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Holland City News, Volume 12, Number 7: March 24, 1883

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 7.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 579.

The Holland City News.

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

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	2.25	4.00	8.00
2 " "	4.50	8.00	16.00
3 " "	6.75	12.00	24.00
4 " "	9.00	16.00	32.00
5 " "	11.25	20.00	40.00
6 " "	13.50	24.00	48.00
7 " "	15.75	28.00	56.00
8 " "	18.00	32.00	64.00
9 " "	20.25	36.00	72.00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$3.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Nov. 12, 1882.

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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Among heavy failures in the East are Ives, Beecher & Co., liquor dealers of New York, with \$500,000 liabilities, and Friend, Humphrey & Sons, leather dealers of Albany, N. Y., upon whom preferred creditors have claims amounting to \$123,000. The liabilities of the latter firm are \$230,000 and the actual assets \$106,000.

The Western Nail Association decided at Pittsburgh to resume operations, run for three weeks, and again close for a fortnight. Business was reported to be dull. The jury in the case of Dukes, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, tried at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Assistant State Treasurer Nutt, whose daughter Dukes was alleged to have seduced, brought in a verdict of acquittal. There was such indignation that the citizens hanged and burned effigies of Dukes and the jury, and threatened the former with violence.

Two students of Columbia College, Robert Mahan and Charles M. Smith, had arranged to fight a duel, but the former and others were arrested upon starting for the place of meeting.

A PRIZE-FIGHT of the most stubborn character occurred in the parlor of a wealthy resident of Altoona, Pa., the ring being marked out on the carpet. The contestants were John O'Neal, of Pittsburgh, and James Kohne, of Philadelphia, and the combat, which was for a purse of \$1,000, was made the more vicious from the fact that the men had been rivals in love. The fight lasted nearly two hours, thirty-six rounds being fought, and O'Neal proved the better man. The Philadelphia was badly used, the victor escaping with slight punishment.

A NEWSPAPER published at Uniontown, Pa., alleges that perjury can be proven against several members of the Dukes jury. Indignation meetings have been held at several towns in the vicinity of Uniontown, at which resolutions condemnatory of the jury's verdict were adopted. Fire destroyed the white lead works at Washington, Pa., the loss being estimated at from \$80,000 to \$100,000, with an insurance of \$30,000.

THE WEST.

A DISPARAGING statement is made by Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, who has been up the Ohio relieving flood victims. He says Illinois and Kentucky abandoned the inhabitants of their submerged river towns to the charity of strangers. Montana advises have an account of the lynching in Beaverhead county, of John A. Jessrang, for the brutal murder last winter of Charles Davidson.

A CORRESPONDENT who visited the scene of the terrible Diamond mine disaster, near Braidwood, telegraphed as follows on the 15th inst.: "Since the sad mishap at the Diamond mine, on the 16th of February, resulting in the death of seventy-five men, the weather has been favorable and the prairie has dried as rapidly as could be expected. Unfortunately, no ditch or provision has been made to carry off the water pumped from the mine, hence the want of success. Only six inches have been made since Sunday night. One conjecture is that there is underground water. This is founded upon the coldness and on the smell of the water taken from the shaft. Another idea is, and it appears to be the most reasonable, that as the water taken from the shaft is allowed to spread itself over the surface of the water taken from the shaft. Another prairie it finds its way back into the mine."

At Mankato, Minn., Carl P. Vinter shot Lizzie Levi and then himself. Vinter's wounds are mortal, but the girl may recover.

OBSERVATIONS through Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan and a portion of Indiana, says the Chicago Times, excite anxiety for the winter-wheat crop, the winter and spring having been unfavorable. The conditions are propitious for a large yield of cotton the coming season.

FOREST CITY, Cal., suffered severely by fire, the greater portion of the business houses being destroyed, the loss reaching into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. One man was burned to death. Property of the value of \$72,000 was consumed by fire at Bloomington, Ind., the insurance being \$30,000. During the past twelve months Chicago packers slaughtered 4,222,780 hogs. The summer packing footed up 1,064,167, and the winter packing 2,557,823. The above figures show a decrease of 877,704 hogs as compared with the packing operations of the corresponding previous twelve months.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has purchased 400 acres of land in two tracts, one in and the other near St. Paul. Upon the tract in the city there will be erected a Union Depot, and at the other stock yards and slaughtering and packing houses will be established. Other improvements are also planned by the company. Oby E. Owen, who embezzled something over \$20,000 from the Third National Bank of St. Louis, has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Pattison & Caldwell's Miami Distillery at Hamilton, Ohio, was burned, involving a loss of about \$100,000.

THE SOUTH.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS was married to Miss Addie E. Burr at "Tokay," the residence of Col. Wharton Green, near Fayetteville, N. C. The marriage was private, no one being present except the members of the family and relatives from Boston, Mass. The suite of parlors were thrown into one, and the whole house was decorated with holly. Judge W. T. Otto, of the United States Court of Claims, was best man, and Miss Sadie Green, the daughter of Congressman W. J. Green, was the bride's attendant. The bride and groom stood at the head of the parlor, in front of a marble statue of Psyche, and under a wedding bell. Col. Green gave the bride away. The bride was attired in a traveling dress of brown silk and a plush hat to match, with plumes of ostrich feathers. Her trousseau is magnificent. It includes fifteen dresses, several by Worth. The gifts were very numerous and valuable.

H. F. CROCKER, a notorious horse thief, committed suicide in the Granbury (Tex.) jail. He left a written statement that he was born and well connected in Georgia; that he had killed three men and one woman; that he regretted that he could not kill two men more who had injured him. He asked that his body be thrown into the river. The attorneys for Marshall T. Polk, the defaulting State Treasurer of Tennessee, have

made a proposition for a full settlement of his deficit to the State.

THE iron furnacemen of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia have formed a combination to control the market for pig-iron. It is alleged that all distinctions as to price will be abolished, the object being to compel all furnaces to turn out iron of a uniform quality. The burning of a compress and 300 bales of cotton at Texarkana, Ark., entailed a loss of \$100,000, on which the insurance was \$33,000.

DURING a performance in a tent known as Faranta's Summer Pavilion, at New Orleans, a panic took possession of the audience, consisting of about 5,000 people, in consequence of the tent canvas taking fire from a lamp, and in the crush that ensued five persons were seriously injured. At Jacksonville, Tex., property of the value of \$100,000 was consumed by fire, and the woolen mills at Mexico, Mo., were burned. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$30,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has been advised that a most dangerous counterfeit of the standard silver dollar has made its appearance in Ohio and Indiana. The base coin has the exact weight, ring and appearance of the genuine, and resists an acid test unless the outer coating of silver is penetrated. It would readily be accepted as genuine by merchants. Several of these pieces have only been discovered upon reaching a sub-treasury.

THOMAS J. BRADY, one of the defendants in the star-route case, was placed on the stand to testify in his own behalf. His examination will run through several days and will probably yield the most interesting developments of the trial. To-day Brady swore that Walsh was a liar, and that the evidence of McVeagh, James and every other Government witness was false in the whole or in part. He testified that Dorsey and he were never intimate until they were indicted. Persecution made them friends. He regarded as a messenger of low degree. Brady said that he never conspired with Dorsey or anybody else for unlawful purposes. He conspired with Dorsey in 1880, but it was for the purpose of carrying Indiana for the Republican party.

An interesting interview with Secretary Teller in regard to the scandalous encroachments on the public domain is published. The Secretary of the Interior is personally opposed to the entire land-grant system, but is compelled to administer the law as he finds it, and complains that the executive branch of the Government is greatly hampered in its efforts to control and correct the evils of the system by Supreme Court decisions and the dilatoriness of Congress. Charges against Supervising Architect Hill, in connection with the disbursements for the new Government building at Philadelphia, have been filed with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. These are independent of the charges preferred through Congressman March, of Maine.

It has been decided by Attorney General Brewster that the law making retirement from the army compulsory on officers who have reached 61 years repeals the law which limited the number on the retired list to 400. In accordance with this decision thirteen additional officers have just been retired, and a permanent increase of the list will follow.

An investigation of the consumption and distribution of corn and wheat to March 1 has been completed by the Department of Agriculture. It makes the stock of corn on hand at that date about 580,000,000 bushels, or 81 per cent. of last year's crop. The proportion of wheat on hand March 1 was 28 per cent. of the crop, or about 140,000,000 bushels. The proportion of the last five years at that date was nearly the same.

POLITICAL.

"PURE bosh" is what Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, calls the talk about the unconstitutionality of the new tariff act. A stringent high-license liquor law has passed the Legislature of Missouri. The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a bill punishing wife-beaters at the whipping-post.

NEW YORK merchants who are dissatisfied with the new tariff are broaching the theory that the Senate transcended its functions in "originating" the bill, which is therefore null and void. There is talk of testing the question in court. William Sprague was nominated for Governor of Rhode Island by the Independent State Convention that met at Providence.

WASHINGTON telegram: "Republican members of the Ohio Legislature write to friends here that there is a movement at Columbus having for its object the nomination of Senator John Sherman for the Governorship next fall. The idea is that if he should be elected Governor he would be a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination in the convention of the next summer." A. N. Wyman has been appointed Treasurer of the United States, vice Gillilan, resigned. Mr. Wyman has for a number of years occupied the position of Assistant Treasurer. In the Pennsylvania Senate Senator Emery slapped Senator McKnight's face, and the other returned the blow. McKnight was charged with dodging a vote on the Free-pipe bill. The Republican State Convention at Providence nominated Augustus O. Bourne for Governor of Rhode Island.

The lower house of the Connecticut Legislature, having in mind the abominable orgies which attended the funeral of the murderer McGloin in New York, has passed a bill placing the funerals of executed criminals under the control of the Sheriff of the county, with the proviso that the dead bodies shall be decently and quietly buried at the expense of the State.

GENERAL.

PATRICK EGAN, the Treasurer of the Land League, arrived in New York the other day. He stated that his chief business in this country was to visit the flour-exporting cities, the firm in Dublin with which he is connected being large dealers in flour. In addition to this he had received pressing invitations from friends on this side who desired to obtain personal information in regard to the Land League movement and the situation in Ireland. Mr. Egan declared that not a penny of the Land League funds was ever supplied for the purpose of the assassination conspiracy, but that on the other hand the league spent money to prevent outrages by sending men to localities where there was danger of attempts being made to murder landlords. He alleged that there is no possibility of the men now under arrest for the Phoenix Park murders obtaining a fair trial. The Lamoille Valley (Vt.) railway extension has been completed, and as it will be leased to the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain line, gives another through route to the seaboard.

It is stated as a fact that direct telephonic communication has been had between Cleveland, Ohio, and New York city, a distance of over 600 miles.

The Mexican Central railroad has

been completed to a point two hundred and eighty miles south of Chihuahua. Lieut. Harber has been authorized by the Navy Department to continue the search for the missing boat's crew, commanded by Lieut. Chipp, of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, through the approaching summer, if, in his opinion, such search is advisable.

SUPERINTENDENT SNOWDEN, of the Philadelphia Mint, says the new nickels will not be called in, and that the dies for the alterations will not be in readiness for two or three weeks yet.

FOREIGN.

THE railway general passenger agents of the United States have resolved that hereafter a physician's certificate must accompany every corpse carried, to prevent the spread of contagion. There is no foundation for the report started sometime since that the Prince of Wales intended visiting the United States.

