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### Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 9: April 5, 1884

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A BILL increasing the salaries of Judges of District Courts to \$5,000 passed the Senate March 25, with the proviso that no Judge shall appoint to position in his court any relative within the degree of first cousin. A joint resolution was passed that Government laborers shall be paid their regular wages for holidays. When the education bill came up, Mr. Brown asked that its provisions be demanded by the enfranchisement of the negroes, and Mr. Sherman showed that the States were left practically without restriction in appointing money appropriators. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: The Hon. David J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be United States Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed Judge McCrary; Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Col. David B. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, to be Brigadier General. Thirteen members of the House of Representatives gave their views on the bonded whisky bill. Mr. Ellis asked leave to report a joint resolution for the distribution of \$15,000 among sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, but an objection by Mr. York caused an adjournment.

A BILL for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and extending to the red man the protection of the laws of their States or Territories passed the Senate March 26. Speeches on the education bill were made by Messrs. Vance, Dolph, Hoar, Jones, and Butler. The joint resolution giving a balance of \$15,000 to the Mississippi sufferers was passed. The nomination of Aaron A. Sargent, now Minister at Berlin, to be Minister at St. Petersburg was promptly confirmed. The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution providing for the distribution in the overworked district of the Mississippi River and its tributaries of \$125,000 of the unexpended appropriation for the relief of the destitute in the Ohio Valley. A bill was introduced for the erection of a pedestal for the statue of the late President Garfield at Washington. There was some debate on the bonded whisky extension bill. President Arthur sent to both houses a special message advising appropriations toward commencing the construction of three steel cruisers and four gunboats, to cost \$4,251,000. The Executive thinks it imprudent to delay work on these vessels for one year. He also urges the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for finishing four double-turreted monitors.

A BILL appropriating \$1,500 to pay the claims of eleven persons for depredations by the Utes at the time of the massacre at White River agency, passed the Senate March 27. The Committee on Library was directed to inquire into the expediency of printing the official papers of President Monroe. A memorial was presented from the Legislative Assembly of Utah, protesting against the passage of measures affecting the Territory without a full investigation by a Congressional committee. A favorable report was made on the bill for the resolution to pay \$25,000 reward for the rescue of the members of the Greely expedition. Mr. Hampton reopened the debate on the education bill with an appeal for aid by the General Government in educating the wards of the nation. In the House the bonded whisky extension bill was taken up. Mr. Randall denounced the measure as tending to give permanence to the internal revenue system. Mr. Blackburn made the closing appeal for the bill. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was agreed to, and the House confirmed the action of the committee by 185 to 83. The bill for the retirement of the trade dollar was discussed without action.

Mr. PALMER, of Michigan, from the new Committee on Woman Suffrage, reported to the Senate, on the 28th ult., an amendment to the Constitution to extend the right to vote to women. A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what amount of the war tax of 1861 is unpaid, and whether the General Government has withheld money due to any State. Bills were passed authorizing a reward of \$25,000 for ascertaining the fate of the Greely explorers, and permitting vessels to unload bulky articles, under the supervision of customs officers at places to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. When the education bill came up, Messrs. Lamar and George earnestly urged its passage, and Mr. Cullum advocated an amendment making the total appropriation \$400,000. In the House of Representatives, a concurrent resolution was introduced for the final adjournment of Congress June 2. The Committee on Judiciary made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of William McKim, and a measure to permit the citizens of Indian Territory to organize national banks was favorably reported. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. Both houses adjourned to the 31st.

THE EAST.

A MICROSCOPIC examination of the limbs of a young girl who died recently in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, of trichinosis showed it to be full of parasitic worms. It is probable that eight or ten persons will die on account of partaking of the same animal of whose meat the young woman ate.

At Thompson's Point, N. J., the nitro-glycerine house of the Repauno Chemical Works exploded, killing and maiming six persons, among them Lamont Dupont, Vice President of the company.

THE WEST.

THE special commissioner sent out West by the Chicago Tribune to investigate the gold region of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, reports that there is no doubt of the existence of gold deposits along the banks of Eagle Creek. On a bar-claim forty feet above the water he himself washed out 15 or 20 cents' worth of dirt, and another Chinaman recovered from 25 and 30 cents' worth in the same way. But he does not undertake to say from that there is gold in sufficient amount to pay. Claims are not being worked at the present time, owing to the deep snow, nor are they likely to be worked for six weeks to come. It is believed there will be trouble in the district on account of opposing claims when the mining season opens. All persons are warned against attempting to enter the region for the next six weeks, as during the spring breaking-up travel will be far more difficult than it was during even the severest portion of the winter.

A HURRICANE swept over Denver, Col., the City Hall and some of the finest blocks in the city being unroofed, while signs and awnings were scattered in all directions. For hours together the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour, several persons were injured, but none fatally. The first thorough train from the City of Mexico arrived in Chicago March 23. In defiance of the prohibitory law of Kansas, a man named Herold opened a saloon at Canton. On the third day he was shot by a constable. The next morning the women of the place poured his liquors into the street.

LATE reports from the Coeur d'Alene gold district in Idaho are to the effect that the snow lies heavy on the ground, and operations have not yet begun, nor are they likely to commence for weeks. In the meantime the impatient prospectors amuse themselves in the best way they can, and the gamblers appear to be doing a good business. Already disputes about claims have started. Many apparently rich discoveries have been made, but time alone will show whether they will "pan out" according to expectation. The price of everything is going up in consequence of the additional arrivals each day.

Some opinion of what it costs to live there may be formed by the statement that a bushel of potatoes costs \$37.

DIRECTORS of the Northern Pacific and experts representing the company and the Drexel, Morgan & Co. syndicate, who have just returned from a tour of inspection, are said to have discovered that much valuable rolling-stock is practically useless, and that the road is vastly overstocked with all kinds of machinery.

THE SOUTH.

THE Hon. J. Floyd King, member of Congress from Louisiana, has received the following telegram at Washington:

RODNEY, Miss., March 24.—Kemp Leves gave way at 12:15. This makes the disaster complete and the Mississippi Valley one vast inland sea. This will make the loss beyond calculation, to say nothing of the loss of life and suffering of the people. Congress must come to our relief and feed the people at once. The lots of our tin-houses and floating rafts will be the only place of abode. I believe the best mode of distribution of supplies is through the Engineer Department in charge of the river improvement. They have every appliance necessary, and less waste and imposition would attend their efforts. E. L. WHITEHEAD.

WASHINGTON.

MINISTER SARGENT'S transfer from Berlin to St. Petersburg, for which the preliminaries have been completed, will take the country by surprise. The views of the administration are clearly stated by Secretary Frelinghuysen, who called Mr. Sargent that his course in the Lasker matter was approved, and that the change was prompted only by regard for the Minister's personal feelings. In the second trial at Washington, Hallett Kilbourne was awarded damages of \$37,000 for false imprisonment by John G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

THE House Committee on Postoffices has decided to report favorably on the bill giving letter carriers of the free delivery offices leave of absence for fourteen days in each year without loss of pay.

MINISTER SARGENT'S proposed transfer from Berlin to St. Petersburg is attributed to the peculiar diplomatic ideas of Secretary Frelinghuysen. The transfer was opposed in the Cabinet, and it was proposed that after his resignation of the German Ambassadorship the post at Berlin should not be filled for an indefinite period. The ways of Frelinghuysen pass the understanding of ordinary Americans.

POLITICAL.

THE following is a list of the Democratic Congressmen who voted against the Morrison resolution in caucus: Seymour and Eaton, of Connecticut; McAdoo, of New Jersey; Arnot, Beach, Muller, Robinson, Spriggs, Wemple, Van Alstyne, Hardy, Hutchins, and Campbell, of New York; Elliott, Randall, Ermentrout, Mutchler, Storm, Connolly, Post, Duncan, Curtin, Boyle, Hopkins, and Patton, of Pennsylvania; Murray, Warner, Seney, LeFevre, Wilkins, Foran, Converse, Paige, and Follett, of Ohio; Lamb, of Indiana; Rosecrans, Tully, Glascock, Henley, Budd, and Sumner, of California; Snyder and Wilson, of West Virginia; Finlay, Covington, and Talbot, of Maryland; Cabell, Barbour, and Wise, of Virginia; Dibrell, of Tennessee; Hunt, of Louisiana; Scales, of North Carolina; Clardy and O'Neill, of Missouri; Shelby, of Alabama; Dibble and Tillman, of South Carolina—41 Northern Democrats and 16 Southern Democrats.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY, in a letter to Congressman Springer, gives the names of prominent persons, heretofore not mentioned, as being connected with the Star Route frauds. Springer refuses to give the names now, preferring to let them be made public through Dorsey's testimony when he appears before his committee.

A PROMINENT Pennsylvania Republican has been saying at Washington that Blaine will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination this year, but that he is desirous of securing a large following in the National Convention, that he may be able to dictate who shall be the nominee. The Pennsylvania seems to think that the Blaine strength will go to Logan.

GENERAL.

DUNCAN C. ROSS says he will give John L. Sullivan \$10,000 to stand before Mervine Thompson for four rounds. If Sullivan should accept, Ross asserts that he would hire a farm on the outskirts of Cleveland, fence it, there hold the exhibition, and make a fortune on the gate receipts.

THE fires of the week include the burning of an oil warehouse at Kansas City, Mo., loss \$15,000; several stores and dwellings at Concord, Mich., \$15,000; a trunk factory at Milwaukee, \$25,000; a hotel at Boothhouse, Ill., \$10,000; the Electric Candle Company's factory, New York, \$800,000; the City Hall, Postoffice, and many other buildings at Greenville, Texas, \$70,000; Chappelle's old works and a guano warehouse, Baltimore, \$80,000; seven stores at Hillsboro, Texas, \$80,000; an ax-handle factory at Chattanooga, Tenn., \$15,000; the Holmes Block at Jacksonville, Fla., \$40,000; a business block at Grayville, Ill., \$75,000; mining property near Wilkesbarre, Pa., \$20,000; a furniture store at Cheyenne, W. T., \$150,000; a machine shop at Nashua, N. H., \$25,000; a tobacco warehouse at Lancaster, Pa., \$30,000; a grain elevator at Metamora, Ill., \$10,000; a saw mill at Orange, Texas, \$20,000; a saw and grist mill at Waterford, Pa., \$25,000; a store at New Berlin, N. Y., \$20,000; Brazil, Ind., brick block, \$10,000; a hotel at Auburn, N. Y., \$30,000; a flouring mill near Galena, Ill., \$10,000; a hotel at Americus, Ga., \$6,000.

DAN DOWD, James Howard, O. W. Semple, William Delane, and Dan Kelly, bandits, were hanged at Tombstone, A. T.; William R. McDonald was executed at San Bernardino, Cal.; Francisco Peres, at Placerville, Cal.; and Joe Howard at Columbia, S. C.—all for murder.

MINISTER SARGENT sent to Secretary Frelinghuysen a cablegram expressing his gratitude for substantial indorsement, but declining to accept a transfer to St. Petersburg. In reply to a second communication from Washington, Mr. Sargent stated that ill health caused him to take a leave of absence, after which he would formally announce to the German Government his resignation.

FOREIGN.

THE cable brings the news of the sudden and unexpected death of Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, at Cannes, while en route for Darmstadt, to attend the wedding of the Princess Victoria of Hesse. The Prince was born in 1853, and although always weakly and delicate, was intellectually stronger than any of his brothers. He was betrothed Nov. 21, 1881, to the Princess Helena of Waldeck, but, owing to his poor health, the wedding did not take place until April 27, 1882, a union from which one child resulted, Lady Victoria Augusta Pauline. Lady Colin Campbell, formerly Miss Gertrude Blood, the beautiful daughter of an Irish gentleman residing in the County of Clare, has just procured a decree of divorce from her husband, a son of the Duke of Argyll, on the ground of adultery and other marital sins on his part. Lord Colin Campbell is the brother of Lord Lorne, late Governor General of Canada.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A CANYASS of the Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature has developed the fact that a majority of them favor Blaine for the Presidency. The ex-Secretary of State has more supporters among the legislators, and among the people, it is said, than all the other candidates combined. Senator Logan has eight or ten friends out of eighty-seven members. President Arthur has few backers. Dun reports 3,200 failures the past three months, with \$40,000,000 liabilities, against 2,806 in the corresponding period of 1883, and liabilities amounting to \$37,000,000. Reports from the twenty-six leading clearing-houses of the United States for last week show the total clearances to have been only \$847,350,455.

RECENT deaths: John J. Cisco, a well-known New York banker, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Henry B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, a prominent railroad man; Hon. Henry C. Land, a leading citizen of Cincinnati; Francois Mignet, French historian; James Hamilton, of Bath County, Kentucky, the largest short-horn cattle-raider in the world; Editor Danielson, of the Providence (R. I.) Journal; Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Mattoon, Ill., who used tobacco all her life, aged 100 years; Abner Watkins, of Chattanooga, Tenn., one of the oldest and best known editors in the South; Mrs. Kate N. Joygett, of Chicago, a prominent advocate of female suffrage, and President of the Woman's Congress for several terms; Augustus Scheel, a veteran banker and Democratic politician of New York; Matt H. Ench, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee; Mrs. Stratton, of New Haven, Ct., mother of the late Tom Thumb; Judge Granger, of Washington, D. C., a brother-in-law of the late Stephen A. Douglas; John Parrott, the pioneer banker of California; Prince Leopold, known as the Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria; the wife of Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana (she was a daughter of the late Joshua H. Giddings).

THE Citizens' Committee at Cincinnati, on Monday the 31st ult., passed resolutions thanking the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city for their prompt action in dealing with and suppressing the great riot. Gov. Hoadly was requested by the committee to withdraw most of the troops, leaving the jail to the care of special policemen. The barricades around the Court House square were well guarded, and everything was quiet. There were vague rumors floating about that the German socialists were collecting arms, ammunition, and dynamite torpedoes, and would renew the attack upon the withdrawal of the troops. It has been ascertained that the Court House records, deeds, mortgages, etc., are almost unharmed, save some documents dated thirty years back, and that the safe in which the wills were kept is intact. All the Judges held a consultation touching the pressure of court business, and the County Commissioners reported the Public Library as the only available structure for court purposes. Several deaths among the wounded had occurred in the hospital, and many others were in a dying condition. A number of bills were introduced in the Ohio Legislature, at Columbus, dealing with the Cincinnati riots, among them one appropriating \$500,000 to replace the records destroyed in the Court House.

