

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1881

Holland City News: 1880-1889

4-16-1881

Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 10: April 16, 1881

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 10: April 16, 1881" (1881). *Holland City News: 1881*. 16.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881/16

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1881 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 10.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 478.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Feb. 14, 1881

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

On Sunday night the Night Express north runs earlier, leaving Chicago 5 15 p. m., arriving at Holland 1:30 Monday morning.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grand Rapids to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.
5 30 10 05 3 25	Holland 4 15 1 50 11:00
5 55 10 17 3 35	Zeeland 8 05 1 40 9 55
5 57 10 30 3 52	Hudsonville 9 45
6 15 10 45 4 05	Grandville 7 38 1 12 9 05
6 35 11 00 4 20	Grand Rapids 7 15 1 00 8 45
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

On Monday morning the Night Express leaves Holland 1:40 and arrives in Grand Rapids 3:10 a. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a. m. p. m. a. m.	p. m. p. m. p. m.
5 40 3 30 10 25	Holland 4 15 1 40 11:00
6 07 3 58 10 50	Pigeon 3 46 1 15 9 25
6 20	Bushkill 3 43
6 30	Johnsville 3 38 1 00 9 10
6 45 4 30 11 30	Grand Haven 3 20 12 40 8 50
7 00 4 35 11 35	Ferrysburg 3 15 12 35 8 45
7 30 5 05 11 55	Muskegon 2 40 12 00 8 10
a. m. p. m. a. m.	p. m. noon p. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.
11 30	Holland 7 25
12 55	Robinson 6 10
1 40	Nunica 5 35
2 40	Fruitport 4 50
3 40	Muskegon 3 40
p. m.	p. m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
a. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m.
9 10 4 15	Holland 10 25 4 15
10 05 4 35	Fillmore 10 05 3 40
10 25 4 45	Hamilton 9 52 3 25
11 05 4 58	Dunbar 9 38 2 40
11 55 5 30	Allegan 9 15 2 00
a. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m.

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Saturday; all other trains daily except Sunday.
‡ Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
All Chicago time.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, James E., and L. E. Carroll, Attorneys at Law, Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties will always be promptly attended to 9-ly

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.

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

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Haircutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescription carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; Eighth St.

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

Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser, would respectfully announce to the citizens that she has opened Dressmaking and Hair Dressing rooms, in the building, one door west of Grifflin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven. Also teaches, in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other fancy work.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL. A. D. Nelson, proprietor. Located near the City & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth st., Holland, Michigan. 10-ly

PELGRIM, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House. Good accommodations for steady boarders, and every facility for transient guests. The English, German and Holland languages are spoken. Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven, Michigan. 6-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms, \$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKA, Wm., New Meat Market, near corner of Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Office hours nights and day, on the cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

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

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

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

Photographer.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

THE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Making a Raison.

John Hays, Credit P. O., says: His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months have elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 40
Bacon, bushel	1 25
Butter, lb	21
Clover seed, bushel	4 00
Eggs, dozen	18
Honey, bushel	12
Hay, ton	10 00
Onions, bushel	65
Potatoes, bushel	65
Timothy Seed, bushel	3 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 50
" " green	3 00
" " beach, dry	3 00
" " green	3 00
Railroad ties, 10 m.	13
Shingles, A m.	80

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	98 @ 1 00
" " bushel	97 @ 47
Oats, bushel	35 @ 25
Buckwheat, bushel	75 @ 20
Barley, 100 lbs.	85 @ 29
Feed, ton	29 00
" " 100 lb.	1 15
Barley, 100 lb.	1 20 @ 1 30
Middling, 100 lb.	1 00
Flour, bushel	5 20
Pearl barley, 100 lb.	3 50
Rye, bushel	3 20
Corn Meal 100 lb.	1 05
Fine Corn Meal 100 lb.	1 60

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 1/2 @ 6
Pork, "	7 @ 7 1/2
Lard, "	11 @ 11
Turkeys, per lb.	8 @ 9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8 @ 9

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, May 11, at 7 o'clock sharp.

D. L. BOLD, Sec'y.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

Additional Local.

Latent Force.

The latent force of fluid which permeates all matter, and which bears the conventional name of Electricity, is widely appreciated and recognized as a means of cure in various diseases. Its effects in the form of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil are shown by the relief of pain both Neuralgic and Rheumatic, as well as in the throat and lungs, and in various other healing ways.

Our line of Hats and Caps is complete—from the smallest hat for boys, to the largest slouch hats, and of different values. And our assortment of suspenders, scarfs, or neckties is larger than ever. We are bound to please. Call and examine at the cheap cash store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Just received at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. Harrington, a large stock of ready made clothing, consisting of the following well-known brands—a full line of the best Gray, also the celebrated Middlesex Blue, Scotch Gray, and the popular Navy Blue, also White Duck Suits, made especially for millers—all sizes, and very cheap.

You can find a full line of new style Spring Dress Goods, from the cheapest to the finest, which must be seen to be appreciated. At the cheap cash store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Heavy Swell.

Jacob H. Bloomer of Virgille, N. Y., writes: Your Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., April, 12, 1881.

The Common Council met pursuant to the call of the Mayor.

The City Clerk reported the following oaths of office as filed in his office:

Mayor—John Roost.

Supervisor—Kommer Schaddelee.

City Treasurer—Dirk R. Heenge.

City Marshal—Pieter Koning.

School Inspectors, full term—Gerrit J. Kollen and Edward J. Harrington.

School Inspector, to fill vacancy—Isaac Fairbanks.

Alderman 1st ward—Wm. H. Beach.

" 2nd " —John Beukema.

" 3rd " —Jacob Walter.

" 4th " —Jacob Kulte.

Constable 1st " —Charles Odell.

" 2nd " —John Van den Berg.

" 3rd " —Arend Verlee.

" 4th " —Johannes De Weerd.

Present: Mayor Roost, Aldermen, Beach, Butkan, Beukema, Winter, Kulte, and the Clerk.

The Mayor stated the object of calling this special meeting was for the purpose of having the amount set by the Council, of bonds, certain city officers are to give, and such other business as might come before this meeting.

Resolved, That the regular order of business be suspended.—Adopted.

The Mayor invoked the Divine blessing. [The Mayor here delivered the inaugural message which is given elsewhere.]

The Mayor's message was ordered spread on the minutes and printed in full.

The Mayor appointed the following standing committees for the fiscal year, 1881.

Ways and Means, Ald. Butkan, Winter and Kulte.

Streets and Bridges, Ald. Ter Vree, Winter and Kulte.

Claims and Accounts, Ald. Landaal, Kramer and Beach.

Parks and Public Grounds, Ald. Beach, Beukema, and Kramer.

Police, Ald. Ter Vree, Winter and Kramer.

Fire Department, Ald. Kramer, Beukema and Butkan.

City Library, Ald. Beukema, Beach and Landaal.

Public Buildings and Property, Ald. Winter, Kulte and Butkan.

Order and Police, Ald. Kulte, Beach and Ter Vree.

Health, Ald. Landaal, Beukema, and Ter Vree.

The amount of bonds certain city officers are to give to the City, were fixed as follows:

City Treasurer, six thousand dollars, with six sureties.

City Marshal, one thousand dollars with two sureties.

Constables, five hundred dollars, with two sureties.

The amount of bond of persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating, spirituous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors, for any purpose whatever, within the limits of the city of Holland, was fixed at two thousand dollars with two sureties.

Justice Isaac Fairbanks reported one criminal case, for the month of March, and presented receipt of the Treasurer, \$12 fine.—Accepted, filed and money charged to Treasurer.

Justice H. D. Post, reported three cases, and presented receipt of Treasurer for \$3 fines.—Accepted, filed, and charged to Treasurer.

The City Treasurer reported back special assessment roll No. 8, for the repair of sidewalks, and warrant of City Clerk for the collection of the same.—Referred to the Com. on Ways and Means.

Mr. B. Grootenhuis, surveyor, presented a communication in regard to Fish street, grading.—Referred to Com. on Streets and Bridges.

The following bills were presented for payment:

Boot & Kramer, paid poor order \$3 00

J. Van den Berg, moving council effects, etc. 1 50

D. R. Meengs, sal. as Treas. March 1881, 22 92

M. C. Clark, sal. as Marshal 22 days 16 27

Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.

The City presented bond of Pieter Koning as City Marshal with Hermanus Boone and Gabriel Van Putten as sureties.—Approved.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

The Mayor's Inaugural Message.

Gentlemen of the Common Council and fellow citizens:

Having been called by the majority of the voters of the City of Holland to the office of Mayor, all I can do is to bow in submission to the will of the people, and that vote given, that confidence placed in my humble person, will be properly appreciated, and in which position I consider myself the servant of the people, whose welfare, peace, and prosperity must be protected and advanced, in order to maintain its name and place among the cities of this State.

We all know that our city is as nicely located as it can be, on this beautiful lake, surrounded for miles with the best of farming settlements, and connected with the railroad facilities; east, west, north and south. We have all the opportunities, to make this a happy and prosperous City.

The question is will we do it?

We have had the aid and sympathies of people from other places, besides the help of the government both State and National, to build our harbor, for the protection of the lake commerce; and as it is better to look to the future instead of discussing the errors of the past, it certainly becomes desirable that we as American citizens learn to appreciate the democratic form of government—that we all have the same rights and privileges, that no citizen, or any class of citizens, under whatever name or association, can create antagonism or feudalism without suffering the consequences of destruction. There is room for us all, and we all should put the shoulder to the wheel with an eye single in order to do good; and we will find ourselves better paid and ampler provided for acknowledging the law that producing creates wealth; consuming above production, poverty. Therefore let us unite for the common good. We ought to be so fortunate as to help and assist the prosperity and happiness of this place, so that parties coming here, rich or poor, will be willing to remain and spend their labor, or their means, for their enjoyment, among us. And while it is true that the people must engage in business and enterprise themselves, there are reasons to believe that if proper inducements were made, and the welcome hand and good will shown, good results would follow.

That our financial condition is good, leaves

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

An illicit still in Somerset county, Pa., was raided by the revenue officers, and four moonshiners captured. They were surprised while at work in a ravine, and offered no resistance. Mrs. Magdalena Mills, residing on Fifty-fourth street, New York, became despondent and finally insane, and has deliberately starved herself to death. George Hoover, a lad of 14 years, residing at Sunbury, Pa., shot his sister dead for some grievance at the dinner-table.

The Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable type, has been sold at public auction in New York for \$3,000.

HON. STEPHEN STROCKWELL, who for forty years has been connected with the management of the Boston Journal, has closed his career.

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has affirmed the legality of the election of Frank S. Bond as President of the Reading railroad. This a crushing defeat for Franklin B. Gowen, who was worsted by the McCalmont party.

JOHN T. RAYMOND, the comedian, was married in Philadelphia to Miss Courtney Barnes, a daughter of Rose Eytling. The Rev. Robert Collyer, formerly of Chicago, performed the ceremony. Gen. Devens has been reappointed on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The New York brewers, Joseph L. and Louis F. Kuntz, have failed. Their liabilities are \$315,000.

It is stated that Jay Gould has purchased the entire interest of Thomas A. Scott in the Texas Pacific road, amounting to nearly \$4,000,000. At a meeting of the directors in Philadelphia, Scott resigned the Presidency, and Gould was elected his successor.

THE WEST.

COLORADO stock-raisers seem to have been the greatest sufferers by the storms of the winter, although losses in Idaho and Montana will be heavy. Fewer Texas cattle will be moved into the mountain region hereafter.

A DESPERATE attempt to escape from the Michigan State Prison was made by four convicts, who knocked down and held a keeper, tied three ladders together, and rushed for the wall. An alarm being raised, a guard shot Lynch, the leader, dead and the others were soon locked up. Orlando Van Hise, George Linn and John K. Corwin, the three arrested at Cleveland on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in the now famous Missouri land cases, have all been discharged from custody for want of evidence to prosecute. Charles O'Brien, the owner of several business blocks in Burlington, Iowa, and one of the most extensive grain dealers in that State, shot himself dead in his bedroom, after dining quietly with his family. Advice from the winter-wheat fields in Southern Wisconsin are to the effect that the crop will suffer a diminution of one-fourth to one-half by the storms. The Board of Health of Indianapolis has discovered that, under the guise of Michigan butter, large quantities of oleomargarine are being received from Chicago.

A WINONA (Minn.) dispatch of the 8th inst. says: "The work of raising the blockade on the west end of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad is proceeding slowly. There still remains 370 miles in a blockaded state. Of this all but fifty miles can be easily raised. The fifty miles consist of ice and frozen snow that will have to be picked step by step. There are from 400 to 500 men at work, and it is thought that two weeks will see the road opened to Pierre, Dak. No trains have been run to Watertown, Dak., since the 20th of January. All stations of the blockaded portion report a scarcity of flour, oil and groceries, but no suffering from the lack of these or other living necessities."

At Princeton, Ind., the safe of T. M. Welborn was blown open and robbed of \$5,000, mostly belonging to farmers who had left it for safety. At the closing meeting of Moody and Sankey, in San Francisco, \$23,000 was raised to cancel the debt on the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. Ah Luck, a Chinaman, was hanged at Nevada City for murder. He became a Roman Catholic before his death.

The conductors and drivers on the West Division Railway Company, of Chicago, struck for an advance of 20 per cent. in their pay. Over half the city was deprived of street-car facilities for thirty-six hours, and people had to foot it and from their places of business. The sympathies of the community were with the strikers, and the corporation finally yielded to the demands of the employees. A strike of the journeymen carpenters of Cincinnati resulted in the concession of \$2.25 per day by 125 builders.

"THE Legion of Honor," a melodrama of exceptional strength, presented by a very strong company, is again put upon the stage at McVicker's, in Chicago, this week. Messrs. Sam Piercy, Lewis Morrison, Forrest Robinson, George C. Davenport and Annie Graham and Louise Dillon personate the principal characters.

Mrs. CHARLES BALLOU, of Saranac, Mich., the far-famed fat woman, known as the "Mammoth Queen," is dead. Her weight when with shows is stated to have been 570 pounds; before death it was 400 pounds. Ben J. Spooner, who was a private soldier in the Mexican war, and led the Eighty-third Indiana regiment in the Rebellion, died last week at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Of late years he was United States Marshal for Indiana. Judge John Cheney, the oldest ex-member of Congress in the United States, died at Canal Winchester, Ohio. He was a Jackson elector in 1832, and had held many important offices.

Under the escort of Senators Conkling, Jones, Logan and others, the remains of the late Senator Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, arrived at Milwaukee on the 9th inst., and were formally delivered to the Governor and Legislature of the State that had elected Mr. Carpenter to the Senate, by Senator Conkling, in behalf of the Senatorial committee. The body lay in state at the Court House, on Sunday, the 10th, and was viewed by 30,000 sorrowing people, after which it was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, with imposing ceremonies.

MARK BEAUBIEN, one of the early settlers of Chicago, is dead. Fifty years ago he kept a log tavern on the corner of Lake and Market streets. He was twice married and had twenty-three children, fifty-three grandchildren, and more great-grandchildren than he could count. David McKee, who settled

at Chicago in 1821, has also just died of old age.

THE SOUTH.

The graves of the Confederate dead at New Orleans were decorated on the 6th inst., for which purpose floral contributions were made by the Grand Army of the Republic.

JACOB MARSHALL, Street Commissioner of San Antonio, Tex., has solved the problem of getting two revolutions from a single stroke of the piston. The Legislature of Tennessee has adjourned, after passing 131 out of 1,000 bills presented for its consideration.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a negro wife murderer, was executed at Waverly, Tenn.

A NEGRO, named Jethro Carter, formerly the property of Howell Cobb, died at Atlanta, Ga., at the age of 89. Carter, during his life, was married six times, and in addition had many associate wives. At the time of his death he justly claimed to be the father of eighty children.

