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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XI.—NO. 11.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 531.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

All advertising bills collectible quarterly.

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

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 Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Jan. 15, 1882.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
N't. p.m.	Mix. ed.	Mall. a.m.		TOWNS.	Mall. a.m.	Mix. ed.	N't. Exp.
10 30	9 20	11 50		...Holland....	8 25	8 00	5 15
10 40	10 10	12 05		East Saugatuck	8 05	7 35	5 00
10 50	10 40	12 20		...Richmond...	7 55	7 20	4 45
12 05	12 15	1 55		...Gd. Junction...	7 15	6 45	3 35
12 20	12 50	1 10		...Bangor...	7 00	5 15	3 35
1 50	3 10	2 30		Benton Harbor.	12 50	3 15	2 10
2 05	3 0	2 45		...St. Joseph...	12 40	3 05	2 00
3 30	6 00	3 50		...New Buffalo...	11 40	1 00	11 55
7 30		3 50		...Chicago.....	9 00		9 10
7 30	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

PORTIONS of the internal organs of Mrs. Lutz, who died at Bridesburg, Pa., of trichinosis, from eating a half-cooked ham, were so alive with trichinae that they could be seen by the naked eye. Mrs. Smith, the eldest daughter of Horace Greeley, died of diphtheria at Chappaqua, N. Y., after an illness of one week. She leaves three children, the youngest being but one month old.

A PETITION to Congress not to interfere with Chinese immigration has been signed by four thousand firms of New York, including the entire dry-goods trade and the President of every bank in the clearing-house. The Governing Board of Harvard College has voted that it is not advisable for the university to give any assurance or hold out any encouragement that it will undertake the medical education of women by Harvard College in its medical school. Castle Garden, New York, is swarming with immigrants.

THIRTEEN students of Trinity College, in Hartford, Ct., members of the Senior class, were suspended indefinitely by the faculty as a penalty for hazing. Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature have passed a bill restraining traffic in intoxicating liquors. The present local-option system will be retained.

BISHOP HARE comes out second best in the Hinman-Hare libel suit that has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court in New York city for several weeks. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, awarding him \$10,000 damages. The case related the difficulties between a pastor and his Bishop, and also revealed the circumstances surrounding the life and work of a missionary in the far West among the Indians. A. T. Stewart & Co. announce the discontinuance of their dry goods and manufacturing business, and offer their stocks and mills for sale. Neither Henry Hilton nor William Libby will give further details for publication. At the time of the founder's death \$22,000,000 was invested in the business. The famous edict of Mr. Hilton against the admission of Jews to the hotel at Saratoga is said to have caused a loss of one-half the wholesale and retail trade of the New York house. The first confession of the shrinkage of the business of the firm was the fact of its obtaining discounts for \$300,000 or so. The flames broke out in the Parshall House, Titusville, Pa. The firemen refused to respond to the alarm under the newly elected Chief Hahn. Mayor Caldwell requested ex-Chief Costello to take command, and he did, with the entire force working under him. The flames gained such headway that they could not be extinguished, and the entire block, valued at \$250,000, was destroyed.

SAMUEL CARR, aged 73, brother-in-law of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, has just died at New York. After the death of his wife he became a pauper, and was an inmate of the poor-house for nearly twenty years. A few months ago he was taken from that institution by Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of William H. Vanderbilt, and placed in the Home for Incurables, where he died. His funeral expenses were paid by the Vanderbilt family.

THE WEST.

TWO MEN entered the Mayor's office in Chicago, exhibited a piece of blood-stained rag carpet, which they said came from the room at St. Joseph, Mo., where Jesse James was shot, and was soaked in the blood of the murdered outlaw, and asked for a license to place it on exhibition. When told that a license for a single day would cost them \$10 they went away without one. They did not explain how they got the carpet, or how much they proposed to charge per head to see the great curiosity. A fire at Albert Lea, Minn., burned stores and contents valued at \$30,000. William A. Hulbert, President of the National Base-Ball League, died at his home in Chicago, aged 50 years.

JOHN NASSETT, an aged farmer near Cambridge, Ohio, maddened by a breach of faith on the part of his son, shot him through the abdomen with a rifle, and then killed himself. The son had accepted a deed of the homestead on condition of maintaining his parents.

CROP reports from important points in the West and Northwest show a material decrease wheat acreage in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and a slight increase in Dakota and Manitoba. The ground is reported wet and cold, and seeding will be late. Reports from the fruit-growing districts represent that the prospect is not near so bad as at first reported. Frank Judd, eldest son of the late Congressman Judd, of Chicago, became lead-poisoned and partially paralyzed in the mines of Colorado last June. A Court of Lunacy pronounced him insane, and he was sent to the Elgin Asylum.

At Sedalia, Mo., a number of persons who were in the same division with Jesse James when he was a soldier in the regular Confederate service have started a subscription for his widow and children. A Denver dispatch states that nearly \$1,000,000 in drafts and money have been stolen from the mails in Colorado since December.

The distillery of Oscar Furst, located two miles south of Peoria, Ill., and the bonded warehouse adjoining were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$350,000, and the insurance \$200,000. The institution will be speedily rebuilt.

REPORTS concerning the winter-wheat plant and prospects from all the counties of Illinois, as gathered by the State Department of Agriculture, indicate a somewhat decreased acreage as compared with that of last year, and the infliction of considerable damage by floods and frosts, but in the main the promise of at least a fair average yield. Advances from Minnesota and Dakota give most flattering reports as to the outlook for spring wheat. The immense establishment of the Cincinnati Coopers Company was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$125,000, the most of which, however, is covered by insurance. An immigrant woman gave birth to two girls and a boy on board a train on the St. Paul and Omaha road.

THOSE inimitable comedians, Robson and Crane, are playing a wonderfully successful engagement at Haverly's Theater, Chicago, the large dramatic temple being crowded nightly to witness their fine impersonations of humorous character. The firm of Robson and Crane is one of the most notable comedy partnerships ever formed. It has been in existence seven or eight years, and is more popular this season than ever before.

THE SOUTH.

REPORTS received by the Agricultural Department in Washington show a very hopeful prospect for food crops in the South. There is a general increase of acreage of winter and spring wheat and oats, and a slight de-

crease of cotton. The increase of food crops is as follows: Tennessee, 30 per cent. in wheat; 40 in oats; North Carolina, wheat 25, oats 30; Georgia, wheat 20, oats 33; South Carolina, wheat 25, oats 50; Arkansas, wheat 10, oats 14. The three children of Augustus Burgers perished in the flames of their parents' house in Madison county, Ark. Two men were killed, two fatally and several seriously injured by a boiler explosion in Bowman's saw-mill near Little Rock, Ark.

WHEN Gen. Steele captured Little Rock in 1863, a Missouri guerrilla, named Robert H. Crowley, was captured and imprisoned in the State House. While a captive he managed to secure a \$100 greenback in the cloak of one of the walls. He went to the city, and after a short search found the bill. The English engagement at Rugby, Tenn., is at an end, and an American has been made manager.

FOR the murder of J. B. Weisinger, Bill Ludlow and Al Weisinger were last month executed at Selma, Ala., although strongly asserting their innocence. A few days ago Henry Ivy voluntarily confessed that he did the killing, and was aided by his brother Sam Acoff and the ones who suffered hanging. Ivy and Acoff were arrested and placed under guard at a school-house, from which they were taken by forty masked men and lynched.

CONGRESSMAN DIBRELL, of Tennessee, in an official statement of the final disposition of the Confederate specie, shows that \$108,322.90 was distributed to the troops at Washington, Ga., on May 3, 1865.

GENERAL.

CHICAGO Tribune: "There is reason to fear that great damage was inflicted on fruit in Southern Illinois by the recent heavy frosts. The exceptionally mild weather of the preceding month had caused an early blossoming, and the trees were in a condition most susceptible to injury by frost. Reports of similar damage are received from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc. It is not known to what extent the winter wheat has been injured, but it will probably be found that no great shortage in the yield will result."

THE second annual convention of the National Land League began its session in Washington on the 12th inst. with twenty-two States represented. John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, offered a resolution which recites the fact of the imprisonment of American prisoners in English jails; quotes the language and dispatch of Minister Lowell, and calls upon the President to immediately recall Lowell, and provides for the presentation of the resolution to President Arthur by a committee. Wendell Phillips sent a stirring letter, and Gen. Rosecrans made a speech. A collision occurred off Sarnia, Ont., between the schooner Parsons, of Buffalo, and the Clayton Belle. The latter foundered, and the former was badly crippled. Capt. Colvin, of the Clayton Belle, and the female cook were drowned.

RED and white residents of Indian Territory are said to be alike incensed against Jay Gould for securing all the railroads in that region, and when he obtained control of the San Francisco line the Cherokees openly vowed vengeance. During March two brakemen were shot at their posts, and their murderers have not been captured. Near Vinita Engineer Emery ran into a pile of rails and ties, and was instantly saluted by several shots from a party in ambush. Six-Killer, chief of the Indian light horse, was on board of the train with a squad of his men, and they exchanged shots with the wreckers. The will of Congressman Allen, of St. Louis, covers property valued at \$15,000,000. The widow is given the residences and farms in Missouri and Massachusetts, and most of the residue will be divided between several children. Commissioner Fink issues a circular fixing the rates from Chicago to New York on live stock at 50 cents on cattle, 30 cents net on hogs and 60 cents gross on sheep. Eighty families of Russian Jews have sailed from London to this country.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's, there were 411 failures in the United States during the week ending April 15, a decrease of 8 from the preceding week, and 5 more than during the corresponding week last year. The decrease was almost entirely in the Middle States, which had 19 failures, a decrease of 12; New England had 26, an increase of 4; Southern States 26, a decrease of 1; Western States 33, the same as the preceding week; California and the Territories 7, an increase of 1; Canada 13, an increase of 10.

THE comet is now about 135,000,000 miles from the earth. It will continue to approach until May 20, when its distance will be about 80,000,000 miles from us. It will be seen in its greatest glory about the 4th of June.

POLITICAL.

THE Postmaster General writes to the Postmaster at Cincinnati that employees are not forbidden from accepting municipal offices which do not conflict with their duties. The Democrats of Oregon have nominated Joseph S. Smith for Governor and William D. Fenton for Congressman.

THE Ohio House of Representatives was densely crowded, the other day, to hear the report of the bribery investigation committee. William Bloch, a member from Cleveland, and William A. Wright, Representative from Hocking, were presented for censure for considering propositions to take money for their votes. Two lobbyists, named Albert Netter and J. D. Watson, of Cincinnati, were commended to the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney. George M. Chilcott has been appointed by Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, as the successor of Senator Teller.

WASHINGTON.