A COMMUNICATION from the Attorney General, stating that his force of employees was too small to supply promptly the voluminous papers called for, and asking for more help, was presented in the Senate on the 31st ult. Favorable reports were made on bills for the erection of public buildings at Chattanooga, Opelousa, and Portland. A petition was presented asking compensation to citizens of Kansas for property destroyed in the Cheyenne raid of 1878. Mr. Platt explained the provisions of his bill to organize the Patent Office in separate departments. David J. Brewer was confirmed as Judge of the Eighth Circuit. In the House Mr. Finney, of Chicago, introduced a resolution thanking Minister Sargent for the able, faithful, and dignified manner in which he discharged the duties of his office as Minister to Berlin. The Committee on Public Health reported back a resolution directing an investigation as to the adulteration of food and drugs as not within the province of Congress; but it was recommended, by a vote of 117 to 116. A resolution was offered by Mr. Nichols, requesting the Sherman committee of the Senate to inquire into the circumstances of the riots at Cincinnati. Bills were introduced to grant right of way through Indian Territory for the Pacific and Great Eastern Road; to make Oakland, Cal., a port of delivery; to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco and the distillation of apples and peaches; to equalize the taxation of foreign and domestic insurance companies, and to appropriate \$400,000 for sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi. Robert Smalls was sworn in as a member from South Carolina. Mr. Bland led the debate on the trade-dollar bill, and urged the unlimited coinage of silver.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
REEVES.....	5.75	@ 7.35
HOGS.....	6.50	@ 7.00
FLOUR—Wheat No. 2.....	4.00	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	.95	@ .97
No. 2 Red.....	1.03 1/2	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	.60	@ .62
OATS—White.....	.40	@ .44
PORK—Mess.....	17.50	@ 18.00
LARD.....	.09 1/2	@ .09 3/4
MILWAUKEE.		
REEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.50	@ 6.75
Fair to Good.....	5.75	@ 6.00
Common to Medium.....	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	6.75	@ 7.00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5.50	@ 5.75
Good to Choice Spring.....	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.87	@ .90
No. 2 Red Winter.....	.98	@ 1.00
CORN—No. 2.....	.52	@ .54
OATS—No. 2.....	.34	@ .35
RYE—No. 2.....	.51	@ .53
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.65	@ .67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.32	@ .34
Fine Dairy.....	.26	@ .28
POTATOES—Peasblows.....	.36	@ .38
EGGS—Fresh.....	.16	@ .18
PORK—Mess.....	17.50	@ 18.00
LARD.....	.09	@ .09 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.08	@ 1.09 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.49	@ .50
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .33
RYE.....	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess.....	17.75	@ 18.25
LARD.....	.09	@ .09 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.01	@ 1.03
CORN.....	.54	@ .56
OATS—Mixed.....	.35	@ .37
PORK—Mess.....	17.75	@ 18.25
LARD.....	.09	@ .09 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2.....	.53	@ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.37	@ .39
DETROIT.		
FLOUR.....	5.50	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.98	@ .99
CORN—Mixed.....	.51	@ .53
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.39	@ .41
PORK—Mess.....	19.50	@ 20.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.77	@ .80
CORN—Mixed.....	.48	@ .50
OATS—Mixed.....	.34	@ .36
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4.50	@ 5.50
Fair.....	4.00	@ 4.75
Common.....	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	6.50	@ 7.50
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.50

THREE NIGHTS OF HORROR.

Cincinnati Convulsed by Ceres of Popular Fury.

The Wild Disorders Created by a Fanatic Mob.

The Court House Burned—Over 200 People Killed and Wounded.

Some months ago William H. Kirk, a respected citizen of Cincinnati, was killed in his stable by the blow of a hammer and robbed of \$100 in money, put into a wagon, hauled off toward Cumminsville, and dumped into Mill Creek, where his body was found two days later. Joe Palmer and William Berner confessed that they did the murder and robbery. On trial, a few days ago, Berner testified that Palmer did the actual killing, while he only looked on and got his share of the money. Much to the surprise and indignation of the community, the jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Berner, and assessed his punishment at twenty years in the penitentiary. The verdict was declared privately by the Judge who tried the case, to be an outrage, and the jury, after leaving the courtroom, were hooted at by the crowd, with suggestions that they should be hanged. There was furious indignation among all classes in Cincinnati. One of the jury was driven from the city and another severely beaten. A call for a mass meeting of citizens, signed by prominent business men, brought out an immense crowd, who literally packed the large Music Hall until there was not even standing room. The meeting, held Friday evening, the 28th ult., was presided over by Dr. A. C. Kemper, and speeches were made by two or three leading citizens denunciatory of the prevalence of crime and the lax administration of justice. After the adjournment of the meeting a surging, howling mob started at once for the jail. The bloody and exciting scenes that followed are chronicled in the telegraphic reports here-with appended:

The news that a lynching party was assaulting the jail spread like wild-fire, and soon the entire neighborhood swarmed with thousands. The advance guard of the would-be-lynchers arrived with a piece of jolt and rushed down the steps leading to the basement entrance of the jail office. These were backed up by the crushing crowd behind. First, a window was smashed and a wild yell went up from the crowd. Another shattered window and a wild yell. Then the throng of the inner office, battering-ram, pounding against the office door, began, and every thump awoke a responsive yell. Bricks and stones were hurled at the jail windows, and the shouting mob grew wilder as success seemed nearer. The door at last gave way and the crowd poured into the jail office.

Sheriff Hawkins and the few deputies who were inside were powerless to stem the fierce human tide. Besides the Sheriff had given orders that his officers should not use their weapons on the mob, believing that such a proceeding would only make the mob more wild with excitement in finding themselves in possession of the jail-office. It was short work to force the door to the cell floor. Soon the stairs and corridors, indeed the entire interior of the jail, was alive with the mob yelling and hunting for the murderers they came to hang. They soon found their work had been for naught so far as Berner was concerned. Disappointed and disgusted, the ardor of some of them began to cool.

About this time a squad of fifteen policemen, who had been stationed in the tunnel that leads from the jail to the court-house, were brought into the jail corridors and began to clear the mob from the second floor, or the rotunda.

At 9:55 the fire bells struck the ominous 621, the riot alarm, and followed by a regular alarm, as for fire, giving the number of the box located at the court-house corner, just back of the county jail. The alarm started thousands of people all over the city, and from all directions they flocked by scores, by hundreds, toward the county jail. Police, too, to the number of thirty or forty were hurried to the scene in patrol-wagons.

Bricks and stones were hurled through the jail windows, and down at the jail door was a gang of men with axes or sledges, heavily pounding on the jail door. The crowd in the main hall every few minutes broke out in bloodthirsty cheers, groans, hisses, and maledictions on the murderers and Hamilton County justice.

There were not less than 500 men in the crowd for every officer, and the mob showed the most dogged determination and fierceness from the first. Once a light was struck in an up-stairs room of the Sheriff's residence, and men were seen carrying pictures and furniture out of the Sheriff's house.

One man attempted to close the inside shutters of the jail, but the mob heeled at him and a shower of bricks and stones riddled the glass and broke the shutters to splinters, and eventually cleared the room. But for self-protection the gang of men with the axes, at the doors below these windows, called out to the mob behind them to cease throwing stones, as they accomplished nothing except to scatter the broken glass down on the heads of those at work at the doors.

At 11:20 o'clock the sound of axes at the Court street entrance announced that a fresh attack was being made from another direction, and cheer after cheer rent the air. When the wagon started through the crowd of people who were densely packed around it the greatest consternation and excitement was created. Col. Reilly arrived shortly after the riot alarm was sounded, and after taking in the situation entered the jail through the Court House and tunnel.

At just about midnight the mob on Sycamore street succeeded in battering open the entrance a second time, and swelled into the jail-office. Here they were stopped by the heavy iron gate shutting off the office from the jail proper. Behind this were the policemen awaiting the attack, which was not long in being made. The mob had a heavy piece of timber a foot square and eighteen feet long. Fifty men swung this back and forth against the iron gate, and in a very little time they broke it squarely in two in the middle. Then followed a hand-to-hand fight between the police under the leadership of Col. Reilly, the Chief of Police, and the mob.

The first man to enter through the breach was a negro, who was instantly seized by half a dozen policemen, who hustled him up stairs and locked him up. Other rioters, to the number in all of twenty-five, were similarly treated, and were all locked up in upper cells. Under strict orders from Chief Reilly, not a shot was fired during all this melee, although several of the fighters, both rioters and officers, were knocked down and more or less injured. All sorts of weapons, knives, and revolvers were captured with the prisoners. It was impossible to ascertain any of the names of the rioters at the time of the arrest. The officers did not stop for that, but carried them off to the uppermost cells as rapidly as possible.

The mob was too much for the officers, however, and while a few hundred were left down stairs to fight the policemen, hundreds of others carried the heavy battering-ram up-stairs to where the murderers' cells were. The mob continued determined. At exactly 12 o'clock a heavy beam borne by strong men was applied to the south Sycamore entrance, and after three or four vigorous blows the door gave way and the crowd poured in.

Almost immediately afterward they made their way into the corridor. "Where is Berner's cell?" was the cry. Some one answered: "No. 13," and that number was soon found and a vigorous battery began. At this time the military began firing from above, and the mob were at once arrested in their mad career, and forced to retreat, though very sullenly. It is charged that the militia shot recklessly, and some of their number were wounded. Corporal Cook, of Company I, was shot in the chest, and another private was shot through the ear, and another in the arm.

Officer Adam Meachley was struck on the head with a brick and knocked senseless. He was taken up in a patrol wagon. Officer Von Berger was shot in the head near the ear, but not fatally. The shot came from some one on the inside. The crowd had forced its way into the jail yard and soon learned the way to the underground passage. Some of these started into the tunnel while the few police at that time

at hand attempted to stay them. Another man, a citizen, was shot in the arm above the elbow. All the windows of the basement and first and second stories of the jail residence are broken in, the sash torn out, the doors broken down, iron gratings torn out or bent into all sorts of strange shapes from the force of bowlders and heavy beams applied to them, and there is general destruction. The stair-ways, some of them, are considerably demolished, even though of iron, and inside doors are battered and broken.

At 12 o'clock the people were in full possession of the lower reception-room of the jail for the second time. A brawny fellow, a blacksmith, they said—was at work with a sledge-hammer on the iron barred door leading to the cell room. It gave gradually but surely before what seemed herculean strength. As bar by bar was shattered, cheers arose from the crowd back in the reception-room and jail-yard and were taken up by the crowds outside.

Slowly but surely the iron gate gave way, and finally went down far enough to admit of two or three men entering abreast. Just as the Sheriff Hawkins, perhaps, was about to found the resistance of the police almost passive, sent for the party of about forty citizen soldiers, who were under arms in their armory hard by. These men were marched over and were taken into the jail through the tunnel from Main street. Just as the party working at the gates were about to take possession of the cell-room the order was given to fire, or at least fire commenced. The result was, beside the distressing casualties, to give the police, for the moment at least, moral control. They took advantage of this and cleared the jail through the Sycamore street entrances, while the wounded were taken out by the Main street way.

A portion of the mob broke into the armory of the State Guard and captured all the guns and ammunition of the troops, and thus armed, returned and confronted the militia. The military again fired on the mob, killing four and wounding fifteen. The mob returned the fire but did no damage. The heavy firing drove the crowd away, but the mob worked with fiercer determination than ever. The jail was fired by rolling coal-oil barrels into the basement and firing them. At the same time a cannon was brought up by a crowd of about fifty men, the leader of whom was a colored man, for revenge. The cannon was fired a number of times, but produced no effect. The police by this time (4 a. m.) had gained full control of the jail, and the greater part of the mob had dispersed. A summing of the casualties of this night of horror showed eight persons either dead or dying, and seventeen wounded, some of them dangerously.

It now appears that Berner, after his sentence was dispensed with, was taken to a buggy with Deputy Sheriff Dominick Devoto and driven to Linwood, where they got aboard the Morrow accommodation, and went to Loveland to await the arrival of Criminal Deputy Joe Moses with the necessary papers for his commitment to the penitentiary. It became known that Berner was at Loveland and a crowd gathered. When the train with Moses aboard came in, and Devoto and Berner went aboard, the crowd made a rush for the train. He went through the car and escaped, and is still at large.

Quiet reigned throughout the early part of the day, but, in anticipation of a renewal of trouble, Gov. Hoadly ordered three regiments of State troops and two batteries to the city. The apprehensions of the Governor and of the city authorities were fully realized. Early in the day anonymous circulars were distributed through the city for the organization of a volunteer militia, composed of 300 in each ward. A Gatling gun was taken to the jail, and the streets were barricaded by police and soldiers for 120 yards. A militia regiment was placed inside the jail, and seventy-five policemen were stationed outside. About 8 o'clock stones were thrown through the jail windows, and pound dynamite cartridges were displayed by rioters. At 10 o'clock the treasurer's office in the court house was set on fire. The troops fired on the mob from the windows, with deadly effect. Captain Demond, of the militia, endeavored to suppress the flames and was shot dead by the rioters. The fire-engines were not allowed to work. The yells of the mob could be heard for six blocks, and they appeared to be thoroughly organized. The Dayton militia arrived at the depot, but found it impossible to reach the battle-ground. The flames consumed the court house, with the county records and one of the most valuable law libraries in the United States. The 14th regiment marched to the jail at midnight, but the 4th regiment turned back to the depot after hearing of the atrocities being perpetrated. About 10 o'clock a. m. the Gatling gun was turned upon the rioters with deadly effect. The mob broke into the Armory of Battery B, took three cannon, and dragged them several miles, creating intense consternation. A police wagon was fired on, and recovered the pieces, but not before the mob had broken several stores open to search for ammunition. The artillery was turned over to the Sheriff. Firing between the mob and the militia stationed about the jail was kept up at intervals through the night. Twenty-eight persons were killed, and sixty or more severely wounded.

The police were entire masters of the situation shortly after midnight, and the Sabbath broke on a quiet but very feverish city. Smoldering ruins, pools of blood, and pickets of militia marked the section about the Court House and jail. The monetary loss was fully \$1,000,000. All the criminal indictments were destroyed, and now there is nothing to show against the prisoners in the jail. The county records are safe. Five dead bodies lay on Sycamore street. The wounded had sought shelter behind protecting buildings on Walnut street, and pool after pool of blood spotted the ground, while in the hallways the doors were smeared with blood.