POLITICAL.

LEADVILLE elected Dougan, the Republican candidate, for Mayor, over Humphrey, the present incumbent. The Republican State ticket has been re-elected in Rhode Island.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS has written a letter to John Martin, of Kansas, on the present political situation, having reference to the Senate deadlock. Davis says that both parties are controlled by monopolists, and neither can assert its will, policy, or that of its constituents. He says monopolists' control and influence handicaps both the Republican and Democratic parties, and the only solution of the political difficulties is in the reorganization of the parties. Davis says that if the Democratic party would disband the Republican party would fall to pieces, because it is only kept together by Federal patronage and by the agitation of the sectional question; that the disbanding of the Democratic party would set the Republican party to quarreling over the distribution of patronage and sectional questions, and thus its organization would be destroyed, and this would open the way for new parties, representing the will of the people.

WASHINGTON.

REV. CHARLES J. RAMSDELL, a Presbyterian pastor at Washington, has been arraigned by the Presbytery for marrying a Catholic lady. The ceremony was performed in Chicago by Rev. Dr. Patton.

An order has been issued by Postmaster General James, to take effect the 1st of May, which will reorganize the entire railway mail-service. All employees doing the same work are placed upon an equality as regards salary. All appointments of employees and local mail agents will be for a probationary period of six months, and at a salary not exceeding \$900 per annum. If at the expiration of six months such employees' records are satisfactory, the appointments will be made permanent.

SECRETARY WINDOM's refunding scheme was approved by the Cabinet, and he was authorized to use his discretion in the matter. It is understood that the \$104,000,000 of new bonds will be issued at 4 per cent., and sold to the highest bidder. The Secretary also contemplates calling in maturing bonds and allowing holders to retain them at a reduced rate of interest. Atty. Gen. MacVeagh is of opinion that such a plan would be legal. A panic was created in the Postoffice Department by the summary discharge of eight clerks, some of whom had been in position many years. Their only offense was said to be incompetency. Postmaster General James is making a careful inquiry into the qualifications of his subordinates with a view to good of the service. Private Dalzell has been appointed by Secretary Kirkwood to a \$2,000 clerkship in the Pension Office.

SECRETARY WINDOM has issued a call for the outstanding 6-per-cent. bonds of 1861 and 1863, aggregating in amount \$195,690,400. He agrees, however, to allow holders who so desire to return their bonds and draw interest upon them at the rate of 3½ instead of 6 per cent. This plan is the one proposed by the New York bankers. Should holders, as a rule, demand the redemption of their bonds at maturity, July 1, it will be necessary for the Secretary to sell \$104,000,000 of 4 or 4½-per-cent. bonds, as there will not otherwise be in the treasury a sufficiently large fund. Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Sherman and other ladies at Washington appeal to the American people for liberal contributions for the sufferers by the earthquakes in the island of Sicily.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE was tendered the Brazilian mission, and has refused it on the grounds that he did not think the climate would agree with his health, and that he did not think a colored man would be well received at the Brazilian court. It is probable that Mr. Bruce will receive a home position.

GENERAL.

THE fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held in Cincinnati. Gen. Sherman read an interesting sketch of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, illustrated by maps and charts. The principal oration was delivered by Col. Ozro J. Dadds. An impressive ceremony, in which the society took part, was the unveiling of the statue of Gen. McPherson. The flag which covered it was removed by Gen. Sherman, the band meanwhile playing a dirge. Not a word was spoken. One important feature of the reunion was the singing, which was grand beyond description. The Trappists expelled from Angiers, France, have been assigned 700 acres of land at Oka, Canada, where they will open an agricultural college. The Catholic college at Rimouski, Quebec, valued at \$60,000, has been burned.

FLAMES destroyed the grain-drill factory of S. B. Hart & Co., at Peoria, valued at \$30,000, and the car-shops of the Lackawanna road, at Dover, N. J., the loss being \$75,000. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee at its session in Cincinnati elected the following officers: President, Gen. Sherman; Recording Secretary, Col. M. L. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Hickenlooper; Treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force. The next meeting will be held at St. Louis May 10 and 12, 1882.

TABANO, leader of the remnant of Victoria's band of Indians, has been captured in Chihuahua, with four followers. There were 1,986 failures in the United States during the first quarter of the current year, against 1,394 in the corresponding period of 1880. Among the failures reported are those of Merley, Eunsen & Co., shirt manufacturers, of New York, for \$100,000; the New Jersey Refining Company, for a like amount, and the Badger State Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wis.

THE Captain of the steamship Nebo, which arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, reports one of the most terrible cases of suffering ever experienced at sea. He fell in with the bark Tiger, from Liverpool for Baltimore, seventy-seven days out, absolutely without provisions, and the crew starving to death. For nine days the men had nothing to eat except the Captain's dog,

and prior to that they had long sustained life on strips of boot leather soaked in lamp-oil. To add to their suffering and despair, two vessels had passed within a short distance, but paid no attention to their signals of distress. When the Nebo encountered them they were hesitating between suicide and cannibalism.

FOREIGN.

THE Custom House authorities in London have been warned that an attempt will soon be made to blow up that building. Twelve policemen in Ireland were escorting a process-server at Ballinamore, when twenty women attacked them with sticks and stones. One girl was fatally shot and another wounded, while several officers were seriously injured. Mr. Mason, the United States Consul at Basel, who has investigated the circumstances which led to the trichinosis scare in France and Switzerland, has communicated to Secretary Blaine the result of his investigations. He finds that the ostensible occasion for the agitation was the outbreak of trichinosis in a French family, at first supposed to have eaten American pork, but which had only partaken of the flesh of a recently-killed French hog. The pork found infected with trichinosis in France, and which was reported to be American pork, was really pork imported from Germany, where the disease first originated. Mr. Mason states that there has not been a single instance of any person having suffered in health from the use of American hams or pork, that this fact is fully recognized by dealers in Great Britain, Belgium and Switzerland, and that the danger from trichinosis arises from the use of fresh, uncooked and uncooked pork.

THE Irish Land bill was introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th inst. It provides that a tenant may sell the interest in his holding, subject to the reasonable veto of the landlord; that rents shall be fixed by a Land Court, wherever the landlord and tenant cannot agree, but the court will not interfere in cases where they do agree. This court will also have to determine on the landlord's right of veto on the assignment of interest on a farm. Power to contract out of the act is given where the rental exceeds \$1,000 per annum. The Land Court will consist of one Judge or ex-Judge of the Irish courts and two persons having practical knowledge of the relations between landlords and tenants. Sub-courts may be established by the central court. The bill also empowers this Land Court to buy estates which landlords are willing to sell, and resell them to the tenants, the title in the lands to be vested in the court, so as to guarantee payment, and to prevent subdivision. Advances will also be made to owners, tenants and solvent companies for the reclaiming of waste lands, or other agricultural improvements, the advance not to be greater than the amount to be laid out by the tenant, landlord or company to which it is advanced. Advances will also be made to assist emigration. Mr. Gladstone spoke several hours in explanation of the provisions of the bill. He said the desire of the Government was to do justice to the Irish people, to give them laws which would enable them to live and thrive upon the land, to help them to purchase farms, or assist them, if they preferred, to emigrate. Mr. Parnell regretted that provision was not made for colonizing Irish farmers upon lands to be purchased for the purpose. There is a great deal of lawlessness in Havana, Cuba. Cutthroats and thieves wander without restraint through the city at night, and the lives and property of honest people are endangered. The British Consul was recently attacked and nearly killed. A Constantinople dispatch of the 8th inst. says: "Shocks of earthquake continue in Sicily, and are fast completing the general ruin. In Kastro, which contained nearly 4,000 inhabitants, only 150 are known to be alive." The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople telegraphs the Greek Committee in Liverpool as follows: "The news from Sicily is heartrending. The catastrophe surpasses all belief. I implore you to form committees to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers. The need is urgent." The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinevitch, whose connection with the diamond robbery made him notorious, is imprisoned in a castle near St. Petersburg, on suspicion of being concerned in a intrigue in favor of his father, the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the late Czar. England is not disposed to consider the principle of bimetalism, and will therefore send no representative to the international monetary conference. The Duke of Argyll has resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal owing to a difference of opinion with his colleagues on some of the provisions of the Land bill.

THE Czar is said to have received from the Nihilist Committee an offer to lay down their arms in return for a constitution and amnesty. It is alleged that another mine has been discovered under the entrance to the Winter Palace. Count Hamilton, Chancellor of the University of Upsal, Sweden, has been arrested for committing forgeries to the amount of \$200,000. In a speech at Birmingham Parnell declared his conviction that the Land bill was an honest and sincere measure. The number killed by the earthquakes in Sicily is estimated at 8,000. In the English university boat race Oxford defeated Cambridge fully four lengths.

LONDON dispatches state that Mr. Gladstone's Land bill transcends all other topics in importance. Public opinion has not yet crystallized, but the first impressions are undoubtedly favorable to the bill as a fair, middle way for the settlement of the land question. The scheme is admittedly a new departure. English politicians regard it as a preface to a larger proposal, to be extended some day to Scotland and England. Copartnership in the soil is the mainspring of Mr. Gladstone's proposal. This principle is justified by the circumstances in Ireland, and the recommendations of both the Land Commissions. Neither the Irish press nor the Irish party has assumed antagonism to the bill. The will of the late Thomas Carlyle, in a paragraph expressing a strong feeling of good will toward America, and especially New England, gives the books he used in writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great to Harvard University.

THE trial of the assassins of the Czar was brought to a close at St. Petersburg on the 10th of April. During the trial the prisoners were all attired in black, and seemed to be proud of asserting that they belonged to the terrorist party, by whose orders the assassination was accomplished. All except Russakoff and Jeliaboff disclaimed any participation in the deed itself. They were all sentenced to death on the gallows.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches state that Sicily is experiencing more violent earthquake shocks, and barely twenty houses remain habitable in the whole island. Forty-five villages have been destroyed, and in many localities the population has entirely disappeared. The Turcomans surprised and slaughtered the garrison of the most advanced Russian fort on the road to Merv.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senators Sherman and Bayard were the principal speakers on Wednesday, April 6. There was no immediate prospect of a break in the deadlock. President Garfield said to some gentlemen visitor that, while he thought it was the duty of the Republican Senators to persist in their attempt to elect Senate officers for a time at least, if Senator Mahone thinks it necessary for his protection, at the same time he thinks that the Senate should take action on the nominations sent in at an early day. The President nominated Hiram Price, of Iowa, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Thomas M. Nichol, whose nomination was with-

drawn at his own request. Also Absalom Blythe, to be United States Marshal of South Carolina, and the following to be United States Attorneys: Samuel W. Mellon, for South Carolina; George M. Dunlap, for the Southern District of Alabama; To be Receivers of Public Money: James M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Mich.; John M. Farland, Detroit, Mich.; John Lynn, Tracy, Minn. To be Registers of the Land Office: John F. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Charles R. Tyler, Tracy, Minn.

Nothing new is to be reported of the Senate on Thursday, April 7, the usual speeches, interspersed with roll calls, being continued. Senators Vance, Ransom, Call, Dawes and Hoar were the principal speakers. An adjournment was taken to Monday. The President nominated the following Postmasters: Arthur L. Sanborn, Anderson, Iowa; Bohan S. Loomis, Preston, Minn.; John C. Dickey, Waterville, Kan.; George W. Doty, Burlington, Kan.; William N. Taft, Charleston, S. C.; John Nichols, Raleigh, N. C.

The time-killing debate upon every subject was resumed in the Senate on Monday, April 11. The time of that day's session was occupied by Call, of Florida, in defense of the Southern States, a statistical speech from Camden in defense of the credit of West Virginia, a facetious speech by Beck on Don Cameron's dominance in Pennsylvania politics, a retort by Cameron, and a harangue by Vest referring to pretty much everything. At the close of Vest's speech the Senate adjourned. No business of any kind was done. Senator Edmunds had returned from Florida, and occupied his seat in the Senate. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, and received the congratulations of his fellow-Senators of both parties.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Burnside, a resolution was adopted on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information in the possession of the Government touching the alleged arrest and imprisonment of Michael Boyton, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, by the Government of Great Britain. The floodgates of talk were then opened, and a number of Senators spoke on any subject interesting to them, Mr. Beck making the principal speech. Senator Pendleton commenced a long argument, and held the floor at adjournment.

The Science of Forestry.

The Boston Globe says: The science of forestry is coming to press more earnestly upon public attention as our forests disappear under the wasteful policy which has prevailed ever since the country was settled, and in various directions effort is made to save what is left and to repair, for the sake of future generations, the losses already sustained. Such an effort is that of the Middlesex Fells Association; and from the same locality there comes the appeal of Mr. F. Rand for the planting of rock or sugar maples. Mr. Rand's plan is "to take these trees from the forest at a suitable age for transplanting, and set them out on the borders of highways, a row on each side, say one hundred feet apart, or with space enough to allow a fair view of our beautiful New England landscapes from the road. Let them be arranged so that the trees on the two rows may not come directly opposite each other, but have the trees on either side alternate with the trees on the other side. In twenty or twenty-five years the average of these trees would be of suitable size to tap for sap, and meanwhile they would have answered all the other purposes of shade trees equally well or better than others." The rock for sugar making, is a beautiful, hardy, clean, and valuable shade tree, and in addition is especially valuable. Mr. Rand estimates that the cost of this enterprise would be not more than \$1 a piece for the trees, including the frame work necessary to protect the young trees from browsing animals; while the profit does not end when the trees cease to produce sap, for the wood is valuable for various articles of manufacture and for fuel.

EVEN a railroad disaster occasionally develops a humorous situation. In an accident in Canada a man was thrown clean through one of the windows of a sleeping-car into a waste and wintry landscape, attired only in the airy costume of a night-shirt. When the conductor reached the earth and surveyed the scene of destruction, the first thing that met his eye was this individual, wildly gesticulating, and crying at the top of his voice, "A dollar for the man who brings me my pants!"

(STELLA BASBLEU, Vassar '81, has just been relating some astounding astronomical facts and figures.) A Dullston Slooman ("never went in for that sort of thing, you know")—"I see how one can find out how large and how far away the stars are, but—by Jove! I don't quite see how they ever found out their names.—Columbia Spectator.

What a Sailor Said.

His Honor had before him at the Central Station Court a long-legged, bow-backed man with a high-pitched voice who said he was a sailor.

"What are you sailing around here for, before navigation has opened?"

"Well, you see, my name is Flint. Got that down?"

"Yes."

"Well, my first name is Sam. You can spell Sam, I suppose?"

"Yes; you are Sam Flint, and I can spell both names."

"Well, I was up the lake chopping wood. The other day I got tired of that work and came down to see what the prospects were. Says I to myself: 'Maybe there'll be work and maybe there won't be, but we'll glide down to Detroit.'"

"And you glide?"

"Yes, and when I got here I says again: 'T'won't be no time lost, for if you don't get work you can get drunk.'"

"And so you got drunk?"

"Yes. And when I found I was getting drunk, I says to Sam Flint: 'Sam, my boy, they charge as much for a little drunk as for a big one, and so Sam, get a big drunk.'"

"And what else did you say?"

"Well, when I was hauled in I says to myself: 'Samuel, you are booked for thirty days, or I'm a goat, but you will save railroad fare and be handy by when the season opens.'"

"And did Sam say anything to that?"

"Not a word, yer Honor, but he kind o' grinned and looked pleased. If I were you, I'd lift him for a month."

But His Honor wouldn't. He turned him out in the spring slush to go back to his chopping.—Detroit Free Press.

CHAINED HIMSELF.

How a Texas Farmer Arranged for His Death from Hydrophobia.