JAIL WARDEN CROCKER says he has never seen Giteau so enraged as since hearing of the move of his sister to have a Chicago court give her legal custody of his estate. Giteau thinks all his sister wants to accomplish is to get the profits of his book. He declares that, if he has to die, he will make a will which will keep her from getting a cent from his estate. Scoville he positively rules out of his case, and Reed will hereafter have entire charge. Giteau has obtained about \$700 from the sale of his pictures and autographs. His receipts average \$10 daily. The assassin has issued the following "card":

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, according to newspaper report, has impudently filed a petition in Chicago for a conservator of my estate. The absurdity of her pretension is apparent from the fact that I do not live in Illinois, and have not for nearly three years. Besides, I am not a lunatic. This was officially decided on my trial. I have lived in Washington for over a year, and this is my legal residence. The court had better dismiss the petition peremptorily. The Scovilles are nuisances, and I want nothing to do with them. CHARLES GITEAU.

It is said the President will make the Fitz John Porter case the subject of a special communication to Congress at an early day.

THE House Judiciary Committee has received a letter from James A. George, urging the forfeiture of the land grant to the Texas Pacific road, which has lately been sold to the Southern Pacific. The grant was made to secure a competing line to the Pacific coast, and comprised about eighteen million acres, and not a mile of road has been built in the region covered by the grant. Mr. George declares that the grant was secured by bribery, and asks to be called as a witness. The Board of Managers of the Homes for Disabled Volunteer Sol-

diers elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. W. B. Franklin; First Vice President, Col. L. A. Harris; Second Vice President, Col. J. A. Martin; Secretary, Gen. McMahon.

A DELEGATION of ministers of the African M. E. church, headed by Bishop Brown, and accompanied by Frederick Douglass, waited upon Attorney General Brewster and made complaint that the United States Attorney for the Northern district of Florida has failed to enforce the provisions of the Civil-Rights bill. The particular case referred to was that of Bishop Payne, put off the railroad train at midnight several miles from a station, after having purchased a first-class ticket. It was represented that all applications to the District Attorney for legal redress were of no avail. The Attorney General promised that the matter should be investigated. John M. Hubbard, of Chicago, has been appointed Special Agent of the treasury at Seal Island, Alaska.

CAPT. HOWGATE, the embezzling signal-service officer, has escaped from the custody of his jailers, and his whereabouts are at present unknown. He has been allowed many privileges at the jail which are withheld in the case of ordinary prisoners, and, in fact, has been a prisoner only in name.

GUTEAU is out in another card to the public. "Had they [relatives] all died," he says, "twenty-five years ago it would have been a godsend to me." He charges Scoville with a desire to get control of his [Giteau's] book, and says he has already paid Scoville \$275, "which is more than his alleged services are worth."

SCOVILLE writes to the court en banc that he has concluded to continue in the Giteau case, though he recognizes the fact that Giteau is violently opposed to him. Charley Reed thinks that Giteau's book will sell largely. An auctioneer in Washington disposed of a large lot of goods taken from the White House. A few articles from the days of Andrew Jackson brought good prices. A cart-load of lace curtains was purchased by a Baltimore merchant for \$40.

FOREIGN.

A PLOT for the assassination of the Egyptian Minister of War has been discovered at Cairo, and many Circassian officers have been arrested for complicity. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the celebrated artist and author, has just died at London.

THE Russian Grand Duke Vladimir has informed the Emperor of Austria that the Czar ardently desires an interview, but circumstances do not permit the meeting at an early date. A plot to murder the Egyptian Minister of War was discovered, and the ringleaders were arrested at Cairo. The opium habit was what ailed Dr. Lamson, the American who murdered Percy John. Five thousand Jews have quite recently been expelled from Moscow.

THE Minister of the Russian imperial household has issued a private circular announcing that the coronation of the Czar will take place in August, and that, by imperial command, all dignitaries of the empire must attend the ceremony in Moscow. The festivities will last a fortnight, and it is estimated that the expenses will amount to 10,000,000 roubles. A Vienna dispatch states that three persons who were ascending the Alps on Easter Sunday perished. Their bodies have not been recovered. Jewels valued at £20,000 have been stolen from the ladies of the imperial family of Brazil.

THE invitation extended to Moody and Sankey to give a year to work in London has been declined.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

PETITIONS for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers continue to pour in upon the Senate, says a Washington telegram, and early action on some of the bills pending will be taken. The recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission will no doubt be adopted, but a contest will arise on the proposition for repairing and rebuilding the levees. The sum required for this purpose will run up into the millions, and it may be expected that the Eastern Senators will oppose as far as possible, and aim to limit the amount. On the other side, Southern and Western men are determined to take advantage of the universal sympathy felt for the people driven from the flooded lands, to institute a radical means of remedy for these troubles.

THE officers of the State Board of Health of Illinois have information that the spring flow of immigration has greatly increased the small-pox epidemic in the State. Charles F. Wiltach, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, prominently identified with the Industrial Exposition, is dead.

THE steamer Alaska, of the Guion Line, has just completed the fastest trip on record from Queenstown to New York. She made the run in seven days six hours and twenty-eight minutes.

IN the Richland election case at Charleston, S. C., the defendants were convicted of obstructing the count of votes. Two white jurors subsequently stated to the Judge that they signed the sealed verdict under threats, but the avowal was decided to be too late. Great excitement prevails throughout the State over these election trials.

THE Sultan of Turkey is so slow in settling the Russian indemnity that the Ambassador from that country threatened to leave Constantinople, and the Sultan was obliged to conciliate him. In accordance with the desire of the President of the United States, a further respite to the 28th of April was granted Dr. Lamson by the British Government. An iron safe in the postoffice at Paris was forced by burglars and robbed of 180 letters, the value of their contents being estimated at 1,000,000 francs. Parnell, at the expiration of his parole, returned to his old quarters in Kilmannham jail. There were 531 outrages reported in Ireland last month.

NEAR Little Rock, Ark., a gang of convicts made a desperate break for liberty. Eight out of fifty succeeded in passing the guards. One was killed instantly, two were badly wounded and the remaining five disappeared in the adjacent woods.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

A bill to restore Capt. Corbin to the active list of the navy, with restitution of the difference in pay for nine years, was passed by the Senate on the 11th inst. Don Cameron and McDill voting in its favor with the Democrats. Mr. Vest introduced a general bridge law, designed to secure reasonable protection to navigation. Arizona Cameron reported a bill appropriating \$320,153 for losses sustained by Ben Holladay on account of Indian hostilities. An executive session was held, at which S. P. Rounds was confirmed as Public Printer. The following nominations were sent in by the President: John R. G. Pitkin to be Marshal for the Eastern district of Louisiana; Samuel M. Jackson to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania; Edward F. Burton to be Superintendent at San Francisco, Cal.; Stephen W. Duncombe, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Aberdeen, D. T.; Thomas S. Allen, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of Public Money at Aberdeen, D. T.; John F. Gaway, of Ohio, to be Register of the Land Office at Olympia, W. T.; Vincent W. Bayless, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of Public Money at Eau Claire, Wis. The House passed a bill appropriating \$80,000 to feed the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas and three other tribes in Indian Territory. In committee of the whole on the Postal Appropriation bill, a Senate amendment was concurred in to increase by \$500,000 the allowance for fast mails, but the proposition to restore the franking privilege was defeated. Mr. Henderson reported a bill for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal.

Mr. Sowell presented a petition in the Senate, on the 12th inst., from 978 officers of the army, praying for the passage of the bill for compulsory retirement at the age of 62 years. The bill, when introduced, was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The bill, when introduced, was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The bill, when introduced, was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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Mr. Cameron presented in the Senate, on the 13th inst., a protest from the Land League against the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. A bill was passed for the adjustment of the claims growing out of the destruction of the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong in 1814 at Port Royal. Mr. McMillan made a favorable report on a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to prevent the obstruction of navigation by bridges by requiring additional safeguards, at the expense of the bridge corporations. The House bill to rectify duties on products of the Netherlands was amended and passed. The bill for a right of way through Indian Territory was passed, an amendment to require the consent of the Indian Council being rejected. The bill was passed to appropriate \$80,000 to supply the deficiency in the subsistence of Indian tribes, as also acts to bridge the Mississippi at Keithsburg, Ill., and to establish an assay office at Omaha. The House passed a bill to ratify the agreement between the Shoshones and Bannocks and the Utah and Northern railroad for the sale of lands in Idaho. The Tariff-Commission bill was taken up, and speeches were made by Messrs. Urd-graff, Turner, Brumm and Armfield. A bill was passed appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Maxey made a favorable report to the Senate, on the 14th inst., on the bill renewing the appropriation of March, 1877, to pay Southern mail contractors. A bill was passed to pay the claims of 1,359 loyal citizens, aggregating \$291,148, for small supplies taken for the use of the army during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Voorhees spoke on his resolution condemning the Secretary of State for his neglect of American citizens in Ireland, and on motion of Mr. Sherman it was sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations for further inquiry. In the House the minority report on the anti-Chinese bill was read. It declares against a fifteen-year suspension, and in favor of Mr. Page's motion. The private calendar was taken up in committee of the whole, and the bill for the relief of Edward P. Armstrong, of Missouri, was debated for an hour and defeated. At a caucus of the Republican members of the House it was agreed that on Monday, 17th, an effort should be made to pass the anti-Chinese bill (Mr. Page's) under a suspension of the rules; and that on Tuesday and for the remainder of the week the Committee on Elections should have the floor for the disposal of contested-election cases, the Utah case to be disposed of first, and then the Lynch-Chalmers Mississippi contest.

The House of Representatives devoted the entire day's session, on the 15th inst., to debate on the Tariff Commission bill, on which speeches were made by Messrs. Shallenbarger, Ward, Wilson, McMillan, White and Hill. There was no session of the Senate.

Mr. Chilcott, the new Senator from Colorado, was sworn in on the 17th. Mr. Ingalls reported a bill to declare taxable certain lands granted to the Pacific railroads. Mr. McDill introduced a bill to establish a Board of Railway Commissioners to regulate inter-State commerce. A measure was passed for the adjudication of a claim for damages arising from a collision between a vessel of the United States and a ferry-boat at Memphis. The bill introduced by Mr. Kellogg, appropriating \$5,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi and \$1,000,000 for the Missouri, was taken up. Mr. Jonas proposed an amendment that any necessary portion of the appropriation may be expended in repairing levees to improve navigation. Mr. Garland urged that \$18,000,000 be set aside for the Mississippi and \$2,000,000 for the Missouri. After a fruitless debate, an executive session was held, at which Miss Ada C. Sweet was nominated for Pension Agent at Chicago, and George B. Armstrong, of Chicago, for Register of the Land Office at Huron, Dak. In the House, a petition was read from citizens of California, asking that Bibles be admitted free of duty. Mr. Springer presented a resolution of the Legislature of Illinois, urging the construction of the Hennepin canal. Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the purchase and distribution of seed cane. Mr. Bland presented a measure to retire the circulation of national banks. Mr. Ranney presented a report in the Florida contested-election case, for the seating of Blaine. Mr. Crapo failed in an effort to fix next Tuesday for taking up the bill to extend the charters of national banks. Mr. Morse introduced a bill to punish by fine and imprisonment the unlawful certification of checks by national banks. Mr. Frost presented a joint resolution to repay to Great Britain the undistributed fund of the Geneva award. After an arduous debate an anti-Chinese bill was passed, suspending immigration for ten years, by a vote of 201 to 37.

