romantic girl who makes such a man her hero, and trusts to her fascinations to produce an irruption of emotion after marriage, will most probably find herself mistaken, and pay the penalty of her too vivid imagination in a life of domestic unpleasantness, for the man who is courteous to nobody will scarcely be courteous to his own wife. There is a selfish egotism about such men that makes them trying companions. Their thoughts are not of what is due to others, but only of what is due to themselves, and in this latter category they do not include that tribute to their own vanity elicited from the approval of the world at large.

The Use of Wealth.

There are thousands of rich men who are not skintints, who have the reputation of being so, because they have never been known to have done any special good with their money. A man who is worth \$50,000 can do more to make himself loved and respected by all with whom he comes in contact, by the judicious expenditure of a thousand dollars in charity, than by giving the whole fifty thousand dollars after he is dead. It seems as though it would be mighty small consolation to a millionaire to leave money to some charitable purpose, after death, and be so confounded dead that he couldn't see the smiles of happiness that his generosity had created.

Suppose a millionaire who has never had a kind word said of him except by fawning hypocrites, who hope to get some of his money, should lay out a beautiful park worth a million dollars, and throw it open free to all, with walks, drives, lakes, shade and everything. Don't you suppose, if he took a drive through it himself and saw thousands of people having a good time and all looking their love and respect for him, that his heart would be warmed up and that his day would be lengthened. Wouldn't every look of thanks be worth a thousand dollars to the man who had so much money that it made him round-shouldered? Wouldn't he have more pleasure than he would in cutting off coupon with a lawn mower?—Peck's Sun.

Human Suffering Believed.
Intensely severe headaches, constipation of the bowels, deficiency of bilious secretions, flatulency, unsteadiness and weakness of muscular power, lowness of spirits, despondency, heart-flutterings, nervous debility and weakness promptly cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters. A true tonic, universally recommended by the medical profession.—*Medical Journal.*

Two convicts in the California State prison took delight in torturing a timid fellow, whose cell was between their own, by pretending at night that they saw ghosts. They talked to each other about it describing the most awful sights, and counterfeiting excessive fright. A week or two of this treatment drove the victim crazy, and he imagined that he was hunted by the creatures which they conjured up.

Special Assessor's Notice.
CITY OF HOLLAND,
Clerk's Office, March 15, 1882.
To Mrs. Arie De Jong.
You are hereby notified that a special assessment roll, for the repair of sidewalks, has been reported by the Board of Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the 5th day of April, A. D. 1882, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Common Council room, in said City, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the said Board of Assessors to review said roll.
By order of the Common Council,
Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Balm in Gilead.
There is a balm in Gilead to heal each gaping wound;
In Thomas' Electric Oil, the remedy is found.
For internal and for outward use, you freely may apply it;
For all pain and inflammation, you should not fail to try it.
It only costs a trifle, 'tis worth its weight in gold.
And by every dealer in the land this remedy is sold.

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 1st day of April, A. D. 1882, 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 of the several wards of said City.
In the 1st Ward, at Engine Room, No. 2, (Kanter's Basement.)
In the 2nd Ward, at the Photograph Gallery of B. P. Higgins.
In the 3rd Ward, at the Store of Boot & Kramer.
In the 4th Ward, at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

J. A. TER VREE,
W. H. BEACH,
WM. BUTKAU,
JOHN BEUKEMA,
JOHN KRAMER,
P. WINTER,
C. LANDAAL,
J. KUIJE.

Board of Registration of the City of Holland.
Dated: HOLLAND, March 8th, A. D. 1882.

Renew Your Lease.
There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symptoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort.—*Advocate.*

It is stated by a French Journal, and affirmed in London, that the Prince of Wales paid a visit of eight and forty hours to Paris the other day for the purpose of regulating some financial matters, and that in that time he raised a loan of a million francs. The existence of certain skeletons in the Prince's cupboard, which this loan is intended to cover, is hinted at. A loan of £40,000, however, is but a paltry one alongside what other English princes have done.