A Dallas (Texas) letter says: "A tragic death has just occurred in our neighboring county of Hill, worth relating, and worthy of Virginia or any other Roman father. One year ago George Arnold came to Dallas on private business, and while walking the streets was bitten by a worthless cur which was frothing at the mouth, and showing other symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. Arnold became alarmed and very much excited when convinced in his own mind that the dog was mad. He went to a physician and had the wound severely cauterized. Then, going home, he was still very uneasy, and dreaded hydrophobia so much that he hunted up a mad-stone and had it applied for several weeks, off and on. He took every other precaution which was suggested, resting all the time under a mortal dread that the virus had gone into his system, and would sooner or later kill him. He had a wife and several small children living on a rather isolated farm, and the thought that he might suddenly lose his reason and harm his little babes horrified him. The other day he began to experience strange feelings, and at once concluded his time had come. He then procured a twelve-foot trace-chain and strong lock and went to the woods. After writing his wife a calletter, in which he told her what was about to happen, giving directions as to his wishes after death, and pouring out a volume of love for her and their children, he ran the chain round a tree, drew it through the large ring at the end, and then wound the other end around his ankle so tight that it would not slip over the foot, locked it with the lock, and threw the key far beyond his reach. The body was found two days after, still chained to the tree. There was all the evidence necessary to show the horrible death from hydrophobia. The ground was torn up to the full length of the chain, the nails of the fingers wrenched off, and all his front teeth out in scratching and biting the tree, and every thread of clothing off his body. The body was dreadfully lacerated with these, the only weapons the madman could use. He had judged rightly what would have been the consequence had he remained at home, and, knowing that there was no human skill that could have cured him, preferred death alone, and in that way, to doing harm to those so near and dear to him as a wife and children.

"Arnold was originally from Talladega, Alabama, where he married, and where his widow has many friends and relatives."

Sang Out.

Col. Sellers used to whistle to cure himself of stammering. There is an old story dusted up again of a fellow who sang for the same purpose.

There used to be a really funny fellow on board a Nantucket whale ship during a cruise in the Pacific. He got off jokes enough to amuse the whole crew, and was a good singer. In fact singing was the only form of speech which he could use without stammering to a terrible extent. One day only he and the cook were on deck, when the cook fell overboard. The stammering tourist rushed to the cabin companionway to notify the Captain, but, as usual with stammerers when in a hurry, he couldn't say anything, stammer as he would. The Captain saw that something was the matter, and shouted, "Well, if you can't say it, sing it, you fool!"

"Be-be-be-be—"

"Overboard is Barnabas, and half a mile astern of us." Barnabas was promptly rescued.

If Professor Swift ever discovers a baby comet he is advised to let the sky-rocket.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVERS—Choice Graded Steers	5 60	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	2 90	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 95	@ 5 20
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 50	@ 6 40
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	92	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 37
RYE—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
BARLEY—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	29	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess.	16 00	@ 17 00
LAND	11	@ 11½
CHICAGO.		
BEVERS—Choice Graded Steers	5 60	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	2 90	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 95	@ 5 20
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 50	@ 6 40
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	92	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 37
RYE—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
BARLEY—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	29	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess.	16 00	@ 17 00
LAND	11	@ 11½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 09
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 1	1 08	@ 1 09
BARLEY—No. 2	87	@ 88
PORK—Mess.	16 50	@ 16 75
LAND	10½	@ 10¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 09
CORN—Mixed	56	@ 57
OATS—No. 2	46	@ 47
RYE	1 10	@ 1 12
PORK—Mess.	15 25	@ 15 25
LAND	10½	@ 11
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS	38	@ 39
RYE	1 17	@ 1 20
PORK—Mess.	16 25	@ 16 50
LAND	10½	@ 10¾
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Choice	5 60	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 1	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	37	@ 38
BARLEY (per cental)	1 60	@ 2 50
PORK—Mess.	16 25	@ 16 50
SEED—Clover	4 30	@ 4 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 45
OATS	35	@ 37
PORK—Mess.	15 50	@ 16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 00
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 25
SHEEP	5 50	@ 6 50

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

SECRETARY BLAINE has decided not to give letters of introduction to Americans going abroad other than to officers of the Government traveling on official business.

In Worcester's new Dictionary, among the 11,000 words admitted, the word "boom" has a place. It is defined as meaning "an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a person, thing or cause."

MRS. GARFIELD, who speaks French and German fluently, is said to be the first President's wife able to talk with foreign diplomats in the court language of Europe. Her husband is also accomplished in German and French.

At the beginning of this year there was in bond in these United States 27,311,153 gallons of whisky. About 20,000,000 gallons were of the celebrated Kentucky variety. What a tremendous number of sore heads, external and internal, these figures represent.

MR. THOMAS A. SCOTT has recently made gifts to several Philadelphia institutions amounting in the aggregate to over \$150,000. Of this \$50,000 go to the endowment of the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, \$50,000 to Jefferson Medical College, \$30,000 to the Orthopedic Hospital, and \$20,000 to the children's department of the Episcopal Hospital.

WARD A. KNOX, formerly of Company D, First Maine heavy artillery, has just received a pension of \$12 a month on account of almost total blindness due to the pressure of air produced by a cannon ball which passed close to his face during the battle in front of Petersburg. The testimony to the injury and the cause of it is perfectly satisfactory, though the case is very rare and possibly unique.

As soon as the new wing of the State Department is ready for occupancy, it is the intention of the President to remove the executive offices there, and make the White House a residence rather than an office. The White House needs thorough renovating and repairing to make it fairly habitable, as all of the improvements that have been made upon it from time to time have been of a make-shift character.

A MAN built a house worth \$10,000 at Andover, Mass., without spending a dollar. He bought all the material on six months' credit, and, at the end of the time, refused to pay. All the stuff was fast in the house, which he had sold to his wife. The labor was obtained on the same plan, and even the widow who boarded the workmen was swindled. The man lives placidly in his fine residence, but is not greatly loved by his neighbors.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS has architects preparing plans for a magnificent hotel which he intends to erect in Bloomington during the coming summer. The Senator also intends to build a number of houses upon his farms, lying in different parts of Central Illinois. It is estimated that he has made over \$200,000 in the last three years in the rise of some of his real estate, situated in Chicago and other portions of the State.

DURING the war William H. Augur, a Union soldier, helped three sisters who were in great distress at their despoiled home in Virginia. At the death of the last of them, some years ago, it was provided that the estate should be kept in trust for certain missing heirs until 1881, and then, if they were not found, be given to Augur, who had returned to his family at Meriden, Ct. The time has now expired, the heirs have not appeared, and Augur is to receive \$100,000.

"THE people ask for a sign, and no sign shall be given unto them," cannot be said of the Chicago people. A firm there has put up a sign costing \$2,500, and the Chicago folks claim that it is the most expensive sign ever put up in this country. It is 135 feet long and five and a half feet wide. It took 4,000 feet of lumber and 540 days' work to complete it. Four hundred dollars worth of gold and \$250 of metal ornaments were used in its construction. Chicago is mistaken about its being the most expensive sign. A New York man had a sign that fell one windy day and nearly killed a man. The owner of the sign had to pay \$4,800 and costs, which makes that sign the most expensive as far as heard from.

THE Bureau of Education has prepared a table showing the condition of

primary education in forty-seven different countries. The following table states the number of primary schools in each of the principal states of Europe, and in Japan, together with the school population of each:

Countries.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Austria.	15,467	2,134,651
Hungary.	15,496	1,550,636
Bavaria.	7,184	841,304
Belgium.	5,729	687,749
Denmark.	2,940	231,953
England and Wales.	17,166	3,710,883
France.	71,547	4,716,395
Ireland.	7,521	1,031,995
Italy.	47,411	1,831,617
Japan.	25,453	2,162,962
Netherlands.	3,513	446,737
Portugal.	4,510	198,131
Prussia.	34,988	4,007,776
Roumania.	2,919	108,824
Russia.	25,077	1,036,851
Saxony.	2,134	451,324
Scotland.	3,003	451,324
Spain.	28,117	1,410,476
Sweden.	8,770	508,354
Switzerland.	5,988	411,754

THE late enumeration of inhabitants taken among some of the nations of Europe prove some very singular facts. According to the census of 1880, the population of the German empire has increased during late years on an average 1 1/2 per cent. annually; that of England 1 1/2 per cent.; that of France only three-quarters of 1 per cent.; and that of Italy by only one-half of 1 per cent. From the results of the census just taken in Hungary we learn that the population of that state has increased during late years hardly one-quarter of 1 per cent. This is the more remarkable, as Hungary has incurred no losses by war or pestilence during the last decade and a half. Perhaps what the author of the "Vicar of Wakefield" said, "that only he is an honorable and useful member of a community who marries and rears a large family," may explain the degeneration of the Latin and Magyar races.

HJALMAR H. BOYSEN, the well-known writer, contributes a short paper to the Critic upon Russian Nihilism, in the course of which he gives the substance of an interview between himself and a prominent Nihilist. The following statement made by the latter to Mr. Boyesen formulates the aims for which the Nihilists are working in a very concise and straightforward manner: "What the great body of the Russian people wants, is constitutional government. We have outgrown our swaddling clothes; and the patriarchal despotism, which answered well enough as long as the majority of the nation lived in Asiatic barbarism, becomes odious and impossible as soon as European thought invades the country and we gain the self-respect which is the inevitable concomitant of culture. The great argument which the Government uses is that we are not yet ripe for even a limited self-government. But if we were good enough to shed our blood in order to bestow the blessings of constitutional government upon our Slavonic brethren in Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Serbia, why, the conclusion lies near that we have a right to expend that for ourselves which we have the power to bestow upon others. Therefore our own radically corrupt despotism seemed tenfold hateful to the Russian people after they returned from their victories south of the Balkans; and when the Czar, after having appealed to our patriotism and love of our kindred, disappointed our legitimate expectations and attempted to force us back into the old treadmill, it was inevitable that the Nihilists, who formerly had been an insignificant party, should rise to become a dangerous power in the state. It is a mistake to suppose that the great body of those who now call themselves Nihilists wish to make a *tabula rasa* of the past, and to start a radically new order of society. There are half a dozen different sects within the party, and all that unites them is their common hate of despotism. Let the Czar grant representative government, with a Parliament and responsible Ministers, and, above all, let him abolish the shamefully cruel and barbaric secret police, and within a year Nihilism would sink back into its former insignificance."

THE Times, of Natal, contains an account, obtained from native sources by Mr. Osborn, the British resident in Zululand, of the memorable disaster at Isandlana. The description of the stand made by "the last man" is full of pathos: "He struggled on and on, retreating higher and higher up in the hill, till he reached a small cave or recess in the rocks, into which he crept, and with his gun kept off the enemies. The ground in front of the little cave (which was pointed out to me) falls slightly down, and the Zulus, taking advantage of the rocks and stones scattered about, endeavored, two or three at a time, to approach and shoot him. The soldier, however, was very cool and wary, and invariably shot every Zulu as he appeared. He did not blaze away hurriedly, but loaded quickly, took deliberate aim, and killed a man with every shot, till at last, the Zulus now very tired, a number of men, good shots, were brought up with guns, who fired simultaneously at the unfortunate man, and so killed him."

AT THE CAPITAL.

At Work Again—Strengthening Up the Liquor Tax—Another Veto—No Superintendent of State Property—Interesting to Detroit—Swamp Lands—Some More Appropriations—Union Railroad Depots—When to Adjourn.
LANING, April 9, 1881.

Michigan law-makers returned from their several homes, where they went for the usual election recess, on Wednesday evening last. A very short session was held in each house that evening, and since then the members of both houses have worked as though they intended to earn their \$3 per day.

INCREASING THE LIQUOR TAX.
While it is generally understood that the friends of the proposed prohibition amendment are to make one more effort, and the strongest of the session, to secure enough votes for the passage of the amendment to be submitted to the people in 1882, and are now being seconded and aided in their efforts by the large numbers of petitions that are coming up from all parts of the State, it is not at all certain that the one vote in the Senate and three in the House that were lacking at the former trial can be secured, so, in order that the traffic shall have all the reasonable impediments thrown in its way in case the necessary two-thirds are not secured for the amendment, they have been trying what they could do toward increasing the tax (if the traffic must be taxed). Most of the day, on the 8th, was spent by the Senate in the consideration of a bill to amend certain sections of the law passed in 1879 regarding "the taxation of the business of manufacturing and selling spirituous and intoxicating, malt, brewed or fermented liquors." After attempts on the part of the opponents of the bill to change the amounts of the licenses to almost any figures lower than those named in the bill, to do away with the uniformity on all classes of retailers, and to make a less penalty for the violation of the law, the bill was finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Billings, Brown, Butters, Dickerman, Edsall, Farr, Goodwin, Kilpatrick, McGurk, Mars, Morrison, Patterson, Rose, Shaw, Stanton, Strong, Upson and Winsor—19.

Nays—Messrs. Carlis, Chandler, Dow, Gibson, Grensel, Lovell, Russell, Swift and Welch—9.

As the bill, if passed by the House, will make such a radical increase in the tax upon all branches of the business, we give it, omitting the last section that simply provides as to the disposition of the tax when collected in the same way as at present. It is:

SECTION 1. In all townships, cities and villages in this State there shall be paid annually the following tax upon the business of selling, or keeping for sale, by all persons whose business is in whole or in part consists in selling or keeping for sale distilled, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors, or mixed liquors, as follows: Upon the business of selling, or keeping for sale spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors, or mixed liquors, by retail, or any mixture or compound, excepting proprietary patent medicines, which in whole or in part consist of spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors, the sum of \$300 per annum; upon the business of selling spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors at wholesale, or at wholesale and retail, \$500 per annum. *Provided*, That in case the quantity of malt or brewed liquors sold at wholesale be less than 1,500 barrels per year the sum shall be \$300.

SEC. 2. Any person engaging in any such business after the first Monday in May in each year shall, before commencing such business, make and file the like statement on oath, as is provided for in section 3 of this act, and pay in advance to said County Treasurer a pro-rata portion of the yearly tax on such business, as provided in section 1, for the remainder of the year ending on the first Monday of May next ensuing; and in computing the time of such fractional part of a year for which a tax is demanded, the tax shall commence on the first Monday of that month in which said business shall commence. But no tax shall be less than one-half of the yearly tax.

SEC. 3. If any person or persons shall engage or be engaged in any business requiring the payment of a tax, under section 1 of this act, without having paid in full the tax required by this act, and without having the receipt and notice for such tax posted up as required by this act, or shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, in the discretion of the court. And for each and every day in which any person or persons shall be engaged in any such business without payment of the tax herein required, and without posting of the receipt and notice as herein provided, he shall be deemed guilty of a new, separate and distinct violation of this act, and shall be punished therefor as above provided. And any person or persons who shall have paid a tax under the provisions of this act, and who shall thereafter extend or enlarge his said business, or do any act or thing contrary to the provisions of this act, or do anything requiring the payment of a larger tax without having paid to the County Treasurer such enlarged tax and posting the receipt and notice as required by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished as herein provided.

ANOTHER VETO.

During the recess Gov. Jerome did another job of vetoing, practicing this time upon a Senate bill to incorporate the village of Rosecommon. The veto is based on the ground that it is in conflict with the constitution of the State regarding the taking of private property for public use and the manner of determining the compensation therefor.

OBJECTED TO MORE OFFICERS.

Two years ago an attempt was made to pass a bill to create a new officer to be called Superintendent of State Property, but it failed. This year it was attempted again, but it didn't get through the first house alive, the Senate striking it out all after the enacting clause of the bill.

IMPORTANT BILLS FOR DETROIT.