The troops were lying on their arms, taking such rest as they could get when not called for special duty. The police, worn out, were also lounging about in such manner as was most comfortable. The prisoners in the jail were locked in their cells, and lying with fear. Not one slept through the night.

One of the saddest episodes of Saturday night was the killing of Capt. John Desmond. He had been apprised of the purpose to burn the court house, and was sent with a squad of militia to try to put out the fire. The mob fired on him and the ball crashed through his head. At the same time Private McGuffey was shot through the breast and leg, and killed. Desmond was a friend of much promise, a fine-looking soldier, the pride of his regiment, and one whose loss is on every account deeply deplored. The fire engines were powerless; first, because the firemen refused to go out without an escort of troops, and second, because the crowd could easily have out the hose and prevented the use of the engines. So the fire had its way.

Mayor Stephens on Sunday morning ordered all saloons closed for twenty-four hours, and it was fairly complied with. He then asked Governor Hoadly to send on all the available militia, and special trains were soon sent in motion, the Sixth Regiment, from Chillicothe, being the first to arrive. All persons were warned to keep off the streets after dark. At 8:30 last evening the rattle of the Gatling gun showed that the conflict with the mob had recommenced. Bridges, a prominent packer, was shot, while conversing with a friend on Seventh street, was seriously wounded by a volley fired by the militia. The rioters broke into Music Hall, whence they were ejected by two companies of the 6th regiment. After this the mob dispersed, and quiet was restored. The casualties of Sunday night's fighting include eight men killed and fifteen wounded. The total killed for three days was seventy-five; wounded, 160.

It appears that Berner, one of the murderers of Kirk, who escaped at Loveland, ran several miles up the track, spent some hours in an empty freight car, and then took to the woods. He was found by two balliffs, who were driving along in search of him. He gave way to tears like a child. The officers drove to Foster's Crossing, remaining until dark, when they proceeded to Columbus, and placed the prisoners in the penitentiary, notwithstanding determined attempts to lynch him. T. C. Campbell, the Cincinnati lawyer, who was Berner's chief counsel, has been warned away from the city.

Following is a partial list of the killed and mortally



## THE TARIFF.

### The Question Considered by the Democratic House Caucus at Washington.

#### A Large Majority Pledged to Support the Morrison or Some Similar Bill.

#### Mr. Carlisle's Proposal Relative to Internal Revenue Taxes—The Minority's Position.

The proceedings of the caucus of the Democratic members of the House, called for the purpose of outlining some action upon the tariff question, are thus reported by the Associated Press at Washington: Throughout most of the session, which lasted from 8 p. m. till midnight, the attendance was very large, there being only ten members absent, and they on account of sickness or absence from the city. Carlisle moved that the rules of the present Congress be adopted as the rules of the caucus, except that the debate be carried on under five-minute limitation for speeches. This was agreed to. It was also decided, before the business of the evening was entered upon, that a future caucus should be called upon the written request of twenty members. Mr. Morrison then stated the object of the caucus. He said it was for the purpose of coming to an understanding, if possible, on tariff legislation. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who believed in a reduction of the war tariff, had presented a measure on which they desired to have an expression of opinion of the Democratic members of the House. It has been announced in the press, he said, that those who were not successful in controlling the organization of the House of Representatives would oppose any measure for reducing war taxes or the discussion of such a measure by this Congress. He stated that the war taxes derived from internal revenue, which at one time yielded the Government \$300,000,000 a year, had been from time to time reduced until only the revenue on tobacco, malt liquor, and distilled spirits remained. He said he did not believe in any further reduction of the internal revenue as a matter of principle, but as a Democrat desiring harmony in the party, and for the sake of harmonizing conflicting views, he would agree to repeal the tobacco tax and to reduce the tax on brandy distilled from fruits, provided such action could be had in connection with the reduction of customs duties. For the purpose of testing the sense of the caucus, Mr. Morrison said he would offer a resolution which he did, in effect providing that the Ways and Means Committee bill should be taken up, and that after reasonable time for discussion "a bill" should be passed. Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment to the effect that the caucus should not be binding upon individual members. A long discussion followed the offering of the resolution, which was participated in by Messrs. Morrison, Eaton, Converse, Blackburn, Randall, Hopkins, King, Moore, Cabell, Reagan, Rosecrans, Tully, O'Neill, of Missouri, McAdoo, Wilson of West Virginia, Warren, Dorsheimer, Hutchins, Hoblitzell, Holman, Nichols, Hardeman, Beach, Spriggs, Adams of New York, and Bland.

Mr. Carlisle briefly counseled moderation and conciliation, and suggested an unexpected conference, with a view to agreeing upon some bill for which all Democratic members could vote—a bill that would provide for a moderate reduction of customs duties and at the same time of a partial reduction of the internal-revenue taxation. As to making the tariff bill a subject of caucus action in the sense of controlling a member's vote, he said it was contrary to Democratic principles, and contrary to the principles of representative government to attempt to bind any one on a great economic question, and thus seek to compel a representative to vote against the known opinions and interests of his constituents.

Mr. Carlisle said he was desirous of having the caucus come to some agreement, if possible, on the reduction of the tariff. In order to do so and secure such reduction, he would agree to repeal the tobacco tax and all licenses connected with the same, and to a reduction on brandy distilled from fruits to 10 cents per gallon. Messrs. Reagan and Holman urged harmony, and opposed all efforts to bind members of the party by the action of the caucus. Both declared that the action of the caucus should be regarded as merely persuasive.

Several members announced emphatically that they were opposed to the Morrison bill, but the predominant sentiment was largely in favor of considering the bill and agreeing to a measure that would receive the sanction of the House. Besides Mr. Randall, Messrs. Tully and Eaton opposed the measure. Mr. King offered a resolution to the effect that a committee consisting of seven members of the House and six Senators be appointed to consider and report at a future caucus, on the pending proposition. The resolution was voted down. Mr. Morrison moved that the Hopkins amendment be modified so as to provide that the action of the caucus should not be binding upon individuals except to such an extent as each member might feel influenced by the wishes of the majority of his associates. This amendment was adopted. He then called the previous question upon Mr. Hopkins' amendment as modified, which was carried—114 to 57. The resolution was then adopted by a yeas and nays vote—114 to 57. The following is the resolution as amended and adopted: Resolved, That the bill commonly known as the Morrison tariff bill shall be taken up for consideration at the earliest practicable date, and after such debate that a bill be passed for a reduction of duties and war-tariff taxes. That the adoption of this resolution shall not be considered binding in controlling the individual action of Democrats, except to the extent that each member may feel that he ought to be influenced by the expressed opinion of the majority of his associates.

Mr. Carlisle then offered the following resolution, which was adopted—88 to 57: Resolved, That, in order to reconcile conflicting opinions and secure legislation reducing taxation, a plan for the reduction of taxes at the present session of Congress shall embrace a provision repealing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and special taxes connected therewith; and also reducing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to 10 cents per gallon: Provided, such repeal and resolution shall not be made except in connection with a reduction of tariff duties.

The large vote against considering the Morrison tariff bill was the subject of much comment after the adjournment of the caucus. Opponents of the bill assert unhesitatingly that the fifty-seven Democratic votes cast against the caucus resolution, together with nearly every solid Republican vote in the House, will certainly defeat the bill whenever it comes up for action.

#### A Boy Dies from the Effects of a Drunk.

A recent dispatch from Carlinville, Ill., says: Thomas Fogarty, a youth 16 years of age, was found lying in an insensible condition in the southern part of the city Sunday morning. Investigation revealed the fact that he and two other boys had appropriated a jug of whisky belonging to a passenger at the depot and got beastly drunk. He remained in a comatose condition until 6 o'clock in the evening, when he died. The other boys reached home and were saved.

## HAVOC BY THE WINDS.

### A Series of Cyclones in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and the Carolinas.

#### Great Loss of Life and Incalculable Damage to Property—Incidents of the Storm.

##### In Kentucky.

A large section of the rich Blue Grass region of Kentucky was recently visited by a great calamity in the shape of a cyclone, which destroyed some half a dozen villages killed about twenty people, and inflicted incalculable damage to farm property. During the afternoon the oppressive atmosphere and gathering clouds gave evidence of an approaching storm, and a light rain began to fall. This gave way to hail, which poured down like shot, accompanied by high winds. The latter increased in fury until it formed a cyclone, which struck the town of Lexington on the southwestern side, and in a few moments had almost obliterated the town from existence. The inhabitants rushed frantically from their houses, which tottered and fell. Large trees, torn from their roots, were violently thrown against dwellings, carrying them along. Entire buildings were carried away, leaving not a vestige behind except the foundation. Other buildings were carried a distance of from one hundred yards to a half mile distant, scattering debris of logs, stones and trees as so much dust. Every one either ran into the street or sought refuge in cellars, and many were injured by falling timbers, which dropped around in all directions. In the midst of the storm a Mrs. A. H. Lall rushed out of the house with her infant, three weeks old. The storm tore the child from her arms, while she was blown across the street against a neighbor's house. She was picked up insensible and badly injured, and the baby was found dead 200 yards distant. Seven or eight people were killed at Lexington, and many were badly wounded. No one in the village escaped injury. Reaching Mount Nebo, it destroyed every house and occasioned a great loss of life and property. Stock of all kinds was seen flying through the air. Still onward bound, the storm with greater force next struck Conroy, tearing down every building. This place suffered greatly. Going thence to Antioch, it is now impossible to ascertain whether a town ever stood there or not. But little idea of the havoc occasioned by the tornado can be conveyed in a word picture. Some few incidents may, however, serve to convey to the reader an impression of the power of the storm. Trees were torn from the spots where they had grown to large proportions from little shrubs, carried a distance of five miles, and then again dropped to the earth, denuded of their bark and stripped of their limbs. Two boys, who were fishing in the Licking River, took refuge at the mouth of a railway tunnel, and were blown through it to its other opening, a distance of 300 yards. A negro discovered his trunk in a tree top several hundred yards distant. Babies were blown from their mothers' arms and killed. Those who went to their work in the morning have not yet returned to their families. Two children supposed to have been lost were next morning found in a cellar and rescued. Bodies of dead persons were found strewn along the roads. Immense numbers of cattle and other stock were also slaughtered. At one place a man flying through the air was seen, but he can not now be found. A church was lifted from sight and has not yet been heard of. The organ was found about five miles distant. Rocks weighing three tons were borne quite a distance, and the ground was much torn up. Vast quantities of water were blown from the river. A man sought refuge behind a freight-car; flying debris was seen to encompass him, and he can not now be found. The chimneys and foundations of buildings were carried away. Dead chickens and sheep were picked up in the adjoining county, which were recognized as having been blown from points several miles distant. When the cyclone first appeared it looked like an immense circus tent filled with and being carried along by the wind. After the tornado had finished its work a heavy hail-storm prevailed. Houses, cattle, and all kinds of stock were carried through the air as though they were but chaff, and being thrown to the ground dead, or with limbs broken so that it was necessary to shoot them in order to relieve their sufferings. Fragments of destroyed buildings, cooking utensils, etc., were found twelve or fifteen miles from where they were blown. At Putnam, Ky., a number of houses were demolished, several people killed, and a number wounded. John Hartman, a brakeman on a freight train, was blown from a freight-car and carried about forty feet, alighting on his head in a creek, breaking his neck, and causing instantaneous death.

##### In Indiana.

The village of Ellettsville, Ind., near the Ohio line, was wiped out by a tornado. Only two houses were left intact. Rev. Joseph Winston was killed. In the region about Shelbyville, dwellings were swept away, and out-houses, fences, hay and straw-stacks scattered all over the farms. Forests were uprooted and destroyed. Near Connersville a cyclone forty rods wide swept everything clean for a distance of two miles. In crossing Whitewater River, the water was lifted in an immense sheet, and the stream left momentarily dry. A cyclone fifty feet wide swept through Richmond with alarming velocity, bearing all sorts of rubbish with it. A Baptist church was wrecked, and several buildings unroofed. Near Greenfield a strip of country two miles long was devastated, barns, fences, and hay-stacks being mixed into an inextricable mass and swept away like chaff.

##### In Ohio.

A cyclone swept through a section of Ohio contiguous to Dayton, at about the same time the Kentucky storm was performing its work of destruction. The towns of Ridgeville, Shakerstown, Centerville, Spring Valley, and South Charleston suffered greatly. Two men were killed at Ridgeville, and another, who had taken refuge on a covered bridge, was blown into the stream and drowned. At Ripley many houses were unroofed, and farm dwellings, barns and fences were demolished.

##### In North Carolina.

A large section of North Carolina was swept by a fierce cyclone, and many people killed. At Newton thirty houses were blown down, one woman killed and fourteen persons wounded. In Lenoir a whole family were killed. At Mecklenburg six residences were leveled and a number of people injured. In Iredell County everything was swept clean in the track of the tornado, trees being carried a distance of two miles.

##### In South Carolina.

A fierce cyclone for the third time within a few weeks devastated a large section of South Carolina. In Chester County many dwellings and barns were blown down, and several persons killed and wounded. A 7-year-old boy was caught in the storm and has been missing ever since. In Greenville County serious damage was wrought, and two lives were lost.

## PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

### Tilden the First Choice of the Democrats of the New England States.

#### Blaine and Randall Strong in Pennsylvania—Preferences of Illinois Democrats.

##### OHIO.

The Sherburnes, John and Tecumseh. [Washington Telegram.] "Maak," of the Sandusky Register, who is here, says that if it is deemed expedient to present the name of John Sherman at Chicago he will secure pretty nearly all the delegates from Ohio, although the Blaine sentiment among the voters is very strong. Some who have been attempting to organize a movement in favor of the nomination of Gen. Sherman for the Presidency are disturbed by the rumor that he voted for Hancock at St. Louis, and are endeavoring to ascertain the truth of this.

##### PENNSYLVANIA.

Blaine and Randall Prime Favorites with the Quakers. [Philadelphia Dispatch.] Blaine and Randall had the call in the county conventions just held in this State. In Wyoming a resolution was adopted by the Republicans instructing the delegates to use all honorable means to further the nomination of Blaine. In Columbia the same action was taken, and in Center a similar feeling prevailed. On the Democratic side Tilden's old friend, William L. Scott, was elected a Senatorial Delegate, and will go as a National Delegate to Chicago, together with some men who have hereofore favored Wallace, but who are now instructed for Randall first, last, and all the time. Scott, in a strong speech, warned the Democracy of a scheme on the part of Wallace to defraud the people of the State of their choice, Samuel J. Randall.

##### NEW ENGLAND DEMOCRATS.

They Want Tilden and a Revenue Tariff. [Boston Dispatch.] The Boston Post prints several columns of letters from Democratic members of the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, in which the writers give their preferences for a Presidential candidate. Tilden leads in each State save Massachusetts, where he and Butler are about even. The Greenback members of the Maine Legislature favor Tilden as first choice. On the tariff question the majority are for tariff for revenue only, and the overwhelming majority favor the Morrison bill and a gradual reduction of tariff taxation. Of the members who declare unequivocally for a continuance of the present tariff two are New Hampshire men, three Connecticut, and one Massachusetts. Two New Hampshire manufacturers favor an immediate reduction, and one favors the tariff as at present.

##### ILLINOIS.

The State Polled by Counties. [From the Chicago Inter Ocean.] Not long ago a Chicago gentleman had occasion to write to every County Clerk in Illinois upon a matter of business. After writing perhaps half a dozen letters it occurred to him that he would ask what the political outlook was, and thus, without hardly any trouble, get an idea of the situation. The Inter Ocean has been favored with the privilege of perusing the answers, and would be glad to publish them, only so many of the writers ask that their letters may be regarded as confidential that we are not allowed to do so. An idea of their contents, however, in the aggregate can be given without the violation of confidence.

Neither party seems to be afflicted with any latent elements of discord. Not a single letter expresses any fear of trouble on the temperance question, or on any other side issue. Local and personal quarrels are referred to, if at all, as not likely to stand in the way of success. In regard to candidates the Democrats seem to be of one mind. Not a single county is reported to be in favor of any other than the old ticket, with Harrison for Governor, except that St. Clair favors Morrison if he has any show. It is the old ticket first, last, and all the time. Letter after letter speaks in the most positive way as regards Democratic preference. One would say that Harrison would be nominated by acclamation, and a delegation solid for the old ticket sent to Chicago without the slightest doubt. No such unanimity is expressed in regard to Republican nominees. As for Governor, a good word is spoken for both Oglesby and Hamilton, no Republican betraying the slightest ill-feeling toward either. As for President, the names most favorably mentioned are Logan, Arthur, Blaine, Edmunds, and Lincoln, the latter very frequently for Vice President.

##### GRANT.

In Favor of John A. Logan. [Washington Telegram.] Senator Cullom has had an interview with Gen. Grant here, and says Grant in the most unqualified manner expressed himself in favor of the nomination of Gen. Logan.

##### A KANSAS LYNCHING.

Samuel Fryer, the Murderer of John Pennington and Wife, Hanged at Marysville by a Mob.

[Marysville (Kan.) Dispatch.] Intense excitement has prevailed here for some days over the trial of Samuel Fryer for the murder of the Pennington family, which has been in progress here. Thursday evening the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was taken back to jail. It being expected that trouble would ensue, a strong guard was placed around the jail, which is a flimsy concern. Last night twenty-five or thirty masked men rode up to the jail, took Fryer out, and going to Spring Creek, a small stream half a mile from town, threw a rope over the boom of the bridge, and he was swung off into eternity. When the rope was placed around his neck, he was asked if he had anything to say. He said, "Yes," and proceeded to give a full, detailed account of the awful and cold-blooded murder of John Pennington and his wife, which he committed about the middle of February near Frankfort, Kan. It will be remembered that the victims were found dead in their barn several days after the murder. They had been robbed, and Mrs. Pennington had been assaulted in a most brutal manner and afterward killed by the inhuman brute, who paid the penalty of his crime last night at the hands of a mob.

WILLIAM CLINE, of Westville, N. J., a few days ago killed a hog of Chester white breed, which, although only a few months over a year old, weighed 1,044 pounds. It was considered the heaviest hog ever raised in New Jersey.

## FEMALE DUELISTS.

### Desperate Encounters Among Women on the Field of Honor.

#### [Alta California.]

A Duel took place at Paris, January 31, 1872, between Mile. de Guignes and Mile. d'Aiguillon (two ladies of quality), who had quarreled about precedence at a soiree, and retired to a garden adjacent to the scene of disturbance, and fought with knives until both were wounded—the former in the arm and the latter in the neck. It is recorded of Mile. Mousin, a French prima donna, that, after killing three men in duels in the woods near Paris, by sword, she fatally wounded her fencing master, Serane, and fled to Brussels, where she domiciled with the elector of Bayaria for a brief period. Lola Montez was also skillful with both pistol and rapier, but it does not appear that she ever engaged in anything of a hostile character above the dignity of a street fight. She once challenged a journalist at Grass Valley, California, to meet her with pistols according to prevailing rules governing such meetings; and, upon his refusal to do so, thrashed him with a cowhide upon a public street. In 1845 she was a witness in the trial of M. Bouvallon for killing M. Dujaire, at Paris, and said in her testimony; "I was a better shot than Dujaire, and if Bouvallon only wanted satisfaction, I would have fought him myself." Dujaire was the friend of Lola Montez, and in his will, written the evening before his death, he bequeathed the (afterward) Countess of Lansfeldt 100,000 francs. On the 21st of August, 1877 Mile. Leverrier, a young lady of good family, who had been jilted by a navy officer named Duprez, met the latter in the street, and handed him a pistol and told him to defend himself—at the same time she drew a weapon and shot her false one in the face, while he discharged his pistol in the air. An extract from a Georgia newspaper, published in 1817, says:

"Last week a point of honor was decided between two ladies near the South Carolina line, the cause of the quarrel being the usual one—love. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions as present on the field as the mutual arbiter in the dreadful combat, and he had the grief of beholding one of the suitors for his favor fall dangerously wounded before his eyes. The whole business was managed with all the decorum and inflexibility practiced on such occasions, and the conqueror was immediately married to the innocent second, conformably to the previous conditions of the duel."

A Buffalo, New York, paper of August, 1853, gives an account of an arrest of Catherine Hurley and Jane Hall, "who had met on the toll bridge on Ohio street, in the presence of a vast assemblage, to fight a duel with Allen's revolvers." No other accounts of similar performances have come under the observation of the writer. A very interesting anecdote, however, touching female heroism, may be related of the Countess de St. Belmont. When M. de St. Belmont, who defended a feeble fortress against the arms of Louis XIV., was taken a prisoner, his intrepid wife, Mme. la Comtesse de St. Belmont, who was of a most heroic disposition, still remained upon the estates to take care of them. An officer of cavalry having taken up his quarters there without invitation, Mme. de St. Belmont sent him a very civil letter of complaint on his ill behavior, which he treated with contempt. Piqued at this, she resolved that he should give her satisfaction, and sent him a challenge which she signed "Le Chevalier de St. Belmont." The officer at once accepted the challenge, and repaired to the place appointed. Mme. de Belmont met him, dressed in male attire. They immediately drew their swords, and in a short time the heroine disarmed him, when she said with a gracious smile: "You thought, sir, that you were fighting the Chevalier de St. Belmont; but you were mistaken—I am Mme. de St. Belmont. I return your sword, sir, and politely beg you to pay proper respect to the request of a lady in future." The heroic woman then took her departure, leaving the vanquished officer covered with shame and confusion.

The most singular combat, says an English writer, by which arms were ever gained, was one which happened in the family of Hotot. The family of Dudley, in Northamptonshire, bears for a crest a woman's head, with a helmet; her hair disheveled and her throat latched loose. The occasion of this crest was singular. In the year 1380, Hotot, having a dispute with one Ringsdale about the title of a piece of land, they agreed to meet on the disputed ground and decide it by combat. On the day appointed Hotot was laid up with the gout; rather than he should suffer in his honor, or lose his land, his daughter Agnes armed herself cap-a-pie, mounted her father's steed, and went to meet Ringsdale at the place appointed. After a stubborn fight she dismounted her adversary, and when he was on the ground she loosened her throat-latch, lifted up her helmet, and let down her hair upon her shoulders. Agnes afterward married into the Dudley family; and in honor of her heroic action her descendants have always used the above described crest, with the motto *Galra spes salutis*.

The first Jewish settlers in New York were twenty-seven exiles, banished from Bahia, in Brazil, on the general expulsion of the Jews from that kingdom, who came to New York in 1654 as the nearest place of refuge. After fifty years they comprised but 100 persons, and for 170 years had but one synagogue. To-day there are thirty-one synagogues in New York, and the Jewish population is estimated at 80,000.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

### A WOMAN is foreman of the Harbor Springs toothpick factory.

Clio is to have a half-mile race track to be called the Clio Driving Park.

Union City petitioners ask the Village Council not to accept the bonds of liquor dealers.

Six fine lake steamers are being constructed at the Detroit ship-yards, at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, New Jersey, in a recent address to the students, said: "Our college is not in a good State." Let him move it out to Michigan then.—Free Press.

Many geese polluted the water supply of Ishpeming, and were shot by order of the city authorities. Now the goose ranchers are to be paid at the rate of \$1.35 per goose.

Our lumbermen are in high spirits. The past winter was one of the most favorable ever known for "logging," and they are prepared for and expect a very lively trade the coming season.

SUMNER HOWARD, of Michigan, was nominated for the President for Chief Justice of Arizona. He was presiding officer of the Michigan House of Representatives when Senator Palmer was chosen to succeed Ferry.

Just before the engagement between the Kearsarge and Alabama, Peter Hoogerzoll, now of Beverly, Mass., and William Gowling, whose relatives are supposed to be now residing at or near Detroit, had their photographs taken together. Gowling was the only one of the three wounded of the Kearsarge crew who did not recover. It is said that this photograph, taken before the action, is the only one ever taken of Mr. Gowling. Mr. Hoogerzoll recently had it copied, and informed a Beverly representative of the Salem (Mass.) News that if he could ascertain the whereabouts of the friends he would present them with a copy.

#### Safety Gates at Railway Crossings.

The Railroad Commissioner of Michigan, referring to his order issued Nov. 23, 1883, requiring gates of some improved pattern to be erected by railroad companies at the crossings of their respective railroads by other railroads within the limits of the State, now advises the managers of the various Michigan roads that, having fully considered suggestions made in connection with the subject, and inspected such plans as had been presented to him for examination, he had concluded to adopt and prescribe for use under the provisions of aforesaid order gates of the pattern of those now erected and in operation by the Chicago and Grand Trunk, Grand Rapids and Indiana, and Michigan Central Railroad Companies at Vicksburg and Charlotte. The gates should be placed at a distance not exceeding fifty feet from the crossing, and should be kept constantly closed, except when opened to permit the passage of trains. The time prescribed for the construction of these gates has already expired, and as far as could be ascertained none has yet been built except as above noted. The failure, the Commissioner presumes, to comply with the order may be attributed to the severity of the winter and the uncertainty as to what plan of gate would meet the Commissioner's approval. The gate adopted has been selected on account of its simplicity and economy of construction, and the Commissioner hopes that it will meet with the general approval of the railroad officials. But any other device of equal efficiency will not be rejected by the Commissioner. He hopes that the order will be complied with as soon as the season permits. The Commissioner also calls attention to a very valuable appliance recently patented by Mr. Warlick, of the Engineer Department of the Chicago and Grand Trunk—an interlocking semaphore. It has been subjected to a practical test under the Commissioner's notice, and he has no doubt, from the efficient working, that it will prove a most valuable protection against collisions at railroad crossings, operated either separately or with the crossing-gate.

#### Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan, during the week ending March 22, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 37:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total.
1) Bronchitis.....	76	74
2) Intermittent fever.....	73	66
4) Consumption of lungs.....	70	64
5) Rheumatism.....	69	63
6) Influenza.....	62	56
7) Tonsillitis.....	59	53
8) Pneumonia.....	43	40
9) Remittent fever.....	41	37
10) Scarlet fever.....	38	35
11) Whooping cough.....	34	31
12) Inflammation of kidneys.....	24	22
13) Diphtheria.....	24	21
14) Diarrhea.....	24	22
15) Erysipelas.....	22	20
16) Inflammation of bowels.....	19	17
17) Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	18	16
18) Measles.....	16	15
19) Dysentery.....	14	13
20) Typhoid fever (enteric).....	11	10
21) Puerperal fever.....	11	10
22) Cholera morbus.....	11	10
23) Cholera infantum.....	8	7
24) Membranous croup.....	6	6
25) Typho-malarial fever.....	5	5
26) Inflammation of brain.....	5	5

For the week ending March 22, 1884, the reports indicate that intermittent fever, scarlet fever, and remittent fever increased, and that inflammation of kidneys and neuralgia decreased in area of prevalence.

As the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending March 22 were southeast; and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was higher, the absolute and the relative humidity and the night ozone were more, and the day ozone less.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending March 22, and since at 15 places, namely, Burlington, Bridgeport, Cooper, Detroit, Hastings, Mason, Manistee, Monroe, North Branch, Northville, Port Huron, Pontiac, Ronald, Riley, South Haven; scarlet fever at 13 places, Albion, Blissfield, Chester, Clio, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Lakeview, Lansing, Mason, Manistee, Monroe, North Manistee, Pontiac, Port Huron, Roxana, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sherman, Spencer, Sunfield; measles at 7 places, Albion, Detroit, Hillsdale, Linden, Mason, Monroe, Saginaw.



SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

The popularity of Blaine among the masses of the republican party is a surprise to many. There is a tremendous under-current that is just beginning to show itself. Outside of his personal magnetism there is explanation of this. In 1876 he gained his popularity by his magnificent opposition to the rebel brigadiers that were so largely in the majority in the house. He increased it in 1880 by leading the fight against bossism and machine politics. His popularity shows the heart of the party is in the right place. If he has faults, his popularity is in spite of them not because of them.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for April opens with a delightfully written article on "New Germantown and Chestnut Hill," which is likely to prove even more attractive than the article on "Old Germantown" in the February number. The illustrations are from original designs by J. Pennell and C. P. Weber, and confirm the descriptions in the text, both of the natural beauty in which this suburban region is perhaps unrivalled and of the varied and picturesque forms of architecture, the work of successive generations, so profusely scattered over the surface and heightening the charm of the landscape. "In the Kauri Forests of New Zealand," by Miss F. C. Gordon Cumming, the well-known traveller, is a simple but graphically worded narrative, replete with information in regard to the peculiar industries of the country to which it relates. "How the Roman Spent His Year" is the title of the first of two papers by Professor William F. Allen. "Glimpses of the Queen's Negroes," by Arthur F. J. Crandall, has the merit of being not only amusing but fresh and instructive. "A German Novel," by Horace M. Kennedy, and "Some New Anecdotes of Heine," by William R. Thayer, are the literary articles of this number. In the way of fiction, the continuation of "The Perfect Treasure," by F. D. Taylor, and the beginning of another short serial, "At Last," by Annie Porter, promises the interest of a strong plot and romantic incidents. "Her Lover," by Louise Stockton, is a very pleasing and well-contrived story, and "April Fish," by M. J. Barnett, is a Florentine sketch appropriate to the number. "Easter Customs and Traditions," and other short papers in the "Monthly Gossip" should not be overlooked.

#### Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Subjects: "The inscription on the cross." Afternoon, "The death of Christ." Evening, "She has done what she could," a Missionary sermon preached by the pastor On Wednesday evening, Bible lecture.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "The giver and his gifts." Evening, "Lamps without oil." Congregational singing led by the choir. Opening anthems morning and evening. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. The services will be conducted by Rev. C. Kiekard, of Roseland, Ill.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Zion's daughter visited by Zion's King." Afternoon, "The inscription of the cross." Prayer meeting 7:30.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9 a. m., 1:30 and 7 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, of Holland.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, Palm Sunday sermon. Text, Zech. 9: 9. Evening, "How to build." All the seats are free.

#### Neighboring Items.

A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic has been organized at Coopersville with 33 charter members.

The jury disagreed in the McPhillips murder case at Grand Rapids this week. The only show for agreeing at any time was once during the night they were out the leader on one side offered to play a game of seven up with the leader on the other to decide whether the verdict should be guilty or innocent.—*G'd Haven Courier.*

The Life Saving crew, of Grand Haven, went into service on the 1st of April, and as last year will be under the efficient command of Capt. J. De Young. The names of the crew are Cornelius Anderson, Paul Van den Berg, Andrew Van Hoel, Israel Alcott, Arie Koning, John Werve, William Andres, and Ephraim Hridges.

A REPRESENTATIVE from Holland became an intruder in the family of A. J. Welma, our desperate blacksmith, causing such a

catastrophe that A. J. lost his balance of mind. As he is tempered out of that kind of steel that is sure to cut at every blow, the result was: a broken lamp, crippled furniture, a wounded blacksmith. At all this the intruder paid not the least attention. I think no one has made any money out of the affair unless the doctor has.—*Graafschap Corr. of Journal and Tribune.*

D. BERTSCH has a large stock of Jamestown Dress Goods on hand, and will receive another large invoice in just a few days. Come in and select from a large assortment. 9-2t

#### A CARD OF THANKS.

For the sympathy and assistance received at the death and funeral of our beloved son, we hereby return our sincere thanks to all who have endeavored to alleviate, in some measure, our sorrow in our deep affliction.

REV. and MRS. D. BROEK.  
HOLLAND, Mich., April 4, 1884.

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

#### Special Notices.

The latest and best styles of dress buttons always on hand at  
D. BERTSCH'S.

#### Auction.

In front of B. Van Raalte's Agricultural Implement Store, Wednesday, April 9th, at 3 p. m. 1 yoke of oxen, one bay mare with foal, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 log rig, 1 pair bob sleds, 1 new fanning mill, 1 big iron kettle, 1 iron beam plow, Dodge No. 20, new, 2 corn cultivators, 1 grind stone, 1 grain cradle, 2 set of double whiffletrees, 3 log chains, 1 cant hook, bush hook, forks, hoes, grain scoop, 1 pure blooded Berkshire boar, weight 250 lbs., 1000 ft. of lumber, etc. etc.

Terms:—\$5 and under, cash; over \$5, 6 months credit on approved paper.  
G. J. HAVERKATE, Auctioneer.  
JOSEPH SNAY, Proprietor.

REMEMBER that D. Bertsch has the sole agency for the Domestic perfect fitting paper patterns. 9-2t

#### Proposals for Erecting a Building for Water Works Purposes.

CITY OF HOLLAND, Mich., April 1, 1884.  
Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Holland, until seven o'clock p. m., Tuesday, April 15, 1884, for furnishing all the labor and materials necessary to construct and fully complete the erection of a one-story brick building, and base for smoke stack, to be used for steam pump and boiler rooms for the Holland City water works. Plans and specifications to be seen at City Clerk's office. Proposals must be addressed to the Common Council of the City of Holland, endorsed "Proposals for a building for water works purposes," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as sureties in an amount equal to the cost of the building. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.  
By order of the Common Council.  
Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

If you want a splendid shirt, don't hesitate to buy an "Eightmile" the best shirt in the world. For sale at  
D. BERTSCH'S.

#### Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland, March 11th, 1884.

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 seventh day of April, A. D. 1884 in the several wards of said city at the places designated by the Common Council, as follows:

In the first ward, at the Common Council rooms.  
In the second ward, at the photograph gallery of B. P. Higgins.

In the third ward, at Eagle Engine Co's rooms.  
In the fourth ward, at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

At said election the following officers are to be elected:

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

One Supervisor in the place of Kommer Schadelce, 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 Landaal, whose term of office expires.

One City Marshal in the place of Edward Vaupell, whose term of office expires.

One Justice of the Peace, full term, in the place of Isaac Fairbanks, whose term of office expires July 4, 1884.

One Justice of the Peace, in the place of John A. Roost, resigned.

Two School Inspectors, full term, in the place of Gerrit J. Kollen and Edward J. Harrington, whose term of office expires.

One School Inspector, two years, in the place of Abraham M. Kanters, resigned.

WARD OFFICERS.  
For the First Ward.—One Alderman in the place of Edward J. Harrington, whose term of office expires; and one Constable to fill vacancy.

For the Second Ward.—One Alderman in the place of George N. Williams, whose term of office expires; and one Constable to fill vacancy.

For the Third Ward.—One Alderman in the place of John Kramer, whose term of office expires; and one Constable in the place of Edward Vaupell, whose term of office expires.

For the Fourth Ward.—One Alderman in the place of David L. Boyd, whose term of office expires; and one Constable in the place of Pieter Braam, whose term of office expires.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

#### Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration of the City of Holland, will meet at the following places in said city on Saturday, the fifth day of April, A. D. 1884, 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 Common Council rooms.  
In the second ward, at the photograph gallery of B. P. Higgins.

In the third ward, at the store of Boot & Krammer.  
In the fourth ward, at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

E. J. HARRINGTON,  
J. A. TER VREE,  
Geo. N. WILLIAMS,  
JOHN BEUKEMA,  
JOHN KRAMER,  
R. E. WERKMAN,  
DAVID L. BOYD,  
A. J. NYLAND.

Board of Registration of the City of Holland.  
Dated: HOLLAND, March 11th, 1884.

#### New Advertisements.

Van Oort & Beeuwkes,

Successors to W. C. MELIS.

are selling and keep for sale some very fine

COOKING STOVES,  
AND RANGES.

A large stock of

NAILS, GLASS & CUTLERY.

always on hand.

We have a large assortment of

Paint and Calcimine Brushes.

ALABASTINE

in all shades.

Garden and Farming Tools.

The best of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,  
and White Lead.

can be obtained of us.

We keep all kinds of

Barbed Fence Wire

COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,

WHIPS, PUMPS,

GRIND STONES, FISH TACKLE,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH, AND

GLASS, ETC., ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

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

VAN OORT & BEEUWKES.  
HOLLAND, Mich., April 2, 1884. 42-1f

L. C. SEARS,

dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meat,

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK, and

LARD,

always on hand.

Fish, Poultry and Game

in their season.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

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

GIVE ME A CALL!

L. C. SEARS,

HOLLAND, Apr. 3, '84. 48-1v

A PRIZE.

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

KREMERS & BANGS,

EIGHTH STREET,

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

Drugs and Medicines.

—at as—

Low Prices as any Dealer in the State.

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

We also carry a full stock of

BRUSHES, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

and are agents for the Sherwin Williams Prepared Paints.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 10th, 1883.

KREMERS & BANGS.  
16-1y.

E. HEROLD NEW FIRM!

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

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED  
SHOES.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

CALL AND SEE US!

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1884.

KEYSTONE

PLANING MILL!

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,  
BRACKETS AND STAIR RAILINGS,  
MADE AND FURNISHED.

Dressed Lumber Always on Hand.

Mill cor. of Sixth and Cedar Streets,  
opposite T. Keppel's.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 22, 1883. J. R. KLEYN, 42-1f.

SPRING

HAS COME!

—and—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

have received a large Spring stock of goods, consisting of

Dress Goods,  
Cottons

Tickings.

Prints and

Ginghams.

Hosiery,

Corsets.

Hamburg Edgings.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,  
SILK AND COTTON!

GENTS' NECKWEAR!

A full stock of

GROCERIES

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.  
HOLLAND, Mich., March 27, 1884.

Burdock  
BLOOD  
BITTERS  
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula & Erysipelas.  
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH.  
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, New York.

1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

MILLINERY  
CLOAKINGS AND FANCY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS,

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

GOODS, CRAPE.

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

Zephyr, Hoods, Worsted, Yarn, Canvas, Etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND MICH.

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills."

P. PRINS & CO.

HOLLAND, March 28 1883. 8-1y

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city  
for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.  
B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

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. 25-1f

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1882.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN  
VEGETABLE PILLS

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

Entirely Vegetable; No Drying. Price 25c. All Druggists.



## JOTTINGS.

Don't forget to Register to-day.

EDITOR HOLMES, of Fennville, was in the city last Thursday.

OUR Roller Skating Rink still seems to be a favorable place of amusement.

THE first part of next week Mack Walker will commence work on our well for Water Works.

LAST Wednesday morning the earth was again covered with snow. It soon disappeared when the sun came out.

THE Board of County Examiners will be in this city next Tuesday for the purpose of examining teachers for certificates.

THE political knives have been grinding this week and it is quite evident that there will be considerable scalping done on next Monday.

A MUSKOLONGE weighing 44 pounds was captured in Macatawa Bay last Sunday by Cass W. Van Dorn, one of the fishermen fishing in the Bay. It was a beauty.

THE council have purchased 2 and 7-16 acres of land of the council of Hope College on which will be located the Water Works pump house and well. Consideration \$365.95.

IN casting your ballot next Monday see that the School Inspectors are men who are friends of the American system of Public Schools and are in favor of maintaining the present high standard of our School.

IN our account of the republican caucus we omitted the name of C. J. De Roo who was nominated as School Inspector to fill vacancy. Bro. Verwey of De Grondet attributes the omission to haste on our part in writing the item. You are correct Bro. go to the head of the class.

IT is surprising to note the extent to which roller skating is being indulged in throughout the country. Almost every town of importance has a rink. With the fine floor we have in Lyceum Hall, and the Muncie Skates, and the evenings of skating enlivened by music, our rink is second to none in this part of the state.

YESTERDAY was Otto Breyman's 51st birthday and as usual on these occasions he gathered his friends and intimate acquaintances around him and reminded them that as he grows older in years his spirits and disposition are as youthful as when he was a boy. That he may still live to enjoy many more happy birthdays is the wish of all his many friends in this city.

THE attention of the reader is invited this week to the new advertisement of L. C. Sears, one of our butchers who is fast gaining an enviable reputation for keeping a neat and tidy place of business, and for accommodating ways in attending to the wants of his customers. He always keeps a fresh and nice supply of meats and his customers can always rely on getting just what they ask for in his meat market. Give him a trial.

LAST Saturday the steamer Adrienne, of South Haven, stopped into this port on her way to Grand Haven where she was going to be inspected. It being the first arrival into this harbor this season it naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and a good many rumors were afloat, among which was that she was to ply between Harrington's Dock and Scott's Hotel near the Park. This rumor was unfounded as the Captain says that his steamer will run this season between Chicago and South Chicago.

SOME two weeks ago we mentioned that Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, then pastor of the Holland Christian Ref. Church, of this city, had suddenly resigned his charge. For various reasons best known to himself, he has this week made known his change of mind, and his full belief in the doctrines and customs which he so recently denounced to the astonishment of his entire congregation. This last act of his is a greater surprise than the first and can lead only to the conclusion that he was either very rash in the first instance or that he is not sincere in this last step.

WORKMEN have been engaged this week in setting telephone poles to connect the residence of Mr. B. Van Raalte, who lives about two and one-half miles east of this city, with our exchange. Besides this we learn that some ten or a dozen more "phones" will soon be put in as many of our business houses. Our business men begin to realize that the telephone is of considerable use to them and are investing accordingly. We also understand that two instruments will be placed so that we can communicate with Macatawa Park this summer. One of them will be placed in the Park Hotel and the other in the Hotel which Mr. W. J. Scott is erecting. Now it behooves the telephone company to reduce the tariff for messages between this city and Zeeland and all will be serene between them and the subscribers.

LAST Tuesday was all Fool's Day.

ALD. D. L. BOYD is very ill with bilious fever.

OUR sailors are "packing their bags" and will soon take their departure.

THE suit in the Circuit Court, Sherwin vs Scott, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$110.00.

Miss LIZZIE OGGLER and Miss Etta Bosch, of Grand Haven, visited their friends in this city this week.

MACK WALKER, of Port Huron, takes possession next Monday of Fitch's Iron Works at Fenton, which he has rented.

THE Common Council advertise in another column for bids on building a brick pump and boiler house for our Water Works.

WE are informed that Cornelis and John De Jong, sons of C. De Jong, our Tenth street Dry Goods merchant, will embark in the grocery business in Muskegon shortly.

IT is as much as a man's life is worth to say a word favorable to the character of Gerrit Timmer in the virtuous and justice loving city of Grand Rapids. Surely a very commendable state of affairs.

IT is said that the McPhillips case will be tried again next week. If Timmer ever had any friends in this community they should see that his character is not so blackly maligned at the coming trial as it was at the farce in which the jury failed to agree.

IT is generally supposed that fish at this time of the year are free from grubs, but this is not so as was demonstrated last Thursday by Mr. Geo. S. Harrington who showed us a common sunfish that had been caught in the Bay, that was full of these detestable parasites. When placed under a magnifying glass the "grubs" resemble a common white dead wood grub and is not a very inviting animal.

MESSRS. VAN OORT & BEEUWES, our hardware merchants, have a new advertisement in this issue. Farmers will do well to read it and then call and make their purchases. They have a full and complete stock of everything that goes to make up a first-class hardware store. All kinds of barbed fence wire, farming tools, garden tools, and numerous other articles that are needed at this season of the year.

LAST Wednesday evening Col. Copeland lectured to a small but seemingly a very appreciative audience in Lyceum Hall on "What's to Hinder." The Col. talked a great deal, told a number of comical stories to illustrate his argument, and kept his hearers in an uproar of laughter during the greater part of the evening. Col. Copeland has lectured four times in this city and will undoubtedly come again.

THIS week Ald. R. E. Werkman bought the interest of his partners, H. and G. Van Ark, in the Phoenix Planing Mill. Mr. Werkman has long been known as an enterprising and energetic business man, and that he will make a success of the business is not at all doubted by his many friends in this locality. It is his intention to employ none but skilled workmen in his shop and he will see that all orders are promptly executed. For building material, doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, stair railing, and all work pertaining to a planing mill, you can do no better than at the Phoenix. Try it.

LAST Thursday afternoon the electors of the Township of Holland met in Caucus at the Town House and put in nomination the following "Double Ticket." For Supervisor, Wiekpe Diekema, Dirk Van Loo; For Clerk, Isaac Marsilje, Charles F. Post; For Treasurer, Daniel Jonker, Tammo Dijkema, Christiaan D. Schilleman; For School Inspector, Gerrit J. Diekema, Balster Van Ess; For Highway Commissioner, Dirk Miedema, Hendrik C. Zuijdamp; For Drain Commissioner, Hendrik Geerts, Tammo Dijkema; Justice of the Peace, Albertus Van der Haaf, John Stegeman; Constables, Lauwerens de Haan, Nelson W. Ogden, Gerrit A. Van Voorst, John Plaggenmans.

LAST Wednesday night at a few minutes before twelve o'clock our people were awakened by an alarm of fire. It was soon discovered that the "old Ferris mill" which was recently used by the Holland Butter Tub Company, as their factory, was in flames. By the time our fire department arrived at the scene nothing could be done toward extinguishing the fire and all stood and watched its rapid destruction. The mill and the machinery was the property of Ald. E. J. Harrington who loses \$2,000; no insurance. The mill was unoccupied at the time and was evidently set on fire by some unprincipled person who deserves to be hung. This wantonly destroying other people's unprotected property is worse than horse stealing and if our officers should succeed in capturing the offenders they should be summarily dealt with. Any community would be the better for the permanent absence of that kind of characters.

EASTER will occur on April 18, one week from to-morrow.

"FAINT heart never won an office" is the way some of our local politicians are putting it.

MESSRS. Jake and Dick Van der Veen and their families, of Grand Rapids, were visiting their parents this week.

THE ladies of the Methodist church will give a pancake social next Wednesday evening, April 9, at the residence of Mrs. L. E. Pratt.

INQUIRIES being made respecting pews in Hope Reformed Church, we would say that any unrented pew may be selected for the balance of the year, of the ushers of the church, at the close of any service, or of Mr. Herold at his store on Eighth street.

THE pews seats of Hope Reformed Church for the first quarter of this year are now being paid at Mr. Herold's store. The promptness with which the quarterly pledges are met is very satisfactory and encouraging. The pew-holders of that church seem determined to do their part towards the progress of the Church.

GOODS have been arriving in large quantities at the store of E. J. Harrington this week and his spring stock of Dress Goods, Chambrays, Calicos, etc. is unsurpassed by anything ever seen in this vicinity. His stock of ready made clothing is very fine as is also the goods in the Gent's Furnishing Department. To give him a call and examine his stock will be all that is necessary for you to decide where you will make your purchases. See advertisement.

A MEETING of those interested in the organization of the Macatawa Fishermen's association will be held in the City Hotel simple rooms on this, Saturday, evening. All who are interested in taking lawful means to protect the fish and the fishing, and generally to promote the interests of fishing in the bay, are requested to be present at this meeting. It is quite evident that our people are determined to stop the wholesale slaughtering of the fish in Macatawa Bay that is now going on, and why shouldn't they.

HERMANUS BROEK the oldest son of Rev. D. Broek died last Sunday afternoon, aged 18 years, of rheumatism of the heart, a disease which had troubled him for some time past. His death was rather unexpected as his father was to preach in Saugatuck, and was summoned from there, arriving only one hour before his demise. Harry, as he was familiarly called by his young friends and associates, was a student at Hope College and a member of the "A" class, and was a general favorite with his companions. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Third Reformed Church, the services being conducted by Rev. N. M. Steffens assisted by Dr. Chas. Scott, president of Hope College, and Rev. T. W. Jones, pastor of Hope Church. The services were largely attended by sympathizing friends of the bereaved parents.

LAST Thursday evening the Democrats of this city met in caucus in Lyceum Hall for the purpose of putting in nomination men for the various city offices. The caucus was called to order and Otto Breyman was elected Chairman and C. Ver Schure Secretary. The meeting then proceeded with the nominations. On the first informal ballot it was evident that Mr. R. Kanters was the choice of those present for the nomination for the office of Mayor on motion he was declared the nominee. Kommer Schaddelee was then nominated by the caucus for Supervisor and accepted the nomination in a very neat little speech. The balance of the ticket is as follows: Treasurer, C. Ver Schure; City Clerk, Peter Boo; Marshal, Frank Van Ry; School Inspectors, full term, E. Van den Berg, Dr. H. Kremers; School Inspector to fill vacancy, G. T. Huijzinga; Justice of the Peace, full term, Isaac Fairbanks; Justice, to fill vacancy, John Roost. The caucus then divided and met in the corners of the room, each corner representing a Ward and the Ward caucuses were then and there held with the following result: In the First Ward M. W. Rose was nominated for Alderman, and Peter Van den Tak for constable. The Second Ward, for Alderman, A. M. Burgess, Constable, F. Van Ry; Third Ward, L. T. Kanters for Alderman, and J. Stroop as Constable; Fourth Ward, Alderman, J. Kuite, Constable, R. Van den Berge. The Democratic City Committee as appointed at this caucus consists of R. Kanters, F. O. Nye, J. A. Roost, J. Lizman, L. T. Kanters, Dr. H. Kremers, J. Kuite, and H. Schmid. The business of the caucus passed off very pleasantly and orderly and was adjourned at 9:30 o'clock. The ticket as a whole is a very strong one and will receive due consideration at the hands of the electors of this city. Politics of a partisan nature is a thing to be deplored in our municipal affairs and we think it would be better for our interests as a city if our elections were conducted in the manner they are in Holland Township in which only one "Double Ticket" is nominated.

READ the large advertisement of E. J. Harrington on last page.

M. T. RYAN, editor of the Allegan Democrat, called on us last Thursday.

WHAT costume ought to remind a lady of her washerwoman? Why, her lawn dress, to be sure.

QUITE a number of our resident school teachers attended the Teachers' Institute at Coopersville this week.

G. A. KANTERS, who is attending school at Terra Haute, Ind., is spending his vacation at home with his parents.

SLIPS printed on the shortest notice and in the best style at the News office. Candidates should remember this fact. They will stick every time.

It is stated by our best and largest fruit growers that the peach buds are injured to a greater extent than was at first supposed. We will have plenty of peaches though, but not an average crop.

THE Fennville Dispatch this week enters upon its second year. Bro. Holmes has met with deserved success during the past year and we hope that the Dispatch may continue its usefulness for years to come.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., April 3, 1884: W. E. Bodine, Wm. Conard & Co., P. S. Kilmer, Mrs. A. E. Sawyer and Frank Smith.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

D. BERTSCH has received a large stock of Spring dry goods among which is a large quantity of the celebrated Jamestown Dress Goods, which is gaining favor rapidly with our ladies. He has also the sole agency for the Domestic perfect fitting paper patterns. See Special notices.

A POLITICAL newspaper is appropriately called an organ, because it is frequently a wind instrument run by a crank. If it fails to give satisfaction to its readers there are too many stops. Then again it takes money to run it, and there are so many strings to handle it is often taken for a lyre.

ALL the soldiers boys who have signed the petition for organizing a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city are requested to meet at the rooms of Eagle Fire Engine Rooms No. 1, on Friday, April 18th, at 7 o'clock p. m. All who were soldiers in the late Rebellion are invited to attend.

W. H. FINCH, JOHN KRAMER, Committee.

ON Thursday the fishing tug Charmer called into this port. In conversation with the Captain, D. Heuer and the engineer, John Tunison, we learned that they were engaged in fishing for sturgeon off our harbor. In the past twelve days in which they have been at work they have caught 8,000 pounds which have sold for 8 1/2 cents per pound. The "Charmer" is a boat that has the reputation of running very fast or in the words of the Captain runs "like a scared hound."

LAST Sunday morning at six o'clock Grand Haven was visited by fire. The principal hardware store, owned by George E. Hubbard, was almost totally destroyed. It was a brick building, valued at \$10,000 and insured for \$5,000 in the Underwriters and St. Paul equally. The stock, valued at \$15,000, was insured for \$10,000 in the North German, North America, Home of New York and Detroit Fire and Marine, in equal sums. The cause of the fire is unknown. By hard work it was kept from taking the entire block.

Gov. BEGOLLE has appointed April 23d as Arbor day, a day on which to set out trees and shrubbery in the school grounds throughout the state, with the view of beautifying the same. This is something that all teachers, pupils and parents should take an interest in, and each should, if possible, take to their respective school houses on that day, a tree or shrub, and plant it with appropriate exercises. It would be nice to do this according to their respective school class or grade, and have them all duly recorded, as they would bear testimony of pleasant associations and keep in memory those who will have passed away.

Ventura.

SCHOOL commences next Monday with Miss Kate Connel as teacher.

Mrs. G. W. ROGERS' school closed two weeks ago with some very entertaining exercises. Her pupils are a credit to their teacher.

REV. T. T. GEORGE has been holding revival meetings in the new church since its dedication with considerable success. Let the good work go on.

ELDER CLAPPER contemplates doing good. He has lately received a back pension of \$1,500, and proposes to use a part of it in fitting up a building for a Wesleyan church. He has bought the place known as the "Carl farm" and is having the house moved over to his farm. There are others in Ventura that have lately received considerable money, but we hardly think they will use it to build any more churches. It is a pity too, for this place could just as well support a few more as not. Zuke.

A NEW

and very fine line of

Curtains, Wall Paper, Borders,

and—  
CEILING DECORATIONS!  
BABY CARRIAGES,  
PARLOR SUITES,  
—and—  
LOUNGES,

and a general line of furniture, just received at the

Cheap Cash Store

—of—  
Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 26, 1884. 8-2m

H. WYKHUYSEN

—dealer in—

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.  
Ladies' and Gents' Lockets,  
Silverware, Platedware,  
Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES!

My stock of

SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

Particular attention is called to the fact that all my goods are first-class and are sold at low prices.

Come in and see my Stock. Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.  
H. WYKHUYSEN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24, 1882. 21-1

W. VORST,  
The North River Street  
TAILOR

is still alive, and is ready to make you a good COAT, PANTS, OR VEST, or to clean and renovate your old and soiled garments.

Repairing done Neatly!  
and at reasonable prices. Come and convince yourself.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 20, 1884. 41f

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,  
DIAMONDS,  
Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of

DIAMOND RINGS  
ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.  
O. BREYMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1883. 40-1f



# I'M GOING TO LIVE.

BY L. B. CAKE.

I. Mister Printer, I want some bills struck off; I'm going to have a sale. An' dispose of my crops an' my live stock—Ev'ry bushel, hoof, head an' tail—All machinery, tools and the rural-ure, From the threshing down to the sieve; I have quite a clover-hay and drudgin— I'm going to town to live.

II. I have bought out a store in Eureka. The new town on the railroad just west. Where they're specin' to get the machine shops. An' to kill this own dead as the rest. The poor feller I bought out has been there Ever since the new railroad went by; He's not rich but his health failed, he told me, An' he had to quit b z or die.

III. An' he showed me his books, how his trade run, An' he read till my head 'gin to swim: Great long columns and columns of figures, With big profits each time for him. An' he said that the clerks did the work up, That each day he "bossed" round a spell, With a wether eye on the markets, So's to know how to buy and sell.

IV. Then he said that he'd close out at a figger That he vowed was half cost on the shelf; When I saw what a bargain was in it I just took in the chance myself, For I know'd that I had the acquaintance, An' a purty fair share of cheek, An' he 'lowed a pear feller like I was Could jest larn to storekeep in a week.

V. So jest strike off the bills, mister printer, For in all 'cept the kids an' mam; I'm going to sell off the old things, An' come out like a canvased ham. Yes, of course I'll subscribe for your paper; Long enough I've been starved an' driv; I shall put on some style in the future, I'm a goin' to town to live.

## [Scene Second.] MORTGAGING THE FARM.

I am after a loan, Old Money Bags, An' this hys is the reason why: I am runnin' a store at Eureka, An' the farmers who come thar to buy Haven't got anything into market; So I trusted them all, you know, An' I've carried them 'long with my cash Till I've got fer as I can go.

VII. They're old friends I've know'd for twenty years, An' I don't like to dun 'em out; So I can't jest collect my money now, An' I've got some big bills that's due. The accounts I have got that's booked to date Is a sang' little fortune, sure, An' I'll give them to you as collateral, Fer to make what you loan secure.

VIII. Want a mortgage besides? Waal, I don't care, Fer I'll lift the note any way, Long afore that ole ninety days is up, Fer them farmers is gittin' edge pay, So now draw up a mortgage on the farm; Then jest rattle your money 'round; When them city muggs git after me They'll find me ahead the bound.

IX. Cost me twenty per cent! That's mighty steep; But I'll stand it fer ninety days, An' the feller I carry with this hys loan, Will turn out as the man who pays, Fer I'll figger it in the cost of goods, An' then add it to each amount, An' each debtor will pay on this interest When he settles his own account.

X. I'm doin' a rushin' biz down thar, Fer the folk like my style, you see; Call me Uncle Cozard, if I do keep store, Fer thar's nothin' that's proud 'bout me. Waal, in ninety more days I'll be 'bout again, 'Spect I'll take up the note afore, I'm a sittin' Gould-rich—if you'r down our way Jest drop into my boom'n store.

## SCENE THIRD.

How'd ye do, Mr. Wayne. Yes, that's my wife, Waal, you're right, I ain't feelin' well, Fer the trouble that's come fills my ole heart With a sickness my tongue can't tell. I have had a full share of ups and downs, But they come in my younger days; I could laugh at 'em then; it's diff'rent now, When the cross on an ole man lays.

XII. When I had a good farm an' stock an' grain An' some money in bank beside, An' my word good as cash, an' out of debt, Why, I couldn't be satisfied. Mary Ann was the same; she 'lowed she 'been Of all company joys deprived, So we rented the farm and bought a store, An' we moved into town to live.

XIII. I was big enough fool to think I knew How to do what I'd never done; But inste'd of me runnin' the store, I found That myself was the feller run. Tom, Dick 'n Harry got goods—ole friends, you know, I was proud of my rushin' trade, Got my stock all run down; couldn't get a cent, An' my bills for the goods unpaid.

XIV. Mary Ann an' the gals all dressed in silks, Give big parties to keep up style; An' I run for an office to please my friends, An' got beat; but it cost a pile. So I mortgaged the farm to the bank along; Farty soon down the Sheriff come With ole bills whi-b he said I had assumed With the debts of him I bought from.

XV. He had invok'd the goods, ole shell-worn things At far more than they cost him new; An' then had me bound up to pay all debts, Which he swore was but small an' few. Waal, it cut my eye-teeth, I pledged the farm Fer more money till I collect. Some that owed took the law; dead-beats run off, An' my sang' little fortune's wrecked.

XVI. Yes, it comes purty hard in my ole age; But I manage to bear it well Till they took ev'rythin' I ought to town, An' then said the ole farm must sell. Ther, now, Mary Ann, don't you take on so, We've learned what we can't forrit, That the farm would have allus stuck to us If we had only sunk to it.

XVII. The ole home must be sold—Don't, Mary Ann, Mister Wayne, now it's in your hands, An' I want you to sell it the best you can, Fer the store has no better lands. Great big orchards—I picked the trees myself—Runnin' water and a dander night; A fine house, whar my children all was born—Don't, don't, wife—It's no use to cry.

XVIII. I will pay all I owe, then take what's left, If the debts leave anything, An' I'll start in the winter of life just whar I begun in its early spring. I've been ruined by trustin' them I thought friends, An' I'll not fergrit an' forgive; Dry your tears, dear ole wife, we've learned the cost Of our goin' to town to live.

## A FARMER'S WIFE.

A Story Which All Girls Should Read.

We know a refined, intelligent woman, says an Eastern paper, living among the green hills of Vermont, whose life is typical of hundreds in that vicinity, and scores scattered throughout the Far West. She arises at 5 o'clock in the morning, chops wood, draws water, makes fires, prepares the meals for five stalwart "hired

men," besides doing the family washing, ironing, scrubbing, churning, preserving, pickling, mending, and knitting. She beholds the chickens, feeds the hens and calves, and is occasionally called upon to accelerate the departure of pigs to that bourn from whence no pig ever returns. Her work is never done. She fries doughnuts at 10 o'clock at night, and begins life on pie the next morning. Her dissipations are prayer-meeting, funerals, and huckleberrying, varied by winter kettledrums where the guests saw carpet-rags, refreshed with cider, forfeits and kisses. Her literature is limited to Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Josiah Allen's Wife," and *Zion's Herald*. Her music to a fountain filled with blood, dismal sounds from the tomb, and invitations to anxious-seats. Her pictures to a plump prodigal son, a perpetual Samuel, a furious Cain, an amiable George Washington, Napoleon on his death-bed at St. Helena, a weeping willow and widow in a graveyard of hair, and a few glistening tintypes of freshly engaged couples, who with hands clasped, hair oiled, and imitation watch-chains spread out to "show," stare rigidly into a future the counterpart of her own. Her bric-a-brac consists of waxwork, daguerreotypes, plaster dogs with green noses, yellow baskets, and crushed strawberry tails, and a shell-box containing reward-of-merit cards, the pathetic remembrances of her vanished childish years—the only visible recognition of her goodness that the poor little woman ever had. Her dress is calico all the year round—for week days, and black alpaca for Sundays. Her windows are covered with green paper shades, and the parlor floor with the envy and awe of the neighborhood, a tapestry carpet overflowing with red and pink atrocities in yellow horns of plenty.

She is a woman after the Rev. Morgan Dix's own heart. She stays at home. The glorious pictures of majestic mountains, the flashing cascades, the leafy woods, the splendor of blue skies, the soft white clouds, and sweet-smelling daisy-fields are not for her, except in tantalizing glimpses which only increase the thirst of her thirsting soul. She has no power to receive the sense of power and peace that comes from those stately mountains; no time to revel in the exquisite beauty of those water falls; no time to lie on the grass and watch the softly-sailing clouds, or trace the truthful symbols and discover the wondrous revelations that Nature gives to those who love and understand her.

Yet this woman's husband has made a little fortune of \$30,000 from lumber, which is considered something colossal in those regions where wants are few and pleasures circumscribed. She has been brought up to believe that he was created a superior being. So has he. He is coarse, red-haired, freckled, pious, penurious, and asthmatic. He has had a change of heart and one change of "meetin' clothes," in which he looks more hideous than he does in his overalls. His chief satisfaction is to chew tobacco, talk in class-meeting, and to get a bargain. He never owes a penny and never gives one. He can pray, and he thinks he can sing. It takes him thirty minutes every night and fifteen minutes every morning to tell the Lord of several mistakes in the universe, and to ask a few mild favors. One is to wreak "eternal" vengeance on the wicked by plunging them into everlasting fire; and another is a request for "power to wrestle with the stranger sojournin' within his gates," and notwithstanding her promptly-paid board bills, to bring her to a sense of her own vile nature and hardened heart; created bad in the first place, only to be purified and saved by the acceptance of this man's peculiar theological beliefs. After singing, exhorting, and wheezing, he takes to snoring with an equal spirit and energy that makes him audible all through the night and the sinner within his gates to look for a new boarding-place next morning. It does not occur to him to use his money to make his wife and their lives happier; or that he can afford to bring a couple of strong servants into the house to perform the menial work of himself and his hired man. He means well. This superior being does not know any better. The circumstances of his narrow life and the inheritance of a narrow nature are accountable for his blind ignorance.

One day his wife returned from the village, after selling 90 cents' worth of eggs, produced by her own hens. She timidly asked if she could keep the proceeds. He generously handed her fifteen cents and pocketed the rest, with the grumble, "Wimmin folks is allers spendin'." He did not realize the meanness of the act, but when he saw it a line from Tennyson seemed to spring suddenly into the air and enwreath him in living words that said "hold his little soul is dirt." But he does not know that, and never will—in this life. He cannot read the pitiful story stamped upon his wife's care-worn face, with its habitual expression of unconscious self-abnegation and meek resignation. They never have any pleasant walks, talks, jokes, read any books, or have friendly companionship together. He never gives her ice-cream, anniversary presents, unexpected praise, flowers, or kisses. When she dies she may have a flower in her coffin, which will look strangely out of place, as none ever came into her married life.

Twice she made feeble attempts to bring some cheerfulness into their home. She worked her husband a pair of slippers for Christmas and placed a bunch of snow-drops on the table at Easter. He gruffly told her to "take 'em away, and not inkeridge the scarlet woman by bringin' sich pop-

ish notions into the house." The country fences, barns, taverns, rocks, and landscape were once ablaze with flaming posters announcing the coming of a traveling circus and menagerie. She gazed on those pictured wonders; on the monkey parodies, pathetic camels, repulsive serpents, leaping tigers, flying figures, complacent fat woman, bushy-haired frauds, dissatisfied Albinos, pompous dwarfs, sunshiny giants, the sacred cow of Burmah, and the Behemoth of Scripture. Her very soul ached with an intense longing to behold these Oriental animals from far-away tropical countries, from "Africa's burning sand," of which she had read in the Bible and in "Little Henry and His Bear." Was it possible that those huge, ungainly elephants could stand on their heads, planks, and barrels, play tunes on hand-organs, and do other undreamed-of things, perfectly unnatural and unpleasant to an elephant? Was it true that horses waltzed and dogs hung each other? That a woman could be shot from a cannon, and a tattooed man walk shivering about clad only in his cashmere skin, and gauzy beings fly through hoops of fire over the backs of horses that had to make up their minds to stand it? It was wonderful, a fairy tale, a myth, perhaps. Everything was reversed, the toes of the riders, the clowns in the ring, the ideas and trunks of the elephants. Seeing was believing, and she wanted, oh, how she wanted to go! It would be the one great pleasure, the one great epoch of her dreary life. Only those who have been forced to remain in the unvarying routine of hard work, care, and unending monotony, can appreciate the happiness it would be, could this down-trodden little Yankee woman go to the circus.

She read on the brilliant posters that "people, press, and pulpit commended this great moral show, unparalleled in grandure and magnificence, and that nothing was said, seen, or done that could offend the most moral and fastidious person." To be sure the *Zion's Herald* had not advertised it, and she had not yet heard it indor-ed by their own minister from his pulpit. But one minister differeth from another minister in opinions, and, even if one attended the circus, surely she could. She had no money, and was afraid to ask for any, or to broach the subject to her husband, fearing his opposition. She remained awake at night, wondering if she was a wicked, designing woman for not mentioning her desire, and where she could obtain means to accomplish it. This was the first time she ever plotted. The first time she ever dared to strike out for herself. It showed how keen was the yearning for a little brightness to come into her cold and cheerless life. She knew it was useless to ask for any of the egg, butter, cheese, or milk money that she had earned. She arose two hours earlier the next morning, did much of the housework, and while her husband was drinking molasses and water in the hay-field she slipped away on a pretext and winged feet; and, under the burning August sun, with hands trembling and heart beating with hope and excitement, she picked five quarts of berries that were sold at the hotel in S—. The next day with the coveted money held tightly in her ungloved hand, she hurriedly climbed into the wagon of a neighbor who had called by request to carry her with his wife and children to the circus, and joyful at the unusual holiday. How her heart beat, how her limbs shook! Once off and out of view of the hayfield, she would breathe freer. One taste of pleasure, and it was hers forever, no matter what happened afterward. They turned the corner and a man appeared on the dusty road. It was her husband, sent there by one of those malicious chances that sometimes "thwart the wills of men" and of women. He stopped them. Explanations followed. "It is my money. I didn't take it from the house; I earned it yesterday," she faltered, holding up her toil-worn, thorn-scratched hands. It was her only appeal, and it fell mute upon her quivering lips as he sternly ordered her "get down." She ought not to have got down, and we are sorry to say that she did. But she is meek and good, and she "obeyed," with her eyes and heart full of tears. He walked unrelentingly by her side to the house. He took her hardly won bits of silver. He said they should go into the contribution-box next Sunday to atone for the heinous sin she had committed in wishing to enter unholy places. He entered the closed sanctuary of his parlor. He removed the tobacco quid from his mouth and placed it upon the mantle. Then he prayed. Kneeling in the center of the floor, on the biggest, yellowest, most unfaded "horn of plenty" that he sprinkled the carpet, he asked the Lord, in nasal tones, to chasten the worldly spirit of his wife, to withhold her from the snares of temptation, baited by the devil, and to keep her from the flesh-pots of Egypt and Vermont. She never complains. She suffers vaguely, not fully comprehending the servile position she holds in her husband's house. We are glad she does not. In her case it would make no difference if she did understand it.

This is only one woman left out of thousands, under varying conditions and circumstances, to be sure, but true just the same. Yet there are unthinking men and women who say that "justice and equality are not good for women; they have all the privileges that are necessary."

## The Selfish Way of Looking at Things.

"Yes," said Mrs. Egomoi, "I used to think a great deal of Mrs. Goodie, she was always so kind to me, but then, I've found out that she treats everybody just the same."

## A Cheshire Highwayman.

The career of the dashing robber, Higgins, is indeed remarkable. We first hear of him in the West, robbing a farmer coming home from market, and being transported to the American plantations. There he escapes from custody, breaks into a house at Boston, and so, provided with funds, gets on shipboard, and back to his native land. Then, with renewed confidence and daring, he takes to the road, and is so successful in his pursuits that he is enabled to set up housekeeping at Knutsford—quite the gentleman, with sporting dogs and thoroughbred hunters. He marries the daughter of a respectable family, and is much looked up to by the neighborhood, and pays his way with strict punctuality. But some night, when all the world is abed, he saddles one of his thoroughbreds, mufles up its hoofs in worsted stockings, rides silently out of the paved courtyard, and, through the sleeping town; then dashes off to some rendezvous, fifty or 100 miles away. Presently a terrible affair happens at Bristol; an old lady is found one morning murdered, and her house ransacked. She is known to have had a considerable hoard of coin in Spanish dollars and doubloons; perhaps the old lady herself had been the child of a bold buccaneer and the dollars had been got by evil deeds upon the Spanish main. Higgins is the first to bring the news to Knutsford, long before the flying posts and weekly mails have wind of it; and it is noticed that soon after that Spanish money has suddenly come in o circulation about Knutsford, where, perhaps, a more cosmopolitan spirit reigned than at present, in the way of currency.

People might have put this and that together, but it seems they didn't, for Higgins still continued to move in the best society; and one night attended an assembly at Knutsford, ruffling among all the county grantees. One Lady Warburton, of Arly, was noticed for the splendor of her diamond parure and general display of gems and jewels; and Higgins remarked them for his own. He left earlier than the rest, and rode to meet the Warburton chaise, which presently came lumbering up. Higgins, trusting to the darkness of the night and his slouch hat and cloak dashed up to the coach; but the lady, catching sight of his face, greeted him with a friendly wave of the hand—"Oh, Mr. Higgins, why did you leave us so early?" The highwayman, abashed, muttered some polite rejoinder and rode off.

His last exploit was to break open the house of a lady of rank near Carmarthen, a terrible ride for the thoroughbred over the wild mountain passes; but he was caught red-handed, tried, and convicted, protested that he was a gentleman of condition, and that the whole affair was a mistake. Apart from these eccentricities of conduct Higgins seemed to have been an amiable man—anyhow, he had secured the warm affection of his wife, who stood by him to the last. Just before the date fixed for the execution, a reprieve came down, signed by Lord Shelborne; but the Under Sheriff, convinced that this was a forgery, refused to delay the hanging. The gallows was, as was then usual, some little distance from the town, and Higgins walked at such a rate that the attendant's could hardly keep up with him, abusing the Under Sheriff all the way, and protesting that the reprieve was a good one. On mounting the fatal ladder he handed a letter to the Sheriff, it is said containing a full confession of his crimes, including the Bristol murder. According to the *Annual Register*, however, he only gave a letter to his wife, and died impenitent. A broadsheet exists purporting to be the full confession in question, which is evidence at all events to the current belief as to his crimes.—*All the Year Round*.

## Old, Old Cities.

Mr. James Stevenson, of the geological survey, has discovered the site of several ancient cities in the San Juan region, Arizona, which probably have been deserted since long before the Christian era. The remains belong to what is called the stone age, which was long before metals were used in the construction of weapons for war or of domestic utensils for household purposes. Plenty of stone axes and mauls were found—but iron was evidently unknown to the dwellers of these ancient cities. The houses were peculiar. The apartments were dug down into the rocks and the only entrance was from the top. Evidently these cities were intended as places of refuge in time of war. There are many antiquities of this kind in Arizona, New Mexico, and still further to the south-west. The great antiquity is shown by the fact that the geology of these regions has greatly changed since these cities were habitable. There is no trace of water in many of the places which formerly must have been densely populated; when, of course, that liquid must have been a prime necessity and easily procurable. Young Americans who think of traveling to Nineveh, Babylon, Egypt, and other eastern regions filled with the ruins of ancient empires, would do well to look for remains equally remarkable in their own country.—*Demorest's Monthly*.

WHEN hearts were trumps: "Do you ever gamble?" she asked, as they sat together, her hand in his. He replied: "No; but if I wanted to, now would be my time." "How so?" "Because I held a beautiful hand." The engagement is announced.

THE Harvard "annex" for women is eminently successful. Two ladies out of a class of five have become engaged to their teachers.

## PITH AND POINT.

THE scientists assert that there is "starch in the blood." This accounts for the way some people are "stuck up."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly*.

My lady's eyes are bright, Like a star of Wigner's night, That shine a dark cloud under, She'd make one's heart rejoice, And she not such a voice— It would be like distant thunder. —*Chicago Sun*.

A MAN can live in Chicago for from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. A certain Iowa editor, who visited that pony edition of Sodomy and Gomorrah with the latter amount, only lasted one day.—*Texas Siftings*.

"No," said a man who applied for a pension, "I must acknowledge that I was never in the army, but I once fell off a post-and-rail fence and broke my leg while watching a military company drill."—*Middletown Transcript*.

"WHERE had I best open my course of lectures?" asked a youthful propounder of logic of a veteran in the profession. "I expect the deaf and dumb asylum would be the most appreciative place," was the reply.—*Newman Independent*.

THE man who in a steady way His course through life has threaded Is, in the language of the day, Extremely "level-headed." In taking terms like this on trust One can't be too particular, The man whose head is level must Be of his kind perpendicular. —*Somerville Journal*.

THINGS are not fairly and equitably divided in this sad and sin-stained world. Some men haven't hair enough on their heads to make a baby's eyebrow, while some butter looks like it was the boss of a wig factory.—*Newman Independent*.

"BRUDDER MOSES, how does yer stan' on de tariff?" "I doesn't know, Mr. Franklin, if I stan's on de tariff at all or not. I kinder feel like de tariff was standin' on me, fur I allurs notice dat when I goes to de grocery ter buy sumthin' to eat, dey put de tariff on me fist, as much as if I doan was no minishah." —*Kentucky State Journal*.

A LADY writes to know what is the best way to preserve a piano. The best way to preserve the piano is to cut it in quarters, take out the core, and boil the pieces until they are about half done. Then make a syrup of sugar and pour it over the pieces after which they can be put up in cans or jars. Pianos preserved this way will keep all winter. —*Peck's Sun*.

## A LAKESIDE Musing.

To an editor "so hoary Came a youth in Autumn's glory, Bearing in his hand a story That of love's sweet tale did tell. Softly laid it on the table Where the hand-made joke so able, Crop reports and news from stable All in peacefulness did dwell.

"I would like a situation, Humble in my present station; Prone to Fama's abbreviation Is my life's moral—as such, Fox, for eight o'clock till seven (With an hour for lunch at eleven) Denied the light of Heaven— Boxes mark I with a bush.

"I would fain attain position Among those whose sole ambition Is to better this condition Of our ill-erary life. When my golden locks are whited, When Death's touch my life has blighted, And my soul above has kited, Let me have Fame for my wife."

"I have listened to your story," Said the editor so hoary: "And can see that for the glory Of a round name you will work. But it seems to me—conceding That your most extensive reading Up the high's Olympian speed Surely 'll send you with a jerk— That, when once you've reached the summit Gribbed misfortune, and o'ercome it, You will softly murmur: 'Dum! I! I was happier as a clerk!'"

"For the cup of fame is shallow: Soon the rosy cheek grows sallow, And the youth that once was callow In a year becomes a fallow. Sawdust fills each pretty dollie, After pie comes melancholy, Grave the man erstwhile so jolly— Just because he's now blasé."

Down the stairs the author goth, And his face dejectedly showeth, Through the crowded street he moweth For himself a path full wide. Takes the brush and pot o'erleant And with strength that is herculean Marks the boxes: "Pints, St. Julien— Glass, with care, keep up this side." —*Chicago Tribune*.

## Saved by a Cricket.

Mr. Southey, in his History of Brazil thus describes the perilous situation of Cabeza de Vaca, who, sailing towards Brazil, is preserved from shipwreck by a grillo, or ground cricket:—"When they had crossed the line, the state of the water was inquired into; and it was found that of a hundred casks there remained but three to supply four hundred men and thirty horses; upon this the Adelantado gave orders to make the nearest land. Three days they stood towards it. A soldier, who had set out in ill health, had brought a grillo, or ground cricket, with him from Cadiz, thinking to be amused by the insect's voice; but it had been silent the whole way, to his no little disappointment. Now on the fourth morning the grillo began to sing its shrill rattle, scolding, as was immediately supposed, the land. Such was the miserable watch which had been kept, that upon looking out at this warning they perceived high rocks within bow shot; against which, had it not been for the insect, they must have inevitably been lost. They had just time to drop anchor. From hence they coasted along, the grillo singing every night as if it had been on shore, till they reached the island of S. Catalina.

## A Lucky Boy.

A little chap who fell on the pavement in front of a Woodward avenue grocery and broke a jug, jumped up and called out to a boy on the corner: "Isn't that boss?" "Why, didn't you break the jug?" "Of course I did, but it was empty. If I'd only waited five minutes I'd have lost a hull gallon of 'lasses by the breaking. Bet your boots I'm allus lucky!"—*Detroit Free Press*.







This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

## W. G. T. Union.

How He Came to "Swear Off."

"No, I won't drink with you to day, boys," said a drummer to several companions, as they settled down in the smoking car and passed the bottle. "The fact is, boys, I have quit drinking—I've sworn off." He was greeted with shouts of laughter by the jolly crowd around him; they put the bottle under his nose and indulged in many jokes at his expense, but he refused to drink, and was rather serious about it. "What's the matter with you, old boy?" sang out one. "If you've quit drinking, something's up; tell us what it is." "Well, boys, I will, though I know you'll laugh at me. But I'll tell you, all the same. I have been a drinking man all my life, ever since I was married, as you all know I love whisky—it's as sweet in my mouth as sugar—and God only knows how I'll quit it. For seven years not a day has passed over my head that I didn't have at least one drink. But I am done. Yesterday I was in Chicago. Down on South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawn shop in connection with his other business. I called on him, and while I was there a young man of not more than 25, wearing thread-bare clothes, and looking as hard as if he hadn't seen a sober day for a month, came in with a little package in his hand. Tremblingly he unwrapped it, and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying, 'Give me ten cents.' And, boys, what do you suppose it was? A pair of baby shoes, little things with the buttons only a trifle soiled, as if they had been worn only once or twice. 'Where did you get these?' asked the pawnbroker. 'Got 'em at home,' replied the man, who had an intelligent face and the manner of a gentleman, despite his sad condition. 'My—my wife bought them for our baby. Give me ten cents for 'em—I want a drink.' 'You had better take the shoes back to your wife; the baby will need them,' said the pawnbroker. 'No s-she won't, because—because she's dead. She's lying at home now—died last night.' As he said this, the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the show case and cried like a child. Boys," said the drummer, "you can laugh if you please, but I—I have a baby of my own at home, and I swear I'll never drink another drop." Then he got up and went into another car. His companions glanced at each other in silence; no one laughed; the bottle disappeared, and soon each was sitting in a seat by himself reading a newspaper.—*Chicago Herald.*

### Thousands Say So.

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

St. NICHOLAS for April, with its varied table of contents, reminds us, like the month itself, both of the winter that is past, and of the summer that is to come.

An account of the first ice-palace, that built by the Empress Anna Ivanovna of Russia, with a picture by Blum, is offset by Mary A. Lathbury's pleasant summer sketch, called "Fairy Lodge," which the author has charmingly illustrated.

The important "Historic Boys" series is continued with the interesting story of the boyhood of Henry V. of England in which the author, E. S. Brooks, takes occasion to differ with the Shakespearean estimate of the Boy General's character. A bright, breezy, wholesome-toned sea story is the Rev. Chas. R. Talbot's "How Bright Benson got his Appointment to the Naval Academy."

Of the serials, "God Noblesse," Mrs. Adeline D. T. Whitney's clever study of boy and girl character, and "Winter Fun," W. O. Stoddard's entertaining account of boy and girl sport and frolic, are concluded; and Mayne Reid's "Land of Fire" is continued in an installment of absorbing interest.

### A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at H. Walsh's Drug Store and get a trial bottle free. Large bottles \$1.00.

QUANTITY in medicine is no indication of value. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is concentrated and powerful; requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other Sarsaparilla. It is the best of all blood medicines.

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

## City Meat Market,

VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call."

We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

## LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality. G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883.

## JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

## Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

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

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

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

17-18

IN THE NEW

## GROCERY AND DRY GOODS STORE

OF

C. STEKETEE & BOS, on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

## DRY GOODS

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

## Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1883.

33-17

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

## HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the blood, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all these diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enriches the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and BEST.

Send your address to Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DEMAN BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

**NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and all other Aching, Acute or Chronic Lumbago, Sciatica and Nervous Headache.** Cadwell's LACTAL NERVEINE. Their complete and perfect cures accomplished in a few hours, with a degree of certainty that challenges dispute. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1. Ask for circular. JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Agents, Detroit.

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

have been received in immense quantities at the One-Price Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON,

HOLLAND, MICH.

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of

## Spring Dress Goods, New Style of Prints, and Dress Patterns.

CHAMBRAY,

CHAMBRAY,

a new dress goods that is rapidly growing very popular with ladies.

Towelings, Table Linen, Hosiery, Lace, and Calicos

in an endless number of styles and designs.

In the Clothing Department we have some of the finest

## Mens' and Boys' Spring Suits

ever brought to this city.

Fine Business Suits ranging in price from \$8 to \$18.

Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

## A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS

HOLLAND, Mich., April 3d, 1884.

## Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

## J. Flieman

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

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

## Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

## TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

## Open and Top Buggies,

And a fine stock of

SQUARE AND SWELL BODY CUTTERS.

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

ALSO AGENT FOR

## BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883.

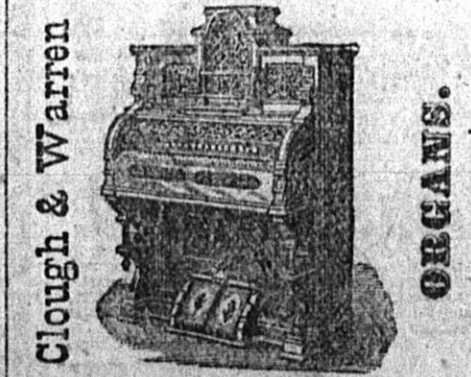
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for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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## Sewing Machines, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



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

## White Sewing Machine!

The Best in the World!

Every Machine warranted for five years.

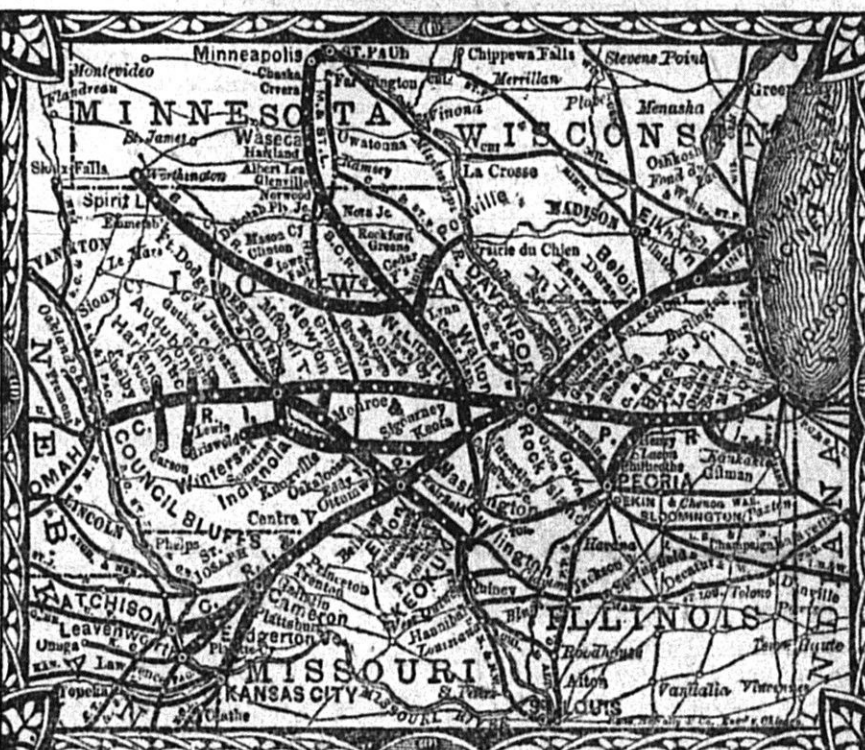
A full line of sewing machine merchandise constantly on hand.

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. T. MCCLURE, Cor. of Eighth and River streets, Holland Mich.

17-17

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



## CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS and CROCKERY.

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

## NEW FRESH GOODS

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

Our stock of

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is complete and we sell at bottom figures

## BUTTER and EGGS.

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

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HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883.

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TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.