KARL MARX, the Socialistic theorist and organizer of the International Society of Workingmen, died in London, after a long illness, in the 65th year of his age. He has lived in a very secluded manner for some years past, and his only attendant during his last sickness was his friend, Dr. Engel. His funeral will, in compliance with his own request, be conducted in private and without any religious ceremonies. Traces of phosphorus were found in the internal organs of the late Prince Gortschakoff. He had given his mistress a written promise of marriage.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A BARN with a quantity of stock, the property of a farmer living near Helena, Mont., was destroyed by fire, and there was reason to believe that incendiaries had been at work. A vigilance committee appointed itself, and with little delay fastened the crime upon two men dwelling in the vicinity. The committee quietly and deliberately hanged the two men, and delivered the bodies to the authorities at Helena. Flames swept away Lintzenberger's flouring mill and several other buildings, at Lafayette, Ind., causing a loss of \$75,000; a number of business houses at Sheridan, Mich., valued, with their contents, at \$50,000; Mann's warehouse and contents at Dudley, Ill., entailing a loss of \$30,000; and

A LONDON dispatch says that "no solution of the mystery surrounding the alleged murderous attack upon Lady Florence Dixie has yet been reached. Lady Florence adheres to her first statement of the affair; but a gardener working at the time within thirty yards of the spot where the assault is said to have occurred says he heard nothing unusual. The police and the detective forces of the city of London are being largely augmented, owing to the recent outrages by alleged Fenians. The Archbishop of Tuam, in replying to Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, writes that the action of the Government in insisting on extending relief to the distressed people through the workhouses is an outrage on humanity, and a covert system of exterminating the native race.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND persons participated in the benefit given at Boston to John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, and thousands could not gain admission. A fire in the cotton mills of Caleb J. Milne & Sons, Lombard street, Philadelphia, caused a loss of \$100,000. Insured.

OFFICIAL returns just made public show that since Jan. 1, 1882, the United States Government has paid \$115,854 as fees to special counsel in the star-route cases. Of this sum George Bliss received, up to Jan. 26, 1883, the magnificent allowance for fees and personal expenses of \$39,060. Merrick drew \$30,000, the last payment being made in October, 1882, and Ker received \$23,912 up to Dec. 21, 1882. How large the additional claims of these gentlemen may be is not stated, and what their bills will reach to by the time the trial is ended—if it ever shall end—cannot even be guessed at. In addition to the amount mentioned above there is the cost of court expenses, pay of jurors and witnesses, mileage and a hundred other items to be reckoned in.

CAPT. HORACE E. MULLAN, the commander of the United States war steamer Ashuelot, recently lost in Chinese waters, is to be tried by court-martial.

A DISPATCH from Austin, Texas, says that Max Thompson, the young boy who assisted in robbing a train near there, a few weeks ago, has been captured. All four of the young rascals are now in jail. The youngest is 13 years old, and the oldest only 16.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$ 5.95 @ 7.70
HOGS.....	7.25 @ 7.75
CORN—Superior.....	3.70 @ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1.12 @ 1.18
No. 2 Red.....	1.10 @ 1.23
CORN—No. 2.....	.70 @ .73
OATS—No. 2.....	.53 @ .55
PORK—Mess.....	19.00 @ 19.25
LARD.....	.11 1/2 @ .11 3/4
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....	6.30 @ 7.25
Cows and Heifers.....	5.00 @ 6.75
Medium to Fair.....	6.00 @ 6.25
HOGS.....	6.40 @ 7.00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	5.50 @ 5.75
Good to Choice Spring.....	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1.06 @ 1.08
No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.09 @ 1.10
CORN—No. 2.....	.56 @ .58
OATS—No. 2.....	.41 @ .42
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.63 @ .64
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.74 @ .75
EGGS—Fresh.....	.26 @ .29
PORK—Mess.....	16 @ .17
LARD.....	18.00 @ 18.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.05 @ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	.57 @ .58
OATS—No. 2.....	.41 @ .42
RYE—No. 2.....	.56 @ .57
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.81 @ .83
PORK—Mess.....	18.25 @ 18.50
LARD.....	.11 1/2 @ .11 3/4
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.09 @ 1.10
CORN—Mixed.....	.52 @ .53
OATS—No. 2.....	.43 @ .44
RYE.....	.57 @ .58
PORK—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.25
LARD.....	.10 1/2 @ .11
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.08 @ 1.09
CORN.....	.56 @ .57
OATS.....	.45 @ .46
RYE.....	.65 @ .66
PORK—Mess.....	18.25 @ 18.50
LARD.....	.11 @ .11 1/2
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.10 @ 1.11
CORN.....	.57 @ .58
OATS—No. 2.....	.43 @ .44
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.08 @ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	.58 @ .59
OATS—Mixed.....	.46 @ .47
PORK—Mess.....	18.25 @ 18.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.08 @ 1.09
CORN—No. 2.....	.52 @ .53
OATS—Mixed.....	.43 @ .44
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Fair.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Common.....	5.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	7.30 @ 8.10
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.75

The New Senate.

The United States Senate is now constituted as follows, one place from New Hampshire being vacant:

Term expires.	Term expires.
ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
J. T. Morgan, D., 1889.	Geo. G. Vest, D., 1885.
Jas. L. Pugh, D., 1885.	F. M. Cockrell, D., 1887.
ARKANSAS.	NEBRASKA.
A. H. Garland, D., 1889.	C. F. Manderson, R., 1889.
N. P. Hall, R., 1885.	C. H. Van Wyck, R., 1887.
CALIFORNIA.	NEVADA.
Jas. T. Farley, D., 1885.	John P. Jones, R., 1885.
John F. Miller, R., 1887.	Jas. G. Fair, D., 1887.
COLORADO.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
T. M. Bowen, R., 1889.	To be chosen June 10/89.
N. P. Hall, R., 1885.	H. W. Blair, R., 1885.
CONNECTICUT.	NEW JERSEY.
O. H. Platt, R., 1885.	J. R. McPherson, D., 1889.
J. R. Hawley, R., 1887.	Wm. J. Sewell, R., 1887.
DELAWARE.	NEW YORK.
E. S. Sanford, D., 1889.	G. L. Laplante, R., 1885.
T. F. Bayard, D., 1887.	Warner Miller, R., 1887.
FLORIDA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Wilkinson Call, D., 1887.	M. W. Ransom, D., 1889.
Chas. W. Jones, D., 1887.	Z. R. Vance, D., 1885.
GEORGIA.	OHIO.
A. H. Cockitt, D., 1889.	G. H. Pendleton, R., 1885.
Jos. E. Brown, D., 1885.	John Sherman, R., 1887.
ILLINOIS.	OREGON.
S. M. Callom, R., 1889.	J. N. Dolph, R., 1889.
John A. Lovell, R., 1885.	James H. Slater, D., 1885.
INDIANA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
D. W. Voorhees, D., 1885.	J. D. Cameron, R., 1885.
Benj. Harrison, R., 1887.	John I. Mitchell, R., 1887.
IOWA.	RHODE ISLAND.
J. F. Wilson, R., 1889.	H. B. Anthony, R., 1889.
Wm. B. Allison, R., 1885.	N. W. Aldrich, R., 1887.
KANSAS.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
P. B. Plumb, R., 1889.	M. C. Butler, D., 1889.
John J. Ingalls, R., 1885.	Wade Hampton, D., 1885.
KENTUCKY.	TENNESSEE.
J. B. Beck, D., 1889.	I. G. Harris, D., 1889.
John S. Williams, D., 1885.	H. E. Jackson, D., 1887.
LOUISIANA.	TEXAS.
R. L. Gibson, D., 1889.	R. Coke, D., 1889.
Benj. F. Jonas, D., 1885.	Sam. Bell Muxey, D., 1889.
MAINE.	VERMONT.
W. P. Frye, R., 1889.	Justin S. Morrill, R., 1885.
Frederic Hale, R., 1887.	Geo. F. Edmunds, R., 1887.
MARYLAND.	VIRGINIA.
G. F. Groom, D., 1885.	H. R. Riddoberger, R., 1889.
A. P. Gorman, D., 1887.	William Mahone, R., 1887.
MASSACHUSETTS.	WEST VIRGINIA.
G. F. Hoar, R., 1889.	J. E. Kenna, D., 1889.
H. L. Dawes, R., 1885.	J. N. Camden, D., 1885.
MICHIGAN.	WISCONSIN.
T. W. Higgin, R., 1889.	Angus Cameron, R., 1885.
Omair L. Conger, R., 1887.	P. Sawyer, R., 1887.
MINNESOTA.	SUMMARY.
M. Sabin, R., 1889.	Republicans.....23
S. J. R. McMillan, R., 1887.	Democrats.....2
MISSISSIPPI.	Independents.....2
L. Q. C. Lamar, D., 1889.	
J. Z. George, D., 1887.	

THE POSTAL NOTES.

What Provision Has Been Made for Sending Small Sums of Money Through the Mail. (Washington Special.)

The law authorizing the 3-cent "postal note" directs that its provisions shall be put into operation by the Postmaster General within six months after the date of its approval by the President. The act was signed on March 3, and the postal notes must, therefore, be ready for the public by Sept. 3, 1883, at the latest. The department officials are not ready to state precisely the time at which they can be issued, but there seems to be no good reason why they should not be available at the opening of the new fiscal year, July 1, as the new law requires little additional machinery. Some time will be consumed in advertising for proposals for the new blanks, etc., that are necessary, which, however, are to be furnished by the Public Printer and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, if their estimates are below those received from private persons. A model of the proposed postal note is printed on the back of the reports of the committees of both houses. It is about as long as a greenback. At the right hand are two columns giving the months of the year, and the dates of twelve years beginning with the present. At the left hand are three columns of figures. One, representing dollars, is numbered up to 4; the second, representing dimes, is numbered up to 9; the third, representing cents, is also numbered up to 9, and each series ends with a cipher. The note is for sums less than \$5. The Postmaster at the office issuing the note will punch the month and the year, the number of dollars, number of dimes and number of cents in their respective columns, thus preventing any alteration of the amount or date. By this system the postal notes can be issued for any sum from 1 cent up to \$4.99. No written application will be necessary. The note will be bought like a postage stamp and will be payable to the bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue. The body of the note is a form stating the office at which it is issued and the office to which it is sent. When paid the person obtaining payment puts his signature upon the note. It is not claimed that the postal note furnishes the same elements of security as the postal order now in use, where the sender's name is privately forwarded to the office where the order is to be paid; but it is believed that its convenience to all classes of people will be so great as to render the decrease in security of trifling importance. It is expected that it will take the place for transmission of money through the mails of the old fractional currency. Since that was withdrawn there has been no safe and agreeable way of transmitting small sums except by postage stamps, which are not regarded with favor as currency, or by the cumbersome process of the postal order. The postal note system has been in use in Great Britain just two years with great popular acceptance. The last annual report of the British Postmaster General shows that 4,462,920 of these postal orders, amounting to \$2,000,917, had been issued in one year. The average time they were in circulation was six days, showing that there was no foundation for the idea that they would be devoted to permanent use as currency. The United States postal note is, however, better adapted to public use in several respects than the British postal note. The note, costing three cents, can be issued, as already stated, for any sum from 1 cent up to \$4.99, while the British notes can be issued only for ten fixed amounts from 1 shilling to 20 shillings, no provisions being made for intermediate sums. Our postal note will require only a single blank form, while the British system calls for ten different blanks for the ten grades of orders. The fee for the lowest British postal note is a half penny; for the highest, 2 pence. The fee for United States postal note will be the same in all cases up to \$5—3 cents. The new rates for postal orders, which are to some extent reductions on existing rates, are as follows: For orders not exceeding \$10, 8 cents; between \$10 and \$15, 10 cents; between \$15 and \$20, 15 cents; between \$20 and \$40, 20 cents; between \$40 and \$50, 25 cents; between \$50 and \$60, 30 cents; between \$60 and \$70, 35 cents; between \$70 and \$80, 40 cents; between \$80 and \$100, 45 cents. No money order is to be issued for a greater sum than \$100.