The Senate has passed and the House will pass two bills during the week that are of special interest to citizens of Detroit. The first is for redistricting the city into wards on the so-called ribbon plan, beginning at the river and running back to the city limits. The other is for the establishment of an upper house (or sort of a Senate) for the Common Council, to consist of twelve members and a President, who shall be acting Mayor in the absence or inability of the Mayor.

GOING! GOING! ALMOST GONE.

Bills for appropriating large quantities of State swamp lands for building roads and bridges and for draining, etc., are being passed daily, many members, of both houses, arguing that the sooner the supply belonging to the State is exhausted, the sooner the whole lot will be in shape to pay taxes to the State. The supply cannot always last.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS.

Both houses have passed a bill appropriating \$15,000 as a working capital for the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac.

The House has passed and the Senate has now on the order of the third reading, and will pass on Tuesday next, a bill appropriating \$39,000 for the current expenses of the State Normal School for the years 1881 and 1882, one-half to be drawn in each year. The same school

has also a bill (which may or may not pass) asking for \$25,000 for the building for a training and practice school, in which the normal students may combine practice with their theory.

The House has passed the Appropriation bill giving to the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum \$61,400 for extraordinary repairs and renewals for 1881, \$43,000 of the amount being for new steam-heating apparatus.

UNION DEPOTS.

The Senate bill "to provide for the incorporation of railway companies for the construction and maintenance of union depots, and to construct, maintain and operate railroads to afford access to other railroad companies thereto," has called from Detroit a large lobby of the leading railroad men and others who oppose the bill. It is understood to be in the interest of a monster union depot at that city. A large and spirited meeting was held before the Railroad Committee yesterday, the railroad men arguing for the bill and prominent citizens of the city opposing it.

CONCERNING ADJOURNMENT.

Some economically-inclined members are beginning to ask anxiously as to how soon the session will end, but echo only answers: "When?" Those who know the situation do not claim that the work can be decently finished before May 15, while there are many who can't see the way clear for final adjournment before the last day of May, the time when they quit in 1879. Beginning four days later this session than last, the session would even then be shorter than its predecessor.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—The Michigan Legislature reassembled this evening. A great many petitions for prohibition in 1882, the first fruits of the recent township elections, were presented. The Governor noted his approval of many bills, among which was one making appropriations to Michigan University. No business of importance was transacted, the session being very short.

THURSDAY, April 7.—SENATE.—Two petitions were received for the submission of a prohibitory amendment in 1882. The following bills passed on third reading: Authorizing Bay City and West Bay City to construct a free bridge; amending the Railroad law so as to allow the Commissioner of Railroads to engage experts to examine the tracks, bridges, etc., and to have the said experts paid by the State; amending the general Railroad law so as to require monthly statements of earnings from railroads, and to give free passage upon all railroads to the Commissioner of Railroads, his deputy or any person in the official employ of the Commissioner; amending act 247 of 1879, relative to fees of jurors; House bill amending section 3,441, relative to charitable societies.

HOUSE.—Bills passed the House as follows: Permitting Clerks of Courts to acknowledge deeds; in relation to the transfer of insane soldiers to the Insane Asylum; to change the name of the Bourzhteksky family to Gillmer; swamp land donations for ditches in Alpena, Bay and St. Joseph counties; for a State road in Newaygo county; to incorporate the village of North Muskegon; to authorize the Village Board of New Haven to assume charge of streets and sidewalks; to repeal the laws of 1853 relative to judicial circuits; to allow Lansing Methodists to sell certain property; appropriating \$15,000 as working capital for the Eastern Asylum; Senate bills relating to judicial circuits; appropriating \$28,600 to the Iowa House of Correction; amending the act establishing State public schools for dependent children.

FRIDAY, April 8.—SENATE.—The Senate amended the present Liquor-tax law by doing away altogether with the \$65 license for the sale of malt liquors alone, and substituted a tax of \$300 to all retail dealers of spirituous or malt liquors. They also raised the wholesale tax to \$600, except where the annual sales were less than 1,500 barrels; then the tax is to be \$300. The following Senate bills passed on third reading: For supplying township officers with 8. M. Green's treatise; amending act 78 of 1879, relative to Courts of Chancery; for the service of process on insurance companies; to authorize suit against insurance companies; amending the Life Insurance act; the Liquor-tax law, as above noted; establishing an upper house in the Detroit Common Council; restricting the city of Detroit into wards.

HOUSE.—The committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Richmond, Backus & Co., the State stationers, submitted a report severely criticizing that firm. The report was referred back to the committee in order to give the stationers a chance to be heard in defense. A majority of the Committee on Printing reported adversely on the Howell Compilation bill and in favor of the Legislature electing a Compiler in joint convention and letting the work of publishing the laws to the lowest bidder. It was referred to the committee of the whole and placed on the general order. The following House bills passed on third reading: Authorizing the Common Council to use for a court room and public offices the upper part of the Central Market building in Detroit; for the organization of an independent military company; amending the laws relative to the Superior Court of Grand Rapids. A concurrent resolution was offered construing "the year eighteen eighty" in the Agricultural College Appropriation bill to mean "the year eighteen eighty-one." Mr. Martin offered a concurrent resolution expressive of the opposition of the State Convention of Spiritualists held at Flint March 26 to the so-called "doctors' bills" now pending before the Legislature.

SATURDAY, April 9.—SENATE.—The bill to establish a department of electric medicine in Michigan University was favorably reported by the committee. Passed: House bill for the appointment of a stenographer for the Circuit Court of Saginaw; House bill for taxation of telegraph and telephone companies; House bill amending the act relative to publication of Supreme Court reports; House bill relative to transfer of cases in Justices' courts, and Senate bill to prevent and punish the adulteration of food and medicine, and the sale thereof when adulterated. Many petitions were received for the submission of a prohibitory amendment in 1882, and an adverse report was made on the bill for taxation of non-resident and foreign corporations; also, to extend the limits of Detroit. Both bills were laid upon the table. The Governor vetoed the bill to authorize the discontinuance of a highway in Troy, Oakland county.

HOUSE.—The following House bills passed on third reading: Amending section 1,361, relating to disorderly persons; for the correct weighing of live and dressed stock and other animals and produce; amending the Plate-glass and Accident Insurance law. Lost: House bill amending section 4,427, relative to claims against deceased persons; amending the laws relative to floating logs and timber; amending the act relative to garnishees in Justices' courts. Adopted: A concurrent resolution asking Congress to pension soldiers and sailors who contracted disease in rebel prisons; also a concurrent resolution instructing the Board of Auditors to advertise for printing compiled laws separately from other printing and binding, and the bill creating a Police Court in Detroit, and several local bills.

MONDAY, April 11.—SENATE.—The Senate assembled at 8:30 this evening. It was observed that the chair and desk of the Senator from the Fifteenth district were heavily draped with the badge of mourning, and after the call

of the roll the President announced the sad fact that Senator Durkee breathed his last at his home in Nashville, Barry county, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. On motion of Senator Caplin the Senate adjourned as a token of respect.

HOUSE.—In the House numerous petitions were received for the submission of a prohibition amendment in 1882. Next Thursday forenoon was selected as the date for considering the bills upon completion. On motion of Mr. Dundas, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Printing to furnish immediately the estimates for printing an edition of the general laws, according to the measurements made of the manuscript of Judge Andrew Howell. A resolution was adopted that the sessions of the House hereafter begin at 9 o'clock.

Gov. Jerome has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, April 28, "Arbor day." It is expected that upon that date trees will be planted for ornament, protection and shade, and many citizens will make the occasion one of ceremony, with processions, music and addresses.

Duties of Cabinet Officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has charge of the national finances. He digests and prepares plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and support of the public credit. He superintends the collection of the revenue and prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts, and making returns; grants all warrants for money to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; makes reports, and give information to either branch of congress, as may be required, respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, and generally performs all such services relative to the finances as he is directed to perform; controls the erection of public buildings, the coinage and printing of money, the collection of commercial statistics, the marine hospitals, the revenue-cutter service, the life-saving service. Under his superintendence the Light-house Board discharges the duties relative to the construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages; makes provision for the payment of the public debt under enactments of Congress, and publishes statements concerning it, and submits to Congress at the commencement of each session estimates of the probable receipts and of the required expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. The Secretary of War performs such duties as the President, who is the Commander-in-chief, may enjoin upon him, concerning the military service, and has the superintendence of the purchase of army supplies, transportation, etc. The Secretary of the Navy has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions; pensions and bounty lands; the public lands including mines; the Indians; the census, when directed by law; the custody and distribution of public documents, and certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia; he also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories. The Postmaster General has the direction and management of the Post-office Department; he appoints all officers and employees of the department, except the three Assistant Postmasters General, who are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the consent of the President; awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the government; he represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion on questions of law when they are required by the President, or by the heads of the other executive departments, on questions of law arising upon the administration of their respective departments; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts in the States and Territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any department of the government. Recently we gave a statement of the duties of the Secretary of State. In regard to questions of policy and matters of importance, they consult the President, and are often consulted by him.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Trade Winds.

The earth turns on its axis from west to east, and with it rotates daily the envelope of the atmosphere. The velocity of rotation at the equator is something over 1,000 miles an hour; at thirty degrees distance it is about 150 miles less. In higher latitudes it is still less, and at the poles nothing. Therefore, whenever the air moves north or south on the surface of the earth, it will carry with it less or greater velocity of the rotation than the place it passes over, and will turn into an easterly or westerly wind, according as it approaches or recedes from the equator. In the region of the sun's greatest heat, the air, rarefied and lighted, is continually rising, and cooler currents come in on both sides to take the place of the ascending volume. As these side currents come from a distance of about thirty degrees from the equator, they have, at starting, an eastward velocity of many miles less than the localities they will eventually reach. Consequently they will appear to lag behind in all the course of their progress to the equator—that is, they will have a westerly motion united with their north and south movements. These are the great trade winds, blowing constantly from the northeast on this side, and the southeast on the other side of the equator.—London Truth.

PROSPERITY unmasks the vices, adversity reveals the virtues.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

EMIGRATION.

The heavy stream of emigrants setting in on our shores causes several lengthy reviews by the leading papers on both sides of the ocean. The Chicago Times reviews the field in the following article:

"Small note is taken here of emigration, the current to our shores being so much larger than from them that the latter is almost wholly overlooked. Our own immigration statistics show that the whole number of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen who came to this country to settle last year was 164,236. The London Times gives the net emigration from the British islands to the United States at 140,052. If both these statements are correct, the number who returned from here to their old homes was 24,184. The gross emigration from the British islands for last year is given at 227,542, while the emigrants from those islands that arrived here was 164,236, showing that 67,306 went to other countries. The gross emigration to the various countries is not given by the Times, but the net emigration to Australia was 18,274, only about half of that of the previous year. While the net emigration to this country was twice as large as it was the previous year. The net emigration to British North America was 16,214, an advance of two thousand over 1879. The net emigration to all other countries was 5,995, an increase of about two thousand on the year before. It appears, then, that seven-ninths of the whole net British emigration came to the United States, in spite of all the attractions of British colonies in North America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, a fact that fails to show any overpowering affection for the 'old flag,' and that is in curious contrast with the remarks of Lord Beaconsfield a year and a half ago, to the effect that Canada was not only beating this country in the competition for emigrants from the British islands, but that it was drawing largely from the settlers of our own western states. The net emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to British North America last year was 16,214, while the United States received 134,789 emigrants from Canada, an excess of 118,575.

Comparing the net emigration with the arrivals of emigrants in this country, it appears that, of 93,614 Irishmen, 84,857 came to this country. The gross emigration from Ireland was only 2,180 more than the net, a fact that shows that Irishmen didn't return to a great extent. Subtracting the arrivals here from the gross number of emigrants, it appears that 11,068 Hibernians were lost; at least, they left Ireland, and have not yet arrived in this country. The net emigration from England was 111,845, while only 64,471 English people arrived here, showing that 46,374 went astray. The net emigration from Scotland was 22,056, but we got only 14,971, leaving unaccounted for 7,085. While we received only a little more than half the English and Scotch emigrants, we received about eight-ninths of the Irish. But, including the past twenty years in the review, the Irish emigration to this country, as has been published before, has fallen off, while the English emigration has increased materially."

My beloved wife and our endeared mother, left us for her heavenly home the 10th inst., having acquired the age of 66 years and 6 months.

J. SMITH and Children.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 13, 1881.

Special Notices.

DR. Schouten's Compound Syrup of Rhubarb is an indispensable preparation for children. 10-4w.

ALL kinds of new and old style fishing tackle; a large assortment of cigars, notions and toys, for sale cheap at the Novelty store of E. S. DANGREMOND. 10-1f.

FOR Bilious Difficulties use Dr. Schouten's Pills. 10-4w.

A LARGE variety of Fancy Candles; a full stock of Stationery, and a large assortment of reward cards for school children, for sale at the Novelty store of E. S. DANGREMOND. 10-1f.

RUBBER Goods and byrings, an endless variety, at Schouten's Drug Store.

WEEKLY Periodicals can be bought or subscribed for at the Novelty store of E. S. DANGREMOND. 10-4f.

NOTICE.

Dr. R. A. Schouten has placed all his accounts, which are of three months standing, in my hands, for immediate collection; Therefore, notice is hereby given, that all persons who are so indebted to Dr. R. A. Schouten, will please call at my office on River street, and settle their accounts within thirty days from this date.

JAMES TEN EYCK.

Attorney for R. A. Schouten, M. D. HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-2w.

For Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes, see Dr. Schouten's place. 10-4w.

Your attention is called to the fact that Dr. Wm. Van Putten has on hand a large stock of goods necessary for house-cleaning purposes, such as Paris White, Paints, Oils, etc. etc. Also prepared Paint, and everything necessary and convenient for the painter, or housekeeper, and cheaper than any house in the State. 10-3w.

THE cheapest place in town for Fancy Toilet articles—"the finest in the land"—is at Dr. Schouten's Drug Store. 10-4w.

Beds of Down Feel Hard.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken ye peevish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely upon it that you will experience speedy relief. Such at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc.

For fine perfumeries go to Schouten's Drug Store. 10-4w.

Mr. R. Van Kampen has got all the necessary tools to move, raise, or lower buildings at short notice. He is also prepared to build new dwellings or repair old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and joiner's work. 9-4w.

MOTHERS can now find a Nursing Bottle at the store of Dr. R. A. Schouten which is superior to anything heretofore shown in the market. It is constructed in such a manner that any child is forced to use it. The slightest pressure of the gums will force the feed into its mouth, inducing a repetition of the process, which is just what is desired, and thus learn the infant to get its food by such means. 10-4w.

For Dyspepsia Dr. Schouten's Compound Syrup of Rhubarb is an infallible relief. 10-4w.

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

New Advertisements.

FIRST WARD

Grocery House

JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

Having purchased the interest formerly owned by Mr. M. Seery, and having leased my Hotel, I will devote my entire attention to the Grocery Business, and therefore respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Holland to my new business. The store is on the

Cor. Eighth and Fish St.

I will endeavor to keep on hand a complete supply, and fill all orders promptly to the best of my ability.

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.

HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-1f

For Sale CHEAP for CASH

AT THE Boot and Shoe Store

OF

S. PETHERAM,

RIVER ST., HOLLAND, MICH.

A Complete line of Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Repairing done in the finest manner and satisfaction guaranteed.

Give us a trial and satisfy yourself.

S. PETHERAM.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 12, 1881. 10-3m

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have dissolved the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts must be settled within 30 days, at the most market, with Mr. Wm. Butkau, who retains the business. All indebtedness to the above firm remaining after 30 days will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

WM. BUTKAU.

J. A. VAN ZOEREN.

Dated, HOLLAND, April 1st, 1881. 10-4w

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! See Dr. Schouten's place. 10-4w.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa.—In chancery.

PIETER NOORMAN,

Complainant,

vs.