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

THE FORD BOYS.

Sentenced to Be Hanged on the 19th of May.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 18.

The Grand Jury having found a true bill against Robert and Charles Ford for the murder of Jesse James, they were arraigned in the Circuit Court yesterday, and, after the indictment was read, a plea of guilty was entered and sentence passed. The court-room was crowded, although quiet and order prevailed. The boys were very respectfully clad, and were perfectly cool and self-possessed. The indictment was read to the boys by County Attorney O. M. Spencer, who read "it to Bob first, after which the Attorney asked him which plea he made, when he replied promptly and firmly, 'Guilty.' He then took his seat, and the indictment of Charles Ford as aider and abettor was read to him, and in a firm, even tone Charles pleaded 'guilty' also to the charge of murder in the first degree. The Judge then, after a few minutes' meditation, said that, under the circumstances, there was only one thing he could do, and that was to pronounce sentence upon the boys. He said that as they had pleaded guilty there was no alternative for him but to pass sentence, and it would remain for others to say whether the sentence should be finally carried out. He then asked Robert Ford to stand up. The latter rose promptly, and was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him. He replied, in his usual firm tone, "Nothing," and Judge Sherman in substance said: "Robert Ford, you have pleaded guilty before me to the crime of murder in the first degree, and it becomes my duty to pass the sentence of death upon you. It is therefore the sentence of this court that you be taken back to the jail, and on the 19th day of May be taken to some convenient place and there hanged by the neck until you are dead." Robert then took his seat, and the Judge ordered Charles to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Charles replied firmly, "Nothing," and the Judge passed the same sentence upon him as was passed upon Robert. After this there was no other action taken, and the boys were remanded to jail.

The general understanding is that this action was taken in accordance with the Governor's views on the premises, and that a pardon of both of them will reach here in the course of a day or two. The Governor, it is understood, was opposed to trying them, because he considers that they have done the State a great service, and are entitled to a pardon at once. The people can rest assured that the boys will be free in a very short time, and there will end the great sensation.

Frank James Organizing a Gang of Desperados to Avenge His Brother's Death.

A telegram from Atchison, Kan., says: Frank James is at the head of a movement which has for its aim the extermination of all whose names are associated with the death. The fact is known to a few that Frank passed through Atchison on Friday, going southwest, having four people with him; that on the same day Mrs. Jesse James went to Kansas City. Yesterday Frank James returned from a mysterious visit, followed by the same party. My informant states that the gang of which Frank James will now take the lead is taken from that section of the country in the Missouri bottoms opposite here which produced Polk Wells, Bill Norris, Jim Dougherty, John Pomfrey and many others, composed of the same class and material, having for its purpose the avenging of the death of Jesse James and other lawless deeds. To this gang will be added a few tried mountain outlaws that Frank James picked up during a residence for some time in New Mexico on a small sheep ranch. Robert and Charles Ford are never to enjoy a moment's peace, no matter what the advice or assurance from Gov. Crittenden. These brothers began where Jesse James left off. They will be hunted and hounded as persistently as he was. Were the reward they are supposed to obtain twenty times \$50,000 it will not purchase one day's rest, one peaceful meal or blessed night. These boys are not alone to be removed, but all informants and witnesses in Cracker Neck. These death avengers are backed by the entire constituency of Jesse James.

BRIGGS hired a lively horse to take a little exercise. He got more exercise than he wanted, and, as he limped to the side of the road to rest himself, a kind friend asked him: "What did you come down so quick for?" "What did I come down so quick for? Did you see anything in the air for me to hold on to?" he said, grimly.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE learned Greek after she was 50 years old.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$ 5 25	@ 7 85	
HOGS.....	7 00	@ 7 50	
COTTON.....	12 1/4	@ 12 1/2	
WHEAT—Superfine.....	4 00	@ 4 85	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 37	@ 1 39	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 42	@ 1 44	
CORN—Ungraded.....	59	@ 61	
CORN—Mixed Western.....	59	@ 61	
PORK—Mess.....	17 00	@ 18 25	
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/4	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	7 00	@ 7 80	
Cows and Heifers.....	3 75	@ 5 25	
Medium to Fair.....	6 50	@ 6 90	
HOGS.....	8 90	@ 9 45	
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	6 75	@ 7 00	
WHEAT—Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	6 25	@ 6 50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 35	@ 1 36	
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	1 10	@ 1 14	
CORN—No. 2.....	75	@ 77	
CORN—No. 2.....	61	@ 62	
RYE—No. 2.....	82	@ 85	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 09	@ 1 10	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	36	@ 39	
EGGS—Fresh.....	12	@ 13	
PORK—Mess.....	18 25	@ 19 50	
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/4	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 28	@ 1 31	
CORN—No. 2.....	75	@ 76	
OATS—No. 2.....	49	@ 50	
RYE—No. 1.....	85	@ 86	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	93	@ 94	
PORK—Mess.....	18 00	@ 18 25	
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/4	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 31	@ 1 32	
CORN—Mixed.....	74	@ 75	
CORN—No. 2.....	63	@ 65	
RYE.....	81	@ 82	
PORK—Mess.....	18 25	@ 19 50	
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.....	1 33	@ 1 34	
CORN.....	78	@ 79	
OATS.....	54	@ 55	
RYE.....	92	@ 93	
PORK—Mess.....	18 50	@ 19 00	
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 36	@ 1 37	
CORN.....	74	@ 75	
OATS.....	54	@ 55	
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Choice.....	6 25	@ 6 30	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 35	@ 1 36	
CORN—Mixed.....	77	@ 79	
OATS—Mixed.....	54	@ 56	
BARLEY (per cental).....	2 00	@ 2 20	
PORK—Mess.....	18 50	@ 19 00	
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 31	@ 1 32	
CORN—No. 2.....	76	@ 77	
OATS.....	54	@ 56	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	5 50	@ 6 00	
Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 50	
Common.....	3 50	@ 4 00	
HOGS.....	6 80	@ 7 50	
SHEEP.....	4 25	@ 4 50	

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

KALAMAZOO asylum is full.

IMMIGRANT Swedes are going into the Traverse bay region this season.

THE Mayor and Common Council of Laporte, Ind., have been visiting Kalamazoo.

THE charcoal kilns to be built at Orona, Osceola county, will employ 100 men.

In some parts of Calhoun county wild geese are so bold as to visit the corn cribs of farmers.

In the township of Kalamazoo \$320 of the dog tax must go to pay for sheep killed by the curs.

It is reported that there are nineteen iron properties under lease in and about Crystal Falls at the present time.

THE city of Muskegon is making arrangements to transpose the old cemetery into a public park.

MAPLE RAPIDS Dispatch: Wheat is looking remarkably well this spring, many farmers saying they never saw it better.

GREAT faith is felt along the whole line of the proposed Ovid and Traverse Bay railroad in the ultimate success of that project.

JOHN TEATS, a farmer near Mount Clemens, had his neck broken by a horse. He was leading the animal to water, when it gave a sudden jerk.

WILLIAM HATCH, born in 1785 and a resident of the township of Homer, Calhoun county, since 1840, attended the polls and voted at the late election.

THE Eclipse Hose Company No. 2, of Reed City, is making preparations for the Big Rapids tournament, and has ordered a hose cart from Seneca Falls.

NELSON PEASE, aged 10 years, a son of L. H. Pease, a farmer living two miles south of Maple Rapids, was thrown from a horse and had his leg broken.

THE net profit of the iron mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan last year exceeded in amount those of all the gold and silver mines of the whole United States.

JOHN FEFLER, while endeavoring to cross a small lake on some logs, near Harrison, Clare county, fell in and was drowned. He leaves a wife and eight children in destitute circumstances.

ALBERT FAIRCHILD, who was sent from Mecosta county to State prison for life one year ago last January for setting fire to some buildings in Morley, has been granted a new trial.

KALAMAZOO Gazette: On election day there was a family in this city in which a birth, a child baptism, a wedding and a death occurred, the actor of each of these events being a different person.

TWO young men, who went from Chicago to Battle Creek to work on the Grand Trunk railroad, broke out with small-pox shortly after their arrival. They were removed to the pest-house.

ROMEO Observer: Sanilac county failed to get a satisfactory railroad connection with Detroit, but a baby with two heads has been born up there, which is a greater distinction, if not as profitable.

Mrs. ELIZA HODGES, a poor, hard-working woman of Saranac, lost all the money she had by her pocketbook accidentally falling into the fire. Citizens promptly made up a purse to reimburse her.

FIRE destroyed about 60,000 bushels of charcoal, together with the coal sheds in which it was stored, and the carpenter and blacksmith shops of the Spring Lake Iron Company, of Fruitport. The loss is \$9,000; no insurance.

BURGLARS forced an entrance to the drug store of Hamilton Bros., at Eaton Rapids, drilled and blew open the safe and secured \$250 in cash and postage stamps to the amount of \$150. The safe was large and almost new, and was seriously damaged.

REED CITY, Osceola county, numbers 1,500, and is in a prosperous condition. The amount expended for building purposes during the year 1881 was nearly double the amount for 1880.

"THE Big Rapids wagon-works" is the name of a \$50,000 stock company just organized at Big Rapids, which expects to give employment to fifty men. The site for the works is an advantageous one at the upper or Tioga dam.

Mrs. LIBBIE ARTISAN was knocked down with a club and robbed of a small amount of money by John Collins at Battle Creek. Collins left Mrs. Artisan for dead and left town, but was captured on the train and is now in jail at Marshall. Both were colored.

HANCOCK Mining Journal: On Monday afternoon half a stick of Hercules powder was found among the rock dumped into the bins at the Osceola mill. How it got there is a mystery, and what the result would have been, had it got under one of the stamp heads, imagination only can tell.

A 2-YEAR-OLD child of A. Cochran, in Winfield, Eaton county, fell through a six-inch stovepipe hole 10 feet upon the stove below; but, beyond scaring the hired girl to death, no harm was done, except a few bruises. Sworn to before a notary public by one of the leading citizens of Eaton county.

On Klockidy creek, Ogemaw county, L. Grunnell took a cant-hook and started a log which was lodged on the chute over the dam. The log carried him through the chute, under water, among other logs, but when he bobbed up below, though insensible, he still hung on

to the cant-hook, and was rescued with it tightly clutched in his hands.

MAPLE RAPIDS Dispatch: Wednesday morning, as Mrs. William Stead, living four miles east of this place, was showing her children the use of a pistol, it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the neck of her 3-year-old daughter Clara, proceeding downward and lodging in the back of the right lung under the shoulder blade. Drs. Doty and Reed dressed the wound and consider it dangerous. The mother thought the pistol was empty.