Virtue Acknowledged.
Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring bilious headaches, constipation, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved." Price \$1.00.

THE Russian Prince Eristoff, who was sentenced a few months ago in Berlin to two years' imprisonment for defrauding a Jeweller, has just been pardoned by the German Emperor, on condition of his at once leaving Prussia and never returning.

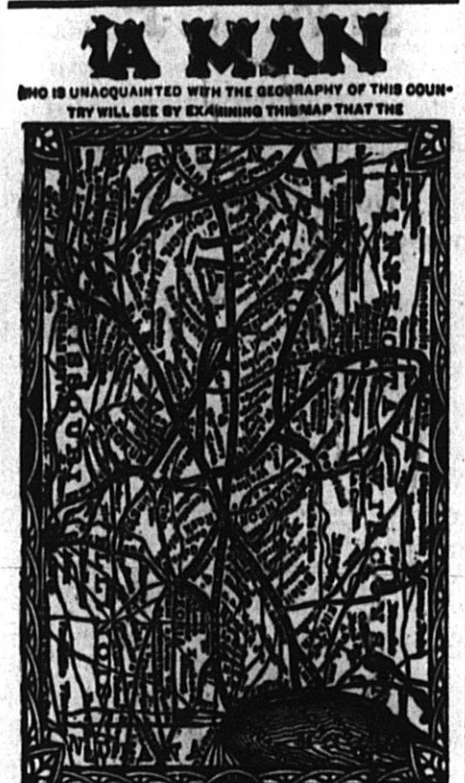
AMONG the little items of personal comfort and economy are Ayer's Pills. They are the ready remedy which defeat many disorders, if taken in season, and should be kept in every family.

Living Witnesses.
The hundreds of hearty, and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community.

A NEW island, surrounded by water abounding in fish and otter, has been discovered in the Kurile group in the Pacific ocean.

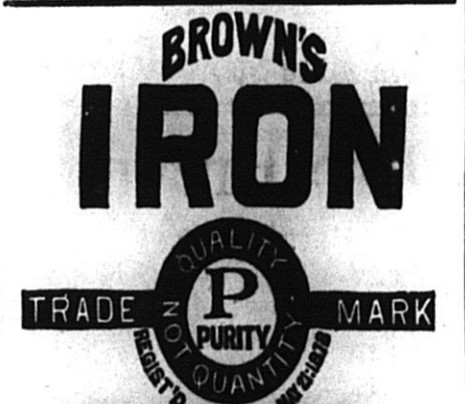
ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:
Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.
Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.
For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.
JAS. KONING, Supt.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY
Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled, its magnificent being composed of most comfortable and beautiful day coaches, magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous
"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanawha, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Charleston, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-ers of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
A TRUE TONIC.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

31—w

Parker's Hair Balsam
Restores the most beautiful hair as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and \$1.00 at all druggists.



PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Sillifolia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and efficacious powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Flegmness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! It is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating, soothes, and sets at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of H. R. Cox & Co., N. Y. Send for circular.
LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

JUST RECEIVED FALL AND WINTER GOODS !!

Some of those goods will be sold at Cost, such as

Ladies' & Gents' Buckled & Buttoned Shoes

Boys' and Young Men's WINTER SUITS of CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

A few thousand feet of lumber, such as fencing, etc., can also be had; also Lath, Shingles, Lime, etc., at reasonable prices.

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT BASKETS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

—AT—

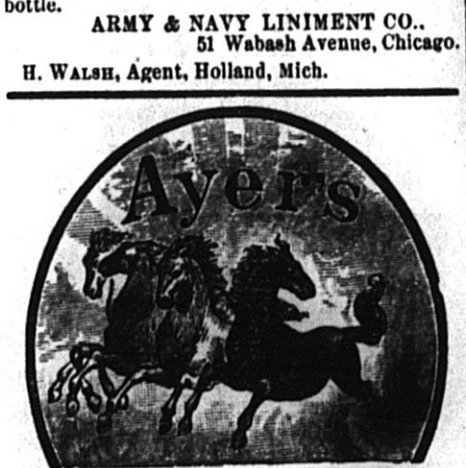
E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

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

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.
Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.
Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to
J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGS. 61-17.

\$25.00 REWARD. ARMY & NAVY LINIMENT.

For Man and Beast.
We will pay the above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. It will relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. Will cure Thrush and Scratches on horses, and will remove all pains, soreness or lameness from Ring bone, Spavin, Splint or Curb, and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscles from m or beast. See circulars. Price one dollar per bottle.
ARMY & NAVY LINIMENT CO.,
51 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
H. WALSH, Agent, Holland, Mich.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are especially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

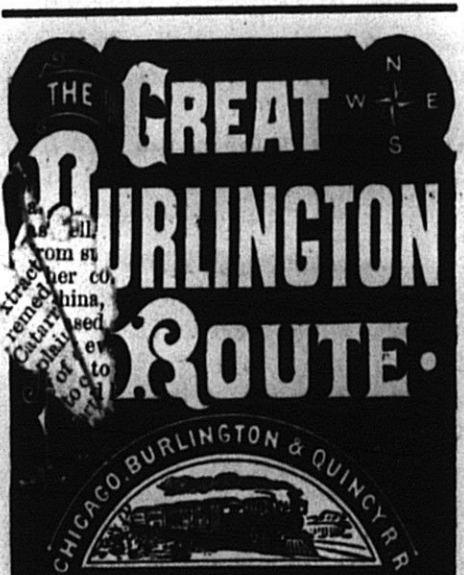
While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

\$2 Watches. Stem winders \$2.50. White metal Hunting Case \$5. Imitation gold \$6. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Catalogue free.



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The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, points in Iowa, Atchison, Topeka, Deni-Nebraska, Missouri, Kan-son, Dallas, Gal-sas, New Mexico, Arizona, Monteveston, tana and Texas.

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This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the Great Through Car Line.
Universal-ly conceded to be the best equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

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Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada.
All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by
T. J. POTTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

\$500 REWARD.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 33-17

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\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Articles in the World! Sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

B. WYNHOFF, SUCCESSOR TO M. Huizenga & Co., EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

Etc., Etc., which we offer for sale at very low prices. Our motto is: "Quick Sales and Small Profits."
Our stock of CROCKERY is large and complete, and our stock of GROCERIES is constantly being replenished, kept fresh and full.
FLOUR AND FEED,
is also kept constantly on hand.
The highest prices is paid for butter and eggs, and other Country Produce.

Call and see our New Goods.

Mr. H. Werkman will remain in the store as heretofore.

M. HUIZENGA,
B. WYNHOFF.
HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1881. 33-6m.

THE FINEST MANUFACTURED

Piano in the World

of Wm. Knabe & Co., also the

Celebrated CHICKERING DECKER BROS.,

HARDMAN and
DOWLING & PECK.

Western Cottage Organ,

WILCOX & WHITE,

And many other Makers; also first-class Pipe Organs can be seen in this vicinity.

Whereas I purchase for cash, I am enabled to sell just as cheap, if not cheaper, than the best houses in the United States.

CALL AT THE

Store No. 52 Eighth st.,
Holland, Michigan.

Near Cor. of Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

G. RANKANS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 27, 1881. 188-6m.



WEBB'S ELECTRIC MEDICINE.

It is a positive and effectual remedy for all Nervous Diseases in every stage of life—youth or old, male or female. Such as Impotency, Prostration, loss of Strength, loss of Vitality, Defective Memory, Impaired Brain Power, and diseases from which an unnatural waste of life springs, all of which cannot fail to undermine the whole system. Every organ is weakened, every power prostrated, and many forms of disease are generated which if not checked, pave the way to an early death. It rejuvenates age and reinvigorates youth. Each package contains sufficient for two weeks' treatment. Write for pamphlet, which will be sent free, with full particulars.
Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a package, or twelve packages for \$5.00. Will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by addressing
WEBB'S ELECTRIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
A Cure Guaranteed.
Sold in Holland by D. R. Meenge. 33-17