ANNA T. NOORMAN,

Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in chancery, at the city of Grand Haven, in said county, on the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1881.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Anna T. Noorman, is not a resident of this State, but resides in the Empire of Germany, Europe, on motion of Samuel L. Tate, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant Anna T. Noorman, cause her appearance to be entered herein, within seven months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

DAN J. A. KNIGHT, Circuit Judge.

SAMUEL L. TATE, Complainant's Solicitor.

A true copy, Attest, GEORGE D. TUNNEY, Register.

10-7w

Read This!!

Just Received at the Store of

P. & A. Steketee

a large assortment of

SHAWLS AND LADIES' MISSES' CLOAKS.

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

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

Gents' White Shirts—the best 50c Shirt ever sold in Holland. Feathers of the best grade always on hand bottom figures.

A Full Stock of

GROCERIES

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

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

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

301 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A regular graduate of medicine, longer located in Chicago than any other specialist. Over 30 years successful practice. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rupture, and all Urinary Diseases. (Kidneys or Bladder.) Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, cured Safely, Privately, Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility, resulting from Self-Abuse, Sexual Excesses or over brain work, producing nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dizziness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, confusion of ideas and Impotency, rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by mail FREE. Guide to Health, 2 stamps. Medicines sent by mail or express. Cures guaranteed. Incurable cases not undertaken. Special attention to Diseases of Women. Reliable Female Pills, \$5 a box. MARRIAGE GUIDE, 275 pages, a hundred pen pictures. Who should marry? Who not? Reasons why? Physical life of man and woman: How to be happy in the married relation. The married and those contemplating marriage, should read and preserve it for reference. Price, 50 cts, in Postage Stamps or Currency.

A. G. OLIN, M. D., 301 South Clark St., Chicago.

ORGANS, ORGANS,

If you wish a

FIRST-CLASS ORGAN

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

FURNITURE STORE OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

51 4m

The Immix Plaster!

A Positive and Permanent

CURE FOR CANCER!

Without the use of the knife.

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

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

THE FIRM

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for

Caskets & Coffins,

They keep constantly in stock the finest

BLACK WALNUT & CLOTH CASKETS

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

Gents' and Ladies' Robes

AND OTHER FUNERAL NECESSITIES.

ANTI-SEPTIC FLUID

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

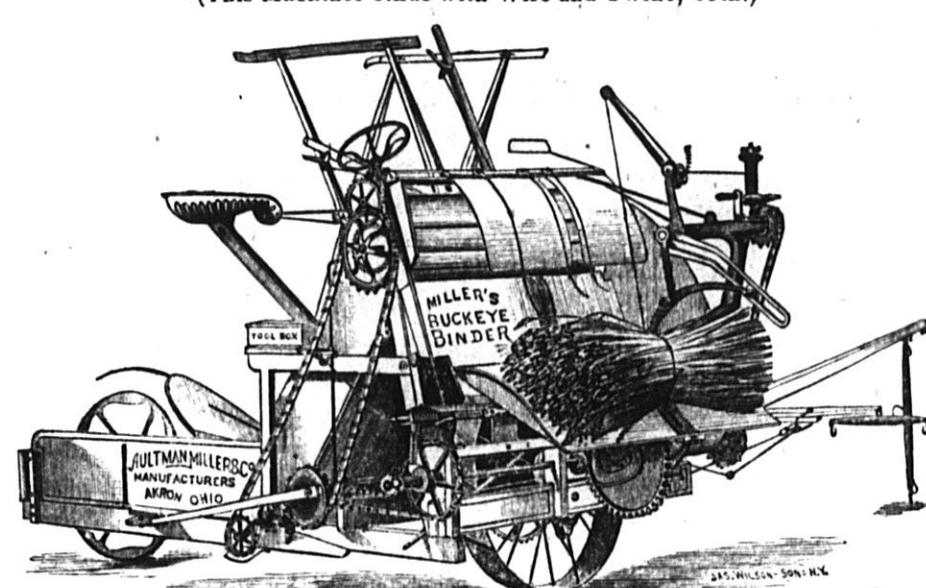
BUCKEYE MOWER, TABLE-RAKE, HARVESTER & BINDER,

FOR SALE BY

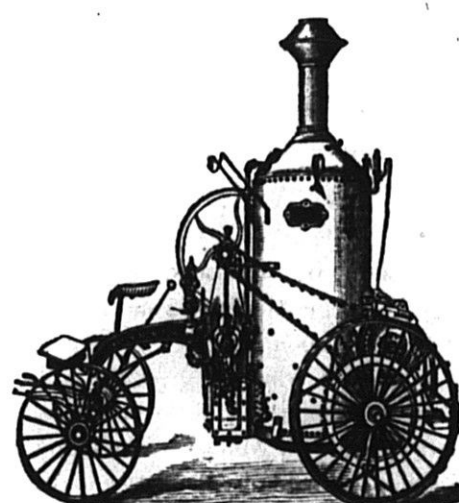
P. H. WILMS,

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

(This Machine binds with Wire and Twine, both.)



This Machine is stronger, runs easier, is easier managed, and is less complicated than almost any other machine of its kinds.



CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.

Consumes the least fuel, is the most easily handled, is the quickest set for work, needs no digging or leveling, can be fired up the quickest, has the most perfect draft, has the best spark arrester, is the strongest and best Engine made; is the handsomest, is the safest.

NEW MODEL THRESHER Vibrator.



Is the most effective and successful combination for saving and cleaning grain, ever produced; threshes all the grain, saves all, cleans grain and seeds, ready for market. No clogging, no choking, easy to feed. Fast, durable, economical and profitable. We claim and use it upon it that the new Model, when properly handled, will do cleaner work, save more grain, thresh, save and clean more seed, and show a greater net profit for both farmer and thresher than any other machine made.

BUY THEM.

FARMERS "Don't You Forget It."

9-3m.

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything, \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies as well as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

CASH

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

WM. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880.

44-1f

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE, of which I cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

STRONG EVIDENCE!!

I have sold at retail price since the 4th of December last 106 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case with a badly Ulcerated Throat, after a physician pencilling it for several days to no effect, the Electric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately.

GRAYVILLE, Ill., March 26, 1880.

C. R. HALL.

LATEST NEWS FROM MARION, O.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil Triumphant.

Mrs. Seigfried used it for severe cold and pain in side, relieved in a few minutes.

Geo. Mutchler, an old citizen, says it beats everything he has ever tried for Rheumatism.

Dan'l Hoffman, farmer, a little south of Marion, says it cured him of a sore throat of eight years standing.

Al. Runyan says he has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism and has tried scores of Remedies, but all to no purpose, one bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has cured him entirely.

L. P. Follett has used it for Burns, and says it's the Boss Remedy.

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

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

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk,

FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS,

Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks,

Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery,

Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery,

SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH

Notings.

THE new Common Council has placed the liquor bonds at \$2,000.

AN immense stock of spring goods has just arrived at the store of P. & A. Steketee.

THE inaugural Message of Mayor Roost will be found on another page. It has the right ring to it, and is patriotic in tone.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) being Resurrection Day, appropriate services will be held in the M. E. Church, Rev. Terwilliger officiating.

THE diagram of the hall and reserved seat list for Perkins' lecture will be open at Dangremond's, commencing Monday noon, April 18th.

THE mocking bird at City Hotel is the finest singer we have ever heard. A large sum of money was offered for it the other day, but refused.

THE greatest assurance of the real merit of "Eli Perkins" as a humorist is the entire satisfaction given by his lecture here last year. It was full of fun, no mistake.

MR. Ed. J. Harrington, Jr. has been enlarging his barn, so that he can accommodate twenty-three horses, and will go to Illinois in a few days to get some more fresh stock.

THE townboard of the Township of Holland, have advised the farmers, upon being asked, to use wire fencing, especially along the north and south roads. This is another step ahead.

CONSIDERABLE real estate is changing hands in Jamestown, Mich., at present. Prices are good and range at about \$50 per acre. Judging from this, it appears that the hard times have changed for the better.

MR. R. Van Herwijnen, at present at work for Messrs. R. Kanters & Son, on the Texan coast, has caught a live alligator, measuring about three feet in length, which he intends to bring home with him, when he comes.

MR. Fixter's stove factory is running nicely and steady ever since it started up on the 14th of March. The first shipment was made on March 25th, to Hamilton; since that date they have made seven shipments to the owner, at Milwaukee.

MR. and Mrs. John Hummel intend to start on the 21st inst., for a trip to Germany. They will be gone the greatest part of the summer, and may not return until next fall. We hope they will have a pleasant time, and return to us in good health and spirits.

WE are pleased to note that the effort to secure a lecture by "Eli Perkins," has been successful, and that the great humorist will positively be here on Thursday evening next, April 21st. All those who enjoy a lecture brim full of wit and humor should not fail to be there. His subject is "Humor and Pathos."

MAYOR George G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, was in town on Tuesday last, and made us a pleasant call. He recognized the value of our paper as an advertising medium and made a contract accordingly. The medicine he advertises has been tried in this city by a great many people, and finds universal commendation, and the sales are constantly increasing. See his advertisement in another column.

ON Tuesday last, the new landlord, Mr. A. D. Nelson, took charge of the Phoenix Hotel, relieving Mr. Jas. Ryder of the responsible task, who is now going to pay his whole attention to his grocery store, situated on the corner of Eighth and Fish streets. Mr. Ryder says it will be his aim to keep many articles, often wanted in families, which have not been kept for sale in this city hitherto. We hope he will be successful in his new undertaking. See advertisement in another column.

ON the inside will be found, as we have given all winter, a review of the doings in Lansing. On Friday of last week the Senate amended the present Liquor-tax Law by doing away altogether with \$65 license for the sale of malt liquors alone, and substituted a tax of \$300 to all retail dealers of spirituous or malt liquors. They also raised the wholesale tax to \$500, except where the annual sales were less than 1,500 barrels; then the tax is to be \$300. Now we will see what the House will do.

THE large dredge-machine of Messrs. Dodge & Petrie is about ready for business. Its power is considerable more than that of any other dredge around the lakes, and its machinery is constructed, with all the latest improvements included, to do the best kind of dredging in the quickest manner possible. The hull itself is fastened as strong as wood and iron can make it, and the large cabin will afford comfort to a large crew of men. Messrs. Dodge & Petrie are practical men, who understand their business from the ground up, and they have made a large number of friends here during their sojourn, who will regret their departure.

MR. M. Starling, of Milwaukee, made us a pleasant call this week.

LOTS of new special notices on the fourth page; don't fail to read them.

CAPT. De Coudres has arrived, and is fitting out his schooner Kate Howard.

THE country roads are quite muddy, and everything seems to be waiting for nice dry weather.

MR. Wm. Verbeek, our accommodating postmaster, is again fixing up and beautifying the post-office.

WE are informed that Capt. I. Thompson has sold his schooner Four Brothers to parties from Milwaukee, for the sum of \$2,600.

REPORTS from all portions of South Carolina are to the effect that the fruit crop has been ruined by the extreme cold of the past week.

SENATOR Mahone weighs but ninety pounds while Mrs. Mahone tips the scale at two hundred. Here is a chance for readjustment.—*Boston Post.*

MR. Thomas Sullivan, of Muskegon, formerly a resident of this city, was in town this week, and sold his residence, on Tenth street, to Mr. H. Meengs.

THIS is for the private ear of clergymen. Lamont said:—"Nothing can justify a long sermon. If it be a good one it need not be long, and if it be a bad one, it ought not to be long."

YOUNG Fred. Erb, of Missouri, recently won a shooting match at 30 pigeons, 24 yards' rise, and 50 glass balls, 21 yards' rise. He killed 29 pigeons and broke the 50 balls straight.

THE Better Tub Company are crowded with orders, and the business is being pushed to its utmost. We would suggest: why not double its capacity? There is where the profits come in.

MR. Wm. Ten Hagen has purchased the lot immediately back of his place of business, and is building a residence on the same. He is evidently doing well with his business, and is making several improvements in his store.

BY request of the Pastors of the Reformed churches, Prof. G. J. Kollen has been requested to repeat his lecture recently given before the Y. M. C. A. of Hope College on the subject of Foreign Missions in Hope Church, on next sabbath evening, April 17, at 7:30 o'clock.

TWO citizens of Holland, although at present far away, have donated \$300 to the \$500 previously mentioned for the redemption of the debt of Hope College. Such deeds stand in practical contrast to the agitation of strife, division, secession, etc.

TWO noteworthy meetings were held in this city last week. The Classis of Holland, in which they had some stormy debates; and, the Grand Lodge of Instruction of the Free Masons, presided over by Grand Master Clark; with this difference, however, that the latter session was harmonious and pleasant, the other not.

MR. S. Petheram, who is keeping a boot and shoe store on River street, has something to say to the public this week through the columns of the News, which we advise our readers to read. The reputation which that shop has won for its fine manufacture is still sustained by doing excellent work, both new and repairing. Give him a call.

DR. Schouten's store is fixed up handsomely. His show cases are replete with the largest assortment of spectacles, combs, brushes, fancy soaps, etc. Their arrangement is so handsome that the goods sell fast by their attraction. You will always find all the newest and best appliances for the nursery on hand. It is but fair to give the doctor credit for keeping abreast with the advancement of medical science.

REAR Admiral John Rodgers, of the Light House Board, has issued the following notice to mariners: No. 9, current series, is hereby canceled and the following notice issued; Notice is hereby given, that the pierhead light, on the south side of St. Joseph River, Michigan, at its mouth has been removed to the outer end of the north pier, and that on and after the opening of navigation in the spring of 1881 a fixed red light will be shown from it, instead of the fixed white light heretofore shown.

THE Board of County Canvassers met at Grand Haven on Tuesday last and made the official returns of this county. "For justice of the supreme court, Marston, 1,793; Blair, 1,784; Willett, 587; Parsons, 587; McKeever, 479; Newell, 480; Lathrop, 838; Fralick, 532; the amendment relative to penal fines, yes, 603; no, 159; in relation to clerk of the supreme court, yes, 816; no, 160; relative to the circuit court, yes, 416; no, 191. For this circuit, comprising Allegan and Ottawa counties, Dan J. Arnold, of Allegan, for circuit judge, received 1,900 votes, no opposition. The supervisors of Ottawa are ten republicans, eight democrats, and two greenbackers."

DAN Bertsch displays some of the finest calicoes we have ever seen.

A VEIN of good coal, about four feet thick, has been struck near Jackson.

CAPT. David Miller, of Grand Haven, has arrived and commenced fitting out the schooner J. Bean.

THE schooner A. Plugger will be launched as soon as the ice permits, all ready for sea, as pretty as a yacht.

THE steamship Amsterdam on which alderman J. Kramer sailed to the Netherlands arrived at Vlissingen on the 8th day of April.

HALF the peach crop in middle and southwestern Georgia has been killed by frost; the fig trees are dead, and plums badly injured.

THE general admission to Perkins' lecture on Thursday evening next, is 35 cts. Reserved seats 50 cents, which can be secured at Dangremond's.

THE propeller E. J. Truesdell has been sold by the Goodrich company for \$20,000 to Lyon & Son, of Ludington, Mich., and will be reduced to a steam barge.

THE Greenbackers have made a clean sweep in Jamestown at the last election. The Greenback rule (which they have had for two years now) seems to give general satisfaction.

SOME one—the saying is several centuries old, but just as good as new—has told us that prayer is the proper key with which to open the day, and that he sleeps securely who locks the night with it.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., April 14, 1881: F. H. B. Moarehouse, Frank Stearns, F. D. Peake, T. H. Walkette.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

BLACK River was all open on Saturday last, and since that the current has steadily lengthened and widened the channel into Black Lake. A couple of real warm days with a strong breeze would open Black Lake entirely.