SPEAKING of the extension of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad, the Ontonagon Miner says: "Orders were received from the East some two weeks ago to push on the cutting out of the roadway and to commence grading. Five miles from L'Anse another station has been established, and the work will be pushed ahead as fast as possible. It is the positive intention of the company to construct the road from L'Anse to the Bohemian mine as fast as possible."

DETROIT Free Press: "A hungry farmer went into a saloon yesterday and asked permission to lunch upon a card table, which being granted, he devoured a quart of oyster meats, a can of pickled lobster and a pound of crackers, and washed down his lunch with three shupers of beer. During his repast he informed the people in the saloon that he had got tired of farming in Michigan and was going to Dakota. As he went out a wag exclaimed: 'Heavens! The idea of taking that appetite into a new country!'"

FOR nine years a contest over the location of the county seat has been in progress in Wexford county and at the annual election the people voted to remove the records to Cadillac. Sheriff Dunham secured a special train and twenty assistants, and went to Manton to make the transfer, but was driven away by a party of 200 citizens, after securing all but the safes. He telegraphed the facts to Cadillac, and about 300 men of that town boarded his train and went to the scene of the trouble, where they aided him in removing all the county property without bloodshed.

On the 16th of November last a package containing \$8,000 was lost at Grayling Station, between Bay City and Sheboygan, while in charge of the express company. A few days ago A. D. Price, a poor railroad laborer, bought a house and branched out in other directions so as to excite suspicion. Detectives visited his house and found under the clapboards almost \$6,000. Upon being confronted with these facts Price owned up and said that he noticed the package accidentally drop while being transferred at the station. He kicked it under the platform and afterward secured it. He says he burned nine \$100 bills, for fear they might lead to his detection.

VICKSBURG Commercial: Our readers will notice the death item of Mrs. Rebecca Smith, of Brady, in another place. Nothing unusual was noticed about her body until Henry F. Peet, the undertaker in charge, went to her late residence on Wednesday with the coffin. On uncovering her face he noticed sweat upon it, and inquired the cause. The reply was that "it was caused by the fluid used as a preservative or disinfectant." He wiped the sweat away, and when they were placing her in the coffin he noticed the body was limber and also saw sweat on the face again and wiped it away. The funeral was held here at the M. E. Church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Steele, who saw sweat on her face after the body was brought into church, as did also the undertaker. The sweating and limpness of the corpse was a new thing to Mr. Peet, who has had ten years' experience in the business of undertaking, and he talked with Rev. Steele about it. Both thought something should be done about it, and at the grave the coffin was opened, and it is said the body was then warm, whereas it should have been cold and stiff. Mr. Peet called for a physician, but on the declaration of the relatives (two daughters and one son, all grown) that they had seen her die, the body was buried, and no physician called. To say the least this is a singular case.

REV. ISAAC FULLMER, of Homer township, Midland county, was killed by the recent tornado. His house was completely wrecked by the hurricane, and, taking fire, burned. The other members of the family were considerably injured. The storm took a direction from west to east, and was a quarter of a mile wide and three or four miles long, leveling everything in its path. Two families took refuge in a cellar when the first shock came, and the buildings were blown away over their heads. Near Mr. Fullmer's place a barn and an ox were blown into the Tittabawassee river. A heavy lumber wagon belonging to a farmer was picked up and carried off, and has not been seen since. Twelve or fourteen persons were injured more or less, but none fatally save Fullmer. In the townships of Beaver and Kawkawlin, Bay county, the cyclone whirled off the roofs of buildings, tore down fences, uprooted trees, and destroyed property by wholesale. The house of John Smith was directly in the path of the storm. The family had just finished supper when a rushing and roaring sound was heard, a dark spiral column of cloud was seen approaching rapidly from the west, and almost immediately a storm of large hail-stones, some of which were one and one-half inches in diameter, began to fall. The family rushed to the windows and beheld a storm approaching which uprooted large trees and swept everything before it, leveling fences and buildings, and before they could get out of the house the building was caught and simply twisted to pieces, the foundation remaining in its place, but the roof and walls falling in, and the very floor being torn up, the furniture scattered about and a general

and complete wreck made of the structure and contents. Mr. Smith received a serious injury to his spine and other bruises, and Mrs. Smith was knocked down by the stove as it went skipping across the floor. The children, four in number, escaped almost unhurt. Some of the heavy timbers were carried a distance of ten or twelve rods from where the building had been, and a bureau, a heavy black walnut affair, was tumbled by the wind fourteen or fifteen rods into the woods. Furniture, bedding, clothing, everything was lost. Mr. Smith is a cripple, and his misfortune falls doubly heavy. Other farmers in the vicinity had their buildings unroofed and rendered almost worthless. The house of Mr. Hartley was moved bodily from the foundation and left standing at an angle of forty-five degrees that wants but a small gale to overturn it. David Garner had the roof of his house torn off and his barn leveled with the ground. A Swede named Nelson, whose wife had just been confined, had the roof of his house torn off and his barns totally destroyed. Nearly all of those who have property damaged are new farmers, who have just begun to get their farms cleared and sufficient buildings to make their homes comfortable. The storm swept through Williams, Beaver, Kawkawlin and Augus—in the latter place turning fish-houses topsy-turvy and demolishing boats and the traps of the fishermen to a considerable extent.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by fifty-two observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness during the week ending April 8, 1882, as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number and Per Cent. of Observers by Whom Each Disease Was Reported.	Number.	Per Cent.
1) Intermittent fever.....	36	69	
2) Bronchitis.....	36	69	
3) Rheumatism.....	34	65	
4) Neuralgia.....	33	63	
5) Pneumonia.....	29	56	
6) Consumption, of lungs.....	29	56	
7) Gonorrhea.....	23	44	
8) Influenza.....	21	40	
9) Diarrhea.....	18	35	
10) Diphtheria.....	16	31	
11) Remittent fever.....	15	29	
12) Erysipelas.....	10	19	
13) Whooping-cough.....	9	17	
14) Scarlet fever.....	6	15	
15) Inflammation of bowels.....	7	13	
16) Mumps.....	5	10	
17) Typho-malarial fever.....	4	8	
18) Measles.....	4	8	
19) Dysentery.....	4	8	
20) Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	4	8	
21) Typhoid fever (enteric).....	3	6	
22) Inflammation of brain.....	3	6	
23) Small-pox.....	2	4	
24) Laryngitis.....	2	4	
25) Membranous croup.....	2	4	

Beside those tabulated above, the following-named diseases were reported each by one regular observer: Cholera morbus, chorea, hepatitis, nephritis, spinal meningitis, acute indigestion, spasmodic croup, eczema, pharyngitis and catarrhal fever.

For the week ending April 8, 1882, the reports indicate that diarrhea and diphtheria increased, and that neuralgia, typho-malarial fever, influenza, measles and rheumatism decreased in area of prevalence.

Of the seventeen diseases that decreased in area of prevalence during the week ending April 1, eight continued to decrease, more or less, during the week ending April 8; while of the seven diseases that increased in area of prevalence during the week ending April 1, only one continued slightly to increase during the week ending April 8, 1882. Nine diseases increased and fifteen decreased, so that the decrease was evidently considerably greater than the increase in sickness.

At the State Capitol, the prevailing winds were northeast and east; the average temperature, average absolute and average relative humidity were greater; the average day and night ozone were less during the week ending April 8, than during the preceding week.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending April 8, and since, at 18 places, scarlet fever at 7 places, measles at 5 places and small-pox at 3 places in all as follows: At Battle Creek, April 4; at Flint (one case), and at Milford, April 8, 1882. It is unofficially reported that small-pox is present at Manistee.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

LANSING, April 14, 1882.

Frightful Boiler Explosion.

Baltimore has been the scene of a fearful explosion, attended with shocking loss of life. A large boiler blew up with terrific force in the flour and feed mill of A. H. Sibley, in the western section of the city. The force of the explosion shook the earth for blocks around. The three-story brick building and two small houses in the neighborhood were shattered. Bricks and timber were blown through the air like chaff, and human beings were hurled in every direction. John Addison, the engineer, and Henry Walter, the colored fireman, were torn to pieces, as not even fragments of their bodies have been found among the waste of ruins. There were seven persons killed in all, as follows: John W. Addison, Harrison Walter, Frank Kraemer, Abraham Harborn (colored), Maria C. Knapp, George Pentz, Grace Gray, Andrew Cooper were terribly scalded about the head, and will probably die. James Foden had his skull fractured. Edward Conlanah, Bernard Taylor (a child), Ida Rosenberg and a number of others were more or less injured. Beside the above, there are several persons missing. The buildings in the rear of the factory in which the explosion occurred were occupied by women of ill-fame, and beneath their ruins several young girls perished. The tin roof of the building in which the boiler burst was carried through the air over a block of houses and landed in the middle of the street. A German woman who was in the yard of a house near the mill, hanging up some wet clothes, was buried beneath the rear wall of her house, which was blown down, and instantly killed. Immediately after the explosion fire broke out among the ruins, and several of the unfortunate beings were either burned to death or suffocated. A low pressure of water in the boiler is said to have caused the explosion.

THE CASE OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The President Decides that He Has No Power to Review the Sentence of the Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The President has notified Gen. Fitz-John Porter, in answer to his petition for relief from the sentence of the court-martial, that he can do nothing in his case, as it is entirely beyond his power. This action is based upon an opinion by Attorney General Brewster, and received the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet.

The opinion of the Attorney General, after reviewing the history of the court-martial, the approval of its sentence by the President and the later action of the Advisory Board, considers the question whether it is competent for the President to afford the applicant the relief he asks under existing law and the circumstances of his case. The Attorney General, after citing numbers of legal opinions and decisions, says:

"When the President performs the duty of approving sentence of a court-martial dismissing an officer, his act has all the solemnity and significance of a judgment of a court of law, as it has to be performed under the same consequences. Now, one of the consequences is that when judgment has been regularly entered in a case properly within judicial cognizance, from which no appeal has been provided or taken, and it has been followed by execution, it is final and conclusive upon the party against whom it is entered. And this effect attaches, in my opinion, to the action of the President in approving the action of the court-martial dismissing an officer after that approval has been consummated by actual dismissal. Here it is proper to add that the very inquiry now under examination has been resolved in the negative by the deliberate decision of a former administration, as appears by the message of the President of June 5, 1879, transmitting to Congress the report and proceedings of the board of army officers upon the case of Gen. Porter. The conclusion then reached was that the President was without power, in the absence of legislation, to act upon the recommendation of the report further than submitting the same to Congress.