Illegal Advertisements.

Mr. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has received notification that persons in the West are canvassing the various States for the sale of advertising cards which are made to represent treasury notes. The canvassers sell these imitation bank-notes to one dealer in each town and enter into a written contract to give the exclusive right to use them for advertising purposes. This is in direct violation of Sec. 478 of the Revised Statutes, and the treasury officials are determined to hunt down the guilty parties. The latest complaints come from Cairo, Ill., and Goldsboro, N. C. The penalty is \$100 for each note distributed. —Washington telegram.

BLESSED ARE THE POOR.

For They Can Have Friends, Health and Appetite.

(From the Atchison Champion.)

That poverty is not a blessing is certain. All belief in starving as a means of grace has departed from this world. But admitting that poverty is an evil—an evil so great in fact that men and women seek death to escape it—the daily experiences of American life are teaching us that there is such a thing as being uncomfortably prosperous and miserably affluent.

Within the last twenty-five years the word rich has changed its significance. The time is not yet remote when a man worth \$100,000 was considered a rich man. It is not so now; and to rank with the rich one must possess at least a million.

There are many men in the United States now who are millionaires and more. They fill considerable space in the newspapers, and the speculation of the hour is, "Do their riches pay?"

We are inclined to think that Americans excel in the accumulation rather than the disposal of wealth. We know better how to get money than spend it. Money rightly obtained and rightly spent ought to bring happiness, or something approaching it. Is that the result with American fortunes?

Among the early rich men in New England was a queer bird, who styled himself Lord Timothy Dexter. He was little better than an idiot; a former generation had a thousand stories to tell of his good luck and his half-witted doings. If my Lord Dexter had possessed a little less intelligence and some hair on the inside of his hands, he would have run on all fours. Then we had John Jacob Astor, a phlegmatic, silent, German, who began with a little and made millions. He became a prey to over-work, and was sent to Paris, where he rode about, silent and miserable, because he was not at home making money. Then we had Stephen Girard, a French sailor, originally, who became very rich and was so queer and cross-grained that he never had a friend in his lifetime, and left his money to found a school which is principally known, not for the good it really does, but for the fact that preachers, if Girard's will is obeyed, are not allowed to enter it. These were three rich men of a former generation.

The rich men—the famous rich men—of our times are different. The old-fashioned miser, with his "look that hell might be ashamed of," spoken of by Pollock, appears to have disappeared. In fact, as business is conducted in our day, the mere saving of money, little by little, will not build up what is called a fortune. Men have ceased to make big money that way; they must either do a big business or indulge in vast speculations. Of our men who got rich in business there was A. T. Stewart. He has been dead long enough to allow a pretty thorough canvass of his character, and no one has been found to say a good word for him yet. It is quite impossible that a man as mean as he was could ever have been happy. Then there was old Commodore Vanderbilt, a rough, swearing old chap, who never acquired any manners, and when he died, and his name was effed and banded about in a law-suit, Jere Black said, "the moral and intellectual nature of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was a howling wilderness." We have now Mr. William H. Vanderbilt with, possibly, more education and polish than his father, yet liked by nobody; out of health, and likely to die soon. Then we have Mr. Jay Gould, who has gone around all his days, sly, silent and secretive, and reaching out and taking from this one and that one, and now we hear that he is getting frightened at his own stillness; is trying to work up some social popularity; but that he has been a trifle too late about it, and finds that he cannot sleep; and that he must rest. If we had money to bet, it would be put up that he will not find rest, but eh! that he will be bored and that he will die of the sheer fatigue which he will begin to feel when he tries to rest. The four, Stewart, the two Vanderbilts and Gould, are types of the modern rich men. Taking both the old and the new, the lot of a rich man in America is not an altogether happy one.

Show Yourself Men.

Let me earnestly exhort you, my young friends, in all your business transactions in future life, to show yourself men. Disdain to descend to the low, mean and petty, not to say dishonest, artifices to which some will resort, to turn a few pennies from another man's pocket into his own. If you have an article to sell, do not represent it to be any better than it is. If it has defects, do not leave the purchaser to find them out if he can, especially after you have concealed them by thrusting them under cover; but do you point them out, exactly as they are. Never ask a little more for an article than it is worth, because you think the person you are dealing with is ignorant of the market value. When buying an article have the candor to acknowledge whatever good qualities it may possess, and do not try to make it appear to have defects which you know it has not. A man will never do such things, and you will not, if there is anything manly about you. Let honor, truthfulness and strict integrity characterize everything you say and do, in all the affairs of life, so that there never shall be occasion to say, concerning any one of you,

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE Russian newspaper, the *Golos*, says that the Jewish distillers and liquor dealers of the Muscovite empire are required to pay a special tax, while the Christians who are engaged in the same business are untaxed. The consequence is that the Christian dealers and manufacturers have increased 62 per cent. since 1871, while the Jews have fallen off 8 per cent.

THE editor of the Boston *Advertiser* having sent a note to Gov. Butler informing him that the columns of his paper were open to any charges he wished to make against the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, Gov. Butler replied that he had "no intention of becoming a part of the editorial or reportorial staff of the *Advertiser*."

THE London *Globe* remarks that the Irish people can no longer depend upon the potato as a future food supply, and recommends as a judicious and feasible expedient that the oat crop of last year should be doubled, and that a few common vegetables like the cabbage and the parsnip should be cultivated to some extent, and asserts that with slight pains the cheaper forms of fish, which swarm in the Irish seas, might be made a common article of diet among the Irish people.

THE Oregon is to be a faster boat than the Alaska, and will be ready next summer. Her engines are 13,000 horsepower; the screws twenty-four feet in diameter, with a pitch of forty; she has twelve boilers; six furnaces will raise 2,700 tons of steam in twenty-four hours, which will require as much water as would be consumed by a city of 25,000 inhabitants; the thrust of her screw will equal ninety-four tons, or about as much as twenty of the most powerful English locomotives would exert if all were pulling together.

THERE were 11,085 marriages in New York city last year. The statistics of ages are interesting. Of the bridegrooms 4,126, and of the brides 7,313, were under 25 years of age. Then the relation of ages began to change. Between 25 and 35 the number of bridegrooms was 5,017, and of brides only 2,868. Beyond these years the figures lose their interest, because in the case of the brides at least the ages become an unknown quantity. Fifteen men became husbands after passing 70 years, while only one bride pleaded guilty of more than three-score and ten. But the statistics prove that marriage, like death, has all seasons for its own.

COLORADO last year produced \$25,933,288 of silver bullion, which was about \$3,000,000 more than in 1881. California produced \$16,332,498, chiefly in gold, or nearly \$2,000,000 less than in the previous year. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks it probable that the range of gold production in California will be from \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually for the next ten years. The *Bulletin* remarks: "While Colorado leads now in the production of precious metals, it looks as if the maximum of production had been reached in that State. The great gold and silver producing countries of the future will probably be Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, with the possibility of including Alaska."

ARABI BEY, in his exile in Ceylon, is learning English, in order, as he says, to know what the newspapers are saying about him. He and his fellow exiles are anxious not only to have their children well educated, but are perfectly willing to have them educated by the English. What is stranger still, they desire that their daughters shall have exactly the same advantages as their sons. When told that the Bishop of Ceylon had established a good school they at once expressed an intention of sending their children there. They were quite willing, they said, that their daughters should be instructed in Christianity, which was itself a good thing, and as their children were well grounded in the Koran it was impossible they could become Christians at heart, for God was good, and they fully relied on the virtue and power of the Koran to keep their children in the true faith, but educated they must and should be. It is not perhaps too much to say that such catholicity of mind is rarely found among Christians.

THE new internal Revenue law absolutely abolishes the following taxes: On capital and deposits of

banks and bankers, and of national banks, except such taxes as are now due and payable; and on and after the first day of July, 1883, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, and tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles imposed by schedule A following section 3,437 of the Revised Statutes. The tobacco tax is reduced from 16 to 8 cents a pound, and producers are permitted to sell at retail 100 pounds annually, the reduction to go into effect May 1. The last permission will be one of great benefit to the small tobacco farmers, while not all they desired. There is a contemplated reduction of \$11,000,000 in the sugar schedule. Now 99 per cent. of our sugar imports pay 2.45 cents per pound. Nearly this proportion will now pay between 1.90 cents and 2 cents a pound. The new law proposes that up to 13 Dutch standard all sugar shall pay 1.40 cents a pound, 4-100 for every additional degree on the polariscope over 75 degrees.

A MAN might with considerable satisfaction go to prison by proxy, or be hanged by proxy, but it is doubtful if, as a general thing, he would like to be married by proxy, assuming, of course, that he wants to marry at all, and may marry the woman of his choice. William Adrianus De Vletter, however, is a gentleman from Holland who, as it was inconvenient to marry her himself, allowed a friend to marry his sweetheart for him. Louise Reuber married Herman Stahl in the city of New York, separated from him after a time, and returned to Holland, her native country. There she was met and loved by William Adrianus De Vletter. They agreed to marry, but before the marriage was consummated Louise was obliged to hurry back to New York. The lonesome and loving William Adrianus was compelled to remain behind, and they parted with many promises of love and fidelity. Although Louise intended to return in a very few months the impatient lover soon became anxious and distrustful. During an hour of mournful solitude he was struck by a bright and original idea. If he couldn't marry Louise himself he would have a friend marry her for him, in order to make dead sure of her. He had a friend in New York to whom he might commit the delicate task. He lost no time, therefore, in executing a power of attorney authorizing William Morgot Pauer "to conclude in the appearance of his proposed marriage to Dame Louise Reuber, widow of the late Herman Stahl, residing at New York." Armed with this document, Pauer went before a minister with Dame Reuber, and as a proxy for De Vletter married her. A month later the proxy-bride returned to Holland and her own true love. It would be pleasant if this romance ended here. It doesn't. The deuce seems to be to pay with proxies. The marriage of William Adrianus by proxy has turned out very unfortunately. Louise, within two months, abandoned his fireside and returned to New York, where she promptly married again—not by proxy—and William Adrianus is now in that city suing for a divorce.

The Fourth Paper Dome in the World. The special feature of the new observatory at Columbia College will be a paper dome. "This will be the fourth paper dome in the world," said Prof. Rees. "They have all been made by Waters & Sons, of Troy, N. Y.—the manufacturers of paper boats—and are all in this country. The first one made is at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, the second at West Point, and the third at Beloit College. While that at West Point is the largest, ours is the best in construction and arrangement. The method used in the manufacture of the paper is kept a secret, the makers using a private, patent process. The dome is made in sections—semi-lunes, as they are technically called. There are twenty-four of these sections. They are bent over toward the inside at the edges, and bolted to ribs of wood. The thickness of the shell is only three-thirty-seconds of an inch, but it is as stiff as sheet iron. One side of the dome is the oblong opening for the telescope, and over this is a shutter (like a piece of paper, but stiffened with wood) which slides around on the outside of the dome. "The whole dome is so light that the hand can turn it. The inside diameter is twenty feet and the height is eleven feet. The floor of the observatory is 100 feet above the ground; we were obliged to build it so high because of the tall buildings around it. The building is rapidly approaching completion, and the dome is already in place."—*New York Tribune*.

A NEW profession, that of accompanying young girls to and from balls, is reported to have been recently started. Hairdressers advertise that they will dress the hair of ladies and then escort them to their place of destination.

AGRICULTURAL.

Land Measure.

THE *American Farmer* advises every farmer to keep a rod measure—a light, stiff pole just sixteen and a half feet long—for measuring land. By a little practice he can learn to step a rod at five paces, which will answer very well for ordinary farm work. Ascertaining the number of rods in width and length of the lot you wish to measure, multiply one by the other, and divide by 160, and you have the number of acres, as 160 square rods make a square acre. If you wish to lay off one acre measure thirteen rods each way. This lacks only a rod of full measure. A four-rod tape-line is better when you have a boy to carry one end. It is very important that every farmer should know the acreage and yield of his own crops. Abandon guess work, and begin measurement at once.

Life on the Farm.

As to its drudgery, whatever has been the case in the past, where there were stumps to be pulled and mortgages to be lifted from almost every field; when it was a long way to market, and the buyer paid for produce in "trade," when almost all implements were laboriously hewn out at home or clumsily hammered out by the village blacksmith—there is, happily, less drudgery on the farm now, and less need of it every year. Taking the year through, the working hours of a man on a farm are no longer than those of a section hand on the railway or an artisan in the shop, who has his own garden to hoe before breakfast or after supper. The busy lawyer and the doctor in average practice work longer and harder than the farmer. The grocer and the editor and the book-keeper see less of their children in their waking hours than the farmer who sometimes envies them their "easy life." It must be conceded, of course, that the profits of farming are not so large on the average as those which are realized by men who are successful in mercantile life. But, such as they are, they are surer—twenty-fold surer at least. Large profits are always contingent on large risks.

Rotation in Crops.

We wish we could call the attention of every intelligent farmer to one important fact, that, except in case of certain overflowed lands or nicely-situated valleys, all soils, whether black or brown, are exhaustive, and the sooner we make up our minds to that fact the better for all concerned. Continuous cropping of the same land with the same kind of grain or cereal, without manures or fertilizers of some kind, will sooner or later destroy, or, at least, injure the future usefulness of that soil; and, while we may congratulate ourselves on the ease and quickness with which we acquire wealth, at the same time we are leaving but a very ghostly inheritance for our children and those who come after. Land may do well enough for a few years with a continuation of crops or a destruction of all the straw, cornstalks and other fertilizing materials that remain above the dollars and cents, and allow us to cart our manure into ditches and hollows. But the experience of the best farmers of either East or West is that it will do better with it, even while the land is new. Although it may not be advisable to scatter manure or fertilizers all over a new or partially new piece of land, yet to our mind there is always a piece of pasture or other portions of a farm where such things can be used to an advantage. If you deem it otherwise, then store it up in some out-of-the-way place for future use. In other words, never waste or destroy the manure or other fertilizing material of the farm.

Drying Up Cows.

Should dairy cows be dried off, or should they be milked up to calving time, if they are disposed to yield milk up to that time? To answer this question pat, yes or no, would only betray the ignorance of the speaker on the subject of dairymen's practices and prejudices. We know of no subject that needs intelligent airing at the meetings of our dairymen's associations this winter so much as this. It is well known by all that, no matter how great may be the flow of a cow's milk when she first calves, if she goes dry too soon she will not prove a profitable milker. Indeed, most dairymen would take a large-sized surprise party if they would only test the question as to the yearly yield of the two cows that gave the most and least at the time of calving. This could be approximated by keeping the dates of dropping calves and going dry of the different cows in the herd with their various yields weighed and recorded.

What we started out to say was that the strange part of this subject relates to the practices and prejudices of dairymen. In the country we find farmers almost universally drying up their cows with the fear of hurting them if milked up to calving time. Near the cities, where milk is sold to consumers, no attention whatever is paid to the time a cow is due to calve. She is simply milked as long as she will give it, and sold if she goes dry too long before calving.

Breeders of dairy cattle, who handle high-priced cows, are in grave doubt on the subject of drying off. They all know it is a dangerous practice, if not done with care and diligence. If the cow is neglected, and forms milk in her udder that is not drawn off, she is sure to suffer from the neglect, while good milkers are almost certain to give milk up to the day of calving, with a pretty general opinion that it injures the calf,

and creates too heavy a drain on the cow. Can our dairy exponents at the conventions lay down a safe rule to pursue in this matter? Let them try it by all means.—*American Dairyman*.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

SOFT ginger-bread, if eaten while fresh and warm, may well take the place of more expensive cake. One egg, one cup of molasses, one-third of a cup of melted butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, two and a half cups of flour and a little salt; dissolve the soda in a very little hot water. Bake in a buttered tin.

HAND-BAGS are made of coarse linen twine crocheted in imitation of macramé lace; the crochet is four inches deep, and each side is five inches long; they are much prettier if made in one piece. Finish the top edge with a small scallop and the bottom with small points and a scant fringe; the lining is of satin and a satin bow is placed on the crochet; the top of the bag is drawn together with narrow satin ribbon.

ODDLY-SHAPED tables are much in demand. Some of them are round and just low enough to reach a lady's elbows as she sits at work and are rotary. Others round in front and straight at the back, and are supported upon half recumbent figures. Tables of every shape are to be had for decoration at home, and are covered with jute plush embroidered in raised figures or simply finished off by deep fringe.

A PLAIN tapioca, suitable for delicate stomachs, is made by boiling half a teaspoonful of tapioca in half a pint of water; when the tapioca is entirely dissolved or melted, add gradually half a pint of milk; just before taking from the fire (and, by the way, this should not be done till the milk is thickened with the tapioca) add a well-beaten egg, and sugar and flavoring to suit your taste. This is nice, either warm or cold.

A PRETTY scent sachet is of satin eight inches square; the top is of white satin with the initials of the owner worked in blue; the bottom is of blue satin, on which a small bunch of daisies is embroidered. There needs to be one thickness of cotton between the top and bottom, on which the perfume powder is scattered. The edge is trimmed with lace two inches wide, very full at the corners, and the lace has for a heading blue satin ribbons plaited in shells.

TO MAKE a success of frying oysters, the cook ought not to be hurried; in fact, the cook who wishes or who hopes to excel must cultivate a calm, almost judicial mind. The oysters should be as large as you can conveniently procure. Drain them from the liquor, and lay them on a napkin to dry. Beat the yolks of only the requisite number of eggs, and add to them a little melted butter, which you have clarified, or a little salad oil; season with a small pinch of cayenne pepper, and salt to your taste. Dip the oysters in this, then in the finest of cracker crumbs, and then in the butter again; if enough of the crumbs have not adhered to the oyster, dip it in them again; then fry in very hot fat; have enough fat in the pan to cover the oysters, then there will be no need to turn them.

A COTTAGE pudding is an inexpensive dish, and if these directions are followed in making it, the pudding will be light and inviting: Beat two eggs very light, and half a cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of baking powder, and one pint of flour; flavor with spice or with lemon; bake for half an hour. Serve with a sauce made thus: Let the yellow peel of a lemon boil for fifteen minutes in a half a goblet of water; when cool, thicken this with a tablespoonful of cornstarch or arrowroot, which you have first rubbed smooth in a cup of sweet milk; then put it back on the stove, add a lump of butter; do not let the sauce boil, but let it heat gradually to the boiling point; just before serving add any flavoring you choose; a little wine is a pleasing addition.

A Bit of Fine Slang.

French "chic" has been displaced by "pschutt." The fact is worth noticing, because the term chic has barely entered the language of England and the United States when the Parisians discard it as one throws away an old hat or the daily paper of yesterday evening. The Imperial Dictionary mentions chic, for which it asks the sound of sheek. Fine people use pschutt to denote ease, grace, taste in talk, dress or manners—that element which marks the people of the world. One may be very correct, or even elegant, and yet lack pschutt. A lady may have grace and winning manners without possessing pschutt.

To have pschutt, dress and manners must be in perfect harmony with the person; they must show agreeable individuality, and they must be successful. Pschutt is usually born with people, but can be improved by experience and skill. It is impossible to have pschutt, save among pleasant people, just as one cannot chat pleasantly with a boor or a dogmatic professor. The Paris artists applied the term pschutt at one time to overdone limbs, then to young men whose coats were stuffed to improve the figure. Such persons are now called *boudines*. All men who wear corsets are called *boudines* in Paris. But men who attend to their dress just as the best artists like it are now called *pschutteux*. Chic is dead, at least in Paris; but pschutt is the correct thing to have.—*Boston Advertiser*.

THE less men think the more they talk.—*Montesquieu*.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THE attempt to hold a legislative session on Monday evening, the 12th inst., was a lamentable failure, but the late trains brought in many members, so that the adjournment until night insured a good attendance for next day. In the Senate, seventeen, just a quorum, were present. They simply met, called the roll and adjourned. In the House, about twenty were present, who disbanded without delay or formality.

On Tuesday, March 13, the House passed the following bills: Relative to the inspection of illuminating oils; to repeal an act to provide for the incorporation of savings associations; to authorize the formation of clubs for social purposes. The House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commissioner for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the desirability of the State purchasing the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads under the provisions of the respective charters thereof was reported favorably and is now on the general order. The Senate passed House bill No. 22, relative to the protection of game. Both houses passed numerous other bills of a local nature. Arguments for and against the removal of the county seat of Ingham county from Mason to Lansing were heard by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Senate passed the House bill to protect and preserve State ditches on the 14th inst., also the following Senate bills: To provide for the discharge of insane persons from the asylums in certain cases; to provide for laying out a State road in the county of Leelanau, and the law to provide for the protection of human life on railways. In the House the bill to provide for a special inspector of illuminating oils in the city of Detroit and adjacent townships, and the bill to amend the act establishing an insurance bureau were reported adversely and laid on the table. The following House bills were passed: To amend the game laws; to amend the act of 1881 relative to public instruction; to provide for the construction of sidewalks along highways in townships and villages; to provide for and establish a Board of Poor Commissioners in the city of Detroit; to amend the laws of 1881 relative to the levy and collection of taxes; to organize the township of Warner in the county of Antrim; to incorporate the village of Morley, Mecosta county; to prohibit law partners of Prosecuting Attorneys from being engaged or interested in the defense of any person, charged with any offense, that such Prosecuting Attorney is required to prosecute; to amend the act incorporating the village of Cedar Springs, Kent county; to enable the Board of Supervisors of Houghton county to raise money by loan to purchase or build a bridge across Portage Lake, in said county. A large number of bills were passed to the order of third reading. The Governor has approved the bill to amend the act incorporating the City of Wyandotte; to authorize the City of Ypsilanti to construct a bridge over the Huron river; to acquire certain lands from the township of Houghton and attach the same to the township of Franklin, Houghton county; and the bill to authorize the city of Saginaw to raise money for the building of a Court House.