THE Grand River Valley Medical Society held a very successful meeting last week, at Newaygo, Mich. Eight new members joined the society. Their next meeting will be held in this city, on the first Wednesday in May, 1881.

THE annual meeting of the Lyceum Hall association, to elect their officers for the ensuing year, will be held at Lyceum Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 29th, at 7:30 P. M.

R. E. WERKMAN, President.

MR. J. Hummel has bought the half acre lot lying east of his residence, and stretching from Eighth to Seventh street, along Mill Road, and is grading the hill down into the swampy part of the lot, at quite an expense. Mr. Hummel now has an acre of ground around his house, and he intends to beautify the entire premises. Good for Hummel.

DR. Crosby has for thirty years occupied himself with a study of the nationality of street beggars in this city, and has during that time failed to discover among them a native American. He says that he once devoted a whole month to inquiries of this character, personally hunted up hundreds of cases, and found the petitioner in each case "a hair and a foreigner."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

DIED, at Hamilton, on the 10th inst., Charles A. Field, aged nearly 37 years. Mr. Field was well and favorably known at Hamilton, where he was Postmaster for several years. His funeral occurred on the 12th, at which there was a large attendance of relatives and friends.

"There's a land that is sader than day,
And by faith we can scelt afar,
For the Faiber waits over the way,
To prepare us a dwelling place there."

IF our farmers want to keep abreast with the times, and see almost every new invention for their use and benefit, they should not fail to call at the agricultural implement warehouse of Mr. R. K. Heald. Besides the ingenious and useful articles which Mr. Heald manufactures himself, he is agent for a vast amount of machinery, such as three kinds of grain drills, several kinds of plows, cultivators, several harrows, among which is the "acme," a new thing—excellent for pulverizing, and a great many other machines, too numerous to mention. 10-1w.

AT the last session of congress an appropriation of \$12,000 was made for a fourth-order light on Sherwood point, Green bay; \$11,000 for two range lights at Sturgeon bay, Wis., and \$72,000 for the completion of the second-order lights on Stannard rock, Lake Superior, Michigan. Plans for the lights on Sherwood point and Sturgeon bay have been completed, and the work of constructing them will commence as soon as the titles to the sites can be perfected. The light on Stannard rock will be finished during the coming summer, and will have cost, completed, over \$300,000, and will be the most powerful light on fresh water.

Grand Opening of Spring Goods

Our Spring Stock has Arrived and is Ready for Inspection.

We do not hesitate to say that our stock this spring is one of the largest as well as one of the handsomest ever brought to this city, and although our prices are always as low as the lowest, we have secured some special BIG BARGAINS, to which we would call especial attention.

5,000 yards strictly all wool Mommie Cloth, in all colors, at 25c per yard; cost 35c in land. 10,000 yards of Brocaded Dress Goods, 18c per yard; sold in other stores for 25c. 3 cases Wash Poplins, all colors, 8c per yard.

Handsome Plaid Dress Goods, 10c per yard. Beautiful Brocaded Dress Goods, 12c per yard.

And many other Great Bargains direct from the large New York auction sales.

We would also call attention to our very superior stock of Black Cashmeres. Black Cashmeres, with satin stripes. Black Brocaded Cashmeres. Black Mommie cloth. Black Crape Cloth.

Also an immense stock of all kinds of new styles Dress Goods, in all colors and newest designs.

OUR GREAT SALE OF BUNTING.

In which we lead all competitors, still goes on. All we ask is to give our stock a careful examination and comparison in prices.

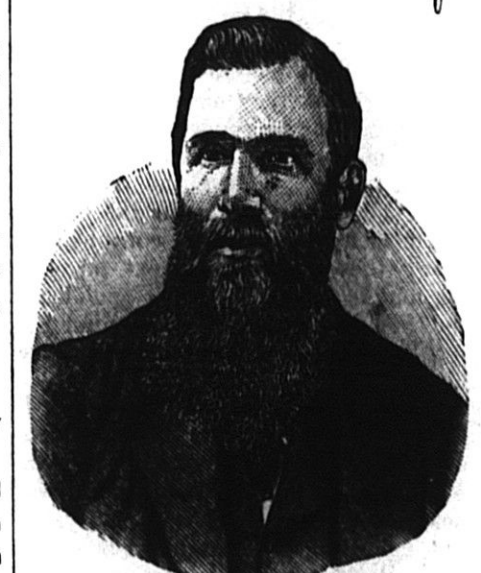
F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Open every evening with 4 Electric Lights, making our store in the evening as light as day. Exclusive Agency of the celebrated perfect fitting Domestic Paper Fashions. Any person buying material amounting to \$3 or upward, will receive a pattern free of charge. 9-14

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer



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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman

Dealer in



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.

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

IN THE NEW GROCERY

AND DRY GOODS STORE

OF

C. STEETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

STEKETEE'S

Neuralgia Drops,

The only medicines used without turning the stomach wrong side out. I warrant the cure of

NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

A. L. HOLMES, W. F. HARRIS.

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

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

YOUNG MEN

Will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, practical education. Send for College Journal. 29-1y

Again in Business.

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

Eighth and River Streets,

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

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Provisions Etc.,

Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc.,

Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-

New Home, Domestic, Victor,

SINGER.

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

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

They also take old machines in exchange. 61-4m

Watches. Stem winders \$1.50. White metal Hunting Case \$2.50. Gold Case \$3.50. Gold Case \$4.50. Gold Case \$5.50. Gold Case \$6.50. Gold Case \$7.50. Gold Case \$8.50. Gold Case \$9.50. Gold Case \$10.50. Gold Case \$11.50. Gold Case \$12.50. Gold Case \$13.50. Gold Case \$14.50. Gold Case \$15.50. Gold Case \$16.50. Gold Case \$17.50. Gold Case \$18.50. Gold Case \$19.50. Gold Case \$20.50. Gold Case \$21.50. Gold Case \$22.50. Gold Case \$23.50. Gold Case \$24.50. Gold Case \$25.50. Gold Case \$26.50. Gold Case \$27.50. Gold Case \$28.50. Gold Case \$29.50. Gold Case \$30.50. Gold Case \$31.50. Gold Case \$32.50. Gold Case \$33.50. Gold Case \$34.50. Gold Case \$35.50. Gold Case \$36.50. Gold Case \$37.50. Gold Case \$38.50. Gold Case \$39.50. Gold Case \$40.50. Gold Case \$41.50. Gold Case \$42.50. Gold Case \$43.50. Gold Case \$44.50. Gold Case \$45.50. Gold Case \$46.50. Gold Case \$47.50. Gold Case \$48.50. Gold Case \$49.50. Gold Case \$50.50. Gold Case \$51.50. Gold Case \$52.50. Gold Case \$53.50. Gold Case \$54.50. Gold Case \$55.50. Gold Case \$56.50. Gold Case \$57.50. Gold Case \$58.50. Gold Case \$59.50. Gold Case \$60.50. Gold Case \$61.50. Gold Case \$62.50. Gold Case \$63.50. Gold Case \$64.50. Gold Case \$65.50. Gold Case \$66.50. Gold Case \$67.50. Gold Case \$68.50. Gold Case \$69.50. Gold Case \$70.50. Gold Case \$71.50. Gold Case \$72.50. Gold Case \$73.50. Gold Case \$74.50. Gold Case \$75.50. Gold Case \$76.50. Gold Case \$77.50. Gold Case \$78.50. Gold Case \$79.50. Gold Case \$80.50. Gold Case \$81.50. Gold Case \$82.50. Gold Case \$83.50. Gold Case \$84.50. Gold Case \$85.50. Gold Case \$86.50. Gold Case \$87.50. Gold Case \$88.50. Gold Case \$89.50. Gold Case \$90.50. Gold Case \$91.50. Gold Case \$92.50. Gold Case \$93.50. Gold Case \$94.50. Gold Case \$95.50. Gold Case \$96.50. Gold Case \$97.50. Gold Case \$98.50. Gold Case \$99.50. Gold Case \$100.50. Gold Case \$101.50. Gold Case \$102.50. Gold Case \$103.50. Gold Case \$104.50. Gold Case \$105.50. Gold Case \$106.50. Gold Case \$107.50. Gold Case \$108.50. Gold Case \$109.50. Gold Case \$110.50. Gold Case \$111.50. Gold Case \$112.50. Gold Case \$113.50. Gold Case \$114.50. Gold Case \$115.50. Gold Case \$116.50. Gold Case \$117.50. Gold Case \$118.50. Gold Case \$119.50. Gold Case \$120.50. Gold Case \$121.50. Gold Case \$122.50. Gold Case \$123.50. Gold Case \$124.50. Gold Case \$125.50. Gold Case \$126.50. Gold Case \$127.50. Gold Case \$128.50. Gold Case \$129.50. Gold Case \$130.50. Gold Case \$131.50. Gold Case \$132.50. Gold Case \$133.50. Gold Case \$134.50. Gold Case \$135.50. Gold Case \$136.50. Gold Case \$137.50. Gold Case \$138.50. Gold Case \$139.50. Gold Case \$140.50. Gold Case \$141.50. Gold Case \$142.50. Gold Case \$143.50. Gold Case \$144.50. Gold Case \$145.50. Gold Case \$146.50. Gold Case \$147.50. Gold Case \$148.50. Gold Case \$149.50. Gold Case \$150.50. Gold Case \$151.50. Gold Case \$152.50. Gold Case \$153.50. Gold Case \$154.50. Gold Case \$155.50. Gold Case \$156.50. Gold Case \$157.50. Gold Case \$158.50. Gold Case \$159.50. Gold Case \$160.50. Gold Case \$161.50. Gold Case \$162.50. Gold Case \$163.50. Gold Case \$164.50. Gold Case \$165.50. Gold Case \$166.50. Gold Case \$167.50. Gold Case \$168.50. Gold Case \$169.50. Gold Case \$170.50. Gold Case \$171.50. Gold Case \$172.50. Gold Case \$173.50. Gold Case \$174.50. Gold Case \$175.50. Gold Case \$176.50. Gold Case \$177.50. Gold Case \$178.50. Gold Case \$179.50. Gold Case \$180.50. Gold Case \$181.50. Gold Case \$182.50. Gold Case \$183.50. Gold Case \$184.50. Gold Case \$185.50. Gold Case \$186.50. Gold Case \$187.50. Gold Case \$188.50. Gold Case \$189.50. Gold Case \$190.50. Gold Case \$191.50. Gold Case \$192.50. Gold Case \$193.50. Gold Case \$194.50. Gold Case \$195.50. Gold Case \$196.50. Gold Case \$197.50. Gold Case \$198.50. Gold Case \$199.50. Gold Case \$200.50. Gold Case \$201.50. Gold Case \$202.50. Gold Case \$203.50. Gold Case \$204.50. Gold Case \$205.50. Gold Case \$206.50. Gold Case \$207.50. Gold Case \$208.50. Gold Case \$209.50. Gold Case \$210.50. Gold Case \$211.50. Gold Case \$212.50. Gold Case \$213.50. Gold Case \$214.50. Gold Case \$215.50. Gold Case \$216.50. Gold Case \$217.50. Gold Case \$218.50. Gold Case \$219.50. Gold Case \$220.50. Gold Case \$221.50. Gold Case \$222.50. Gold Case \$223.50. Gold Case \$224.50. Gold Case \$225.50. Gold Case \$226.50. Gold Case \$227.50. Gold Case \$228.50. Gold Case \$229.50. Gold Case \$230.50. Gold Case \$231.50. Gold Case \$232.50. Gold Case \$233.50. Gold Case \$234.50. Gold Case \$235.50. Gold Case \$236.50. Gold Case \$237.50. Gold Case \$238.50. Gold Case \$239.50. Gold Case \$240.50. Gold Case \$241.50. Gold Case \$242.50. Gold Case \$243.50. Gold Case \$244.50. Gold Case \$245.50. Gold Case \$246.50. Gold Case \$247.50. Gold Case \$248.50. Gold Case \$249.50. Gold Case \$250.50. Gold Case \$251.50. Gold Case \$252.50. Gold Case \$253.50. Gold Case \$254.50. Gold Case \$255.50. Gold Case \$256.5

FAREWELL.

The boat went drifting, drifting, over the sleeping sea,
And the man that I loved the dearest sat in the boat
With me.

The shadow of coming parting hung over the great
gray swell,
And the winds that swept across it sobbed only,
farewell, farewell.

The boat went drifting, drifting, in the lingering
northern night;
And the face that I loved the dearest paled with the
paling light.

"We strove to join light laughter; we strove to wake a
jest;
But the voice that I loved the dearest rang sadly
'mid the rest."

The boat went drifting, drifting, while the dull skies
lowered down,
And the "ragged rims of thunder" gave the rocky
head a crown.

The boat went drifting, drifting, while to the dark-
ening sky
For the man that I loved the dearest, the prayer rose
silently.

Oh, true, strong hand I touch no more; brave smile
I may not see;
Will the God who governs time and tide bring him
back to my life and me?
—All the Year Round.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

In my young days I was an enthusi-
astic entomologist, and one summer va-
cation I was delighted to receive an in-
vitation from a bachelor cousin, Fred
Vernon, to spend a week or two with him
in a distant county. Fred was agent to
Squire Althorpe, who owned pretty
nearly the whole of the parish in which
he lived; and, as the Squire spent a good
part of his time away from home, I
knew I should be able to roam about the
place very much as I liked, and should
therefore have ample opportunities of
adding to my collection of butterflies
and other insects. Fred and I had been
at school together, and were much more
intimate than is usually the case with
relations; but we had somehow lost
sight of each other since, and on my
part I was very glad of an opportunity
of renewing the old friendship.

At the time of my visit to Blank-
shire, the Squire was away on the con-
tinent; and, on the morning after my
arrival, Fred, having some leisure time
at his disposal, proposed that we should
take a ramble round the park, and fin-
ish up by visiting the Squire's kennels.

The park was a magnificent place,
fully 600 acres in extent, and well wood-
ed. Grand old oaks, graceful limes
and handsome chestnuts were dotted
here and there with picturesque irregu-
larity; while on each side of the hall
were clumps of the finest elm trees I
had ever seen, on which, for ages past,
vast numbers of rooks had built their
nests. A certain portion of the park
itself—about a third of the whole ex-
tent—was surrounded with high iron
railings, put down to keep in the deer,
of which there were about 100. Within
the park was a small lake, about twenty
or thirty acres in extent, teeming with
fish, surrounded on all sides by giant
trees and fringed with beds of waving
reeds, while further out into the water
were patches of lilies, yellow and white,
whose blossoms floated placidly on the
unruffled surface.

On the other side of the park, stretch-
ing far away inland, was an extensive
heath, gently undulating, and covered
here and there with patches of gorse and
rough grass, which afforded covert for
numerous partridges and hares and rab-
bits. Altogether, the estate was a per-
fect sportsman's paradise, while for the
naturalist it offered unusual attractions
as being the home of many different
kinds of plants and flowers, and supply-
ing food and shelter to insects of every
kind.

As for the dogs I saw at the kennel,
I have never forgotten them. Each breed
had its own special department, and an
assistant to see after it. Much as the
spaniels and setters interested me—for I
was a bit of a sportsman as well as a natu-
ralist—I must confess that a pack of
splendid bloodhounds struck me most of
all. Their wise, solemn-looking faces,
with their gracefully-pendulous ears, as
fine and as soft as silk, were indeed a
study. This pack, I was told, was not
only celebrated for its appearance but
also for its work. They were trained to
follow a trail, of biped as well as quad-
ruped, with the most undeviating cer-
tainty; and their presence in the
Squire's kennels did more to prevent
poaching than an army of gamekeepers.
While we were admiring the hounds the
kennelman told us several tales in illus-
tration of this fact.