"This conclusion is a denial of the existence of any power in the President to review and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in that case, as recommended by the board, and it is entitled to great weight as being the view not only of the President himself, but, presumably, that of his Cabinet, among whose members were men eminent in the profession of law. These opinions of my predecessors and the Supreme Court all go to establish this proposition: that where sentence of a legally-constituted court-martial, in a case within its jurisdiction here, has been approved by the reviewing authority and carried into execution, it cannot afterward, under the present state of the law, be reversed and set aside. The proceedings are, then, at an end, and action thus had upon the sentence is, in the contemplation of the law, final. I am unable to arrive at a different conclusion, and I accordingly hold that, in case under consideration, the President has no power to reverse the proceedings of the court-martial and annul its sentence. It follows from this view that the President can afford the applicant no relief through revision of sentence in his case. That sentence involved immediate dismissal from the army and disability to hold office thereafter. The dismissal is an accomplished fact, and so far the sentence is completely executed. The disability is a continuing punishment, and in regard to that the sentence is being executed. The latter may be remitted by exercise of the pardoning power, but the former cannot in any way be affected thereby.

"Thus a pardon would not restore the applicant to office in the military service from which he was dismissed. This could only be done by appointment under special authority from Congress, since by the general law of the military service appointments to the rank of General officers are to be made by selection from the army, and all vacancies in established regiments in corps to the rank of Colonel are to be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency.

"In this connection I remark that the act of 1868 referred to by Gen. Porter in his letter of request was, as its title imports, only meant to be declaratory of the law, namely: That an officer cashiered or dismissed by sentence of court-martial cannot be otherwise restored to military service than through new appointment, with the consent of the Senate. The law is the same as to officers of the army who cease to be such in any other way. Power to appoint is not conferred by that statute. This power remains subject to general law, and in the absence of special authority from Congress it can only be exercised with respect to a person who has ceased to be an officer in the manner above stated where it might be equally well exercised if such person had never been an officer in the military service.

"Upon the general question considered, the conclusion arrived at is that it is not within the competency of the President to afford the applicant the relief he has asked for; that is to say that it is not competent for the President to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the court-martial and nominate him to the Senate for restoration to his former rank in the army. I am, sir, very respectfully,

BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER,

Attorney General.

THE PERUVIAN INVESTIGATION.

Shepherd, at his examination on the 11th inst., positively refused to tell who was the author of the sealed letter sent by him to Arizona, under cover of Minister Hurlbut, and to be delivered by the latter. Mr. Blount continued to quote from the printed correspondence, and endeavored to extract from the witness a categorical answer to each question, reading from the letter sent to Arizona through Minister Hurlbut, but obtained nothing but evasive replies. He asked: "Was not that letter written by the Venezuelan Minister?" Witness declined to reply. Witness was asked if Senator Blair, as counsel, was conferred with in relation to the letter to Hurlbut in which (he) (Shepherd) tendered him \$250,000 in stock, and replied: "Senator Blair did not see the letter to Hurlbut." Witness, however, told him about it some time after it was sent. It was discussed by all the counsel; none of them even found fault with it on its face, but the remark was frequently made: "Shepherd, that letter will bear a double construction, and may get you into trouble."

The Shepherd examination was resumed on the 13th. Witness refused to produce a list of the stockholders of the Peruvian Company. He testified that Wm. H. Hurlbut saw a dispatch to Minister Hurlbut on which Secretary Blaine had penciled the words: "Go in, Steve!"

Shepherd's examination on the 14th inst. was dry and uninteresting. He stated that he presented a letter of introduction from Gen. Grant to President Arthur, but declined to repeat what occurred at that interview with the President. He assured the committee, however, that nothing occurred that could have any reference to the allegations of the House resolution which led to the investigation, although the conversation had some relation to the Peruvian Company. Witness voluntarily denied the published statements that he had certain correspondence with Secretary Blaine, and that there were certain letters which Blaine would not like to have published. He said he never received an autograph letter from Secretary Blaine.

Before resuming the testimony of Shepherd on the 15th inst., a letter was read from Mr. Blaine, signifying his wish to be heard by the committee in reference to Peru-Chili matters now under investigation. Mr. Belmont abandoned the witness (Shepherd), saying that as he had refused to answer several questions which had a special bearing on the case he did not see any use in wasting any further time on him. In reply to a question by Mr. Lord, Shepherd said the dealings he had with Mr. Hurlbut were by the advice of counsel. Being pressed on this point, he testified in effect that in his dealings with Mr. Hurlbut he had acted wholly on the defensive. He said that at the time he had the long interview with Mr. Blaine his chief and controlling interest was to secure, if possible, the Secretary's attention to the matter. He said that when Mr. Blaine used the remark, "That won't fetch him," he referred to Shepherd and thence represented, and the expression was regarded by him as a joceuse remark, and not specially significant. He would not state whether any Senator had received any stock in the company or not. Some amusement ensued when Mr. Wilson endeavored to discover what consideration was given Cochet for his claim. Shepherd said he understood the consideration paid for the claim was eminently satisfactory to all parties.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Some Extraordinary Developments. (New York Telegram to Chicago Tribune.)

Some extraordinary developments in connection with the A. T. Stewart estate have been made in the course of an investigation as to the causes of the suspension of business of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. While the publication of names would at the present time be premature, the facts stated can be relied upon as authentic to the last degree. It is said the fact that Mr. Stewart totally ignored all blood relations in his will might have passed unchallenged and not caused any special attention to the matter, but the anxiety displayed and the repeated declarations made in private and in the newspapers by the beneficiaries of the will that Mr. Stewart did not have any blood relations living showed to the keen minds of speculators in this city that Stewart's heirs by the will felt tender on this spot, and were more or less in dread that blood relations would crop up, just as some of them did. Those who did appear were cared for, the last of them receiving a certified check for \$15,000. These facts clearly and confidentially enough demonstrated to the speculators referred to that the matter was worth looking after. A number of meetings were held in the private office of a large banking firm on Wall street, at which a scheme was developed and arranged to form a syndicate for the purpose of procuring heirs and fighting the matter in the courts. If they were to be bought off the price would have to be exceedingly large. There were some \$30,000,000 at stake, and these bold speculative spirits were unanimous, for it was a plum worth trying to climb a tree for. The scheme was entered into with enthusiasm, and the banking firm in whose private office the scheme was concocted arranged to furnish all the money necessary, they to come in for a large percentage on the amount obtained, and to bear the loss in the event of failure. A prominent law firm was consulted, and they agreed to take the matter in charge and perform all the legal work on similar terms as the bankers. These preliminaries having been satisfactorily settled, a couple of trusted men were employed to work up the matter by hunting up relatives of Mr. Stewart and procuring the necessary proofs of kinship. Last summer these agents sailed for Ireland, and proceeded direct to the County Antrim, in the North, where Mr. Stewart was born. They visited all the small towns around, and spent weeks among the peasantry taking down the names, ages and pedigrees of all the Stewarts they could find. They then put up at a hotel in the Town of Ballymena and went to work to sift the mass of data they had collected. They selected the names of several of the Stewart people whose consanguineous claims could be the most easily and certainly demonstrated in a court of law. Continuous correspondence was kept up between these agents and the law firm in this city, who sent over to Ireland full and prompt instructions on all points in procedure. Old motto-eaten registers in the baptistries of old churches were carefully gone over and the necessary transcripts made, and their correctness certified to before local magistrates. Affidavits of the selected claimants, supported by other affidavits of old residents and persons possessed of genealogical knowledge, were written and sworn to before competent officials. After spending some six weeks at this work the agents, with a couple of trunks full of documents, returned to New York and reported to their employers in person. Everything was favorable so far. It had been fair sailing, with every indication of a prosperous voyage and a golden cargo. Copies of the more important of these documents and the replies received from these agents are now in the hands of a gentleman whose office is on Wall street. What has occurred since the return of the agents has not transpired. The matter, however, has not got into the courts yet, and whether any settlement has come to, or the "speculators" have been deterred by threats of prosecution, is a question that for the present must lie in abeyance.

THE CROPS.

April Reports to the Agricultural Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

A synopsis of the April report to the Department of Agriculture upon the area and condition of winter grain shows the increase to be nearly half a million acres, or 2 per cent. The estimated area of the previous crop was 24,346,000 acres. The States showing an increase are:

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Michigan.....	3	Georgia.....12
Indiana.....	4	Florida.....12
Ohio.....	1	Alabama.....53
Kentucky.....	15	Mississippi.....54
West Virginia.....	2	Louisiana.....75
Virginia.....	3	Texas.....72
North Carolina.....	18	Arkansas.....70
South Carolina.....	10	Tennessee.....17
The average increase in the cotton States—26 per cent.—amounts to about 800,000 acres. In the Southern Atlantic States, from Connecticut to Virginia, the area is 4,053,000 acres, which is about 5,000 acres less than in 1881. In the Western States, from West Virginia to Kansas, there is an average decrease of 2 per cent, the decrease being 10 per cent. in Illinois, 2 per cent. in Missouri and 11 per cent. in Kansas. The estimated acreage in the eight winter-wheat States is 16,926,000. In California partial returns point to an increase of 10 per cent. The Pacific coast is not included in the list of strictly winter-wheat States. The condition of winter wheat is high throughout the West (Ohio alone being below 100) in the cotton States, and in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Those below the average are:		
Connecticut.....	50	Pennsylvania.....26
New York.....	87	Ohio.....97
New Jersey.....	95	
The following are the averages above 100:		
Delaware.....	10	Arkansas.....13
Maryland.....	19	Tennessee.....8
Virginia.....	4	West Virginia.....8
North Carolina.....	13	Kentucky.....12
South Carolina.....	7	Michigan.....8
Georgia.....	12	Indiana.....5
Alabama.....	12	Illinois.....2
Mississippi.....	14	Missouri.....10
Louisiana.....	15	Kansas.....10
Texas.....	9	
Winter rye shows an increase in area except in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. The increase is relatively largest in the South.		

JOTTINGS.

BUTTER has taken a tumble—18 cents.

Dr. R. A. Schouten advertises his well-known and reliable family remedies in this paper. See another column.

THE wagon road and grounds about the C. & W. M. R'y depot, are being leveled under Supt. Bliss' efficient supervision.

Messrs. Kremers & Bangs, who lately bought the drug store of T. E. Annis & Co., have a word to say to the public. See advertisement.

It is reported that the Chicago & West Mich. Railway Co., will put a through train from Grand Rapids to Laporte, Ind., on their next time card.

ALDERMAN Williams, of the Second Ward, has had a severe attack of the measles, but is now recovering. You have our sympathy George.

THE "Great Interior Circus and Roman Hypodrome" will exhibit in this city, Thursday, May 4th. Boys look out for your dimes or the circus will give you the "go by."

Mrs. Ledeboer, the relict of Dr. B. Ledeboer, died very suddenly last Monday morning of heart disease. The funeral on Thursday was largely attended by friends and relatives.

DONAVAN'S Famous Tennessee Jubilee Singers are coming here soon, re-organized and strengthened, and are in fine condition for the seasons business. Look out for their date next week.

THE new assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & West Mich. Railway, Mr. C. Harris, is occasionally seen at this station. His appearance and manner indicates that he understands his business.

Miss Mary Meengs' millinery store on River street, is well supplied with all the latest style of hats, bonnets, etc., and Miss Meengs is prepared to do first class work. We advise the ladies of this city to give her a call. See advertisement.

Mr. Fred. L. Souter will deliver the trees, shrubs, vines, etc. bought of him, at Holland, April 26th; West Olive, April 27; Grand Haven, April 28 and 29; Hudsonville, May 2nd. Mr. Souter reports stock in good condition and as being first-class.

A VERY remarkable display of the aurora borealis was noticed by many on last Sunday evening. The working telegraph lines on many roads was interfered with and Mr. Frank Carr, night train dispatcher at this station, found it necessary to detach the batteries and "ground" the lines, in order to keep them in working condition.

MR. C. Rosenbaugh, a brakeman on the New Buffalo local freight, under conductor Charley Westover, was seriously, if not fatally injured at Stevensville on Wednesday. He was in the act of climbing to the top of a box car while the train was running and was struck by the framework of the station mall catcher. His home is at Breedsville.

REV. Dr. Huntley gave us two fine lectures this week. The first on Tuesday evening, closing the lecture course, and on Wednesday evening a humorous lecture, which consisted of a large amount of common sense, interspersed with a large amount of humor. We hope this may not be the last visit of the genial doctor among us. Wednesday evening's lecture was prefaced by some unusually fine orchestra music by Dr. Gee's orchestra.

LAST Wednesday the Board of Supervisors of this county met at Grand Haven for the purpose of discussing the new tax law, etc. Supervisor C. Van Loo, of Zeeland, was elected chairman, for the year and appointed the standing committees. The Chairman and the Committee on Equalization were chosen as a special committee to ascertain the valuation of the property of the county as a whole and to report at the October session. The Clerk was instructed to prepare a list of all the undischarged mortgages on record since 1872 and to give such list to the Supervisors, to be used for assessment purposes.

Miss Minnie Dwyer, a distinguished elocutionist and dramatic reader, will give an entertainment at Lyceum Hall on Friday Evening next, April 28th, under the auspices of Eagle Fire Co., No. 1, of this city. Miss Dwyer is said to be a lady of fine accomplishments, wonderful versatile powers and to be eminently successful in humorous representations in delineating the different phases of human character. She is represented as being the most successful rival of Miss Ella June Meade, that has visited the state this season. This will no doubt be a fine entertainment, and as the admission will be placed low the members of Eagle Fire Co., respectfully ask the patronage of our citizens, who, while enjoying a pleasant evening, will aid in supporting one of our worthy public interests. Let all remember this feature.

Mr. E. J. Harrington has some first class timbered land, and a farm of 160 acres for sale. See advertisement.

It is rumored that the Phoenix Hotel will be moved to Eighth Street and run by it old proprietor. Mr. Jas. Ryder.

MR. Geo. Frink, of Big Rapids, formerly of this city, was in town this week. George looks well and thinks of returning to live in our city.

We learn from a Mitchell Dakota, paper, that Mr. A. D. Nelson and Dick Church, formerly of this city, are running a restaurant in that place.

WON'T some one please shoot a cat so as to give our local papers an opportunity to startlingly announce, "Horrible Holocaust. Nine Lives Lost."

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., April 20, 1882: G. L. Guild, Charley Yulles.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

D. R. MEENGs, displays, in his drug store, a large and well selected stock of flaking rods and lines and all the accoutrements that an amateur or professional angler could desire.

As small letter hurt the sight, so do small matters him that is too much intent upon them; they vex and stir up anger, which begets an evil habit in him in reference to greater affairs.—Plutarch.

DURING a thunder storm at Vriesland, last Tuesday evening, the Christian Reformed Church edifice, was badly damaged by lightning; portions of the roof and steeple were entirely demolished.

MR. Jacob G. Van Putten, of the firm of G. Van Putten & Sons, returned home yesterday morning from a trip to Chicago and Milwaukee, where he has been purchasing spring and summer dry goods, "nobby" hats, etc.

THE Odd Fellows of this city will celebrate the 63rd anniversary of the introduction of the order in America, with a ball on Wednesday evening, April 26th. Everybody is invited. Tickets for sale at Breyman's jewelry store and Higgins' gallery.

AMONG the many improvements that are being made in private premises, we notice that of Mr. John Hummel, who is, at considerable expense, filling in the low part of his lot with tan bark, and covering it with sand; he is also placing a "bran new" fence around the entire premises.

BROWN & Thomas attorneys of Battle Creek, are investigating the circumstances of the accident to young Howe, which occurred on the 20th of last August and resulted in his death, while passing under a low bridge on the C. & W. M. R. R., he was knocked from the freight train on which he was working as brakeman. If the evidence warrants, suit will be brought against the railroad company.—Muskegon Chronicle.

MR. Geo. T. McClure has lately taken the agency of Friedrich Bros., of Grand Rapids, for the sale of Pianos and Organs and is doing a flourishing business. He has sold pianos to Messrs. F. O. Nye, Wm. Blom, P. J. Doyle and a \$1,000 Weber Parlor Grand to Mr. R. Kanter, besides a number of organs. Parties wishing to purchase should not fail to give him a call, the instruments he handles are first-class and fully warranted by the factories.

We are pleased to announce that Dr. L. Schiphorst, of Hattum, Netherlands, has concluded to locate in this city. The doctor is a pleasant person, graduate of the Leiden Medical College, has studied and practised four years in the Amsterdam Hospital and holds diplomas from these eminent medical schools. Dr. Schiphorst will make a specialty of surgical practice and will be assisted in all operations by Dr. R. A. Schouten, and, being well supplied with all kinds of surgical instruments, is fully capable of performing the most delicate operations. The doctor speaks the German, French, English and Holland languages, so there is no difficulty on account of nationality. His office is at the drug store of Dr. R. A. Schouten.

FROM a crop report received from the office of the Secretary of State, we gather the following facts relative to the crops in this State: The growing wheat suffered little or no injury during the month of March. According to the estimates, six per cent of the acreage sown last fall has been winter-killed. The crop in the southern four tiers of counties promises 47 per cent better, and in the entire State 38 per cent better, than on the first of April, 1881. The condition of clover is not so promising. Twenty-nine per cent of the entire acreage in clover meadows and clover pastures is reported winter-killed, and the condition of that portion not winter-killed is four per cent below the condition one year ago. The prospects for apples and peaches are favorable. The average for this county compared with that of last year, (April 1st) is as follows: Wheat, per cent of acreage sown winter-killed, 8; clover, not winter-killed, 101; apples, prospects for an average crop, 114; peaches, prospects for an average crop, 115.

THE annual meeting of the Council of Hope College will be held on Wednesday, April 26th.

THE genuine Harlem oil, imported directly by Dr. Schouten, can be found at his drug store in the First Ward.

THE Chicago Tribune of last Saturday, announces the death on April 14th of Mrs. Minnie, wife of Henry Ramaker, of Chicago.

GOVERNOR Jerome has issued a proclamation designating April 27th as "arbor day," and recommends the planting of trees for ornament, protection and shade, on that day.

RELIGIOUS services for to-morrow: Hope Church—Rev. D. Van Pelt, Pastor. Morning, "The Lord knoweth our Days." Evening: "The Lord our Shepherd." Third Ref. Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor; services at 9:30, a. m. and 2 p. m. College Chapel—Services 9:30 a. m.; in the afternoon the services will be conducted by the Rev. D. Van Pelt; Sunday School 3:30 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, Pastor. Morning, "Hidden things of God." Evening, "God's mindfulness of Man."

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

G. VYN is putting a new boiler in his mill on the island.

JOHNNY Killeen of the Clarendon was in town this week.

THE Circuit Court for this County, adjourned on Tuesday to the 15th of May.

On last Wednesday, another lot of emigrants arrived from Europe. Still they come.

CHIEF Engineer Holmes and Ald. Sanford will attend the meeting of the State Fireman Association, to be held at Jackson, May 5th.

THE beautiful Steamer City of Milwaukee will be placed on the line between Milwaukee and this City, May 1st. She will run about as she did last season.

JUDGE S. L. Tate is very sick with the scarlet fever and the doctors pronounce it a dangerous case, as the Judge has been suffering for a long time with kidney disorders.

THE Common Council has purchased a new team of horses for \$350, which are to be used on the streets, and more particularly to draw a new four wheeled hose cart, which is expected in a few days from Chicago.

THE tug Florence sank on Friday night near the elevator, owing, as it is claimed, to the fact of the syphon being left open and the valve refusing to work. Chains were got under her however, and she was lifted up Sunday afternoon and in about one-half hour she was towing vessels again as if nothing had happened.

ON Thursday of last week the trading Schooner O. Shaw, produce laden, from Kenosha to Muskegon, when about 40 miles south east of this point, being in a sinking condition, was abandoned by her crew. The crew were picked up by the schr. Telegraph. The loss on the Shaw is estimated at about \$2,400, no insurance.

THIRD Street has been graded and graveled from Franklin to Madison Street and is now about as nice a street as there is in the City, it will undoubtedly, in the near future, become one of the main business streets here, and it is surprising that some people are so near sighted that they object to any public improvement in the City, although the value of their property would be doubled by a comparatively small outlay.

THE case of young Bidgood, who was arrested some time ago for sending obscene matter through the mail, was called before Recorder Pagelson on Monday last. United States Arrest Att'y Hyde was present to conduct the examination on part of the United States, but Bidgood waived examination and gave bail, in the sum of \$1,000, for his appearance at the United States District Court at Grand Rapids for trial, Saturday, April 22d next. The case of Samuel Brown for a similar offence was discontinued.

CAPT. Frank Brouwer's new boat was successfully launched last Saturday and named by him the Henry Brouwer, after his son. She sits nicely on the water and by good judges it is said, that she will be very fast. On Monday she was towed up to Ferrysburg, where her boiler was put in by means of a pile driver, thereby obviating the necessity of getting up shears and tackles, and in two hours she was back again at her old berth, in the shipyard, where her cabin work will be put on. Capt. Brouwer expects to make his appearance on Macatawa Bay, some time next week, when he intends to take every body and his wife on a ride around the Bay, to convince them of the amount of comfort that can be taken on the Henry Brouwer.

New Spring Goods !!

Our new Spring stock has arrived, and is now open for inspection. We do not hesitate to say that our new stock of SPRING GOODS, is one of the largest and best selected ever exhibited in this city. In addition to our very extensive assortment of Dry Goods in general, we have added

CARPETS & FLOOR OIL CLOTH

which we offer at exceedingly low prices.

Among other BARGAINS, we offer several cases of Worsted DRESS GOODS, 26 inches wide at 15c fully worth 25c. A handsome line of new Gingham, large plaids, Dress styles, 10c sold everywhere for 12c. 10 cases of handsome Spring Prints, warranted fast colors, 4c a yard.

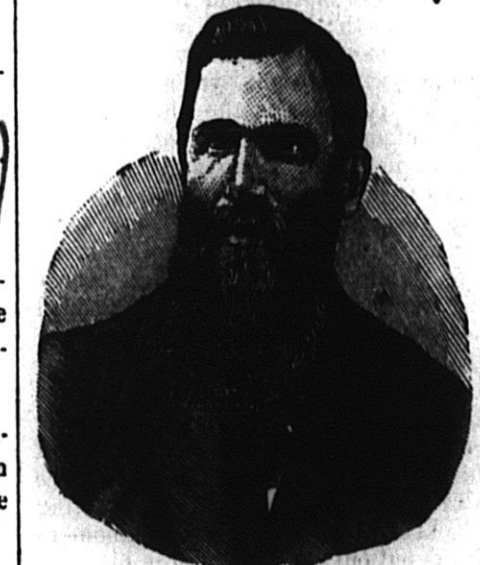
Our assortment in every Department is immense, and our prices cannot be beat by any house in the State.

Agent for Mme. Demorest's Reliable Paper Patterns.

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
3-17.

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer



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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. 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

S P E C T A C L E S

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

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

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 all orders promptly to the best of my ability.

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.

HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-17

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. 88-17 WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.

gliah Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, 5 per m-torrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, After Taking, BEFORE TAKING, Universal Lascitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 32-17

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

Clocks which have been sold for \$4, are now for sale at \$3. The entire stock on hand will be sold at that rate. Plated ware, Spectacles, etc., etc., will be sold at cost for the next 60 days.

Oct. 15, 1881. 37-17

"LA BLONDE MEES."

"Pretty? No; but gentle. Figure to yourself a blonde Mees; and hair, ah! a nymph, undulated, sparkling, golden, magnificent!"

"But not pretty?"

"Well, scarcely, perhaps; but a voice! Ah! not a little file of voice, but a voice like a silver bell—clear, sympathetic."

"Shall I like 'la blonde Mees'?"

"Like her, yes; love her, no; for she has no fortune."

So far I had heard—overheard; let me avow my dishonorable action. But I was "la blonde Mees," and it was too tempting an opportunity! The window was open; I was outside, lazily enjoying a dreamy siesta in the rose bower, when I heard the murmur of voices. My godmother was talking of me, and the deep, pleasant voice asking so many questions about my insignificant self was no other than her august nephew, the son of her only sister, who had married an Englishman—her favorite, Horace Vernon. "No fortune, indeed," I repeated, softly, and then, clear as a bell, I struck up the old song:

My face is my fortune, sir, she said;
Sir, she said, sir, she said.

Over and over again, with every variety of intonation, I sang the words. Suddenly I ceased. Instinctively I felt he was nearing the window and meditating a descent in search of the singer. Hastily I fled; fear lent wings to my feet; blindly I made a dash at the clipped yew hedge and its labyrinthine paths, when suddenly I stumbled, and should have fallen but for the arms hospitably outstretched to save me. Recovering myself quickly, I drew back with hasty dignity and exclaimed in my best French, "Monsieur!"

He bowed. "Mademoiselle are you hurt?" he said, managing to infuse much tender solicitude into the words. Then with a quick look at me, before I could answer, he added: "Let me introduce myself. I am Horace Vernon, and you must be Miss Eugenie Everard. I have been hearing all about you from my aunt."

I bowed and colored vividly. "Yes! 'La Blonde Mees,'" I could not help retorting with a smile.

"Ah! you overheard us?" he cried with a ludicrous expression of dismay.

Anger and the demons of coquetry prompted me there and then to take off my godmother, and I replied in her voice: "Like her, yes; love her, no; for she has no fortune."

The next moment I felt awkward and confused, for I had hardly realized the meaning of the words. Mr. Vernon laughed.

"Well," he said, "I promise."

"Promise what?"

"To like you."

He offered me a well-shaped, brown hand; into which, after a moment's hesitation, I put my own. The fingers closed over it in a protecting clasp, and I could not but look up gratefully into the handsome sun-burnt face and the merry blue eyes gazing down upon me, as I acknowledged the compact we were making.

Of course my readers will have already decided that I, Eugenie Everard, shall presently fall in love with Mr. Horace Vernon; that he will reciprocate the tender feeling, and thereby break his aunt's heart, and upset all her deeply-laid plans. But the clear-sighted reader does not know that I am turned 19, and have passed those important years in the gay town of London, where I have left an inconsolable lover—a certain Rev. Robert Drummond, whose betrothal ring I wear on the orthodox finger, and whose photograph I have duly set in a large golden locket, with the touching Greek words A. E. I. on one side, and an impossible monogram of R. D. E. E. in raised filigree work on the other.

Robert is of a saving nature, and has limited our correspondence to three times a week, but he never allows a day to pass without writing, and the budget, when it does come, is a daily journal of his uneventful life. He wished me to follow the same plan, but I am not of regular habits, and have declined to do more than reply to the folios as I receive them. So much for my side. On the other there's a certain heiress with a very large dot (millions of francs) destined for Mons. Horace. Bonne-maman particularly impressed this upon me when she told me she expected her nephew at Dinard. I have not long since arrived from England on a six months' visit to Bonne-maman, otherwise La Comtesse Eugenie Reine Marie d'Harcourt, my mother's old school friend, and my godmother. I was but a baby when I lost both my parents. After my father, Col. Everard's death I lived with my uncle, but misfortune seemed to claim me as her own; my poor aunt died suddenly, and my uncle, broken-hearted, drifted back into an aimless state of bachelorhood. I felt a burden upon him. Eagerly he availed himself of Mme. d'Harcourt's invitation to me, and promptly saw me off to Southampton from whence I was shipped to St. Malo. There I was met by the Countess' man-of-all-work, Jean Pierre, and with him crossed over to Dinard, where Bonne-maman lived in a bright, cheerful white house, with green jalousies, standing in an old-fashioned garden, being near the beach and the lovely bay with its glittering sands of sparkling black granite. Mme. d'Harcourt gave me a hearty welcome to Maison Malouine, and Perrine, the comely, black-haired, bright-eyed maid, stared at me approvingly, and admired my traveling garb of English alpaca as much as I did her wonderful lace cuffs, fixed on with gold pins, and her black silk bib apron over her neat stuff gown.

A month had passed rapidly, and I never wavered in my belief in my godmother until this fatal morning, when I experienced the truth of the old adage,

and listening had heard no good of myself. I was nothing, absolutely nothing, to Bonne-maman. All her heart was with the young man who had only just arrived from England, with whom she had been discussing me as a stranger. As if I should ever seek to win the affections of an engaged man! Moreover, am I not myself engaged? Shall I tell her and make her quite comfortable? No; I resolve I will not do so, but let her feel, if ever so slightly, uneasy. Yes, as we are both safe, I will make myself as fascinating as I can. Horace Vernon is to marry Mlle. Berthe de Pontac, and I am to marry the Rev. Robert, so there can be no harm in a little flirtation, and I shall let things take their course.

II.

Things do take their course, and a very pleasant course it is. The days pass quickly, and I have no time to write letters. The Dinard bathing season will soon be at its height. The Parisian world, including Mlle. Berthe de Pontac, will be here—so Bonne-maman tells me; Horace never mentions her. I often long to ask him about her, but a shy feeling closes my lips. Do I dread that her name should break the spell of happiness cast round my life?

Alas! after some weeks of delightful enjoyment, the spell was broken, and by Bonne-maman.

Horace had fired my imagination by a glowing account of fresh blackberries, the finest, blackest, sweetest that was ever seen. Working upon my enthusiasm, he promised to take me a black-berrying.

The next morning, in high glee, we sallied forth; he armed with a stout-hooked stick, I with a basket. Past a cottage, with a bright-eyed maiden tending her pet lamb in the kitchen, while her mother was sitting at the spinning-wheel in the morning sun. Through lanes so narrow we had to scramble up the steep bank to let the great white horses with the lumbering wagons go by. "Through bush, through briar," we went and never a blackberry did I see. At last, I ventured to remark upon the singular fact of the flowers and buds being still in full bloom. I heard a slight chuckle, and looking up at my companion's face, saw a mild gleam of fun on it. "Well, you must indeed be a Cockney born, to think of expecting blackberries in August." For a moment I was put out; then, joining in his merriment, I contented myself with the wreath of wild flowers he had gathered.

From this merry excursion we returned in high glee and good humor, my basket laden with flowers, my hat decorated with berries and brightly tinted leaves. Bonne-maman, contrary to her usual hospitality, did not ask Horace to stay, and he went off there and then to his hotel. Then, having removed my protector, I was treated to a long lecture on my reckless disregard of the proprieties. Were these English manners, or rather the want of them? This running about the country with young men for untold hours, this liberty, was unheard of in France, and I must, at least while under her roof, conform to French usages; unmarried girls could not be too particular.

Conscience-stricken, I could find no words of excuse. The hot blood dyed my face; unshed tears made my eyes burn. Stooping, I kissed Bonne-maman in silence, and, stepping through the open window into the garden, I wandered away out of sight. Yes; I had been unmaidenly, immodest, undignified. Dishonorable, too, forgetting my plighted troth. If only Bonne-maman and Mr. Vernon knew, how they would despise me. Heart sick, I turned away from the garden and sought the solitude of the orchard. There, alone under the shadowy trees, I could think it out. My eyes ached; my head burned; I was humbled to the dust to have failed when I felt so sure of myself. Playing with fire, how could I escape? And he—never in words had he confessed his love, but by a thousand trifles light as air I felt he loved me. And Bertha? Ah! I thought bitterly, he may like me but he will marry her. Will he love her? I throw myself on the soft, cold grass, hiding my face with my hands, and trying to shut out the pain, sorrow and the shame, heedless of the time and the passing hours.

Suddenly a hand was placed on mine and I started up. As I did so my chain caught, the links broke and my locket fell open at Horace's feet. Before closing and returning it he said: "May I?" and, looking at the portrait, remarked: "Your father's likeness?"

I shook my head, and, pointing to the pearl ring I wore, said bravely: "No! I am engaged."

"Engaged!" His voice was husky. "Then you have been amusing yourself—flirting to keep your hand in?" And without another word, but with the most hopeless expression I ever saw, he threw the locket down and left me.

I tottered to my feet. I was avenged—he would despise me as a flirt, but he could not accuse me of giving my love unasked, or forcing it upon a man who was not free. If he were engaged, why, so was I. We were quits.

With trembling hands I drew off the fatal ring, and going to my room laid it with the locket and addressed the parcel to the Rev. Robert Drummond, and straightway wrote and asked for my freedom. I could bear the thrill no more. I must be free. I wrote kindly, feeling dimly the pain I was inflicting; but at all risks I must be free.

III.

Horace was staying at Dinard. The Baroness de Pontac and her daughter had arrived and called on Mme. d'Harcourt. Of course, on Horace's return he would be dancing attendance upon his fiancée.

Robert had written. I was too depressed to feel wounded at the tone of his reply, or might have resented his agreeing with me on the desirability of breaking off the engagement. In a postscript he added that he had the promise

of the vicarage of Capel-le-Ferne and its £1,500 a year, and I came to the conclusion that his joy at his worldly advancement had taken away the sting from his heart's adversity. I was thankful that it was so. The morning was clear and bright, and a swim in the sea was a tempting remedy to drown dull care, so I strolled down leisurely to the beach. I was late, and when I emerged from my "cabane" found a crowd of gossiping idlers in possession of every chair and available seat. Not a nook or corner but was filled with gay couples, working, chattering, smoking and "frivolous."

Classically draped in my white wrapper, my hair piled up on high, undisfigured with the oilskin cap the French ladies affected, I hurriedly walked through the criticizing audience, and, leaving my mantle in Perrine's care, was soon disporting myself in the crisp, sunny waves. After a longer swim than usual I waded out a dripping Niobe. I looked for Perrine and my wrapper—in vain; she was nowhere to be seen. After a momentary hesitation I prepared to run the gantlet of the assembled multitude and make a quick rush at my sheltering cabane.

With a sudden inspiration, I unloosed my long hair and let its shining, golden glory fall around my costume, thereby trying to feel a little less abject, and so made my way through the "mob," as I spitefully called the loungers surrounding the cabane. With a ludicrous sense of humiliation and flaming cheeks, I saw Horace in lively conversation with a Parisian elegante, exactly in front of my haven of refuge. I made a frantic dart at the canvas door, to be greeted with the sight of an unmistakable pair of manly boots. I turned and fled—oh, miserie! in my confusion I had forgotten the number. I must pass them, vaguely wondering if beach etiquette expected me to acknowledge Horace. I prepared for another dash—when a lady obligingly pointed out a canvas tent with a polite "c'est la, mademoiselle," and rushed to hide my blushes under the friendly canvas. On my return, Bonne-maman told me she expected the Baroness de Pontac and her daughter and Horace.

Although I was brokenhearted, vanity was not dead; I determined to look my best. I gathered my hair in a knot, and placed among the wavy fringe of curls some gorgeous crimson tinnias. I half feared a rebuke from Bonne-maman as to being over-dressed—so slipped on a black silk gown, wherein I had artfully inserted a white lace tucker and shiny jet-embroidered ruffles; another cluster of scarlet tinnias and black mittens finished off the severe and unbecoming costume, in which I entered the room prepared to make the acquaintance of the hateful de Pontacs.

Mlle. Berthe only was there, arrayed in fashionable attire, and I was scarcely surprised to recognize in her Horace's lively companion of the morning. Horace behaved beautifully in Bonne-maman's eyes. After greeting me coldly, he overlooked my insignificant presence, lost in the overpowering brilliancy of sparkling and amusing Berthe. She absorbed him entirely. They were making arrangements for a trip to Mont St. Michel, where he and I had talked of going. How wretched I felt, how wild with the scraps I heard: "Train from St. Malo—carriage at Dol, on to the Hospice." I must make a diversion, and somewhat abruptly asked Mlle. de Pontac to play or sing. In vain Bonne-maman objected that it was getting dusk, and she did not want lights, as it rested her eyes. Mlle. Berthe, gracefully shaking out her puffs and laces, sweetly observed that she would play for Mme. d'Harcourt, and sing for mademoiselle.

She rattled through a noisy and brilliant piece, and then her voice, sharp and metallic, filled the air: "Si vous n'avez rien a me dire." She was singing it at Horace, who, apparently buried in thought, was sitting near her. I wondered if he remembered it as one of the songs I had often sung to him. Bonne-maman coughed and fidgeted and shivered; Mlle. Berthe bravely sang on, sometimes flat, sometimes sharp, finishing up at last on a note that jarred every nerve and fiber.

Horace was profuse in thanks, and I, too, thanked her, and added immediately: "Shall I sing you a little English ballad?" Bonne-maman interrupted me to order the lamp, but I maliciously remarked that I would sing a twilight song first. I could not resist my anticipated triumph. Straight from my heart the words rang out, "In the Gloaming," and vibrating strangely through the dusk came the farewell to my love, mine no longer: "Best for you and best for me."

I must have sung better than usual, from the deep silence paid as tribute to my talent, and, under cover of the darkness, I rose, and, stealing silently to the door, sought the friendly night wherein to hide my sorrow. Perrine met me with the lamp, and, leaving the hateful light and the happy circle, I turned away to the garden.

IV.

Hurriedly I went past the clipped yew hedge, to the stone seat, on which I sank, and, burying my face in my hands, burst into passionate tears. I was young, and this, my first sorrow, seemed too great a burden. I heard footsteps, and, shrinking back into the shadow of the hedge, waited breathlessly. They were passing, when the treacherous moon shone out and bathed me in a flood of silvery light. A hand was kindly laid upon my head. There, in all the glory of his six-foot stature, in the white shining moonlight, stood Horace, looking down with kind and pitying eyes upon the tear-stained face uplifted to him; and in the winning voice of old I heard my name.

"Eugenie, what is it?"

"Nothing," I murmured.

He bent to hear my trembling answer.

"Nothing that I can do?"

"Nothing that I can undo," I replied.

Lower and lower he bent, and nearer and nearer, in dangerous proximity, had it not been for Berthe. Her shadow was between us. Tenderly taking my cold hands in his, he stroked them gently. Suddenly he gave a start.

"Where is it?" and he passed his fingers lightly over mine.

"It?" I inquired.

"Your ring. You should wear it always, or a fellow may be tempted to forget himself."

"And you," I replied, "you too, should wear a ring. French husbands do, and you should do in Rome as the Romans do."

"But I am only half French," he laughed, "and I might marry an English girl; then I need not wear a ring."

"Berthe de Pontac is very French," I returned.

"Mlle. de Pontac! Eugenie, I am too proud to marry a woman with money."

"And too poor to marry one without," I sadly retorted.

The words slipped out, and before I could cough them down I was in his arms and smothered with kisses. Ere I could realize my happiness a discreet cough sounded from the path, and we started apart to see Perrine slowly advancing.

"How touching of her to warn us," said Horace. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind; she's setting her cap at Pierre."

"Her cap!" I laughed merrily; "and such a cap!"

Monsieur was wanted to escort Mlle. Berthe, and madame wanted mademoiselle.

I could not see Bonne-maman. I trembled guiltily at the thought. With a whispered "Till to-morrow," we parted—Horace to convey Mlle. Berthe to her lordly chateau, I to rough the kitchen to my bower. Hastily undressed and sought my couch. Half an hour later, when Bonne-maman softly entered on tip-toe, I pretended to be asleep. Even then I feared she must read my secret on my face. She turned away with a little sigh, and I felt a terrible humbug. My intense happiness frightened me, and in vain I tried to sleep. At last, toward morning, I fell into a doze, from which I awoke with a feeling of coming evil.

The feeling was verified. The next morning Bonne-maman was too ill to rise. I sat near her, and after awhile she murmured in a feeble voice: "Eugenie, my child, I should like you to stay with me; always, if your people will not object. When Horace is married I shall be very lonely. Will you stay, dear, until you, too, marry and leave the old woman?"

The blood flamed in my cheek; I stooped and kissed her fondly.

"I will not leave you, Bonne-maman, unless—unless you send me away."

While I was speaking the doctor came. Alas, my dreaded forebodings were realized! Bonne-maman was indeed ill, stricken with typhus fever.

And so my dream ended. I looked my last upon Horace. He was obliged to leave for England, and the doctor was to telegraph him bulletins of Mme. d'Harcourt's health. In vain he urged me to let the Sister of Charity take my place beside her. I was firm. A duty was before me—clear and distinct. I was needed by the kind old lady who had befriended me and offered me a home. True to the old friend, if it must be, I must risk losing the young friend, the more than friend. I do not deny that it was a struggle between duty and inclination, but she needed me, and he—well, "he loved and he rode away."

Days grew into weeks, weeks lengthened into months; Bonne-maman varied, now better, now worse. At last my patience was crowned with success; my love won her back from the arms of death.

She owned her life to my nursing. The yellow flag was still flying, and we were not out of quarantine when Perrine, with her face shining like a beneficent sunbeam, importantly announced "a visit."

It was a bright spring morning, and, as the visitor was in the sitting room, I decided upon holding a parley from the garden, thus averting any danger from lingering infection. Throwing a scarf around my head, I stood before the closed window and tapped lightly; instantly it flew open and I was clasped in the arms of my stalwart lover.

He laughed my fear of infection to scorn, suggested a warmer climate for Bonne-maman, a month or two at Cannes—and, as I also needed a thorough rest, he proposed changing Miss Eugenie Everard into Mrs. Horace Vernon.

I think Perrine must have put Bonne-maman up to a thing or two. She was not surprised to hear the news, and I was considerably relieved to find her own "she was glad her one darling was to marry her other darling."—The Argosy.

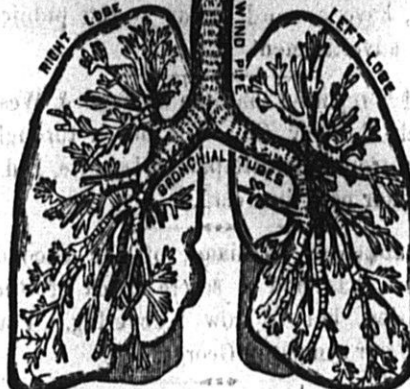
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Young Louis was a deacon's son. He had no brothers or sisters, and his father and mother loved him very dearly. Perhaps they let him do too much as he pleased. At all events he had all the cider he wanted, and his father kept him company in drinking it. It was always on the table, and the farm-hands had it in the field, and the driving, hard-working farmer would even stop in the hay-field sometimes, as the pitcher of cider went around, to give some fling at the "temperance tirade," as he called it, which would even stop his drinking cider. But they could not do it. He raised the apples and made it himself, as his father had done before him, and drank too, and was, "none the worse for it." And then he would tell how many barrels he rolled into his cellar every fall—enough for all his family the year round, and all his visitors and his farm hands besides. Of course Louis got all he wanted. Neither his wise father nor his loving mother put any restraint on him nor feared the consequences until the appetite which was fed on cider demanded some stronger drink. But then it was too late. He had grown up and thought himself too old to be restrained by parents.

He had fast horses, and was often seen at the village bar, and at the county seat. Many a time have I seen his mother come out of the gate and look to see if he was coming home, she was so much afraid something would happen to him. And something did happen, sure enough. Getting tipsy is poor help in managing fast horses, but those who try it seldom find it out until it is too late. So one night Louis' horses ran away. The village people heard the furious gallop through the town, and camp out hastily to see what was the matter. They found the broken buggy, and at a little distance was Louis, terribly mangled and senseless. His heels had caught in the buggy as he fell, and he had been dragged some distance. He was carried home and the doctor sent for, but all in vain; he was past hope. After some hours he came to his senses only to find out that he was dying. His father was wringing his hands, and his mother sobbing in anguish; but they checked their grief to hear his dying words: "It is too late, father, to weep now. I have been a bad boy, but I couldn't live without drink. I learned to love it on the table and in the field. If I go to hell, I started from your cider barrel." He died that night, and left his parents desolate because they taught him to drink cider. — *The Morning*.

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