NO BILLS were passed by the Senate on Thursday, March 15. Gov. Bagole vetoed the Saginaw Charter bill with this message: "I cannot approve those provisions which require Aldermen and Supervisors to be property-holding taxpayers. I am opposed to any law which shall prevent an honest and intelligent elector from holding any municipal office, and certainly think his fellow-citizens are competent to judge of his honesty and intelligence. With a property-holding qualification as to Aldermen and Supervisors, an extensive fire or the payment of honest debts might deprive a Common Council of its quorum or leave a ward without a Supervisor. I certainly can see no good reason why a man possessed of all of the necessary qualifications for Governor or member of the Legislature should be declared ineligible to the office of Alderman or Supervisor. The appointment of Supervisors by the Common Council is equally objectionable, and opposed to our customs and the spirit of our free institutions." Bills passed by the House: House bills to prohibit the catching of fish with nets in Lake St. Clair; to revise and consolidate laws relating to public instruction and primary schools; granting and defining the powers and duties of incorporated villages; relative to the organization, regulation and management of the asylums for the insane, and effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the insane; Senate bill relative to notices of diseases dangerous to public health. The Senate bill relative to divorce was lost, reconsidered and recommitted. House bill to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service was indefinitely postponed. In the committee of the whole, House bill to revise the laws providing for the incorporation of companies for mining, smelting and manufacturing iron, copper, silver, mineral, coal and other ores and minerals was tabled.

THE business in the Legislature on Friday, March 16, comprised the following: The Senate passed the Senate bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon, and seven House bills to incorporate villages or amend charters. The House passed one Senate and two House bills of the same nature; also the Senate bill to provide for the purchase and use in the general courts of the State of the compilation of law made by Judge Andrew Howell. The vote stood 63 to 18, and the bill is now ready for the Governor's signature. The book is published by a Chicago firm. A similar bill passed two years ago, but was vetoed by Gov. Jerome. The Governor approved an act providing for the protection of game and several incorporation bills. He withdrew his veto of the Saginaw Charter bill. It was sent back to the Senate, where it was relieved of its objectionable features, passed by the House, and finally approved. A lively discussion occurred in the House committee of the whole over a bill to secure to the minority of stockholders in corporations the power of electing a representative membership in the Board of Directors. It was amended so as to exempt the Upper Peninsula and passed to a third reading.

How to Take Out Screws from Woodwork.

One of the most simple and readiest methods for loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for a couple or three minutes to the head of the rusted screw, will, as soon as it heats the screw, render its withdrawal as easy by the screw-driver as if it was only a recently-inserted screw. As there is a kitchen poker in every house, that instrument, if heated at its extremity, and applied for a few minutes to the screw or screws, will do the required work of loosening, and an ordinary screw-driver will do the rest, without causing the least damage, trouble or vexation of spirit. In all work above the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge work and mountings, fancy fastenings and appliances affixed to joinery or furniture work, we would advise the oiling of screws or dipping their points in grease before driving them. This will render them more easy to drive, and also to withdraw, and it will undoubtedly retard for a longer time the action of rusting.—*London Builder*.

CHINA and Japan buy our dried apples freely. Thus does American industry help to swell the population of the Orient.

FLOUR goes from Minnesota to Europe insured all the way through under one policy.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* describes enslavement as *saur-krant* for farm cattle.

JOTTINGS.

TO-MORROW, Easter Sabbath.

OUR merchants are making a splendid display of Spring Dry Goods.

NEXT week Saturday is Registration Day. Don't fail to register.

An election draws nigh, our local politicians are on the anxious seat.

ELECTION tickets and pasters can be obtained at this office on the shortest possible notice.

WE understand that Mr. H. Van Eyck, of Zeeland, intends visiting the "old country" some time in May next.

HON. MANLY D. HOWARD was taken suddenly ill on last Tuesday and is reported to be in a critical condition at this hour of writing.

WALSH, DE ROO & Co., advertise in this issue for bids for furnishing the labor and material for the addition to the Standard Roller Mills.

TO-MORROW is the day when Americans eat eggs. In Russia they shake hands, kiss each other, and say, "Christ is risen." How would you like to be in Russia?

MR. C. L. Waring, manager of Lyceum Hall, was suddenly called this week to the home of his parents in the southern part of this State, by the death of his father.

THE Odd Fellows of this city met in their hall last night (Friday) and spent the evening in social enjoyment. A very pleasant evening was passed by those who participated.

OUR hunters were to have indulged in another "hunting match" on last Thursday, but, as we understand it, the challenged party failed to "show up" and the hunt was declared off.

OUR readers will pardon us this week for the lack of news which this issue contains, our columns being almost entirely devoted to the "Annual Settlement" of the city, and to election notices.

LAST Friday morning a Muskallonge, weighing 17½ pounds was caught in Macatawa Bay by Messrs. Erickson & De Koeyer. This is the first one caught this year and it was sent to Kalamazoo where it will be exhibited.

The Common Council and the people of Muskegon are so well pleased with their system of Water Works, that they have ordered the Water Board to extend the system more generally over the city. Does not this speak well for the system?

A COMMITTEE of the Common Council has been appointed to publish in the various city papers, a plain statement of facts in regard to the proposed system of water works which the Council desire to construct in this city. The statement will be published by us next week.

MESSRS. Schepers & Schiphorst, proprietors of the First Ward Drug Store, have a new advertisement in this issue which our readers will do well to read. They have a very fine and nice stock of toilet and fancy articles which they sell at reasonable prices. Go and look at them.

GORMAN's Great Irish Comedy Company and "Muldoon's Picnic" Combination will exhibit in Lyceum Hall next Monday evening, April 26th. This troupe is well spoken of by all who have ever seen them, and it is fair to presume that a great treat is in store for our citizens. Seats can be procured at Breyman's Jewelry Store today.

THE meeting of the Burying Ground Association, which was held at the rooms of Columbia Fire Engine Co., No. 2, on last Monday evening, was adjourned to meet at the same place on next Monday evening, March 26. The law in regard to the election of officers has been changed and is one of the objects of calling this meeting. Let all persons who are interested in the association attend next Monday night.

THE following is the actual quantity of flour manufactured per day by the Standard Roller Mills during last week, commencing Monday morning, March 12 at 12:30 o'clock and running continually without a stop until Saturday night, March 17, at 11:30 o'clock: Monday 208 barrels, Tuesday 226 barrels, Wednesday 209 barrels, Thursday 214 barrels, Friday 215 barrels, Saturday 235 barrels. Total for the week, 1,306. The quantity of wheat used in the manufacture of this amount of flour was between 6,000 and 7,000 bushels.

THE Laura Dainty entertainment on last Friday evening was the closing entertainment of the "Winter's course," and was largely attended. Dainty fully met the expectation of our people and all seemed well pleased with her "readings." One of the features of the evening was the music, which was under the skillful direction of Dr. D. M. Gee. Our citizens have reason to congratulate themselves on having so fine a musical organization in our midst and we hope that the orchestra will meet with enough encouragement to make the organization long lived.

YESTERDAY was Good Friday.

Don't forget "Muldoon's Picnic," next Monday night.

ANOTHER snow storm on last Thursday. Will it never "let up."

MRS. W. Peifer nee Fannie Van Zee, of Grand Rapids, is visiting friends in this city.

A CAUCUS for the township of Holland will be held in the town house on Friday, March 30th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

THE water rates which the village of Allegan received from her system of water works amounted to \$1,153.20 during the past year.

WE understand that negotiations are pending between Remenyi, and the management of Lyceum Hall, whereby we shall have the pleasure of hearing the celebrated violinist.

CHARLES R. Brownell, of Hamilton, made his maiden effort in the circuit court last week. Those who heard Mr. B's argument pronounce it a creditable one. —*Allegan Journal*.

MARRIED:—At the residence of the bride's parents in this city, by Rev. D. Broek, on Thursday, March 23, Mr. Dirk Hansen, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to Miss Francina L. Bietje.

OUR readers will please notice in this issue the new advertisements of Messrs. Brouwer & Co., our enterprising furniture dealers, who have a large and very fine stock of furniture, which they will sell at reasonable prices.

WITH the prospective public improvements which are to be made during this year, the building of several very fine private residences, and Macatawa Park as a summer resort, our city will not see very dull times this summer.

A NEW Pullman drawing-room sleeper has just been put on the Chicago & West Michigan railway. It was built at the Pullman works, near Chicago, at a cost of something like \$20,000. The car is named "The Rochester." A Mr. C. C. Hulsart is the conductor.

MULDOON's Picnic Company consented to stop at this place and give one entertainment because they had a vacant date. They were to have been in St. Joseph, but the public hall of that place having been condemned, they could not show, hence were billed for this city.

CHAS. ANDERSON, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is reported as having bought 2,500 acres of marsh land in Allegan county, near the Chicago & West Michigan railway which he will convert into a hunting reserve, especially for ducks. He is now forming a stock company and a club house will be built. —*Evening News*.

THE C. & W. M. R'y has recently put on the road a new line of cars called the West Michigan Equipment Lumber Co., which are designed for the transportation of lumber from this and neighboring points. This step shows that the Company is expecting a large increase in the shipment of lumber by rail from this city during this season. —*Muskegon Chronicle*.

OUR readers will notice in another column a new advertisement of Peter Steketee & Co. The firm is a new one and consists of Mr. Peter Steketee, of Grand Rapids, and Mr. Bastian Steketee, who for a number of years was head clerk and book-keeper for the firm of P. & A. Steketee of this city. Their place of business is in the store on River Street lately occupied by John Duursema, and they have it well stocked with a full line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc. Give them a call.

WORD was received this week by Messrs. Brower & Doesburg, owners of the Stmr. S. B. Barker, from Dunham & Hoyt, of Chicago, that Mr. S. B. Barker had ordered of them, a whole new suit of colors for their steamer. The colors will consist of seven flags in all: 1 ensign, 1 birge, 1 union jack, and 4 side flags marked "Ashland," "Bayfield," "Apostle Islands," and "Duluth." This was a pleasant surprise to Messrs. Brower & Doesburg and we congratulate them on their "good luck."

CONSTABLES P. Braam and J. A. Van Zoeren had the good fortune of capturing the escaped prisoner, Isaac Van Dommelen, on last Sunday morning in Beaverdam. The constables were searching for him in various barns in that neighborhood on Saturday afternoon and stopped at the barn of Wm. Top, for the purpose of spending the night. In the morning in making a search of the barn Constable Braam, who was searching in the hay, stepped on something hard, and proceeded to come down on it heavy when Van Dommelen, who it proved to be, cried out and gave himself up without resistance. Van Dommelen was brought to this city and spent Sunday in our lockup, and was taken to Grand Haven on Monday morning where he was again put in the hands of Sheriff Vaupell.

MR. and Mrs. G. Strovenjans, of Fremont, are visiting friends in this city.

ARNOLD's patent "stickers," for election purposes, can be procured at this office.

ELECTION one week from Monday next. Don't forget that we can print tickets and pasters on the shortest possible notice.

MARRIED:—On Saturday, March 17, by Rev. T. T. George, Mr. A. Kirkland, of Chase, Mich., and Miss Ella M. Custer, of Evert, Mich.

LET's see, about four weeks more and you can think of letting the parlor stove get cold and the young people will begin working the lonely front gate.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., March 23, 1883. Minnie Van Den Berg, Mr. John Boer. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

PROF. Bangs, of Holland, and Prof. Ward, of Grand Rapids, are applicants for Prof. Fallass' position when the resignation of the latter gentleman is accepted. —*Cedar Springs Mail*.

A WAGON that was used by old John Brown in the transportation of runaway negroes and in carrying arms for the raid on Harper's Ferry has passed into the possession of the editor of an Iowa City paper.

ONE of the best shows that has been in Allegan this winter was the one which held forth at Empire hall last evening. Muldoon's picnic is full of fun and the hearty applause which greeted the various parts of the entertainment was proof that the performance was highly satisfactory. —*Allegan Democrat*.

HERE are some startling figures! The statistics of trade show that last year the American people consumed 44,181,622 gallons of whiskey, 2,766,483 gallons of imported spirits, 25,628,071 gallons of wine, and 527,051,236 gallons of beer. The amount of water in addition required to quench the American thirst is not given, but from the above figures it is presumably not large.

Vriesland Items.

LAST Tuesday evening the residence of Mr. Roelof Strick was totally destroyed by fire. No insurance.

REV. P. De Bruyn, of Rochester, N. Y., has declined the call extended by the Reformed Church of this place.

ON Friday evening, March 16, Mr. H. O. Yntema, expired after an illness of six months. Mr. Yntema was one of the oldest settlers of this locality and had filled the position of Elder of the Reformed Church here for a number of years. "J."

Hudsonville Items.

MR. Kirby, of Jamestown, who has been quite sick, is improving.

W. W. Morris, who has been very sick with lung fever and measles, has recovered.

THE children of Mr. B. E. Green are all down with the measles. This disease still prevails in this locality.

CUNNINGHAM Bros. have again started their mill, and the Grangers are having the lumber sawed for the hall which they intend building this spring.

THE sale of the stock of goods of Mr. Handy, which was reported two weeks ago, fell through, Mr. Bush failing to come to time with the necessary "stamps."

OUR school closes on Saturday, the 24th inst. with a general examination of all the more advanced scholars, to whom certificates of standing are to be given by the teacher and the District Board.

Ventura Items.

GEO. DAVIS who has been sick for the past week is out and around again.

AN oyster supper was held last Friday night for the benefit of the M. E. Church, and afforded a great deal of pleasure for the young folks, and was a success financially.

OUR farmers think the wheat and fruit is not injured by the unusually severe winter just past, and the prospects are that we shall have a good crop of wheat and plenty of peaches.

WE understand that "Jeremiah" is about to retire from the field. Surely the triumphant widow can now feel gratified that her strategem has succeeded. She has long been trying to rid herself of "Jeremiah," who is her ardent admirer, by representing his good qualities to other lone females, but to no purpose. Finally it occurred to her to leave him in "solitary grandeur" for a while, which she did. This was too much for the poor fellow to endure and he has resolved to go back to his relatives, fondly hoping the "fatted calf" may be killed for him. We mention this circumstance for a double purpose. First, to let the widow know of his resolution, and that she can, in safety, return to her home. Secondly, there may become people who read the News, that would like to apply for the position that "Jeremiah" is vacating, and this will give them time to qualify themselves for the situation. ZEKZ.

Grand Haven Items.

THE calendar for the March term of the Circuit Court, which opens March 26, contains 10 criminal cases, 30 jury, 11 non-jury, and nine chancery suits.

ABRAHAM MASTENBERG was arrested here last Tuesday charged with bigamy. His examination took place before Justice Pagelson on Wednesday. The case is attracting considerable attention in this city, where the parties are well known.

THE Grand Haven Lumber company's new shingle mill has a capacity for turning out 1,000,000 shingles per day and will employ 300 men and boys. It is claimed to be the largest shingle mill in the world. The mill has just been completed. It will commence running in a few days.

LAST Tuesday morning at 11:30 o'clock the steam boiler in the basement of the "City Bakery," owned by Henry Van Werven, exploded with a terrific noise, shattering the rooms above and doing considerable damage to the store. Fortunately no one was injured, although Mrs. Van Werven had just passed through the room with her little child in her arms. "X."

Ribbons for the Million!

Our Great Bargains in Ribbons have arrived, and were placed on sale Saturday morning, March 17, and will continue until further notice.

They Have Been Divided Into Twelve Lots.

Lot No.	1, 600 Pieces,	1c per Yard, or	10c per piece
do	2, 475 do	2c do do	20c do
do	3, 585 do	3c do do	25c do
do	4, 560 do	5c do do	45c do
do	5, 625 do	10c do do	90c do
do	6, 543 do	15c do do	\$1.35 do
do	7, 407 do	20c do do	\$1.75 do
do	8, 480 do	25c do do	\$2.25 do
do	9, 240 do	30c do do	\$2.75 do
do	10, 278 do	5 in. Sash Ribbons	35c per yard
do	11, 210 do	6 in. do do	40c do
do	12, 127 do	Elegant Quality Fine Silks Ottoman Sash and Trimming Ribbons, 4 inches Wide at 50c per yard. Cost \$5c per Yard to Land.	

THIS IMMENSE STOCK OF RIBBONS Consists of Gros Grain, Satin, Satin and Gros Grain, Moire Antique.

OTTOMAN AND FANCY TRIMMING RIBBONS, In all Conceivable Colors and Shades, and are offered at prices unheard of before.

F. W. WURZBURG, Canal Street Carpet and Dry Goods House. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

We are receiving and placing upon sale large invoice of new

Spring Goods.

It is our intention to present the finest stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS and CAPS, that has ever been shown in our store.

GROCERIES

has been greatly replenished and is complete in every detail.

Everyone should see our Goods, and learn our prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS. HOLLAND, Mich., March 15, 1883.

B. WYNHOFF,

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns

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

We have received a large stock of

CLOAKS & DOLMANS.

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

FLOUR AND FEED,

is also kept constantly on hand.

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

Call and see our New Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge.

Mr. H. Werkman still remains in debt store as heretofore.

B. WYNHOFF HOLLAND, Oct 26, 1882. 7-1y.

Parlor Stoves

We have a full line of Parlor Wood and Coal Stoves,

Which we offer at reasonable prices and terms of payment.

Our line comprises all the numbers of the 1882 pattern

CROWN JEWEL

AND JEWEL,

of the Detroit Stove Works,

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

Besides the above we have

"The New Ideal"

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

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

Cooking Stoves

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Nails! Nails!

We still have a

Full Assortment

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, MICH.

FENCE WIRE,

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Exclusive Sale here for the Brinkerhoff Patent Wire.

THE HOUSE WITH CLOSETS.

How dear to the heart of the housekeeping woman
Are comforts of which so few architects tell;
Nice children, good servants and plenty of
rooms?
The well-fitted mansion in which they must
dwell.
But first of the blessings kind fortune can give
her.
If she in the city or country abide,
Is that which she longs for and covets forever,
The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride.
The roomy, clean closet, the well-ordered closet,
The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride.

The house may be perfect from garret to cellar,
Well lighted, well aired, with cold water and
hot,
And yet, to the eye of the feminine dweller,
If closetless, all is as if it were not.
How oft she has sunk like a dove that is
wounded,
How oft she has secretly grumbled and sighed,
Because she saw not, though with all else sur-
rounded,
The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride!
The roomy, clean closet, the well-ordered closet,
The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride.

Fond husbands, who fain would have home be
an Eden
For you and your Eves all complete as a whole,
To read in, to write in, to sleep in, to feed in,
Forget not the closets so dear to the soul;
But build them in corners, in nooks and in cran-
nies,
Wherever a closet may harbor or hide,
And give to your Marys, your Kates and your
Annies,
The big, airy closets, their joy and their
pride.
The roomy, clean closets, the well-ordered
closets,
The big, airy closets, their joy and their pride.
—The Builder.

ALECK STEPHENS.

His Desperate Fight with Judge Cone.

During Mr. Stephens' Congressional service, and pending the campaign of 1848, he returned from Washington to Georgia. He was fresh from the great debates on the acquisition of California and New Mexico as United States Territories, and for having taken, against the wishes of a majority of the Southern members, a most prominent part in opposition to such acquisition, he was met with much adverse criticism. Judge Cone, who was at the time one of the leading politicians of Georgia, was particularly severe in his comments upon Mr. Stephens' action, and was reported as having publicly denounced him as a traitor to the South.

Hardly had Mr. Stephens reached his home when these and similar reports were conveyed to him. At first he did not credit them, but as one kind friend after another informed him that Cone had called him a traitor, and advised, in the true Southern spirit, that he owed it to himself to demand what is called "satisfaction," the fires of pug-nacity in his nature, which were always smoldering, hissed up, and he declared that if Judge Cone would admit having called him a traitor to the South he would "slap his face." Not long after this he met the Judge at a numerously-attended Whig gathering, and going up to him quietly said:

"Judge Cone, I have been told that you, for reasons of your own, have denounced me as a traitor to the South, and I take this opportunity of asking you if such reports are true?"

"No, sir," was Cone's reply, "they are not true."

"I am very glad to hear you say so," said Mr. Stephens, cordially, and in the same friendly tone continued: "Of course, I do not desire to be in any way offensive to you, Judge Cone, but in order that we may have no further misunderstanding, through the misrepresentation of others, I think it right to tell you that I have said I would slap your face if you admitted having used the language attributed to you."

Upon this the Judge again disowned having spoken disrespectfully of Mr. Stephens, and so for the time the affair ended. It was the subject of discussion all over the State, however, and the general verdict was that Judge Cone—a very powerful man, by the way—had shown the white feather to "Little Aleck Stephens." In such a community no public man resting under such a charge could hope either for political preferment or popular respect. Cone, of course, knew this, and, very much heated and annoyed by the comments which were being made upon him, wrote to Mr. Stephens demanding an immediate and public retraction of the threat. In reply, Mr. Stephens wrote that the threat of slapping the Judge's face had been made contingent upon the truth of reports regarding which he (Mr. Cone) had pronounced to be untrue, and that such being the case there could be no cause for offense or angry feeling on either side. Unfortunately, this letter was never received by Judge Cone. Three or four days after it was written, however, he met Mr. Stephens on the piazza of a hotel in Atlanta, and, disregarding that gentleman's friendly greeting, said in a very offensive tone:

"Mr. Stephens, I demand that you make an immediate retraction of your threats regarding me."

Sick and weak though he was, Alexander H. Stephens could allow no one to speak to him in the fashion described. Judge Cone was a very giant in size and muscular development, yet the frail man whom he addressed, with aggravating politeness and without hesitating a moment, replied: "Pardon me, sir; I have already written you on that subject. I must decline to discuss it further."

"Am I to take this as your answer?" asked Cone, excitedly.

"It is the only answer I have to give you," was the calm reply.

"Then I denounce you as a miserable little traitor," cried Cone, mad with excitement. The last words had hardly left his lips when a light cane, wielded by the quick hand of the man he had insulted, left its red scar across his cheek.

Wild with pain and passion, without uttering a word, he drew a keen-pointed dirk-knife and made one furious thrust at his weak little adversary's heart. Instantly as he did so, however,

Stephens, seizing a stout umbrella which he held in his left hand, interposed it as a defense and was able for a moment to hold him at arm's length. The knife fell short of its mark. Once more it was thrust at Stephens, cutting a deep gash in his arm, but reaching no vital point; eighteen times it cut deep into his breast, arms and body, but still he did not fall. Then he could hold out no longer. No courage, no spirit, however firm and unyielding, could long withstand such an attack. Cone was determined to finish his work. He threw all his great weight against the umbrella which held him away from the man he had determined to kill. It broke; Stephens, half-fainting, fell upon his back. The giant Cone was at his throat in a moment; his head, by a grip of iron, was held against the cruel floor; the keen and blood-dripping knife was held aloft before him ready for the last fatal thrust, but still the poor pale face of the little hero was set and defiant—his black eyes still flashed undauntedly.

"Retract, or I'll cut your cursed throat!" hissed Cone.

"Cut! I'll never retract!" gasped the almost lifeless Stephens.

Like a flash, the knife came down. With an almost superhuman effort the prostrate man caught it in his right hand. Clean through the muscles, tendons and bones of the hand it cut, then stuck fast and reached no vital part. With desperate strength Cone tried to wrench it free. With a grasp almost of death the horribly mangled and mutilated hand still held it free. In the struggle Stephens was again dragged to his feet; the blood was rushing in streams from his many wounds; his hold upon the knife which sought his brave heart began to relax; he was dying. But, even when he believed the next moment would be his last, strong men came to his relief. The madman Cone was secured and held fast.

Then quickly the wounds which Mr. Stephens had received were examined. It was found that one had penetrated to within a sixteenth of an inch of the heart. An intercostal artery had been cut. The doctors declared that he would surely die. Happily the predictions were not verified. His life was saved by the unremitting care of a surgeon, his devoted friend, who, as good fortune would have it, happened to be in Atlanta at the time. When he recovered, with a magnanimity of which few men are capable even of understanding, he refused to prosecute Cone, and that person, instead of getting his deserts in the dark cell of a State prison, was fined \$1,000, and, with his "honor vindicated," was allowed to go free. To the day of his death Mr. Stephens spoke of him in terms of consideration and forgiveness. Not long ago, referring to the terrible struggle I have attempted to describe, and showing me the great hole in his mangled hand, he said, with a quiet and far-away look in his deep, dark eyes, "Poor Cone! I'm sure he'd be sorry if he knew what trouble I have to write with these stiff fingers of mine."

AT THE TELEPHONE.

"Now, my dear," said Mr. Spoonpendyke, standing before the telephone and preparing to explain the mysteries and advantages to his wife. "Now, my dear, this is going to prove the most convenient thing we ever had in the house. When I want to talk to any one, I just turn this crank and say: 'Hello! hello!' and I tell her who I want, and she calls him up. Now, I'll ask for Mr. Specklewottle," and Mr. Spoonpendyke turned the crank, utterly forgetting to press the button that makes the connection.

"What does he say?" asked Mrs. Spoonpendyke, cocking her head to one side, as a woman always does when her husband is trying to listen.

"He don't say anything yet," growled Mr. Spoonpendyke. "He ain't like you. He waits until he has got something important on his mind, and then he says it. Hello, hello!" roared Mr. Spoonpendyke, giving the crank a vicious twist and glaring into the enunciator with a vindictive look. "Now, you keep that mouth of yours tied up, or you're liable to lose it some day!" with which doleful prognostication Mr. Spoonpendyke rattled away at the crank and awaited some sign of life at the other end.

"I suppose it is really that girl's fault," murmured Mrs. Spoonpendyke, sniffing at the instrument as though she smelled the young lady from afar, and found her no better than she ought to be. "I don't suppose she's there at all. More likely she's gadding around somewhere."

"What'd ye want to talk just then for?" howled Mr. Spoonpendyke.

"What's your measly object in breaking out with the conversational small-pox at that critical juncture? Don't you know she was just beginning to talk, and you made me lose her? I tell you one thing," added Mr. Spoonpendyke, with impressive solemnity, "if you don't shut your mouth once in a while, the moths will get in there and make you trouble."

"If she'd only commenced to talk, you haven't lost her," replied Mrs. Spoonpendyke, wrinkling up her nose. "You'll have no trouble with her if she's got started."

"Hello, hello! call up Mr. Specklewottle!" bawled Mr. Spoonpendyke, apparently convinced by his wife's manner or his own experience. "There, she's gone. No use for me to try anything when you're around. Another time I want to talk through a telephone I'll take it over in a vacant lot! Do you know of anything that will keep you quiet for a moment?" demanded Mr. Spoonpendyke, his wrath rising as he contemplated his ill-usage. "Never

mind the expense. Just name the article! Why didn't you tell me, when you referred me to your measly old dad, that I was proposing marriage to a dodgasted steam dictionary?"

"Say, dear, can I talk through it?" cooed Mrs. Spoonpendyke, anxious to disarm her husband.

"Is there anything you can't talk through?" squealed Mr. Spoonpendyke, beginning to realize that there was something about the telephone that he did not thoroughly understand. "When I get a telephone for you, the diaphragm will be of double and twisted wrought steel with railroad tracks for wires, and I don't believe that will last more'n an hour and a half! Hello! hello-o-o! wake up and call up Specklewottle, dodgast ye!" and Mr. Spoonpendyke rattled away at the crank until his arm ached.

"Be patient, dear. You said she'd gone, and it's a long way around to Mr. Specklewottle's house. Perhaps he isn't home, and she's waiting for him."

"That's the way it works, eh?" shrieked Mr. Spoonpendyke, glaring at his wife. "It took you to get hold of it! When I call that girl she goes home to dinner, and along in the evening she goes around to Specklewottle's house and brings him here in a hack! That your idea of it? Or, p'raps you've got some sort of notion that she runs the wire through Specklewottle, turns on the current and slams him right up here through the side of the house! That your idea? Well, she don't, and she don't break her back trying to make a dodgasted idiot of herself, like some women!"

"I think I understand how it works," faltered Mrs. Spoonpendyke. "You say, 'Yellow, yellow—!'"

"There's the combination!" yelled Mr. Spoonpendyke. "You got your work in that time! Why didn't you tell me I was bringing this thing home to the inventor? What'd you want to let me stand up here and explain this thing to the only comprehensive brain that ever tackled it for? You've got it! With what you know now and what you've got to find out, you only need a wig and a law-suit to be the whole science of electricity. I tell ye this is the way it works!" And Mr. Spoonpendyke brought the box a kick that splintered it. "See it work?" he demanded, pulling at the wires until they cut his hands. "Watch it, while I convey your regards to the other lunatics!" and he danced on the remnants of the instrument, and smashed the fragments against the wall.

"Never mind, dear," remonstrated Mrs. Spoonpendyke, sputtering around after him and trying to soothe him. "When we want Mr. Specklewottle again we'll just send a servant round after him. That'll be much nicer than trusting to a nasty wire, and I know there was a draught through that box for I could feel it as soon as it came in the room."

"Oh, you could feel it!" roared Mr. Spoonpendyke, rather wondering how he was going to account to the company for the destruction of his box. "If I had your sensitiveness and an onion, I'd hire out as a dodgasted orchid!" and, with this culminating sarcasm, Mr. Spoonpendyke crashed his hat over his ears, and rushed around to Mr. Specklewottle's to see what had better be done about the matter.

"I don't care," murmured Mrs. Spoonpendyke, as she flopped down on the floor to pick up the pieces of the wrecked telephone box; "he'll not have an opportunity for standing up here and talking to that girl until his legs are tired," and with this sage expression of her satisfaction over the result of the experiment, Mrs. Spoonpendyke broke off the ends of the bent wires, and laid them away to crimp her hair on.—Stanley Huntley.

A Lake on Fire.

The burning of Moscow is described as "an ocean of flame." The scene of a burning lake here related must have been equal in grandeur to that conflagration, and none the less impressive for being a wonder of nature. Imagine a bonfire four or five square miles in extent.

It is said that from one of the chief naphtha wells of Russia the liquid shoots up as from a fountain, and has formed a lake four miles long and one and a quarter wide. Its depth is, however, only two feet. This enormous surface of inflammable liquid recently became ignited, and presented an imposing spectacle, the thick, black clouds of smoke being lighted up by the lurid glare of the central column of flame, which rose to a great height. The smoke and heat were such as to render a nearer approach than 1,000 yards' distance impracticable.

Suitable means for extinguishing the fire were not at hand, and it was feared that the conflagration would spread underground in such a manner as to cause an explosion. This supposition led many inhabitants of the immediate vicinity to remove to a safer distance. The quantity of naphtha on fire was estimated at 4,500,000 cubic feet. The trees and buildings within three miles' distance were covered with thick soot, and this unpleasant deposit appeared on persons' clothes, and even on the food in the adjacent houses.

Not only was the naphtha itself burning, but the earth, which was saturated with it, was also on fire, and ten large establishments, founded at great expense for the development of the trade in the article, were destroyed.

An albatross will keep pace with a ship going nine knots an hour, for many hours, without moving his wings, excepting a slight feathering, varied as he wishes to rise or fall.

Hammers of the Prehistoric Races.

At a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences Mr. H. T. Cresson made a few remarks upon a hammer of native copper found in the Bohemian Mine, Michigan, by S. F. Peck. It exhibited a distinct laminar surface and structure caused by hammering pieces of native copper together while in a cold state, in which our aborigines living in districts north of Mexico seem to have acquired great proficiency. This is shown by the numerous wedges, chisels, hammers and other implements found in the ancient mining pits of Keewenaw Point, Lake Superior and at Isle Royal, together with axes, spears and arrow-points, ornaments, etc., in Ohio and throughout those sections of country which were at one time inhabited by the mound builders, a race of people whose remains indicate a state of advancement in the arts and manufactures superior to the savage nations which succeeded them. The speaker likewise called attention to the haft hole in this hammer, as peculiar to the hammers pertaining to the Neolithic and later periods of the Eastern continent. It is a very interesting fact that recent discoveries have shown upon various forms of copper implements, deposited in their burial places by the mound-builders, markings similar to those left by molds in the process of casting; it may therefore be supposed that these people were acquainted with the art of smelting copper beside that of hammering it. Prof. Foster, in his "Prehistoric Races of the United States," mentions the fact that in a collection made by Mr. Perkins he saw copper implements of mound origin that bear well-defined traces of the mold. "It is impossible," he adds, "to infer, after a careful examination of the specimens, that the ridges have been left in the process of hammering or oxidation. The more I examine their arts and manufactures the stronger becomes my conviction that they were something more than a barbaric people." Col. Whittlesey, in "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge for 1883," mentions that in all the pits examined by him traces of fires were to be seen on the sides thereof, and fragments of charcoal and wood in the debris, indicating the use of fire in assisting the action of the wedges and in extracting the masses of copper. The melting point of copper is about 1,398 degrees centigrade, which no doubt fused the small points of copper attached to the larger masses, which the quick perception of these aboriginal people noticed, and led them to utilize in casting. The artistic forms of copper implements, whether cast or hammered, cannot fail to impress the observer that a race of men existed in early times whose origin is enveloped in mystery and whose skill rivals man of historic times, assisted by all the inventions of this mighty age of iron. Prof. Lewis remarked that much the greater number of prehistoric copper hammers were evidently produced by hammering. He believed that archaeologists had generally adopted the opinion that the mound-builders were not an extinct people, but were the ancestors of existing tribes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fifty-three Hard-Boiled Eggs.

"Talk about eating sixty quail in thirty days; that is nothing. I can eat two quail a day the rest of my life, if anybody will find 'em; but I'd a little rather try it on yellow-legged snipe," said Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the fishing-mad maker of Newark. "If Dolph Jakes was alive he could eat a bevy every day. He was the fearfulest gormandizer I ever saw. Did I ever tell you how he beat me out of \$2.65?"

"No, Murphy; how was it?" said the listener.

"Why, I was settin' in the Astor lunch one night and in came Dolph. He walked up to the bar and took a drink. There was a big dish of hard-boiled eggs at one end of the bar, and he began going for the hen fruit. He picked up an egg, cracked it on the bar, picked the shell off, and ate it. But he didn't stop; he ate another and another until he had swallowed five. I was watching him, and it made me real mad to see him so greedy. So I said: 'Dolph, you had better eat 'em all, hadn't you?'"

"So I will, Charles, if you'll pay for 'em," said he.

"Go right along," said I; "I'll pay if you finish the dish."

"He never stopped until he had eaten twenty-five more. He then took a drink, ate an oyster stew, a plate of crackers, and finished the dish of eggs. There were twenty-three more. Fifty-three eggs was what he ate, and they had the cheek to charge me five cents apiece for 'em—just \$2.65 I was out. I never spoke to Dolph again. I wouldn't associate with him after that."—The Gastronomer.

The Ill Manners of Smoking.

A man who has just got up from a dish of raw onions deserves to be kicked if he exhales his odoriferous breath into another's nostrils, and there are many people who would almost enjoy an onion eater's breath in comparison with the stifling atmosphere of a smoke beloveted room.

The trouble with many smokers is, they enjoy their pipe or cigar so much that they frequently grow selfish and fail to reflect that other people may enjoy it much less. Even people who rather like the smoke of a cigar do not particularly enjoy the stale odor pervading a smoker's room, clinging to his clothes and perfuming his breath. Let the smoker think of the man who eats raw onions, and he will perceive the force of the most indulgent people's objection to smoking.—Clinton Herald.

PITH AND POINT.

If all flesh is grass, was Adam the fodder of mankind?

"WHAT is the boundary that separates a smile from a tear?" "Give it up." "The nose."

DEAD men tell no tales. It is not necessary. The obituary writers do that service for them.

The woman who is interviewed by a sewing-machine salesman suffers more or less from sewer gas.

"ALAS! that so many people look upon religion simply as a fire-escape!" exclaims a Southern preacher.

A MAN told his tailor that he wouldn't pay for "that last epilepsy." It was discovered that he meant "bad fit."

A GREAT modiste issued the following directions for wearing a new style of head-gear: "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

It is quite possible to have a genuine feeling of love for a wealthy girl, because some rich damsels are worth loving. Many men have been sold on poor girls.

"WAITER, bring me some beefsteak," said a stranger to a waiter in an Austin restaurant. "Yes, sir, with pleasure." "None of that in mine. I want it with fried potatoes."

PLANTATION aphorism: When I see a man wid a sort ob dry smile on his face, it doan make no difference ef he toats a Bible in his pocket, I deals wid him mighty careful.

AUNT (to small girl)—"What are you always thinking about, Ida?" Ida—"I'm always thinking about nothing, auntie. I never think anything unless I happen to think of something to think about."

A PENNSYLVANIA inventor has evolved a new rat-trap, in one end of which is a mirror. This may do for the female rats, but when a male rat notices that the bait looks double he will think he has had enough and go home.—Boston Journal.

A BAD ending: "Well, William, what's become of Robert?" "What, haven't you 'eard, sir?" "No. Not defunct, I hope." "That's just exactly what he 'as done, sir, and walked off with everything he could lay his 'ands on."

FRED is not yet 3 years old. One day when his mother was washing his face he struggled, and said it wasn't dirty. His mother told him he couldn't see whether it was or not, when he said: "Take my head off, mamma, and let me look at it."

If a man desires to express himself logically, he must not allow himself to become flurried, as was the case with a man who was very much annoyed by frequent callers, and who finally exclaimed: "There is no minute in the day that I can have a quiet hour to myself!"

"How do you find the third side of a triangle?" asked an Austin teacher of one of his pupils. The boy, grumblingly, said in a low voice that the teacher was a donkey. "Say it over again, Johnny, and speak up louder. Perhaps your answer is the right one," replied the pedagogue, who is a little deaf.—Texas Siftings.

KIRTY was learning her Sabbath-school lesson, and one motto she had to say, was, "Walk in the way of good men." "Mamma," she said, after a minute's thoughtful pause, "papa is a good man, isn't he?" "Certainly, my dear." "Well, I don't see what it means. You always tell me not to get in papa's way, but he is a good man, and this says, 'Walk in the way of good men.' I think it's pretty queer."

GEORGIA comes to the front with a man who can hold a barrel of whisky above his head and drink out of the bung-hole. Though there is probably comparatively little difference in the weight of whisky and water, the man has not yet tried to prove that he can drink out of a barrel of water in the same manner. Whisky prompts some men to exertion that would burst a blood vessel were anything else the consideration.—Peck's Sun.

HE was a pretty close man, without doubt. At breakfast he cut an egg in two and gave the new hired man one-half of it. The help ate it and held out his plate for more. "What!" gasped the host, "want a hull egg!" "Of course I do," said the man. "The boss stared blankly at him a moment, and then, pushing the half-egg across the table, snappishly cried: "Take it, eat it, and kill yourself!" The man ate it, and is still alive.—Bailey's Budget.

A VERY loudly dressed female, very much painted up, of the class that is always very numerous in Austin when the Legislature is in session, put in her appearance at the photographic arena of a local artist. She was accompanied by a young puppy, a genuine one, however, with four legs. She stated she wanted a picture of the dog, and was told it would cost two dollars. "How much will you charge extra, if I am taken on the picture?" she asked. "There will be no extra charge, whatever. I don't charge any more for one than I do for both of you."—Texas Siftings.

THERE is virtue in the attempt even to do a great thing well; but if we fail it argues nothing against the heart, but only that circumstances thwarted or that our judgment did not match the nobility of our desire.

IN Prince Edward's island, while a lecture was being held, the door and windows of the hall were nailed up from the outside, and the audience had to climb out through the second-story windows.

The True Bisher of Life is Health.
If you do not believe this ask the man who is troubled with Dyspepsia, talk with the woman afflicted with Constipation, listen to the conversation of sufferers burdened with Liver or Kidney trouble, and you will hear the same dismal words. "I feel so drowsy, dull and not fit to do anything." To all who thus suffer we say Cheer up! for the bright days is dawning! Swayne's Pills are here and diseases must flee before their march. Read and ask about them.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1883.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Members present Messrs I. Cappon R. H. McBride G. J. Kollen and I. Fairbanks. Board called to order by President Cappon.

On motion the rules were suspended. The committee to whom was referred the matter of a judgement against the Public Schools made a written report which on motion was accepted and after some discussion of the matter contained in the said report the Board adjourned to the 27th instant at the usual hour and place.

I. CAPPON, President.
I. FAIRBANKS, Secretary.

The Safest Way.

The safest and surest way to restore the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness.

A Card.

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

How She Saved her Darling.

"I shall not feel so nervous again about baby's teething," writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our darling from cholera infantum, but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. A few spoonfuls soon cured baby, and an occasional dose keeps us in good health."—Brooklyn Mother.

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration of the City of Holland, will meet at the following place in said city on Saturday, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1883, 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 First Ward, at the rooms of Columbia Engine Co. No. 2, (Kanters' basement.)
In the Second Ward at the photograph gallery of B. F. Higgins.
In the Third Ward, at the store of Boot & Kramer.
In the Fourth Ward, at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

J. A. TER VREE,
E. J. HARRINGTON,
JOHN BEUKEMA,
GEO. N. WILLIAMS,
PETER WINTER,
JOHN KRAMER,
JACOB KUIJTE,
JELTE RIEDSMA.

Board of Registration of the City of Holland.
Dated, Holland, Michigan, March 1, A. D. 1883.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS

ORGAN

at very low figures, or a

NEW HOME,

DOMESTIC,

ROYAL ST. JOHN,

or any first-class Sewing Machine, call and see MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

We defy competition. 7-3m.

H. BOONE,

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

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

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1883.

FROM

GRAAFSCHAP to HOLLAND

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

First Ward Grocery House

COR. EIGHT & FISH STREETS,

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

GROCERY Store

Butter & Eggs always on hand.

GIVE ME A CALL.

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

F. DEN UYL.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 21, 1883.



THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Catarth. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarth Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

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

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

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

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

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. This is the only preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

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

LADIES, read pages 13, 15, 21 and 26 of our New Pamphlet, which accompany each bottle. Our NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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

Sold by H. WALSH, Holland Mich.

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF HOLLAND,
March 8, 1883.

To the Electors of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given that the annual charter election for the City of Holland, will be held on Monday, the Second day of April, in the several wards of said city at the places designated by the Common Council, as follows:
In the First Ward, at the rooms of Columbia Engine Co. No. 2, (Kanters' basement.)
In the Second Ward, at the photograph gallery of B. F. Higgins.
In the Third Ward, at the Common Council rooms.
In the Fourth Ward, at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

At said election the following officers are to be elected, and question voted upon:
STATE OFFICERS.
Two Justices of the Supreme Court.
Also, two Regents of the University.

CITY OFFICERS.
One Mayor in the place of W. H. Beach, whose term of office expires.
One Supervisor in the place of Kommer Schadelee, whose term of office expires.

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

One City Marshal in the place of Edward Vaupeil, whose term of office expires.
One Justice of the Peace in the place of Gerrit Van Schelven, whose term of office expires July 4, 1883.

Two School Inspectors, full term, in place of Patrick H. McBride and Isaac Fairbanks, whose term of office expires.
One School Inspector, two years, in the place of William H. Parks, resigned.

WARD OFFICERS.
For the First Ward.—One Alderman in the place of John A. Ter Vree, whose term of office expires; and one Constable in the place of Jacob A. Van Zoeren, whose term of office expires.

For the Second Ward.—One Alderman in the place of John Beukema, whose term of office expires, and one Constable in the place of John Van Den Berg, whose term of office expires.

For the Third Ward.—One Alderman in the place of Pieter Winter, whose term of office expires; and one Constable in the place of Edward Vaupeil, whose term of office expires.

For the Fourth Ward.—One Alderman, full term, in the place of Jacob Kuite, whose term of office expires; one Alderman, for one year, in the place of Jelte Riedsma, resigned, and one Constable in the place of Pieter Braam, whose term of office expires.

PROPOSITION.
On the question of Bonds for Water Works, "For the issue of the Bonds," or "Against the issue of Bonds," as the case may be.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

GREAT

Reduction

IN PRICES!

I have a large stock of

FRESH GOODS,

consisting of

GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, and

Notions.

I am prepared, and will sell goods as cheap or cheaper, than any house west of Detroit.

Liberal Reduction on Large Sales.

Call and see my new stock before buying.

Farmers Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

JOHN S. GARRIGUS.

Bosman's Old Store, opposite Post Office, adjoining Melis' Hardware Store.

HOLLAND, Mich.

5-

GROCERY

AND DRY GOODS STORE

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
C. STEKETEE & BOS.
HOLLAND, Oct. 19th, 1880.

NARROW ESCAPE,

OF MASSACHUSETTS ENGINEER
TIMELY WARNING OF MR.
JOHN SPENCER BAGGAGE
MASTER of the B. & A. R. R.

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Great Reduction!!

Having a large and well selected stock of Clothing, and Boots and Shoes, which I desire to dispose of to make room for my spring stock, I will sell all goods in these lines, for the next thirty days, regardless of cost. Give me a call.

E. J. HARRINGTON,

HOLLAND, MICH.

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

AND DRY GOODS STORE

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

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