A few mornings after our visit to the
kennels Fred told me, as we sat at break-
fast, that he had some estate business to
transact at the town a few miles off,
which would require him to be from
home nearly the whole day. I could not
come with him, he said, if I chose; but,
once at the town, he must leave me to
my own devices, and he opined that I
would find it rather dull. With thanks
for his offer, I assured him that I would
much prefer an entomological expedition
by myself to hanging about the town;
but at the same time I suggested that, if
my services would render him any help,
I would gladly sacrifice my own comfort
to his. With a laugh, he said that I
should only be in his way if I came with
him, and we settled the matter there and
then.

After breakfast Fred's horse was
brought round to the door, and, with
parting injunctions to me to go where I
liked, he rode off.

Shortly after his departure, armed
with my butterfly-net, and with a goodly
store of collecting-boxes for the reception
of my spoils, I too started for a long,
solitary ramble across the heath. I had
been gone, I suppose, rather more than
a couple of hours, and had been wander-
ing about here and there in an appar-
ently aimless fashion in pursuit of speci-
mens, visiting two or three old pits, and
the various hollows in the heath as I
came to them, when, on mounting some
rising ground, the deep notes of a blood-
hound were borne faintly to me by the
gentle breeze that was blowing from the

direction of the kennels. As I listened,
the sound appeared to grow a trifle more
distinct, and then entirely died away.
Thinking that the pack was out after an
escaped deer, I did not pay much atten-
tion to what I heard, but proceeded on
my way to the next bit of high ground,
which from its elevation would give me
an opportunity of observing in the dis-
tance the movements of the dogs. A
brisk walk sufficed to bring me to the
top of this spot, and here the deep mel-
low voices of the hounds were heard more
distinctly, and, as it seemed to me,
sounded much nearer than on the pre-
vious occasion. They are coming this way,
I thought to myself; and straining my
eyes in the direction from which the
sounds came, I tried to distinguish the
pack. This was no easy matter, for the
hounds were of a color not readily vis-
ible in the distance and, on the burnt
grass of the heath. However, I at last
succeeded in making them out, and per-
ceived that they were alone. This sur-
prised me, for Fred had mentioned that
the kennelman always accompanied them
when they were out for exercise, or
when they were being used to drive
back any deer that had succeeded in get-
ting over the high railing that surround-
ed this part of the park.

As I watched them, they appeared to
be slowly approaching in my direction,
and to my astonishment they seemed, as
nearly as I could tell, to be taking ex-
actly the same course, which was a very
erratic one, as I had done. Spell-bound,
I watched them disappear in one of the
pits I had visited, and, as they vanished
from my sight, the music of their voices
ceased, the sound waves being inter-
cepted by the intervening ground. In a
very short time they emerged from the
pit, scrambling up the side just where I
had come, and then hunting on in a
compact body, led by one hound, which,
being slightly larger than the others,
was on that account more conspicuous.
Slowly they made for the next pit, giv-
ing tongue as they came on. Suddenly
the thought flashed across my mind:

"They have broken loose and are
hunting me."

What was to be done? Here was I,
a stranger to the hounds, alone and un-
armed in the middle of a vast heath.
No house or shelter of any kind was
near. For a moment I was paralyzed;
but, collecting my thoughts, I began to
turn about for some way of escape.
That the hounds, if once they came up
with me, would attack me, I well knew,
and all thoughts of attempting to resist
them were out of the question. Hastily
throwing off the sashel which, full of
boxes and cases, was slung across my
shoulders, I buttoned up my coat and
started off at a steady trot. My net,
which was a strong, serviceable one, I
kept in my hand, thinking it might be
of use.

Scanning the very limited horizon
eagerly to catch sight of any shelter
that might be visible, I saw nothing that
could help me. It was clear that my
best chance of safety lay in my being
able to foil the hounds by making them
lose the trail. The tales I had read in
my boyhood of the hair-breadth escapes
of runaway slaves in Cuba flashed across
my mind, and I suddenly recollected
that in these stories water almost always
played a prominent part. To cast my
eyes round in search of the stream was
the work of a moment; but, as may be
imagined, on the high ground where I
was, no stream was possible. No time
was to be lost, for already the notes of
my pursuers sounded clearer and clearer,
showing that they were gaining on me.
I dare not run at too great a
speed, for I knew I should soon become
exhausted.

The undulating nature of the ground
made it very hard work for me; but, for
all that, it was not an unmitigated evil,
as it prevented the hounds, which now
gained steadily on me, from quitting the
trail to run by sight. On descending
the slope, I was delighted to behold a
long and somewhat winding pool of wa-
ter. Here, thought I, was my chance;
and I immediately went for it. The run
was beginning to tell on me, and I knew
well that the reduction in my speed,
rendered necessary by my having to
wade almost knee-deep in water, would
enable me to recover my breath some-
what. Fortunately the water was not
very deep—little more than a foot—and
after the first few steps, the bottom
was fairly firm and hard. My progress
now was not only slow but very fatiguing;
and nearer and nearer came the hounds.

After wading about a hundred yards,
a stronger gust of wind than usual
wafted the deep tones of my pursuers
even more clearly to my ears, and the
fear that my ruse might not be success-
ful compelled me to quit the water once
more and toil wearily up the sloping side
of the miniature glen in which the pool
was situated.

Once on the summit of the slope, I
paused and looked behind, to catch, if
possible, a hurried glimpse of my pur-
suers. To my horror, I saw them stream
over the side of the hill and make straight
for the spot where I entered the water.
Here, as I had hoped, the hounds were
puzzled, but only for a little.

I was rapidly becoming exhausted
with my long run, and more than once
I was tempted to stop and collect a heap
of stones and try to keep the hounds at
bay until help should arrive. Reflecting,
however, that it might be an hour or
two before the kennelman discovered the
whereabouts of his lost pack, I gave up
the idea for the present, and moved on
with all the speed I could muster. Still
losing my trail, the hounds had been
silent, and I began to flatter myself that
they had lost the track, when suddenly
the recommencement of their cries told
me that they had hit off the scent again.

On, I tottered, my head reeling
and my eyes swimming with the un-
wonted exertion. Thoughts of the home
I might never see again floated across
my brain and renewed my failing
strength. My pursuers were gaining

fast now, and already no more than a
couple of hundred yards intervened be-
tween us.

Presently a sudden increase in the
music behind—which just then was any-
thing but music to me—caused me to
look round, when I saw that the hounds
had viewed their quarry, and with heads
in the air, were racing on at well-nigh
double their former speed. Increasing
my pace without even looking where I
ran, I caught my foot in a tuft of grass,
and nearly fell, turning half round in
my efforts to save myself.

It was a fortunate trip for me; for at
a short distance off, on my right, I saw
a stunted oak, nearly dead, it is true,
but high enough from the ground to
afford me a safe resting-place, if only I
could climb up into the branches before
the dogs reached me. If I had not
tripped, I should have passed this tree
without seeing it until it was too late to
be of service to me, for it was hidden by
some higher ground from my view until
I reached the spot where I nearly fell,
and then I was past it.

With the little strength I had left I
dashed for the tree, but to my dismay I
saw that the lower branches were be-
yond my reach. No time was to be lost,
for already the hounds were close at
hand. Suddenly I remembered that I
had my butterfly net, which, providen-
tially, was strong and serviceable, in my
hand; and on reaching the foot of the
tree I hooked the ring of the net over
the broken stump of a bough, and by
 dint of almost superhuman exertion I
managed, I hardly know how, to scale
the rough bark and drag myself into the
polled head of the tree. I was only just
in time, for as I reached this place of
safety the hounds were round the foot
of the tree baying furiously.

Feeling a deadly faintness creeping
over me, I had enough presence of mind
left to undo the stout leathern belt I
wore round my waist, and fasten myself
by it to one of the branches. Then the
baying of the hounds, the rustling of the
leaves, and, as I fancied, the blowing of
a horn, were mingled together in a con-
fused murmur, and I swooned.

When I recovered consciousness I was
stretched on the ground, my head sup-
ported on the knees of the old kennel-
man, while one of his assistants was at-
tempting to pour a little brandy through
my clenched teeth. My old pursuers
were lying on the ground close by,
watching the proceedings with solemn
indifference, and a couple of horses were
cropping the grass a few paces away. I
was soon sufficiently restored to mount
one of the horses, and as we walked
slowly home the old man told me how it
happened that the hounds had broken
loose. He had taken them out for a
run on the heath as usual, he said, when
suddenly they appeared to hit off a trail
of some kind.

Thinking, as I did when I first heard
them, that one of the deer had escaped
from the park, he encouraged them to
follow up the scent; and, as he was rid-
ing over some rough ground, his horse
put its foot in a rabbit's burrow and
fell, throwing him heavily. The old
man was somewhat stunned by the fall,
and, when he came to himself, he found
that the hounds were away, and the
horse had evidently gone back to the
stables. Thither he also hastened, and
found his horse, and, taking one of his
"helps" with him, he set off in search
of the hounds. Meanwhile these had
followed up the trail by themselves, with
the results mentioned above. The two
men rode after them as well as they
could, having only the sound, and that
at times very faint, to guide them. The
nature of the ground over which they
were riding obliged them to proceed
slowly; and it was some time, probably,
after I had fainted that, instead of the
deer they expected to find, they had
come upon me hanging by my belt in
the tree.

"Would the hounds have killed me if
I had not been able to find shelter?" I
presently asked.

"Yes; most certainly they would,"
was the old man's reply, "if they had
been left to themselves."

What a narrow escape I felt I had!
But for the refuge of that solitary tree,
my life would most certainly have been
sacrificed. When at length I reached
my cousin's house, the reaction conse-
quent upon the intense excitement of
the past few hours had begun, and I had
to betake myself to bed, where a raging
fever detained me for a few weeks. Dur-
ing all that period my thoughts were
occupied with the fearful experiences of
that day on the moor; and, even now,
though restored to my former health
and vigor, it is not without a shudder
that I am able to think of that run for
my life.

Henry Clay Fond of Whist.

Henry Clay's favorite recreation for
many years was a game of whist, to
which at one time he was passionately
addicted—not for the stakes, but for the
distraction and excitement of the game.
Mr. Winthrop says that there is a tradi-
tion that while Clay was visiting Boston
in 1818, and lodging at the old Exchange
Coffee House in Congress street, a ser-
vant rushed into the parlor in which he
was at the whist table with a few gen-
tlemen of the old school, and announced
that the hotel was on fire.

"Oh, there will be time enough, I
think," cried Mr. Clay, "to finish the
game," and finish it they did before the
hotel was burned to the ground.

A similar tradition was current in
Washington at a later period that, while
Mr. Clay was Speaker, he and his friends
had passed a whole night at cards, and
were still going on with their games
when the hour was close at hand for the
opening of the morning session of Con-
gress.

"Wait a few minutes, gentlemen,"
said Mr. Clay, "and I will wash my face
and hands, and run down to the House
and call John Taylor to the chair, and
then I will come back and we will have
another rubber."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

PAINLESS CURE FOR WARTS.—Drop a
little vinegar on the wart and cover it
immediately with cooking soda or sale-
ratus; put on as much soda as you can
pile on, and let it remain ten minutes.
Repeat several times a day, and in three
days the wart will be gone. A good rem-
edy for corns also.

EARACHE.—In the course of practice
you will often be called upon to attend a
case of earache. This means, pathologi-
cally speaking, acute inflammation of
the membrana tympani. Now, in such
a case you may quickly subdue the in-
flammation, relieve the patient from the
excruciating pain he is suffering, and
save him, perhaps, from subsequent
confirmed deafness. The treatment from
which such a very desirable result may
be obtained is similar to that which you
will find so beneficial in analogous cases
of eye disease; viz., leeches behind the
ear, hydragric creta and belladonna
powders, with warm fomentations.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.—Diseases
of the kidneys are of far less frequency
than is generally supposed. There is a
very general belief that any illness that
is accompanied with irregularity of the
secretions from the kidneys is ample
evidence of disease of these organs.
When, however, we understand that the
fluid portions of the waste matters from
the body are mainly passed out of the
system through the urinary passages,
and that the quantity and character of
these effete matters depend or are in-
fluenced by a variety of circumstances,
not inconsistent with perfect health, we
shall find little cause for anxiety, on ac-
count of the varied and peculiar appear-
ances of the discharges. Not only is
the quantity and appearance of these
secretions affected by what we eat and
drink, and by extremes of heat and cold,
but even more by mental impressions.
Any nervous excitement, as fear, anxiety,
grief or anger, frequently causes an en-
tire suppression of these secretions for
hours. There is a popular dread of
what is commonly called "kidney
complaint," and when a nervous man is
suffering from any ailment that he can-
not define; if he can locate a dull pain
in the region of the kidneys, and if he
notices that the urine is highly colored,
and that there is a sediment on the bot-
tom of the vessel in the morning, his
worst fears are confirmed, and he is
ready to invest in any, or all, of the ad-
vertised specifics for kidney diseases. It
is not to be wondered at that vendors of
quack medicines of this sort can procure
any number of genuine certificates from
well-known and reputable persons, who
feel certain that they have been saved
from untimely death by these wonderful
preparations. I believe that most physi-
cians will agree with me in the opinion
that not more than one person in five
who seeks medical advice, under the
impression that he has kidney disease,
has any serious trouble of that sort.

Such persons are usually dyspeptics, and
treatment appropriate for that disease
usually cures the kidney trouble. But
kidney diseases are not infrequent, and,
when neglected, are likely to have a
painful and fatal termination. I should,
therefore, regret to have any well-
grounded fears set at rest by anything I
have written on this subject. It is the
duty of every person to promptly seek
the best medical advice in all cases of
doubt.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The "Year Without a Summer."

We continue to receive occasional in-
quiries concerning the "year in which
there was no summer." Some persons
appear to have a wrong idea as to the
time. It was the year 1816. It has
been called the "year without a sum-
mer;" for there was sharp frost in every
month. There are old farmers still liv-
ing in Connecticut who remember it well.
It was known as the "year without a
summer." The farmers used to refer to
it as "eighteen hundred and starve to
death." January was mild, as was also
February, with the exception of a few
days. The greater part of March was
cold and boisterous, April opened warm,
but grew colder as it advanced, ending
with snow and ice and winter cold. In
May ice formed half an inch thick, buds
and flowers were frozen and corn killed.
Frost, ice and snow were common in
June. Almost every green thing was
killed, and the fruit was nearly all de-
stroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three
inches in New York and Massachusetts,
and ten inches in Maine. July was ac-
companied with frost and ice. On the
5th ice was formed of the thickness
of window glass in New York, New En-
gland, and Pennsylvania, and corn was
nearly all destroyed in certain sections.
In August ice formed half an inch thick.
A cold northwest wind prevailed nearly
all summer.

Corn was so frozen that a great deal
was cut down and dried for fodder. Very
little ripened in New England, even here
in Connecticut, and scarcely any even in
the Middle States. Farmers were
obliged to pay \$4 or \$5 a bushel for corn
of 1816, for seed for the next spring's
planting. The first two weeks of Sep-
tember were mild, the rest of the month
was cold, with frost, and ice formed a
quarter of an inch thick. October was
more than usually cold, with frost and
ice. November was cold and blustering,
with snow enough for good sleighing.
December was quite mild and comfort-
able.—*Hartford Times.*

The London Medical Journal insists
that Bright's disease is the result of the
immoderate use of iced drinks, and seeks
to prove this with figures showing that
the disease prevails in any country in pro-
portion with the amount of ice consumed
there. We of the United States use 90
per cent. more ice than any European
country, and the disease is 75 per cent.
worse than in Europe. England comes
next, while in the wine-drinking coun-
tries the disease is very seldom seen, and
in semi-civilized nations, where ice is not
used, it is wholly unknown.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

St. Jacobs Oil

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN SEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

AGENTS WANTED QUICK TO sell the REVISED NEW TESTAMENT
Now ready for Agents. Most desirable edition. Low price. Millions are waiting for it. Ground harvest for Agents. Particulars free. Quits 50c. Act quick. Address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

TO FARMERS AND THRESHINGMEN.
If you want to buy *Thrashers, Clover Mowers, Horse-Powers or Engines* (either Portable or Tractive), or use or threshing, saving for general purposes, buy the "Starved Rooster" goods. "The Best are the Cheapest." For Price-List and Illustrated Pamphlet (sent free) write to THOMAS A. TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, O.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

POND'S EXTRACT.
THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION and HEMORRAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.
No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Out of Frazer's is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers (\$1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

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

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract, and is a most valuable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and soothing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles. Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION!
Pond's Extract has been imitated. Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding bottle wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.
POND'S EXTRACT... 50c, 61 and \$1.75
Toilet Cream... 1.00
Catarrh Cure... 75
Balm... 50
Pain Expeller... 1.00
Lip Salve... 25
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)... 50
Toilet Soap (1 Cake)... 25
Toilet Soap (1/2 Cake)... 10
Toilet Soap (1/4 Cake)... 5
Toilet Soap (1/8 Cake)... 2
Toilet Soap (1/16 Cake)... 1
Toilet Soap (1/32 Cake)... 1/2
Toilet Soap (1/64 Cake)... 1/4
Toilet Soap (1/128 Cake)... 1/8
Toilet Soap (1/256 Cake)... 1/16
Toilet Soap (1/512 Cake)... 1/32
Toilet Soap (1/1024 Cake)... 1/64
Toilet Soap (1/2048 Cake)... 1/128
Toilet Soap (1/4096 Cake)... 1/256
Toilet Soap (1/8192 Cake)... 1/512
Toilet Soap (1/16384 Cake)... 1/1024
Toilet Soap (1/32768 Cake)... 1/2048
Toilet Soap (1/65536 Cake)... 1/4096
Toilet Soap (1/131072 Cake)... 1/8192
Toilet Soap (1/262144 Cake)... 1/16384
Toilet Soap (1/524288 Cake)... 1/32768
Toilet Soap (1/1048576 Cake)... 1/65536
Toilet Soap (1/2097152 Cake)... 1/131072
Toilet Soap (1/4194304 Cake)... 1/262144
Toilet Soap (1/8388608 Cake)... 1/524288
Toilet Soap (1/16777216 Cake)... 1/1048576
Toilet Soap (1/33554432 Cake)... 1/2097152
Toilet Soap (1/67108864 Cake)... 1/4194304
Toilet Soap (1/134217728 Cake)... 1/8388608
Toilet Soap (1/268435456 Cake)... 1/16777216
Toilet Soap (1/536870912 Cake)... 1/33554432
Toilet Soap (1/1073741824 Cake)... 1/67108864
Toilet Soap (1/2147483648 Cake)... 1/134217728
Toilet Soap (1/4294967296 Cake)... 1/268435456
Toilet Soap (1/8589934592 Cake)... 1/536870912
Toilet Soap (1/17179869184 Cake)... 1/1073741824
Toilet Soap (1/34359738368 Cake)... 1/2147483648
Toilet Soap (1/68719476736 Cake)... 1/4294967296
Toilet Soap (1/137438953472 Cake)... 1/8589934592
Toilet Soap (1/274877906944 Cake)... 1/17179869184
Toilet Soap (1/549755813888 Cake)... 1/34359738368
Toilet Soap (1/1099511627776 Cake)... 1/68719476736
Toilet Soap (1/2199023255552 Cake)... 1/137438953472
Toilet Soap (1/4398046511104 Cake)... 1/274877906944
Toilet Soap (1/8796093022208 Cake)... 1/549755813888
Toilet Soap (1/17592186044416 Cake)... 1/1099511627776
Toilet Soap (1/35184372088832 Cake)... 1/2199023255552
Toilet Soap (1/70368744177664 Cake)... 1/4398046511104
Toilet Soap (1/140737488355328 Cake)... 1/8796093022208
Toilet Soap (1/281474976710656 Cake)... 1/17592186044416
Toilet Soap (1/562949953421312 Cake)... 1/35184372088832
Toilet Soap (1/1125899906842624 Cake)... 1/70368744177664
Toilet Soap (1/2251799813685248 Cake)... 1/140737488355328
Toilet Soap (1/4503599627370496 Cake)... 1/281474976710656
Toilet Soap (1/9007199254740992 Cake)... 1/562949953421312
Toilet Soap (1/18014398509481984 Cake)... 1/1125899906842624
Toilet Soap (1/36028797018963968 Cake)... 1/2251799813685248
Toilet Soap (1/72057594037927936 Cake)... 1/4503599627370496
Toilet Soap (1/144115188075855872 Cake)... 1/9007199254740992
Toilet Soap (1/288230376151711744 Cake)... 1/18014398509481984
Toilet Soap (1/576460752303423488 Cake)... 1/36028797018963968
Toilet Soap (1/1152921504606846976 Cake)... 1/72057594037927936
Toilet Soap (1/2305843009213693952 Cake)... 1/144115188075855872
Toilet Soap (1/4611686018427387904 Cake)... 1/288230376151711744
Toilet Soap (1/9223372036854775808 Cake)... 1/576460752303423488
Toilet Soap (1/18446744073709551616 Cake)... 1/1152921504606846976
Toilet Soap (1/36893488147419103232 Cake)... 1/2305843009213693952
Toilet Soap (1/73786976294838206464 Cake)... 1/4611686018427387904
Toilet Soap (1/147573952589676412928 Cake)... 1/92233

Farmers' Column.

Sorghum or Indian Corn.

Mr. A. Butterfield of Raymond Station, Iowa, publishes a letter, to his friend Humphries, at Mexico, N. Y., reviewing the sorghum interest, which will be found very interesting and instructive to our readers, as follows:

"I have had several communications from your region of country, regarding the manufacture of sorghum syrup. I will answer as briefly as I can if you will publish the same. I have been in the business for eighteen years, and have calculated to have all the late improvements in a small way. The best cane in the West is the amber. I sent to St. Paul six years ago and got amber seed, and it has been used all through this State since. I have raised several other kinds; I could give several reasons why the amber is far superior to any other kind. I am asked if there is any science or particular knack about making it good, and about what it will cost per gallon to manufacture it. There is a science about it; I will tell you how we do it. Our crusher stands forty feet from the pan, vat or tub; the bottom of the crusher stands as high as the top of the pan; we put the gas pipe, inch and a quarter, in the bottom of reservoir, run it down on top of pan; put a faucet in to govern the flow, than fill the tank with straw. Our pan is 24 feet long by three and a half feet wide. Chimney 12 inches, twenty feet high; pan bottom made of galvanized iron; sides two by eight inches, pine. Now you have got all the tools but your skimmer and broom, except the cooler twenty feet long, at the upper end of the pan, and we run from there into the barrel.

I have had the same pan tender for eighteen years. There is one great point to be strictly observed; the quicker you run your sap through your pan into the cooler the better the syrup. As to cost of making, with one team and man on crusher, two dollars; one man at pan, one dollar; one man for all work, seventy-five cents; five dollars' worth of wood; expenses, eight dollars and seventy-five cents. With that expense (commence at 6 a. m. and run off at 9 p. m.) we run one hundred and twenty-five gallons; and it is worth fifty cents per gallon, wholesale; old-fashioned sorghum forty cents. From these items you can calculate very close what it will cost. You can manufacture cheaper there than we can here. Such pan as I use they used to charge me sixty dollars for what I can now get the material and superintend the making for sixteen dollars. The pan that I use will last to run off eight thousand gallons. I use this kind in preference to any other that I have seen.

You ask is it a profitable business? I think it pays well. Can you make sugar of the syrup? We don't refine it, but if you want granulated sugar, draw it off into pans, and in forty-eight hours you can cut it out all granulated sugar if you have the amber cane.

And in conclusion if you all want to get rich, build a glucose factory, where you can get out of one bushel of corn that cost here twenty cents, take thirty pounds of glucose sugar, and the refuse sell to the farmer at 6 cents to feed his stock. You may say you don't use that kind of sugar. Look in the bottom of your coffee cup in the morning, and if you use the coffee A sugar and find a white sediment there, it is glucose sugar.

A. BUTTERFIELD.
RAYMOND STATION, IOWA March 22, '81.
P. S.—I will tell you a little about glucose works in this State. There are three factories in this State; one at De Moines, one at Marshalltown, one at Devenport. Just step around the corner at Devenport, you will see a building covering an acre of ground, five stories high. The e they use sixteen hundred bushels of corn every day. Step in and you can taste as good maple syrup as there is made, and see the richest kind of amber and orange syrups running from large tanks, and the nicest kind of white sugar, all from the glucose, and thirty pounds out of every bushel of corn that costs twenty cents, and the refuse sells for six cents, which leaves fourteen cents for the corn. Just look on the track there; they are loading ten cars this morning of sweet for the Eastern market, and it is good. You see there four thousand eight hundred bushels of corn used daily to make sweets. Waterloo has formed a company with a capital of forty thousand, and Page county has done the same, and soon we will have two more factories of the same capacity. There is one great point in making sugar cut of corn, it requires a first class chemist.

Your obedient,
A. B.
A GERMAN has invented a vulcanized India-rubber pad, which can be slipped in between the shoe and foot when the horse is in use, and readily removed when stable; a set costs half a crown, lasts six months, and protects against "laming on hard roads or by stepping on nails."

ALL kinds of Spectacles at Schouten's Drug Store. HOLLAND, Dec. 10-14-81.

PIANOS & ORGANS

Being general agent for Ottawa, Allegan, Muskegon and Kent counties, I can sell at wholesale as well as at retail the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAZLETON AND GOBLER'S PIANOS

—ALSO—
Wicox & White, Western Cottage, Smith's American and Estey Organs.

My Stores are to be found at
HOLLAND, GRAND RAPIDS & COOPERSVILLE.

My store in Holland will be found next door to Bosman's Clothing store, and has just been replenished with choice instruments, which I offer to sell, just as cheap as any Music House in America.

New Organs can be found at my place at \$55.

Come & See the Instruments

G. RANKINS,
HOLLAND, Dec. 10, 1880. 44-6m

J. Van Landegend

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron worker; plumber and steam fitter; does all kinds of sheet metal work to order, or repairing. Also driven Wells put down, and old pumps repaired. Stoves repaired and put up, etc., etc. Inquire at the Hardware store of J. R. Kley, Holland, Mich. 35-1f

W. H. JOSLIN, R. B. BEST.

JOSLIN & BEST,



AND DEALERS IN
Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted.
We invite all our old Colony friends, who happen to visit Grand Rapids, and all our old and new friends in and around the city of Grand Rapids, to call at our new place of business, and examine our stock. We shall be happy to see them at any time.

No. 132 MONROE ST.

Near the Cor. of South Division St.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 1, 1880. 43-1y

JUST RECEIVED

A very large stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,

Hats and Caps,

At the store of

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

The finest line of NECKTIES ever brought to Holland.

DRESS GOODS,
CASHMERE,
DELAINE,
GINGHAMS,
CALICOES,

TABLE LINEN,
HANDKERCHIEFS

From the finest Silk to the cheapest.

Embroidery, Laces, Yarns,
HOSIERY, ETC.

Also a Full Line of

Fresh Groceries

ALWAYS ON HAND.

G. Van Putten & Sons.
HOLLAND, Mich. 25th. 1881.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.

lish Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Prostration Old A. S. and many other Diseases that are the result of Indecency or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING. After Taking.

See to it that you get the Gray's Specific Medicine, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per bottle, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by advertisement.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 32-1y

SPRING! SPRING! SPRING!

JUST RECEIVED

a fine lot of

READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

SPRING DRESS GOODS AND CALICOES.

—AT—

E. J. HARRINGTON,

HOLLAND, MICH.

PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

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

Planing, Matching, OR Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in the Back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumptive Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENS. 51-1y

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. WE HAVE ALSO A SURE CURE FOR TAPE WORM. Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
11 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box 4586. 8-1y

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

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

1-1y

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL house to be built 24x36, 14 feet posts, in District No. 9, township of Olive. Contractor to furnish material. Committee reserves the right to reject one or all bids. Sealed bids will be received until April 30th. Specifications may be seen at my house.

Dated, April 2nd, 1881. 9-2w

JOHN PENNOYER,

First Deputy Sheriff of Ottawa Co.

OFFICE WITH T. J. AKELEY.

Washington St., Grand Haven, Mich. 51-3mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest

Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Canning Kettles, etc., by sample, to families. Through their own PRICES & TEA CO., 102 Bait, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Life Insurance of Good Offices. True Story, Pictorial, Illustrated, Liberal Terms. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

Full description with scientific basis of cure. Prof. Harris' Illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., 814 & 816 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Who are troubled with Leucorrhoea (Purulent or White) should send for Prof. Harris' Pamphlet (Illustrated by Prof. Harris) giving description of his remedy, and showing its application. The pamphlet is valuable to any lady in delicate health, being a thoroughly practical treatise on this disease. Sent free. HARRIS REMEDY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELECTRICITY Medical uses of Electricity. Best Focus of ELECTRIC BELTS & BATTERIES.

Instructions for self-treatment by Electricity for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous and Chronic Affections. An illustrated book of over sixty large pages sent free on receipt of 5 cent stamp. Address

ELECTRO-FARADIC BELT CO., 812 & 814 Chestnut St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Established 1847 at 12 N. 5th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physician in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduate physicians and surgeons. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made them skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired the national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION—EXPOSURE Producing such results as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Ulcers, etc., and all the various troubles and diseases of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines. And those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in mature years, are permanently cured. This disease produces some of the following effects—emissions, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, and a general feeling of weakness, sexual exhaustion, impotency or loss of manly vigor, which unite the victim for business or marriage.

PATIENTS TREATED. Personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. (Persons suffering from Syphilis should send their address.) Consultation free to all who desire it. Address DR. BUTTS, 12 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Book Million A large, new and complete Guide to Wealth, containing, with many other valuable facts, a complete Guide to Wealth. Selection of Wife, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bachelors, Advice to Widows, Advice to Married Men, Advice to Divorced Men, Advice to Single Men, Advice to Married Women, Advice to Divorced Women, Advice to Single Women, Advice to Married Men, Advice to Divorced Men, Advice to Single Men, Advice to Married Women, Advice to Divorced Women, Advice to Single Women.

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER. On Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, etc., etc., also on Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, from Self Abuse and Excess, causing Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Arteriosclerosis, etc., etc., also on Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, from Self Abuse and Excess, causing Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Arteriosclerosis, etc., etc., also on Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, from Self Abuse and Excess, causing Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Arteriosclerosis, etc., etc.

Medical Advice. Lectures on Manhood & Womanhood, 10c. For ONE DOLLAR. Above described books, neatly bound in one volume, containing 500 pages, and over 100 illustrations. The combined volume is a valuable and popular Medical Book published. The author is an experienced physician of many years practice, (as is well known), and the advice given, and rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to all who are afflicted with the above named diseases, or any of the troubles coming under the head of "PRIVATE" or "CHRONIC" diseases. For sale by mail, or by express, at the rate of one dollar per volume, by mail, send, 50 cents.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY. Established in 1847, cures chronic diseases and complicated cases, and diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, self-abuse or sexual excess. Personal consultation is preferred, which is free and invited. Questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. For book or treatment, address DR. BUTTS, 12 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seminal Weakness. An entirely new and positively effective remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and the patient is enabled to continue his usual avocations, and to resume his duties in a very short time, and is a permanent cure. There is no question about the propriety of this remedy. It is a positive cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, etc., etc., the most common and distressing of all the diseases of the human body. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience