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Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 11: April 23, 1881

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 11.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 479.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan E. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Feb. 14, 1881

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Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.	
Apples, bushel	1 25
Beans, bushel	1 10
Butter, lb	19
Clover seed, bushel	4 00
Eggs, dozen	12
Honey, bushel	12 00
Hay, ton	12 00
Onions, bushel	65
Potatoes, bushel	2 50
Timothy seed, bushel	2 50

Wood, Staves, Etc.	
Cordwood, maple, dry	3 50
" green	3 00
beach, dry	3 00
" green	3 00
Railroad ties	13
Shingles, A m.	13

Grain, Feed, Etc.	
Wheat, white bushel	1 02
Corn, shelled bushel	47
Oats, bushel	35
Buckwheat, bushel	75
Barley, 100 lb	85
Feed, ton	29 00
Flour, 100 lb	1 15
Middling, 100 lb	1 30
Flour, 100 lb	1 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	3 50
Rye bushel	80
Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 05
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 60

Meats, Etc.	
Beef, dressed per lb	5 1/2
Pork	7 1/2
Lard	11
Turkeys, per lb	10
Chickens, dressed per lb	8 1/2

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
Thos. McMaster, N. G.
M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, May 11, at 7 o'clock sharp.
H. C. MATRAU, W. M.
D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Additional Local.

Flowers Must Fade.

The brightest flowers must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds, may be preserved by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short, all affections of the throat and lungs are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

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

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

No Evaporation.

There is no evaporation or deterioration in strength about Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The ingredients of this incomparable anti-rheumatic and throat and lung remedy are not volatile but fixed, pure and imperishable. Pain, lameness and stiffness are relieved by it, and it may be used with equal benefit externally and internally.

Shakespeare Revived.

To Ache, or not to Ache, that's the question. This cheerful conundrum, ye rheumatic sufferers, is by no means as difficult as a proposition in Euclid. Try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and you will find it just as easy not to ache as to ache.

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

Elasings in Disguise.

Joseph Rusau, Percy, Ontario, writes: "I was induced to try Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me."

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

ALL kinds of Spectacles at Schouten's Drug Store. 10-4w.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 19, 1881.
The Common Council met in regular session and in the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Butkau was appointed to preside.
Aldermen present—Ter Vree, Beach, Butkau, Beukema, Winter, Landaal, Kuite and the Clerk.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.
The following bill was presented for payment: P. Boot, Jr., ser. registration..... \$2 00
—Allowed and warrant ordered issued on the Treasurer for the amount.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Ways and Means to whom was referred the report of the Treasurer on special assessment roll, No. 8, for the repair of sidewalks, stated that from informality in the proceedings, the instructions contained in the collectors warrant not having been complied with, recommend a new assessment made, according to section 22 of title XIX of the City Charter.—Adopted and the clerk instructed to notify the Board of Assessors to make out a new assessment roll.

The Com. on Ways and Means gave notice that at the next regular meeting of the Council they would introduce an ordinance to provide for the payment of the salaries of certain city officers, for the year, A. D. 1881.

The Com. on Street and Bridges reported progress and asked for further time.—Granted.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$46.75 for the support of the poor, for the two weeks ending May 3d, 1881.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

The Com. on Fire Department reported progress.—Accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The Clerk reported Oath of Office of Geo. H. Sipp, as city clerk on file in the clerk's office.

The following city bonds were presented and approved:

Dirk R. Meenga, as city treasurer, with Tennis Meyer, Isaac Fairbanks, J. W. Bosman, Hans Meyer, Tobias Koffers and James A. Brouwer as sureties.

John Van Den Berg, Constable, with H. G. Van den Berg and Gabriel Van Putten as sureties.

Arend Verlee, Constable, with Pieter Winter and Martin Klansen as sureties.

Johannes De Weerd, Constable, with Jacob Kuite and Peter Boot, Jr., as sureties.

The following liquor bonds were presented and approved: John V. Spyker with Pieter A. Kleis and C. Kruijsen as sureties.

Peter Brown with John Hummel and Jacob Kuite as sureties.

August Lundblad with John Lisman and Michael Mohr as sureties.

Williams Brothers with Hermanus Boone and Jacob Kuite as sureties.

The following liquor bond was not approved: Exavio F. Sutton, with Anton Self and Reinert Van Kampen as sureties.

The Director of the Poor and the Committee on Poor presented the annual report for the year ending April 19, 1881, as required by Ordinance No. 80.—Filed.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department presented annual report for the year ending April 19, 1881.—Filed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Ter Vree,
Resolved, That all moneys remaining in the Dog tax fund of the City of Holland be and the same are hereby transferred to the Public School Fund of said city, according to section 6, of act No. 198 of session laws of 1877, and that the clerk notify the City Treasurer and Secretary of the Board of Education of the same.—Adopted.

By Ald. Beach,
Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Bridges examine into the feasibility and expense of opening up a new road as suggested in the inaugural Message of the Mayor.—Adopted.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

The Isthmus Ship Railway.

Captain James B. Eads has gone again to Mexico to have his Tehuantepec grant confirmed by the Mexican Congress. He will then go to Tampico, where some of his engineers are surveying the harbor for the United States Government. Thence he will proceed to the Isthmus, where he will spend a month and make a thorough inspection of the route for his ship railway. This done, he will sail for San Francisco, and, as consulting engineer of the State of California, examine the mouth of the Sacramento River. From there he goes to Oregon, where he will inspect the mouth of the Columbia River and Humboldt Bay. He will then return to St. Louis, and shortly afterward visit Toronto where he will inspect the harbor at the invitation of the British Government, after which he will sail for England and Holland.

Captain Eads is thoroughly sanguine that his ship railway scheme will be successful. His advices from Mexico are even more favorable than he anticipated. He has three parties of engineers now at work on the Isthmus, and rapid advance is being made in the surveys. The Mexican Government is also aiding him in having eight engineers and a gang of seventy laborers engaged in surveying and cutting a passage 12 feet wide through the forest from a point on the Uspanara River, 85 miles from the Gulf, where the railroad is to begin, to the pass in the Cordilleras, 60 miles distant.

Captain Eads says the reason why he feels so sure that his railway will be built is because there are three possibilities, either of which is almost a certainty:

"I believe Congress will give us the legislation asked for—in fact, I am almost sure of it. But, if America will not do this—the Mexican concession names no particular government—I shall carry the grant to England, and see what will be done there. They will not be blind to its advantages if Congress is, and, in the event I can get no government aid, I can build the railway by private enterprise. I have canvassed the situation so thoroughly that I know this can be done, but I do not want to take this last alternative. The

route by the Isthmus is only a thousand miles longer than the average of the trans-continental railway, and this furnishes a sure remedy against a carrying monopoly. But, if private enterprise builds the road there is no guarantee that the same syndicate might not get control of the railway as was the Isthmian route, and thus prevent the competition so desirable.—Scientific American.

Church Manners.

The following article was published in the *Home and Health*, by Dr. C. H. Fowler: "Be on time. No one has a right needlessly to disturb a congregation or a preacher by being tardy.

Never look around to see who is coming in when the door opens. It diverts your own and others' attention from the exercises, and is discourteous to the leader. Never talk or whisper in church, especially after the exercises are opened.

Never pull out your watch to see what time it is when the text is announced, or during the sermon. Better to feed on a sermon than to limit it.

Conform, if possible in conscience, to the usages of the church in which you worship, kneel, stand, bow, accordingly.

Never manifest your disapprobation of what is being said, by unpleasant sounds, or signs, or by hastily leaving. Do not fidget, as though the service were a weariness.

Be quiet and decorous to the very end. Do not put on your overcoat or adjust your wrappings till after the Doxology has been sung, and the benediction pronounced.

No gentleman ever defiles a place of worship with tobacco.

Never be one of a staring crowd about the door or in the vestibule, before or after service.

Do nothing out of keeping with the time, place, and purpose of a religious assembly.

Let your politeness be positive. Invite the near stranger to a seat. Offer him a hymn book, or share with him your own. Be cordial to all. But do not be offended if you are not specially noticed.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Besides the usual variety of light and entertaining reading, Lippincott's Magazine for May has some articles full of information on subjects of general interest. Thus, in a paper on the "House of Commons," the well-known magazi-nist, W. H. Rideing, describes the general appearance and arrangements, the forms of procedure, and other details that require to be understood before we can have a vivid notion of the great debates and characteristic scenes of that ancient assembly, the prototype of all existing legislative bodies. In an article on "Oyster-Culture," W. F. G. Shank, who has made a thorough study of the subject, shows the necessity for the speedy adoption in America of methods for preserving or renewing the oyster-beds along our coast, such as are extensively practised in France, which are here described with the aid of illustrations. "The Truth about Florida," by Louise Seymour Houghton, holds the balance between opposite views in regard to the climate and advantages of that State, both as a health resort and a field for agricultural enterprise and investment. Dr. Oswald continues his account of "Zoological Curiosities" with anecdotal and finely illustrated paper on that "step-child of Nature," the sloth; and "Granada and the Alhambra" forms the subject of a well-written article, historical and descriptive, by S. P. Scott, with many striking illustrations. "The Indiscretions of Madame Jaubert" skims the cream of a newly published French book containing reminiscences of Alfred de Musset, Heinrich Heine, and other celebrities of the last generation.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK papers state that there is scarcely a doubt that the body of the late A. T. Stewart is now at rest in the crypt in the Stewart Memorial Cathedral, at Garden City, L. I., and that the most elaborate precautions have been taken against another resurrection.

SARAH BERNHARDT was attacked with a congestive chill at the close of the first act of the performance in Philadelphia, and had to be removed to her hotel.

JAMES O'BRIEN, who swore that he knew H. L. Morey, to whom it was alleged President Garfield wrote the Chinese letter which figured so conspicuously in the campaign, pleaded guilty to perjury in New York, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

A BILLIARD contest of 4,000 points, lasting five days, was played between Schaefer and Slosson at New York, and won by the former. Score: Schaefer, 4,000; Slosson, 2,780.

THE leading clergymen of New York who have had the opportunity to gather definite knowledge regarding the revised New Testament appear to be greatly in favor of the new version. The presence and spread of typhus fever in New York are viewed with much alarm by prominent physicians, especially as the streets of the city are in so filthy a condition that even ordinary diseases, which generally yield to simple remedies, are now aggravated and malignant. Fears of an epidemic are expressed.

WILLIAM A. PARKER, the oldest printer in Boston, who served in the War of 1812, has gone to his reward. Joseph E. Temple, of Philadelphia, heads with \$25,000 a subscription to erect a monument to Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg.

A RIOT, growing out of last fall's election, occurred in Troy, N. Y. Michael Quinn, John Mackey, and a man named Stapleton were fatally shot, and John Reynolds and one or two others dangerously wounded.

THE WEST.

THE people of Colorado anticipate an early outbreak by the Utes. Settlers in the Uncompahgre country have petitioned the Governor for protection.

SIoux City dispatches of the 14th inst. represent that snow covers the prairies to the depth of one to three feet, and farmers in that section cannot commence plowing for several weeks. An aid society has been formed to distribute relief in the flooded districts, where the destitute number over 5,000. A Yankton dispatch of the 15th states that twenty families residing at a bend in the Missouri river fifteen miles below Yankton were imprisoned by fields of heavy ice. A colony of 130 people, who had been surrounded by water at Mayville for two weeks, had been rescued. Two relief parties were endeavoring to reach Meekling, where fifty persons were imprisoned by fields of ice from five to twenty feet high. Probably 8,000 settlers have been rendered destitute on the Dakota borders.

PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR has sued the Wabash road for \$50,000 for injuries received in the wreck at Swanwick, Mo. The six actions already commenced on this account cover claims of \$200,000. The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for the past year were \$8,556,975. A meeting has been held in Chicago to protest against the high rents now demanded by landlords. Threats were freely made that the owners would be "boycotted" if they did not modify their views of the value of their premises, and a committee was appointed to agitate the question of repealing the fire ordinance.

A GENTLEMAN, who lately arrived at Dubuque from Dakota, tells a pitiful story of the sufferings of the people living along the river bottom. The severe winter has run them short of wood, and, owing to the heavy snowfall, the roads were impassable, causing them to suffer with cold and hunger. A large number of people died from exposure, and others have contracted diseases which will terminate in consumption. The sixteenth anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated at Springfield by exercises by the Guard of Honor, after the sarcophagus had been decorated with flowers. Speaker Thomas delivered the chief address, and Rev. R. O. Post the benediction.

COL. HENRY W. FARRAR, for many years, until recently, business manager of the Chicago Evening Journal, died of apoplexy at his home in that city. In a test case to determine the legality of the celebrated Anti-Treating law of Wisconsin, it was found that the law was inoperative, because of error in the text of its supposed enactment. The bill as drawn specifies the repeal of an old law that was dropped when the State statutes underwent their recent revision. Judge Mallory, of Milwaukee, held the law to be inoperative and void.

JIM DEVINE, an escaped convict from California, was lynched at Las Vegas, N. M., for an attempt at murder. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has leased Pike's Opera House for three years, and will remove in January. The Exodus Committee in Kansas has distributed over 100,000 negroes and turned 10,000 into other States.

A MALIGNANT form of hoof disease has broken out among the horses in Chicago. The north wing of the Insane Asylum at Ann Arbor, was burned, causing a loss of \$200,000. One patient perished. Mrs. Catherine Evans, who died at Mendota, Ill., is said to have been 111 years of age. She was born in Philadelphia, and had seen Gen. Washington and other leading characters of the Revolution. L. L. Gilbert, a Pittsburgh lawyer, lost in a Chicago hotel a mortgage for \$200,000, which had been quietly executed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A detective secured the aid of an Italian rag-picker, and, after a tedious search, the precious document was found in a junk-shop.

THE SOUTH.

THE Citizens' Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., has suspended business. The liabilities will probably reach \$300,000. The bank was a depository of the State. At the time the doors were closed it owed the State of Georgia \$100,000. The city of Atlanta was also caught for \$46,000. Frost has killed the peach and fig crops of Georgia.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL has traced out the whereabouts of the notorious James brothers. They are living near Andersonville, Ky. The Marshal applied to three Kentucky magistrates for warrants authorizing

their arrest, but they refused, the magistrates stating that if they issued warrants the friends of the James brothers would do them bodily harm or burn their property. The suit of Miss Murray against Gen. Tyler, Postmaster of Baltimore, for \$26,000 for indecent assaults upon her, resulted in a verdict for \$5,000.

A DISPATCH from El Paso, Texas, says: Two young Mexicans of high standing were killed near the town by Sam Purdy and Frank Stevenson. This aroused the Mexican residents of the town, who demanded revenge. The excitement ran high and trouble was feared. All the Americans turned out on the street and a regular pitched battle ensued, which resulted in the killing of John Hall, G. W. Campbell, and one Gus Americus, and a Mexican.

NEAR San Antonio, Tex., Mrs. John Symmons, her young son and mother-in-law were murdered by Symmons in a manner so atrocious that the citizens threaten to burn him at the stake when caught. The fruit crop in Delaware, it is reported, has been entirely cut off by the severe winter.

A TERRIBLE storm swept the northern part of Drew county, Ark., leveling houses, trees, and destroying human and animal life. Jewett, a Kentucky colt, with a record outstripping anything of his age in the United States, has been sold to Peter Schatz, of Pittsburgh, for \$15,000.

THE Texans are wild with enthusiasm over the advent of a party of Chicago capitalists, representing \$50,000,000, who have broken ground at Dallas for the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central railroad. Mrs. Nutt, living near Camden, Ark., while in a fit of insanity, killed five of her children by throwing them into a well. The elder was 12 years and the youngest 11 months.

ADDITIONAL particulars respecting the killing of her five children by Mrs. Nutt, near Camden, Ark., mentioned heretofore, are, that the frenzied woman called her eldest child, a boy 12 years old, from a field where he was plowing, knocked him on the head, and threw him into the well, where she had previously thrown her four other children. Finding that one of the children was not drowned, but was clinging to the side of the well, she descended into the well and tore away his grasp and thrust it down into the water, thus completing her diabolical work. At Uvalde, Tex., a shooting affray occurred between Gen. John R. Baylor and son on one side, and Mr. Gillhurst and two sons on the other. Baylor escaped unhurt, but his son was wounded. Gillhurst was killed; one son was fatally wounded and another well filled with buckshot. An incendiary fire at Meridian, Miss., destroyed a block of business houses valued at \$250,000. Thomas De Jarnette, who killed his sister in a brothel at Danville, Va., to protect the honor of his family, has been acquitted on the ground of temporary insanity.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD has appointed Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, which places him in command of the position to which he has been nominated by the President. Private Dalzell has declined the tender of an \$1,800 clerkship in the Pension Office, since it was discovered that an examination was necessary.

THE Postmaster General has officially declared all publications issued in violation of copyrights granted by the United States unmailable matter. It seems that Canada has been republishing an American book and circulating it in the United States at less than the American rates.

THE situation in Dakota was a theme of discussion at a Cabinet meeting last week. President Garfield called attention to the destitute condition of hundreds of homeless sufferers by floods, and expressed an earnest desire to have every needed relief extended with the least possible delay. It was decided to authorize the issuing of army rations for two weeks, and clothing and supplies. An arrangement was also made by which salt meat, which cannot be furnished at needed points in sufficient quantities by the War Department, be furnished through the Interior Department from the Indian supplies, to be replaced eventually by the War Department.

KUTZ, a Socialist leader of Chicago, has written an impertinent letter to President Garfield, in which he says the President is as "much of a despot as the Czar of Russia," that in all republics the people are oppressed by the rulers, and this is particularly true of the United States. This Socialist concludes his letter with an opinion that President Garfield ought to be served with a big dose of dynamite and nitro-glycerine. A Washington dispatch says "the President read the letter and was amused at its impertinence." It is expected that several changes in the military divisions of the Southwest will soon be announced. Indian Territory is to be put back into the Department of the Missouri, and Arkansas into the Department of the Gulf. It is also thought Gen. Schofield will be given headquarters at St. Louis.

GENERAL.

THE number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the month of March was 41,125, of whom 19,000 came from Germany, and 3,000 from Ireland. During the nine months ending March 31, 1881, the arrivals aggregated 351,422, as follows: From Germany, 102,098; Canada, 86,881; England and Wales, 39,772; Ireland, 33,334; Scotland, 8,991; China, 4,515; all other countries, 75,825. The amount of capital invested in the iron and steel industries of the United States, in 1880, was \$230,971,884, against \$121,772,074 in 1870. A mysterious and frightfully fatal plague has broken out among the Chinamen employed on the Canada Pacific Railway works in British Columbia.

THE class of immigrants arriving this season is far above the average. A steerage passenger who came from France recently had \$10,000 in gold belted around his waist. One German banking house in New York has cashed drafts for over \$100,000 for immigrants who arrived by the last three steamers. A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "Gen. Grant and Senor Romero have arrived. The movements of the former are regarded with apprehension. The latter is in bad odor with the President. There was no reception whatever."

THE International Sanitary Conference, in session at Washington since January, has adjourned sine die, without accomplishing anything definite in the line of the purpose for which it met. Want of harmony prevailed from the beginning, and the few rules agreed on will not be ratified by all the Governments participating in the conference. Twenty-eight Governments were represented, and the truth is it came to naught, as all the nations would not agree to a general sanitary policy. For the first time in many years there is not a war in the world, nor an immediate prospect of war. Col. Frederick D. Grant has tendered his resignation as an officer of the United States army, having accepted a position in connection with a Southern railroad.

A NEW counterfeit \$10 gold piece has appeared in San Francisco. It is made principally of base metal, but is very heavily plated with gold. It resists the acid tests. It has to

be cut pretty deep before the true nature of the coin is discovered.

POLITICAL.

A DELEGATION of influential Republicans of Virginia waited on the President and urged that he neither recognize Mahons nor encourage any Republican coalition with him. Representative Jorgensen asserted that Col. John S. Mosby would be nominated on a straight Republican ticket, and no partnership with Mahons is desired.

GREAT interest was excited at Bloomington, Ill., by the municipal election. John W. Trotter, Democrat, was chosen Mayor. The election of officers by the Tammany Society resulted in a victory for John Kelly.

FOREIGN.

THE mother of Tom Hughes, now 83 years of age, will soon come over from England with all her household goods, and will spend her last days with the colony planted by her son in Tennessee. The whole of Northern Albania is in revolt, and 15,000 men are marching against Dervish Pasha at Scutari. A dispatch from London says there is reason to hope for a peaceable solution of the Greek frontier question.

THE anti-Jewish petition sent to Bismarck comprises twenty-six volumes, with nearly a quarter million signatures, including those of noblemen and retired Generals. The Rev. W. Morley Punshon, the distinguished Wesleyan minister, died at Brixton, England.

FIVE of the assassins of the Czar were hanged at St. Petersburg. Detachments from all the regiments in the city surrounded the scaffold. The prisoners kissed the cross and embraced each other. Russakoff fainted at the last moment. The rope around Michailoff's neck broke twice. Bismarck has declared against the anti-Jewish agitation, and the 225,000 Germans who petitioned to exclude Jews from certain occupations and offices are doomed to disappointment. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, is even more opposed to the agitation than Bismarck. The Rothschilds refuse to aid Italy in resuming specie payments until all diplomatic questions with France are settled.

ADVICES from Bagdad state that the ravages of the plague are terrible, though not extending beyond the sanitary cordon. Four thousand inhabitants have quitted Nedjed, and encamped in salubrious localities. Nedjed and Djuhara were burnt. The disease became virulent, the afflicted dying in ten hours after being attacked. It is stated positively that Adalina Patti has signed an engagement for America with Bileven, and that the diva and the new impresario will sail in October. In the southern half of the island of Socio are encamped 50,000 people, with nothing but their tattered clothing. The relief organization is being systematized. No male Russians between the ages of 10 and 18 will be allowed to go abroad without permission of the Government.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S transition from sleep to death was so quiet and peaceful as to be almost imperceptible to those around him. He fully expected to die, though his friends were hopeful. A cast of his face was successfully taken. The International Monetary Conference began its session in Paris on the 19th of April. Fifteen nations are represented.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THE proceedings in the United States Senate were varied on Wednesday, April 13, by some sharp and angry passages between Dawes and Pendleton, and Dawes and Butler, and some excited denunciations of Republicans by Senator Harris. The session closed with another personal altercation between Messrs. Hill and Mahone, in which language purposely insulting passed between the Senators.

THE usual amount of talk was indulged in by the Senate on Thursday, the 14th inst., but no business was attempted. When the session adjourned it was to meet on Monday. The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Postmasters—Isaac Brown, Columbus, Ind.; Edwin W. Phelps, Oak Park, Ill.; C. N. Clark, Ida Grove, Iowa. William Letcher, of Ohio, to be Register of the Land Office at Mitchell, D. T. Cortez Fessenden, of Michigan, to be Surveyor General of the United States District of Dakota.

Both parties in the Senate appeared determined to continue the dead-lock indefinitely, on reassembling after the recess, on Monday, April 18, and talk and dilatory motions consumed the entire session. Mr. Beck declared it the purpose of the Democrats to continue the opposition to Riddleberger even after next December. He said Riddleberger was obnoxious to the Democratic Senators, and the latter could never hold proper official relations with him; that next December the would be nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms a gallant Union soldier, who bears the wounds received in leading troops on the field of battle, and every Democratic Senator will support him, and he believed the nomination would be made by a Republican Senator. Beck declared that Riddleberger would never be elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senator Blair offered a resolution in the United States Senate on Tuesday, April 19, which declares that the public interests require Congress to be convened immediately. In support of the resolution, Mr. Blair stated that a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court meant the ruin of the hosiery and knit-goods industry of New England unless amendatory protective legislation covering that point is adopted. He also urged in favor of his resolution the necessity of Congressional action in reference to the De Lesseps canal. The dead-lock continued throughout the day, with no prospect of a break. The President nominated Gen. James Longstreet, Minister to Turkey, to be United States Marshal of Georgia, and Philip H. Emerson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Congressional Contests.

Notices of contest have already been filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the law, in the following cases:

Horatio Bisbee, Republican, vs. Jesse J. Finley, Democrat, Second district of Florida.
William M. Lowe, Greenback-Democrat, vs. Joseph Wheeler, Eighteenth district of Alabama.
Robert Smalls, Republican, vs. George D. Tillman, Democrat, Fifth district of South Carolina.
John T. Stovall, Democrat, vs. George C. Cabell, Democrat, Fifth district of Virginia.
Samuel Lee, Republican, vs. John S. Richards, Democrat, Fourth district of Carolina.
George M. Buchanan, Republican, vs. Van H. Manning, Democrat, Second district of Mississippi.
J. C. Cook, Democrat, vs. Madison E. Cutts, Republican, Sixth district of Iowa.
Alex. Smith, Republican, vs. E. W. Robertson, Democrat, Sixth district of Louisiana.
James G. Smith, Republican, vs. James M. Shelley, Democrat, Fourth district of Alabama.
Samuel J. Anderson, Democrat, vs. Thomas B. Reed, Republican, First district of Maine.
In addition to the above, it is understood that the seats of the following Democratic Representatives will be contested:
M. P. O'Connor, Second district; D. Wyatt Atkins, Third district, and John H. Evans, Fourth district of South Carolina.
Thomas H. Herndon, First district; H. A. Herbert, Second district, and William C. Oates, Third district of Alabama.
Henry L. Muldrow, First district; Otto R. Singleton, Fourth district, and Charles E. Hooker, Fifth district of Mississippi.
J. Floyd King, Eighth district of Louisiana, and R. G. Frost, Third district of Missouri.

OBITUARY.

Lord Beaconsfield.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, England's most brilliant statesman and diplomat, expired at his home in London on the morning of Tuesday, April 19, after a long and painful illness. Benjamin Disraeli was the son of Isaac Disraeli, an English author, a descendant of a family of Spanish Jews. He (Benjamin) was born at Islington, London, in 1805. After an education at a private school, he was placed in an attorney's office, where he continued for some time as a preparation to an appointment in a Government office, which, however, he did not obtain. In 1826 he became a contributor to a paper started in the Tory interests, and called the *Representative*. This paper lived only five months, but it seemed to have had some effect upon the mind of Mr. Disraeli, in so far as to give it a political bias. In 1828 appeared his novel of "Vivian Gray," which was at various times succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Rise of Iskander," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia," "Coningsby," "The Sibyl," and "Tancred." Beside these, he produced, in 1834, a quarto poem entitled "The Revolutionary Epitaph"; and, in 1839, "Alarcos, a Tragedy." While thus actively engaged in the world of letters, he was continually before the public as a politician. In 1837, after many defeats, he was returned member from Maidstone. His first speech in the House was like his first attempts at political representation—a complete failure. His speech was laughed at throughout, and he was compelled to sit down before it was finished. This, however, he did not do until he had said, "I have begun several things many times, and often have succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Those words proved prophetic. The time did come when he was listened to with anxious eagerness. By his marriage with the wealthy widow of Mr. Lewis, who had been his colleague in the representation from Maidstone, he became independent in position, and by 1841 he was recognized as the leader of the "Young England" party. Between that year and 1846 his attacks upon Sir Robert Peel were as frequent as they were often brilliant and severe. He was then member from Shrewsbury, and in 1847 was elected member from Buckinghamshire. In 1848 his friend Lord George Bentinck died, when he became leader of the old Tory or Protectionist party in the House of Commons. In 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, under Lord Derby, but in the same year that administrator fell upon his own budget. In 1858 Lord Derby again came into power, and Mr. Disraeli was again appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1859 introduced a measure of Parliamentary reform, the rejection of which led to the resignation of the Ministry. On the return of the Earl of Derby to power in 1866, Mr. Disraeli resumed his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and carried the Reform act of 1867. The Earl's health failing, he retired in February, 1868, and Mr. Disraeli succeeded him as Premier, and his wife was created a Peeress as Viscountess Beaconsfield. The Ministry resigned the following December, but Mr. Disraeli returned to power in 1874. In 1876 he was raised to the Peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield. His party having suffered defeat by the general election of 1880, he resigned office.

Materials for History.

If the history of the War of the Rebellion is ever fully and impartially written, the facts must be gathered not only from official reports and pretentious volumes, but from the thousands of letters written from the field to newspapers or sent by officers and soldiers to their friends. These waifs will often supply an explanation to events imperfectly or incorrectly set forth elsewhere. There is no doubt a mass of valuable material in the unpublished correspondence to be found in many private households. However trifling in interest it may appear to those who wrote or those who received the letters, it should be carefully noted wherever there is a possibility of its being important, and copies or the original be deposited in public libraries, or sent with due attestations to the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

These remarks have been suggested by an incident within our own knowledge. In October, 1863, Captain E. O. Hurd, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, wrote to his father in this city a very spirited account of the sharp fight at Colliersville, Tenn. It was furnished to the *Gazette* for publication, and appeared in our issue of October 21, 1863. It was thence copied into Frank Moore's "Rebellion Record." Captain Hurd was not told of, or at least had forgotten, the printing of the letter in the *Gazette*, and knew nothing about its reproduction in the "Record" until recently he received from the Adjutant General's office a manuscript copy of his letter, handsomely engrossed, with an accompanying request that he should sign the copy and indorse its correctness as published by Moore. This action shows the earnestness with which the Government is collecting materials and its appreciation of Captain Hurd's admirably written though unofficial report. The authorities should be assisted in their researches by all who have matter that can be of service.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Something About Bricks.

In the antiquity of the brick as a building material, says the *Builder*, it is needless, nor is it indeed our intention, to insist. The great national collections of Europe, the British Museum foremost in number, show us bricks, sun dried and baked, from the ruins at Nineveh, and from the days of that city to the present moment bricks have never ceased to be an important instrument in the hands of the builder. That throughout Asia Minor they were largely employed we have seen, only very recently, proved in these columns, M. Bayet, in his work on Miletus, having shown that the far-famed palace of Croesus was built of no more costly materials than honest bricks. What those bricks were, and their quality, are even to this day appreciated by the natives, who for many centuries have plundered the ruins to build or to patch up their own even more ruinous houses. The use of bricks among the Romans, who largely employed them as building material, as we see in the familiar instance of the Temple of Concord, has been more than once the subject of the inquiry of industrious antiquaries, for the Romans were not content with producing the flat, tile-like brick which is so often to be met with in the lower portions of antique structures scattered over the empire,

and that are known in England, but their bricks were indelibly stamped with the mark of their maker the names of the reigning Consuls, and sometimes the year. From this source, then, more than one patient archaeologist has gathered a rich store of information. But few inquirers have ventured far on the apparently arid and difficult road, which has hence remained little explored.

The Story of a Blighted Life.

There stands in Sharon (near the Easton line), half a mile from any dwelling house, and a quarter of a mile from any road, in an old cow pasture on the southern slope of a hill, surrounded by a few birch trees and scrub oaks, a little shanty. One small window looks out upon the meagre scene. The house contains but one room; an old cook stove in one corner; in the further end of the room is a bunk containing some straw and a few old ragged bedclothes; a shelf that serves the purpose of a table, and on it are some pieces of crockery and tinware; an old axe and hatchet leaning against the smoke-begrimed wall, and a well worn Bible were all the room contained, as we one day visited it and lifted the log that was braced against the door and looked within.

This building has been for many years the house and home of a recluse. He is now nearly eighty years of age. In early life this eccentric man conceived the idea that he had a call to preach the gospel; he, however, was never recognized as a preacher, but was given permission to "exhort." Like many a young man before him, he in early life fell desperately in love with a fair and comely damsel; his love grew into a passion, and he studied how he should woo and win her; but the time and place he chose to ask her to become a partner of his joys and sorrows were, as the sequel proved, most unfortunate for its success. Seated opposite to her at the tea-table of a clergyman, and in the presence of the family, he offered himself to her and asked her to become his wife. She was mad, and showed the fury of a woman scorned. She spurned the offer, and from that day to this he has avoided the society of women, and has always kept as far from them as possible, and has sought society where none intrude. For over half a century he has lived alone, and his Bible has been his constant solace, companion, and friend.—*Correspondence Boston Journal*.

A Quilt of 55,552 Pieces.

A more comfortable, old-fashioned, quiet looking home for old ladies than the Union Home, at Forty-eighth and Lancaster avenue, could scarcely be found. On donation day at the Home, the presents which poured in attested the friendship of those who have its welfare at heart. Barrels of flour, cases of canned tomatoes, hams, tongues, all kinds of groceries, fruits, etc., were piled up in the outkitchen until it looked like a wholesale grocery store, and gave promise of relieving the purchasing committee of all work for a time. A large number of the friends of the institution called during the day, and the managers gave a tea in the afternoon. Among the interesting objects made by the inmates and exhibited was a quilt of 55,552 pieces, sewed together by a lady who had been blind from her infancy—Miss Kate Smith. She worked three years on the quilt, used 100 spools of thread, and threaded every needle herself. She thinks she could make another such quilt in two years.—*Philadelphia Press*.

"Good morning Willie," said the pastor, saluting the boy affectionately. "I suppose the folks are all well at home?" "Pretty well," returned Willie; "the cook's drunk, sister Sal's got the measles, and ma jawed the old man sick last night."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$ 9 75	@ 11 50
HOGS.....	6 00	@ 6 30
COTTON.....	10 1/2	@ 11
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3 90	@ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 19	@ 1 20
WHEAT—No. 3 Winter.....	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—Ungraded.....	43	@ 45
OATS—Mixed Western.....	44	@ 45
PORK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 17 25
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 60	@ 6 25
Oats and Heifers.....	4 30	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair.....	4 45	@ 4 50
HOGS.....	4 50	@ 5 00
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter.....	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 03	@ 1 05
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	94	@ 98
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@ 34
RYE—No. 2.....	1 07	@ 1 08
BARLEY—No. 2.....	97	@ 98
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	29	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh.....	18	@ 19
PORK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 17 10
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 07	@ 1 09
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 1.....	1 11	@ 1 12
BARLEY—No. 2.....	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess.....	17 00	@ 17 50
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—Mixed.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 37
RYE.....	1 14	@ 1 15
PORK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 17 25
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN.....	47	@ 48
OATS.....	39	@ 40
RYE.....	1 25	@ 1 28
PORK—Mess.....	17 00	@ 17 25
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 07	@ 1 08
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2.....	46	@ 47
OATS.....	38	@ 39
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Choice.....	5 25	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 1.....	45	@ 46
OATS—Mixed.....	45	@ 46
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 60	@ 1 60
PORK—Mess.....	17 25	@ 18 00
SEED—Clover.....	4 00	@ 4 35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 46
OATS.....	36	@ 37
PORK—Mess.....	16 00	@ 17 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25	@ 5 65
Fair.....	4 90	@ 5 25
Common.....	4 75	@ 4 80
HOGS.....	5 50	@ 6 55
PORK.....	5 50	@ 7 50

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

SENATOR MAHONE weighs but ninety pounds, while Mrs. Mahone tips the scale at 200. Here is a chance for readjustment.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT'S gift of \$50,000 to Washington and Lee University is bestowed without the imposition of any conditions whatever. He had previously given the college \$10,000.

BOUCAULT declares that he really means to form a dramatic company of sons and daughters of successful actors. He has engaged two sons of Jefferson, a daughter and two sons of Sothern, a daughter of Lydia Thompson, and his own offspring. The project seems risky, for none of these has yet achieved much success on the stage, unless it be Lytton Sothern, who has played a season in Australia as Dundreary.

BILLINGS-GATE MARKET is celebrated all over the world for the choiceness and forcibility of its language. But it seems that there is something in this world that even Billingsgate can't stand. That is the electric light. They say that the glare makes the fish look putrid, and so the light has been removed. It would seem that if the fish could stand the talk of Billingsgate they ought to be able to stand the electric light.

AN Athens (Greece) newspaper publishes the names of President Garfield's Cabinet thus: "Secretary of State, Blaine; Treasury, Nin; Navy, Keim; Interior, Verkoyod; Postmaster General, Reames; Attorney General, Macavragh; War Secretary, Lincoln." While all the other names were too much for our esteemed Grecian contemporary, it had no difficulty whatever in correctly printing the name of Secretary Lincoln.

THE late Czar of Russia was very steadfast in his friendships; and, unfortunately, his friends were a very greedy and corrupt set. They were perpetually getting into debt, and he was perpetually paying their debts. In one case, having handed over a large sum of money to a friend, to free him from his creditors, he found that none of them had been paid. On this he simply gave the sum to a third person and requested him to settle with the creditors.

PEOPLE have queer ideas as to the power of the President. A colored man called on President Garfield, the other day, and insisted on an interview. He was very indignant because they wouldn't let him in. His wife had run off with another man, he said. He came to see the President to appeal for advice in the premises and assistance in carrying that advice into effect. A small-sized boy from Georgia, who listened to his story as told the Doorkeeper, advised him to shoot the other man, and he finally went away to do it.

It will hardly be credited that there are still people who have faith in the Keely motor, yet such is the case. A few days ago Keely gave an exhibition of his motor to a number of prominent gentlemen, who left Jersey City in a special car for the purpose of seeing the test. Keely exhibited his motor, ran a twenty-horse power engine, fired guns by means of the "vapor," and the distinguished party passed resolutions of congratulation, etc., etc., etc. Now look out for some Keely motor stock on the market.

MR. RANIER, once Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and subsequently a Congressman from that State, is now a common laborer upon the streets of Charleston, and, though once wealthy, is not a bit ashamed of his present occupation, which is certainly an honest one. The contented pick-hand had a reminder, the other day, of the wickedness of his former ways. While engaged with a gang of laborers in opening a new street, a garbage cart drew up and dumped its load of rubbish, in which was a fragment of a *Congressional Record* containing a speech delivered by Ranier while a member of Congress. On the whole, the last case of this man is much better than the first.

THE Missouri Legislature has killed a bill to restrict the practice of medicine to the possessors of medical diplomas. The argument which defeated the measure was that a good doctor is known by his cures, and that a bad one is not improved by a certificate. "It is a grave mistake," said one opponent of the proposed law, "to consider medicine a science. It is essentially empirical, and its practice is simply a conformity with

certain rules founded on experience. The experience of the individual is of vastly more importance as a guide than the recorded experience of others, and the only effective way to learn the practice of medicine is to practice it. A special preparation is not superfluous, and a certificate of competency is not objectionable, but they should stand for what they are worth. The people are able to take care of themselves, and, as a general thing, manage to starve out medical pretenders."

THERE lives in Vinton county, Ohio, a most remarkable family. Mr. Benjamin Reynolds, the father, was born in Martinsburg, Va., Aug. 22, 1790, and in the year 1811 he was married to Miss Susan Shriver, who was born in the year 1793. Mr. Reynolds, with his family, started West in 1818, and in December of that year settled in Ohio, and has since that time lived on the same farm. The most remarkable part of the history of this family is their longevity. Mr. Reynolds is in his 91st year; Mrs. Reynolds is in her 88th; and both are well preserved. They have fourteen children, all of whom are living. The oldest, Henry, is 69 years of age. The youngest child is 43 years of age, and the average age of parents and children is 61 years. Age of the father, 91 years; age of the mother, 88 years; combined ages of the children, 800 years; total of all, 979 years. There are over fifty grandchildren, many great-grandchildren, and not a few great-great-grandchildren.

SOME remarkable revelations concerning the adulteration of food are made in the annual report of the Inspector of Vinegar for the city of Boston. The total amount of liquor sold and used in Boston each year under the name of vinegar is estimated at about 3,000,000 gallons. Of this, the Inspector declares less than one-tenth is pure apple-juice, the rest being a villainous decoction of molasses, glucose, acetic acid, sour ale, lager beer, distillery slops, etc., made up about half the lowest possible cost of pure cider-vinegar. Nor is this all, nor even the worst view of the case. Such substances as oil of vitriol and other mineral acids are brought into requisition. One cent's worth of sulphuric acid is sufficient for the manufacture of four gallons of vinegar, and, when disguised by other ingredients, its presence can not be detected by taste alone. Much of this wretched stuff, it is believed, has been sold in the Boston market as "Pure Apple Vinegar." Fifteen hundred barrels of it in a single cargo were seized by the officers, and fifty barrels more were captured in a warehouse and shipped back to the former owners. The extent to which this illegal and inhuman business is carried on is shown by the fact the wholesale price of vinegar in Boston averages 9 cents per gallon, much of it being sold as low as 6 cents, while the genuine article can not be manufactured for less than about 12½ cents per gallon. It is only natural that the Inspector, in concluding his report, should attribute the high death rate of the city largely to the consumption of these deleterious compounds.

People Who Are Rubbish.

"De odder Sunday arternoon," said Brother Gardner of the Lime-Kiln Club, as he gave a tug at his shirt collar, "I stopped to look over a collection of stuff in a yard on Brush street. Dar was a heap of ole chairs, two ole stoves, two or three lounges, a broken bedstead, two ole mattresses an' I doan' know what else. De stuff spread over a quarter of an acre of groun' an' yit de hull pile wasn't wort 15 cents. I turned from de yard to de worl' aroun' me an' I foun' de same result. Dar am heaps of people, spread over a vast amount of territory, who am but rubbish to de rest of de world. Dey occupy groun' dat am wanted for better use. Dey consume time an' food an' room which belong to better men. De man wid his hands in his pockets am rubbish for good men to stumble over. De man who sits on a dry-goods box am an ash-heap on life's highway. De drunkard am an alley full of blind ditches. Take de worl' as you find it an' one-half de people in it seem to have come along jist to fill up ash' keep de weeds down. We doan' want members simply to fill up wid. Uncle David Cane war axin' me to present his name, an' I had to smile. He began life fifty years ago with a dog an' a wheelbarrow, an' he's nebber seen de day dat he had two dogs an' a wheelbarrow. He's stood an' stood an' sot an' sot, an' he's had no mo' to do wid runnin' de worl' dan a gate-post. Trustee Hornback war also sayin' dat he'd like to jine us. You've all seen him. He sticks boaf hands down in his pockets an' walks along wid his head down an' his back humped up. He eats an' sleeps an' moves about, but he's a hitchin' post. Be keeful whom you recommend, an' be twice as keeful whom you vote in. No man who carries his hands in his pockets kin keep pace wid de world."

In Glasgow, Scotland, one iodine factory uses up 6,000 tons of seaweed every year to produce this chemical.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Senator Durkee's Death and Funeral—His Successor to Be Elected—Another Rest—More Compilation Talk—The Court Declines Consideration of School Laws—The May Portrait—Don't Like the Tax Bill—Miscellaneous.

LANSING, April 16, 1881.

Legislatively speaking, this has been the most broken up, and less has been accomplished, than in any week for a long while in which they have made any pretense of being in session or doing business. This has been caused by the

DEATH OF SENATOR DURKEE.

whose sickness has been before alluded to in this correspondence, and who died at his home at Nashville, Barry county, on the 11th inst. The House did a little unimportant business, and crawled along through the day on Monday on a bare quorum, but the Senate made no attempt to do business from Saturday afternoon of last week until Monday evening, and then the President announced immediately after roll-call the death of Senator Durkee, and the Senate at once adjourned out of respect to the memory of the dead Senator. Next morning the Senate met, ordered the desk and vacant chair of their late fellow-Senator draped in mourning, and the flag over the chamber lowered to half-mast, ordered a supply of badges for the members and officers of the body, decided to go in a body to Nashville on Wednesday and participate in the funeral services, and invited the State officers and members and officers of the House to accompany them, appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions upon the death, and then adjourned until after the funeral (Thursday morning). A special train was in readiness at 9 o'clock next morning to take the party, about ninety strong, over the Michigan Central to Nashville, via Rives Junction. The funeral was conducted by the Masonic fraternity (of which the Senator was a member) and the legislators, and the return trip was finished at 7 o'clock. This is the first death of a Senator in Michigan in eighteen years, and the first case in the history of the State that both or even one branch adjourned and attended a funeral of one of their number in a body. It has usually been customary to simply send a committee from the body of which the deceased was a member, yet it seemed very appropriate that at least the Senate should go as a whole.

MR. DURKEE'S SUCCESSOR.

Not so much for what he may be able to do during the remainder of the session after he can get here, but in order that there may be no vacant seats in the almost-certain event of an extra session in 1882, Gov. Jerome has called a special election to be held on Monday, April 25, for the election of a successor to Mr. Durkee. It is pretty generally supposed that Levi M. Dewey, of Johnston, Barry county, will be the Republican nominee, and, as that district has for many years been represented by men of that political faith, it is safe to predict that Mr. Dewey (if nominated) will be the new Senator from the Fifteenth (Eaton and Barry) district.

ANOTHER REST.

Getting to work again on Thursday, the Senate made up some of its lost time by holding three long and busy sessions that day and a short one on Friday, and the House by working until Friday evening, when both houses took another rest until Monday evening.

COMPILATION QUESTION AGAIN.

Not a week and hardly a day has passed since the opening of the session but some petition, remonstrance, telegram or bid has been presented and referred in regard to the compilation of the laws, and no subject, unless, perhaps, it may be the proposed prohibitory amendment, has been so thoroughly discussed, and the House has just closed a two-days' discussion upon the so-called Howell bill which the Senate passed some days ago with hardly a dissenting voice, and which provides (as before described) for the purchase of the compilation made by Andrew Howell, a recently-elected Circuit Judge of Adrian, and the publication of the books by his publishers at Chicago; while its opposers favor the election of a compiler by a joint convention of the two houses, and the advertising for the lowest bidder (the State Printer naturally being the one) to do the printing and binding. After every man in the House who can talk had said his say, pro and con, the motion to strike out all after the enacting clause was withdrawn, and the bill placed on the order of third reading, but with the understanding that the vote should not be had until Wednesday, when the voters are expected to be present in full force. One side say the bill will surely pass, while those on the other side as emphatically say it never can pass. The roll call will decide.

DECLINE TO COMPLY.

Gov. Jerome has transmitted to both branches of the Legislature a long communication signed by the four members of the Supreme Court—Messrs. Isaac Marston, James V. Campbell, B. F. Graves and T. M. Cooley—declining to comply with the requirements of the bill recently passed by this Legislature, which provides that hereafter a syllabus of each opinion rendered by either or any of the Judges shall accompany such opinion and be at the disposal of the public or any publisher who may wish to publish it. They decline, as they say, not on account of the increase it would make to their duties, but because the law is clearly in conflict with the constitution, which provides for a Supreme Court reporter and prescribes his duties, and that, with this law put in force, he would be a man without an occupation, or, in other words, the law seeks to require the Judges to do, without extra pay substantially what the constitution provides the Reporter shall do at \$1,500 per year.

Several bills were introduced early in the session regarding the

COMMON-SCHOOL LAWS.

of the State, then they were boiled down into one monster bill, ordered reprinted as a substitute and a special order made for the 12th for their consideration. As the Senate was not in session that day, the special order was taken up on Thursday evening (14th), but, owing to the extreme length (nearly fifty pages), was only half gone through with, and will have a special order designated for the other half. More regarding it hereafter.

THE MAY PORTRAIT.

recently presented to the State by the wife and family of the late Dwight May, of Kalamazoo, who was, years ago, both Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor for four years each, has been accepted with thanks by concurrent resolution of both houses and ordered hung in the room of the Attorney General in the Capitol.

DON'T LIKE IT.

The opposition to the bill passed last week by the Senate regarding the liquor tax is beginning to manifest itself here by strong lobbies of their best workers and talkers from all parts of the State, who are doing all in their power to induce the House to either kill the bill or cut down the figures very materially. Some predict that the House will do neither, but it is hard to tell in advance just what 100 men will do if they are urged hard enough.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Senator-elect Andrews, of Mt. Clemens, Macomb county, elected to succeed Mr. Rich, resigned, is here with certificates from the County Clerks in his district, showing conclusively that he has a majority of 350 votes, and, as even his opponent does not deny but that he is elected, the Senate, by the constitution made the sole judge of the qualifications of its members (after the body is legally organized), propose to accept the papers he brings and admit him to his seat and membership without waiting for the slow delay of a defective law that provides that district canvasses shall not be

made until the third Tuesday after the county canvass, which would be on the 3d day of May. No case of this kind has before occurred where it was necessary to seat a member during a session, so there is no precedent, and the Senate proposes to make one. The same state of facts will exist after Mr. Durkee's successor is elected and the same medicine will fit both cases. The law will be amended next session so as to provide that, in case of an election to fill a vacancy, the district canvass shall be made at once after the county canvass, so as to save time.

The Senate has fixed upon next Tuesday evening for the presentation of resolutions upon the death of Senator Durkee, with eulogistic speeches by the Senators in their support. A big crowd is expected to be present.

The manual for 1881 is out at last, and the first installment was distributed yesterday. It is a very fine book of 550 pages, in size and style of binding (red morocco) similar to the one of 1879, but has fifty pages less, though owing to the difference in paper it appears at least 100 pages less. It is, like its predecessor, a whole library of itself, and will be in demand, but three times as many are being printed as in any previous year, the new law of '79 providing that 1,000 copies shall be placed on sale at the office of the Secretary of State, at the cost price, which will not probably exceed \$1.25—possibly less.

OBSERVER.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, April 12.—SENATE.—The Senate held a brief session this morning, and, after making arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Senator Durkee to-morrow in a body, adjourned over until Thursday morning.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed the House to-day: House bills to prevent soliciting unauthorized fire or inland insurance policies; amending the laws in reference to the examination and admission of patients in insane asylums; forbidding divorced parties from marrying within a year after the dissolution of their previous matrimonial tie; amending the law in reference to arson, so as to make the solicitation of a person to fire a building a criminal offense; greatly increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace, Constables and Sheriffs; to protect brook trout and grayling in Ogemaw county; Senate bills authorizing the formation of companies to cultivate coffee in foreign countries under the general manufacturing law of Michigan; increasing the pay of the members of the Legislature from the Upper Peninsula to \$5 a day; amending the laws relative to the competency of witnesses. The bill to prevent the selling of pools and betting on any trial or contest of skill, speed or power of endurance of man or beast was lost. The bill to restrict the rate of interest to 7 per cent. had all after the enacting clause stricken out. The House adjourned until Thursday morning.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.—The Senate and House of Representatives left by special train for Nashville, this morning, to attend the funeral of Senator Lewis Durkee, who died on the 11th inst. He was stricken down with bleeding at the lungs or stomach in the Senate Chamber some four weeks ago. The Governor, State officers and officers of the Legislature accompanied the funeral party.

THURSDAY, April 14.—SENATE.—The Senate industriously made up to-day for its vacation of yesterday, and passed the following bills: Relative to the reorganization of the military forces of the State of Michigan; to provide for the probate of foreign wills in certain cases; to amend the act relating to burying grounds; to amend the act relative to the duties of County Surveyors; making appropriations for the building, furnishing, and building needed at the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac; to repeal the act of 1865 to punish the recruiting of men for the volunteer service of other States; a bill making an appropriation for the current expenses of the State Normal School; to amend the act relative to the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion. The following Senate bills were passed: To amend the laws of 1871, entitled "The partition of lands owned by several persons"; to amend section 64 of the General Banking law; to amend the charter of Detroit; to amend the act to facilitate the collection of damages for trespass on lands; to amend section 21 of the act to revise the law providing for the incorporation of companies for mining, smelting and manufacturing iron, copper and other ores or minerals; the joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad; to amend the statutes of 1846, in relation to the punishment of fraudulent debtors; for the establishment of a department of eclectic medicine in the University of Michigan.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received for the submission of a prohibitory amendment in 1882; for parallel wards in Detroit, and for the distribution to soldiers of the work, "Michigan in the War." Senate bill No. 124, to prevent pool-selling and betting, heretofore lost on final passage, and Senate bill No. 113, in reference to the organization of companies for the cultivation of coffee, heretofore passed on third reading, were both reconsidered and laid upon the table. The Governor communicated a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court, setting forth certain constitutional objections to the bill, which has already passed the House, requiring the Judges to prepare and file a syllabus of all cases in the court for publication; also, how the bill in question would impair the obligations of existing contracts with the Supreme Court reporter and the publishers of the Supreme Court Reports. The communication was laid on the table. The day was passed in discussing the merits of the Howell Compilation bill. The consideration of the subject will be resumed to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 15.—SENATE.—Petitions were received for the publication of "Michigan in the War," and for prohibition in 1882. Passed: The House bill amending the laws relative to annual meetings in union school districts. Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received for a prohibitory amendment and for the passage of a law to regulate the practice of medicine. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to the method pursued in fixing the price of the session laws. Passed: The Senate bill amending the charter of St. Louis. The day was passed in debating the Howell Compilation bill, which finally went through the committee and will come up on third reading next Wednesday. Adjourned until Monday evening.

MONDAY, April 18.—The Michigan Legislature reassembled this evening. The Liquor-Tax bill will be reported in the House to-morrow, without amendment, as it came from the Senate. A minority favor a lower tax, but the entire committee are agreed upon the principle of a uniform tax upon beer and whisky. The saloon-keepers wish no distinction made in the amount, and hope that both will be placed on the same footing. They would be willing to pay a uniform tax of \$100. The bill as it passed the Senate makes the tax \$300. A concurrent resolution for adjournment May 12 was laid over one day.

It is one thing to love truth and to seek it for its own sake, and quite another to welcome as much of it as tallies with our impressions and prejudices.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE lobster has been known to attain the age of 20 years.

THE entire feathers of an owl weigh only an ounce and a half.

IT is said that the lion will suffer no other animal than the dog to live in the same den with him.

SNAKES have a great repugnance to carbolic acid, which acts as a sudden and fatal poison to them.

DR. SPARRMAN is of opinion that the lion is a great coward—or at least, that his courage is not proportionate to his strength.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK once tamed a wasp. It ate sugar from his hand, permitted him to stroke it, and was inclined to be quite social.

ON more than one occasion sparrows have been seen to bury a dead comrade, and the funerals were largely attended. They cover the body with leaves and utter cries of distress.

BIRDS are very particular in choosing their mates. They are just like people in this respect. Even after they are mated, if the male gets hurt or loses his show feathers, the female will desert him.

BRITISH heads are gradually growing smaller. Within the last quarter of a century the dimensions of the head have sunk on an average one-seventh of an inch, at least so says a paper recently read before the Bristol Naturalist Society.

ALLIGATORS build nests about four feet high resembling haystacks. They are made of mud and herbage. The eggs are deposited in layers, separated by strata of mud about eight inches thick. One nest usually contains from 160 to 200 eggs.

IT is said that the railroad bridge over the estuary of the Solway, near Annan, is the longest in the world, being 1,940 yards in length. The next longest to it is that built for the Orenburg railway over the Volga, near Syzran, which is a few yards short of 1,624 yards.

IN Germany there are professional colorers, who hire themselves to pipe-sellers or connoisseurs by the week, or day, or hour, to smoke so many ounces or pounds of strong tobacco through meerschaum pipes, with a view of causing stains of tobacco to become visible on the bowls and stems of the pipes.

THE sea covers three-fourths of the surface of the globe. Its saltiness is attributable to rivers and springs which are constantly washing into it chloride of sodium and other soluble salts. As evaporation carries none of these salts back, they naturally accumulate. The sea water in Arctic regions is less salt than in the tropics, owing to the melting icebergs. The color of the sea water when free from all colors is a pure deep blue. The color is due to the fact that the blue rays of the spectrum are less liable to be absorbed by masses of transparent substances than the others, thus predominating in the reflected pencil. The red, white and brown patches in the Pacific and Indian oceans are owing to the presence of swarms of animalcules, and the colors of the Red and the Yellow seas to materials of vegetable origin. The phosphorescence of the sea, best seen on a dark night, is due to the presence of innumerable forms of life contained in the water.

The Goat.

The goat is a native of the vacant lots about the city, and there are lots of them.

The goat is omnivorous. He will govt anything that he sees, and will seize anything that he may govt.

His principal food, however, is play bill. He is very fond of letters.

Let us honor him for his love of bill letters.

The gentleman goat is called Billy, but he is a Billy that no policeman can handle.

The lady goats are called Nanny. This is their ewe-Nanny-mous name.

The young goat is called a kid. Kids are on hand the year round.

The goat is generous to a fault. He presents a couple of horns to everybody he sees.

In the matter of mere cash, the Cashmere goat is the most famous.

Goats are fond of the outskirts of large cities; also hoop skirts.

The goat wears a beard. It is called a goatbeard, though not confined to the he goat.

The goat is noted for his bunting, but he never flags.

The goat is one of the signs of the zodiac, signifying that he has a propensity to knock things sky-high.

He never gets high himself. That is to say, never gets over the ba-a-a.

Shakespeare understood the spontaneity of the goat when he said: "Stand not upon the order of your going but goat once."

The goat is a wide-awake animal. He is never caught napping, notwithstanding the many cases of kid-napping you may have read about.

For many years the goat was the only butter known.

Goats love to get on a high rock and sun themselves. Give them a chance and they will always seek a sunny climb.

The god Pan was a sort of half-goat. All goats do not pan out as well as he did.

B-a-a-a.—Boston Transcript.

MICA has been applied to a new use, that of fashioning it into middle soles to boots and shoes. A sheet of mica is embedded in thin coatings of cement, and placed in the boot or shoe under and adjacent to the insole, the upper leather of the shoe lapping over its edges, or next under the filling, or between the filling and the outer or bottom sole, and covering the upper space from the toe to the instep.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

TREE CULTURE ON WASTE LAND.

Hitherto the abundance of natural timber in this country has made it easy to dispense with timber culture, and for the most part our land owners have taken little interest in such slow growing crops. This state of things, however, is rapidly passing away. The demand for special woods for manufacturing purposes is steadily and rapidly increasing, while the natural supply is diminishing and must ultimately become quite inadequate. Meantime there are millions of acres of land suitable for timber culture and for nothing else, except poor pasturage that our land owners are allowing to lie waste and idle for lack of a little forethought, and too frequently our would-be thrifty farmers will risk their surplus means in wild-cat speculations, promising but never yielding large and speedy returns, when the same money spent in planting timber would soon convert their worthless swamp and stony places into valuable properties.

A correspondent writing from Wisconsin, tells of a piece of land that was planted with walnut twenty-three years ago. The land was flooded every spring and summer, and was unfit for any ordinary cultivation. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through, and have been sold for \$27,000. No particulars are given as to the cost of planting the grove or the amount of attention it has had during the years of growth. There can be little doubt, however, that the investment was small in comparison with the return, and the land would otherwise have remained entirely unproductive. To the country the timber crop was so much clear gain. It is clear that our national resources might be enormously increased by a similar utilization by timber culture of lands which are now left unused and unproductive; and the planters would find their groves a surer investment for the security of their family possessions than any savings bank deposit.—*Illustrated Scientific News.*

[We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the above cited facts, and would respectfully solicit the aid of our Dutch contemporaries to admonish our people to do more tree planting. It has become an accepted fact, by scientific men, throughout the civilized world, that where wooded countries are denuded, it diminishes the rainfall and alters the climate. It is well known how fast the timber is being cut down in all parts of this State, in fact, it is calculated to a fraction that within the next twenty years Michigan will be comparatively bare. The importance of tree planting is illustrated in Italy by planting trees in the Romagna to do away with the malaria; along the Pacific railroad the managers have planted hundreds of thousands to supply a superior kind of tie; at other places for valuable timber, nuts, fruit, etc., but here in Michigan the interest seems to be neglected. It is high time to change this, and therefore we ask our contemporaries to help us in the endeavor to awake that interest necessary to insure the benefits which nature's bounteous hand promises with but little outlay or expense.—*En.*]

Special Notices.

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

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

Housecleaning—Housecleaning.

The largest assortment of goods required for house cleaning work can now be found at the Drug Store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten. Such as Paris White, Paint, Oils, etc., also all kinds of prepared paint. Call early or late. We are always in.
11-3w Wm. VAN PUTTEN, M. D.

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

Now is the time to purchase the goods for your spring work. If you want to do any painting, remember that Dr. Wm. Van Putten has a large assortment which he sells at great deal cheaper than ever before. All such things as paint brushes, whitewash brushes, hair brushes, tooth brushes, or any other brush. Oils cheaper than ever, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.
11-3w

The finest Hats in the country are the celebrated Stetson Hats, of which you can find a large assortment at the store of D. BERTSCH. Also Plain Silks, and Brocade Silks in all colors; Satins in different colors; the finest kinds of tassels and fringe; Dress Goods in all the new shades and styles. The ladies are invited to call for their May fashion paper; the new styles are very pretty. Our paper pattern department is complete. Call in at
11-1w D. BERTSCH.

HANDSOME illustrated catalogue and Price-list issued by Burt's Eastern Agency, 281 Grand Street, New York, has been received, the illustrations are all new and prices very moderate. Sample copies mailed free upon application from above address.
11-4w

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

WEEKLY Periodicals can be bought or subscribed for at the Novelty store of
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NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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KILLS ALL INSECTS
HARMLESS TO EVERYTHING ELSE



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11-4w

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JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

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

Cor. Eighth and Fish St.

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

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.

HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-1f

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AT THE

Boot and Shoe Store

OF

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RIVER ST., HOLLAND, MICH.

A Complete line of Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Repairing done in the finest manner and satisfaction guaranteed.

Give us a trial and satisfy yourself.

S. PETHERAM.

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

Dissolution Notice.

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

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

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Articles in the World; sample free. A. J. BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Order of Publication.

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

PIETER NOORMAN,

Complainant,

vs.

ANNA T. NOORMAN,

Defendant.

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

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

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.
SAMUEL L. TATE, Complainant's Solicitor.
A true copy, Attest, GEORGE D. TURNER,
10-7w Register.

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P. & A. Steketee

a large assortment of

SHAWLS AND LADIES' MISSES' CLOAKS.

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

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

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Feathers of the best grade always on hand bottom figures.

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

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

301 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Without the use of the knife.

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

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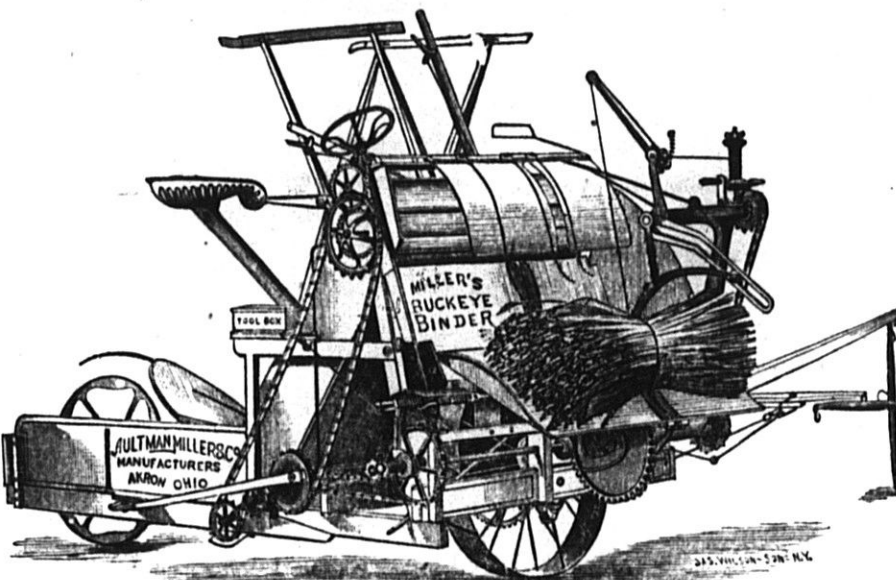
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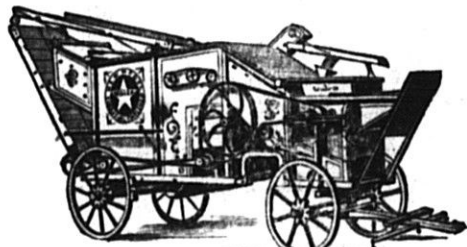
This Machine is stronger, runs easier, is easier managed, and is less complicated than almost any other machine of its kinds.



CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.

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

NEW MODEL THRESHER Vibrator.



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

BUY THEM.

FARMERS "Don't You Forget It."

9-3m.

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

CASH

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

Wm. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-1f

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

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

STRONG EVIDENCE!!

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

GRAYVILLE, Ill., March 26, 1880.

C. R. HALL.

LATEST NEWS FROM MARION, O.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil Triumphant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk,

FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS,

Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks,

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

Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery,

SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

Hottings.

The fields are turning green fast.

Two men were killed on our railroad this week.

If you don't believe spring has come, go and look at Black Lake.

Mr. Morgan, of the *Allegan Tribune* made us a call on Tuesday morning.

A MARKET day will be held in this city on the first Wednesday in May, the 4th, 1881.

The schooner A. Pluggger was successfully launched on Thursday morning. It was a pretty sight.

The Grand River Valley Medical Society, will meet in this city, on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, at the City Hotel.

The Common Council has already taken up the question of a new road and bridge over Black River. That's right, gentlemen; push it through if possible.

Messrs. Harry French and E. Bolhuis have bought the little schooner Norma, of Sheboygan. She carries about 25 m ft. of lumber, and will trade out of this port. Success to the new firm.

We have just received Scribner's Magazine for May. It surpasses, if possible, anything of the kind for beauty of engravings and value of reading matter. A glance through it will convince anybody of superior its merit.

Our sheriff—Mr. J. Vaupell—has successfully locked up, at Grand Haven, J. P. Dougherty, the alleged forger. The day for his examination has not yet been set, and which he may waive entirely, and go at once before the Circuit Court.

Mr. H. Gezon, of Manistee, formerly of this city, was in town this week. He speaks very high of Manistee's growth and prospects, and desired us to publish that if immigrants could not find employment here, he felt certain that a hundred hands could find work there instantly. Mr. Gezon looks remarkably well, and seems to enjoy himself in his new home.

Among the growing enterprises in this city we can mention the marble works of Mr. D. Bertsch. He employs six hands now, and only a few years ago one man could not find work enough. He is getting out a handsome monument for Mr. Hutchinson, of Saugatuck, and is also receiving orders from distant points which were obtained on the reputation of the work done.

While in Zeeland this week we were shown a very fine piece of mechanism from the skillful hands of Mr. M. Blom—engineer of the Unity Mills. He has built a little steam engine of metal, which is simple and effective that a child can run it and understand it. Aside from the ingenuity displayed in the making of it, it marks the man as a true machinist, fit to be entrusted with the responsible position he occupies.

A VERY sad accident occurred here early on Monday morning, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Mr. E. R. Chandler, aged a few months over 60 years, who had begun his new job as switchman at the Chi. & West Mich. R. R. depot only a few hours before, got his foot caught in a frog and an approaching car knocked him down and went over him. The injuries he sustained were so severe and horrible that he expired in a very few minutes. An inquest was held as soon as possible that morning by Coroner W. H. Finch, and a verdict was obtained according to the facts stated above. His remains were removed to Middleville, Mich., his former home, for interment. Mr. Chandler leaves a wife and four children, who are sorely grieved at the irreparable loss. Mr. Chandler was a steady, decent mechanic, and until recently employed in the company's repair shops at Muskegon.

CHARLES Perkins, a brakeman on a freight train on the Chicago & West Michigan railroad, a young, unmarried man whose parents are supposed to live in New York state, and who has an uncle living in Hartford, Van Buren county, this state, was killed at Grandville on Tuesday morning. He was assisting in the work of switching cars and while running along the track with the train following him, caught his foot in a frog and was held fast, despite his efforts to extricate himself. The engineer was unable to stop the train in time to prevent its passing over him. Both legs were cut off and he was injured otherwise, so that he lived but a short time after the accident. A coroner's inquest was held under the direction of Justice Wm. H. Galloway. The jury found that the facts of Perkins' death were as stated above, and that no one could be blamed for it. Perkins made his home at Grand Rapids. The deceased was a steady, faithful, intelligent young man, had been in the employ of the company for some time and was generally respected.

SPRING business is opening up first-rate.

Go and see Harrington's new spring hats, they are beautiful and cheap.

A WORD to our big boys: If you must go on a spree, don't go to Zeeland. It is not "healthy."

Duck shooting is good on Black Lake. There are lots of ducks which are not protected by the game law.

Mr. F. L. Souter has been appointed Drain Commissioner by the town board of the township of Holland, to fill the vacancy.

AN error slipped into the announcement of the Lyceum Hall Association meeting notice last week, but no great harm was done, as the meeting night has been changed to Thursday evening, April 28th.

Mr. G. Vijn, of Zeeland, informed us that he had concluded to take down his mill at Zeeland, and plant it at Grand Haven, where he expects to saw two million feet of hard-wood lumber. Vijn knows what he is doing every time!

The members of the First Reformed church, of this city, at a meeting held on Monday evening last have formed another trio, from which they will select a minister at a future meeting. The trio consists of Revs. Duiker, Kremer and Lepeltak.

H. BOONE arrived home on Saturday last with six horses, which were all sold by Tuesday evening. He reports the horse market as high, and good horses difficult to obtain. He will start for Illinois again to get another cargo of fresh horses.

Mr. Wm. Nijhoff, of North Holland, was dangerously hurt on Friday of last week, while sawing off a limb of a tree. After the limb was severed it sprung back to its natural position, striking him in the face and throwing him over another tree, injuring his breast severely. Doubts are entertained for his recovery.

On Wednesday last a market day was held at Zeeland. The weather was very fine, and a great many people were on the ground. Everything passed off pleasantly until late in the afternoon, when some young folks from this city got in a dispute with some boys from the country, in a saloon. The noise attracted quite a crowd; among them, ourselves; but on the subsidence of it, walked away with two Americans (not residents of Zeeland) with whom we were conversing. But it seems that the fact that some of the parties were from Holland was sufficient to poison all the good blood in Zeeland; for up came the marshal and some eager assistants looking for prey—and there being no disturbance whatever at that moment, and he having no warrant, we will ever maintain that he proceeded to arrest parties *unlawful* and stupidly. That very act created quite a fuss, and it appeared for a few seconds as if a big battle was imminent. The party the marshal went for slipped through his fingers, and when he returned from his useless chase, he was evidently so enraged that he had to do something, and behold he took hold of a man that was not doing anything, and summoned a half dozen minions to help him. They took their man to the "cooler," afterwards he was arraigned on a charge of "assault and battery," plead not guilty, gave bonds for his appearance, and was released. But now for the poison part of the whole thing. The affair itself would be a mere trifle, but the spirit manifested by almost every business man of that beautiful village, was the most disgusting and contemptible we have ever beheld as illustrative of a feeling between one town and another. We had often heard of it; never seen it; often smoothed it over for want of sufficient evidence; but now that we have seen it, and in such a degrading manner, simply staggered us. Business men of Zeeland be calm for one moment! You that have reared over your heads the glorious banner of prosperity, you that have won a great name as sagacious business men; can you tolerate such a feeling to become so offensively manifest that it is a blot on your fair name and your beautiful village. Will you allow such a *foreign* (for it only belongs at home in Ireland, and in some parts of the Netherlands, i.e. the fashion to whip out the neighboring village boys) antiquated, small spirit to grow among you, that anything, man or boy, that comes from Holland, cannot get fair treatment at your hands? It is so anti-American as you can imagine. We obtained the opinion of American eye-witnesses on the ground, from Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Hudsonville, and this city, and they unite with us in expressing astonishment at the bitterness of the feeling. It is deplorable. And if we cast about for a sound reason why, we can find none whatever, unless it be the inherited jealousy of the early settlers 33 or 33 years ago. Business men of Zeeland! think over this, and let not prejudice blind you, but acknowledge with the poet, that—

"If we could see ourselves, as others see us, From many a blander it would free us." We write this in a friendly spirit, and we flatter ourselves that we have too many personal friends and acquaintances in Zeeland to have it understood in any other way, at least by them.

GARDEN hands are scarce, as everybody wants to have his garden fixed up first.

The finest accommodation for the weary traveler can be found at the Sherman House, in Allegan.

On Monday last Mr. K. Van Haften commenced his job of grading Fish street, and the work is progressing first rate.

The Muskegon Car company have platted twenty acres adjoining their works, and will put up sixty tenement houses for their employees.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., April 21, 1881: A. Harrison, D. H. Stoure & Co., T. H. B. Warehouse, John McKinnin, Albert Carey, Wm. VERDEEK, P. M.

ELI Perkins gave us his "Humor and Pathos" on Thursday evening to an appreciative audience. His humor alone is worth the price of admission, especially for invalids. A good laugh is better than a dose of medicine—"you know."

The propeller R. C. Brittain was successfully relaunched at Whitehall, on Saturday last, under the supervision of Thomas Notter, a well known ship contractor. The Brittain is owned by M. B. Covell & Co., and has been lengthened 34 feet.

The Governor of this State has called for a holiday to be named "Arbor Day," on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1881. He recommends a general observance of the day. This is got up to promote tree planting, and is a move in the right direction, especially in this State.

Mr. Ed J. Harrington, Jr., has bought the horses and wagon of Mr. J. Schoon, who retires from the teaming business. He has also bought the team of Mr. Chas. Storing, known as the Wm. Hopkins team. Ed. has now seven heavy working teams, enabling him to do any kind of teaming at any time. He evidently means business.

On Friday evening next we will have a genuine first-class minstrel troupe in this city. They are genuine colored people, and are known throughout the United States as Sprague's Original Georgia Minstrels. They will parade the streets with their own superb brass band. We expect that the Hall will be jammed full. Get your seats early, at Dangremond's store.

For the Holland City News.

MR. EDITOR.—The evening of April 7th, 1881, was one of amusement to the citizens of New Holland. The school children of our burg, under the guidance of their teacher, Mr. R. A. Hyma, gave an exhibition, which was well attended, the school room being very crowded. The attention of the audience was held to the close; the speaking and singing lasting three hours and a half, and all the efforts were heartily applauded. It was a proud evening for New Holland, and reflected great credit on our popular and efficient teacher. After the "valedictory" speech had been made the audience was excused. A NEW HOLLAND CITIZEN.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

While coming down the river from Nortonville, on Thursday afternoon, the steam barge Tempest struck the Spring Lake bridge, knocking one of the crew overboard. In getting him up out of the river, Mr. H. Pruim, the bridgetender got his arm so badly jammed that he had to get medical assistance. However, he is doing well now.

The old Milwaukee House, lately called Shelby House, Mr. Chas. Riley, proprietor was burned to the ground on Monday morning. The fire seems to have originated in a back shed which was completely enveloped in flames when discovered. But little of the furniture was saved. There was but a small insurance on the house and furniture.

On Saturday afternoon of last week while Mr. Peter Osterhof, assistant bridgetender at the Spring Lake bridge, was clearing away driftwood, he reached over so far that he fell into the river and was swept away by the swift current of the swollen Grand River. The body has not yet been recovered. Mr. Osterhof was a sober and industrious young man, and was the only support of his aged mother, who resides at Ferrysburg.

The steam barge Albert Soper, built at Robertson's yard in this city, was launched on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Considerable interest was manifested by sailors and carpenters, as this was the first time here that a vessel of her size was launched with her boiler and the whole machinery on board. At 4 o'clock the word was given, the sharp axes descended on the ropes and in a few seconds the Soper was floating majestically on the calm waters. Not a single mishap took place during the launch, which was pronounced a perfect success. The wreck of the tug Jerome, whose boiler exploded last fall, has been raised. It was found badly shattered and will probably be abandoned.

Grand Opening of Spring Goods

Our Spring Stock has Arrived and is Ready for Inspection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUR GREAT SALE OF BUNTING.

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

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

Stekette's Pin Worm Destroyer



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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman

Dealer in—



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES

—and a— FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

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

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

IN THE NEW GROCERY AND DRY GOODS STORE OF C. STEETEE & BOS,

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of DRY GOODS

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

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. C. STEETEE & BOS. Ho LAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

STEKETEE'S

Neuralgia Drops,

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

NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES Slippers Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street, GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice. A. L. HOLMES & CO. GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1881. 4-17

YOUNG MEN

Will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, practical education. Send for College Journal. 29-17

Again in Business.

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

Eighth and River Streets,

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

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Provisions Etc.,

Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc., Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself. J. Daursema. HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-

New Home, Domestic, Victor, SINGER.

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

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF Meyer, Brouwer & Co. They also take old machines in exchange. 31-4m

Watches, Gun windows \$2.50. White metal Hunting Case \$2.50. Gold Case \$3.50. Solid gold \$12.50. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogues. THOMPSON & CO., 123 Nassau St. New York. 1-17

WHY THE WRINKLES COME.

Little Bo Peep climbs on to my knee—
Little Bo Peep is four years old,
And what her bright blue eyes don't see
Would need a microscope to behold.

She pulls my beard—that's one of her tasks;
She pokes my cheek with her little fat thumb,
Then gazing straight in my face she asks:
"What is it that makes the wrinkles come?"

Ah, little Bo Peep, you cannot guess
How hard is the question you thus propound;
It calls for greater wisdom (or less)
Than ever philosopher yet has found.

There was a time, my little Bo Peep,
When my face was as smooth as yours is now,
When never a line or wrinkle deep
Had left its imprint on my brow.

A time when I woke from balmy sleep
To find life always a glad surprise;
When I laughed as you laugh, my little Bo Peep,
And looked on the world with the same big eyes.

Ah, well, I laughed and loved and grew old,
Working away at life's hard work,
And half was done that I dreamed was gold—
And so the wrinkles began to come!

Yes, that is the way, my little Bo Peep—
As near as I can tell you now—
That is the way the furrows deep
One by one crept over my brow.

When I saw the glad, bright dreams of youth,
Like the roses of summer, wither away;
When I learned how the fragrant flower of truth
By the thistles of falsehood was strangled one day;

When the faith I placed in man was returned
By man's ingratitude, blacker than night;
When the hard and bitter truth had been learned
That might, in this world, too often makes right;

When I saw the good borne down and oppressed,
The wicked triumphant in their shame,
The Samaritan scorned and the Pharisee blessed—
Then, little Bo Peep, the wrinkles came!

But my life in the sunshine forever back,
So that, when the years shall have made you gray,
Some future Bo Peep, gazing at you, shall ask:
"What is it that keeps the wrinkles away?"

ON A BLACKBOARD.

Mildred Parmenter sat in the little parlor, beating her feet impatiently on the striped rag carpet. Two neighbors had dropped in to see her aunt, and the three ladies, with their knitting-work and occasional resort to their black papier-mache snuff-boxes, were discussing the probable fate of a disagreeable farmer in the vicinity, whose theft of "a yearling" was the chief topic of conversation in all the farm houses within a radius of a dozen miles.

Miss Mildred caught up her hat and sauntered out of the front door. Only a few rods away were the pine woods—cool, still and fragrant.

A wagon came rattling along the crooked, sandy road. Her uncle was returning from a trip to the village, and, as he drove into the shed, he called out to her:

"Letters, darter."

It was always his name for her—she was so like a daughter he had lost. She waited for the letters, not very impatiently. There were only two of them. The one from her sister she opened first.

"And Mr. Elson came yesterday," ran one of the paragraphs. "We told him of your fancy to bury yourself all summer in the rural districts, but assured him you would join him for a week, at least, before we returned to New York. Of course that is the only thing that prevents him from leaving the Springs at once. By the way, he heard before he came up that it is all over between you and Oscar, who is engaged to that cousin of his, Ella Hunt, who was always held up as a model of all the virtues. I don't doubt that she is exactly suited to him. Mamma is delighted that Mr. Elson is going to stay with us. You know, Milly, what she has set her heart on, and of course you won't disappoint us all."

Yes, Mildred reflected, she was altogether the proper person for Oscar Brant, and with a queer little laugh she thought of the hopeless difference between herself and this most admirable woman. But the laugh was so near akin to a sob that she dared not trust herself to go on thinking. She caught up the other letter, from a young lady sojourning at Saratoga. It was addressed in a large, dashing hand, covering the whole envelope. "Why will she use violet ink?" was Mildred's thought as she opened it. It was as dashing inside as out.

"You are certainly a gay deceiver, my dear. To think that your health required rest and mountain air, so that you could neither give your family nor me the pleasure of your society. I understand it all now, and really I can't blame you. Oscar Brant is more entertaining than a hotel full of people and handsomer than ever. I saw him for just a moment en route for Champlain with his party. Camping out must be such fun. And to think you have an uncle so conveniently near. Of course you see Oscar every day or two."

"More news!" How little her Saratoga friend guessed at the truth in the case. And Oscar Brant was only four miles away. She could not help it now if the tears came. Why could they not let her alone, she thought. She had come up to the New England hills to gain some of the strength and peace she had lost after she and Oscar Brant had parted. She must try for it harder than ever now that the time drew near for her return to the city.

Her mother and sisters would wait for her at the Springs. Mr. Elson would wait, too—Mr. Elson, worth half a million, 60 years old, his head bald and shiny; a short, fat, fussy man, who had "grown a little stouter." Ugh! They would all go home together, to the fall fashions and dinner parties and formal calls.

She went back to the house presently. She would conquer this foolishness, so she told herself, as she had kept saying over and over again the whole summer long. She would conquer her temper, too; grow humble and docile and patient.

Supper was nearly ready when she came in; a beautiful appeal to an artistic eye, with its heap of snow-white biscuits, deep golden butter and purple grape jelly, but the flowers with which she always decked the table she had forgotten that afternoon. She went at once into the garden, meeting her uncle as

he passed by with the foaming milk pails.

"Don't forget my hollyhock, darter," he called out as he passed along. Hollyhocks were a standing joke between them.

When she came again her uncle was carrying on a spasmodic conversation with his wife, who, out of sight in the buttery, was straining the milk.

"An' if they can't find some one to take the school," he was saying, "it'll hev to be shut up awhile."

"What school?" Mildred asked, caring less for the answer than for the effect of a great pansy she was setting among the china-asters.

"Here in our own district. Teacher's sick, an' they can't seem to find no one to take her place."

"How many scholars are there?" she asked, a sudden impulse taking possession of her.

"Not more'n twenty, I reckon. It's a summer school, 'tain't never very large."

"Uncle, would they let me take it?"

"You, darter!"

"Yes, I believe I should enjoy it and it would do me good, beside giving the teacher a little help. She looks as if she needed help."

So it came about that Mildred Parmenter, meeting the children in the road early next morning, introduced herself to them as the lady who would take care of them till their teacher got well.

It was a queer little log school-house to which they went, one of the primitive sort. From all the windows were magnificent views of the mountains, but Mildred improved even on that advantage by occasionally having recitations out of doors, a departure from the orthodox fashion very gratifying to the youthful mind. She had little contact with the country people, and the peculiar dialect, the homely simplicity of life and marked characteristics of her pupils continually amused her.

Bobby Whitman, her youngest scholar, had a strong propensity for chewing gum, a habit which seriously interfered with a naturally defective articulation, but one which he sacrificed for the good graces of his teacher.

With Maggie Wetherbee, one of her oldest pupils, she formed almost an intimacy, listening with interest to the long confidences twanged through a very pretty nose about the trials in tending the baby, picking the "garden sass" and laying down pickles.

Poor Maggie, she learned, was also the victim of an ardent attachment, severely disapproved at home, for "a hand" employed during haying on her father's farm. Between these two extremes in age, she found almost every variety of taste and disposition, realizing that she had entered on a fertile field of usefulness and enjoyment.

She wrote to her sister a very comical account of her experiment, laughing loud as she pictured the disgust of her lady mother, indulged in the wildest dreams of an independent career, and in a few weeks had become convinced that there was really a great deal in life worth living for.

It was little Harley Jones' turn that week to "rid up" the school-house, as he termed it, and Mildred wondered for two successive days at the cluster of flowers which she found on her desk. The great double geraniums seemed to flash their scarlet glory all over the room; and the heliotrope, too, her favorite flower, in masses of purple beauty, filled the air with its fragrance.

A spray of it, with a few delicate ferns, another of her delights, was laid upon the Bible opened at the chapter with which she began the day's exercises. Harley Jones had certainly a taste and appreciation for which she had never given him credit.

He was vigorously cleaning the blackboard one morning, and she came in just in time to see the last few words as he erased them. The writing struck her peculiarly.

"What did you rub out, Harley?" she asked, hanging up her hat in the corner.

"Something you writ yesterday, Miss Carpenter. I was writin' it over."

She smiled at the name. He never could get it right, but she corrected the other slips in his speech.

"You mean something, Harley, and you should say I wrote it. Can you remember?"

"He just done it himself," piped up a voice behind them. "I seen him when I come in."

"O, Johnnie Mack!" was the teacher's exclamation, "after I have told you so many times." Yet no possible mutilation of verbs seemed to affect her love for the offenders, or to diminish her patience with them, and in the course of the day she noticed that Harley Jones had really made vast improvements in his copy-book. But she had occasion to reprove Maggie Wetherbee as they walked home together that night.

"I saw you talking with a man this morning, Maggie, when I came across the lot. Is it possible that you meet anyone in that way outside your father's house?"

"But it wasn't him," stammered Maggie, growing red.

"Him! Who?"

"Why, Bill, that I told you about. I didn't expect to meet him," she added, growing redder under the consciousness of how easily the stranger could make her false to Bill. "He's boarding-somewhere round, and just asked how soon school would be out. He's drawing a picture of our school-house—and that's all. He had lots of pictures in a big flat book."

A strolling artist, Mildred thought. She knew nothing about artists, but had an idea they were rather inoffensive people. Still she determined to watch Maggie. She must not drift into any danger.

Mildred went earlier to school the next morning, earlier even than Harley Jones. Fresh flowers were on the desk again, but with a great start she saw the figure of a man at the blackboard writing. "I

am here," were the words he was rapidly tracing with the chalk, "and must see you if—"

Just then he turned, conscious of a presence, but not before she had recovered her self-possession.

"Good morning," she said, quietly, extending her hand, and, with a smile, glanced from his face to the blackboard.

He caught her hand and held it.

"Mildred, are you ready to forgive me yet?"

She drew her hand away and stepped back. "I have nothing to forgive in you, Oscar. I was angry when I saw you last, but I was the one to blame. Forgive me."

He looked at her in astonishment; she seemed so utterly unlike herself.

"And have you got over your love as well as your anger, Mildred?"

The quick color flashed all over her face. She looked like herself once more as she answered:

"That question is in poor taste, Oscar Brant. I have not congratulated you on your engagement to your cousin Ella. I do so heartily," she went on, plunging along into a chaos of words lest she should break down utterly; "she is good and gentle and—everything that I am not. She—" her voice failed her after all.

"Why, Mildred, what in the world are you talking about?" His arms were around her. She was sobbing on his shoulder. "Where did you hear such a ridiculous story?"

Maggie Wetherbee entered breathlessly. "Miss Parmenter—" then stopped, bewildered at the sight before her eyes. Bobby Whitman and Harley Jones had been quarreling. They came up behind Maggie, each eager to exonerate himself. But the wet eyes and flushed face of their teacher made friends of them instantly. "Is it her beau?" whispered Harley, as he nudged Bobby; but Maggie hustled them both out of the room without ceremony, hurrying after herself, and before the teacher recalled them the question appeared to have been satisfactorily answered.

It was well that the regular teacher could resume her duties the next week, for by that time Mildred was abundantly willing to give them up. Yet she always declared that teaching was the most delightful work in the world, and that she found the happiness of her life on a blackboard.

Preserving Farmers' Wives.

"We have seen a great many kinds of preserves, but we have the first well-preserved farmers' wife yet to see. There are well-preserved old maids, and old bachelors. We have heard of the latter being pickled, but have never seen a specimen, though it strikes us they would make a better pickle than preserve. But the poor, tired farmer's wife never finds time to preserve herself. It is always peaches, pears, plums, &c., standing over the hot stove all the time. If it were not for stopping to take the baby now and then, she would certainly be a perpetual motion, and all this just to tickle the palate of her liege lord and his male friends, for certainly women's alimentive bump is so benumbed while standing over the steaming, roasting mess of conglomerated victuals, that she has no appetite for the same when done."

"Now, we come before you with a recipe to preserve farmer's wives. Never worry, take all the rest that is needed to recuperate your strength, that has been wasted over the preserving pan. Get you a washing machine, a sewing machine and an organ. Read, and keep yourself posted so you can talk with your husband; have something new to tell him, and don't always be under the constrained duty of keeping silent and learning of him. Go to all the public gatherings with him. This gives you the change that is so much needed. Do not think you can not spare the time. If he can, you certainly can. You will find it will add years to your youth and health."

"According to statistics there are more farmers' wives in the insane asylums than of any other class. This is simply because there is not enough change in their lives, as they have but one round of duties to be gone through with, year in and year out. We have read that you could put a sane person in a walled-up room and confine him there and he would soon become insane; and we have come to the conclusion that it is the want of this change that drives farmers' wives to insanity. The average farmer's wife has not even reading matter provided for her. The farmer generally takes a paper that gives the markets and his political views. This satisfies him, and he never takes a thought but what it is all sufficient for her. There are very few women who have been educated to take an interest in politics, and they should have something suited to their tastes. We heard a farmers' wife say, not long since, that she had never read a word in a newspaper since she had been a married woman. If that woman is preserved physically, she certainly is not mentally. Farmers' wives, take more time to preserve yourselves, and let some of the other preserving go. Your families will be just as healthy, and you will be able to serve them better.—Read by a Lady before a Missouri Grange."

A Faithful Dog.

A dog in New Mexico, returning one evening with his sheep to the fold, discovered that his master was still in the shanty, and kept very quiet. The next evening it was the same. But after penning up the sheep the dog smelled about the door, scratched, barked, and even howled, as he was getting very hungry, but his master did not move. The dog, true to his appointed duty, went out with the sheep on the third day, but that night when he drove the stock into their pen the last one to attempt to get in became the victim of the dog's appetite. This method of providing for his own wants became a part of the faithful dog's daily duty. Every evening the last sheep to

try to enter the fold was seized by him and served for supper and breakfast, and for dinner the following day. The ranch to which the dog belonged was in a solitary part of the Territory, and out of the track of travel or visitation. For two years from the time of his master's death—as ascertained by data left by the latter—the faithful dog tended the flock committed to his charge, and had fresh mutton for his supper every night. The flock was not decimated by this steady drain upon its resources. On the contrary, it increased in numbers, and when, at the end of two years from the time of the death of the proprietor, the ranch was visited, and the remains of the owner found, the dog was still at his post of duty, jealously guarding his flock, and driving them to the best pasture every day and to the fold at night, before which he slept, to keep the wild sheep eaters of the plains at a civil distance.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

The eyes of a child under a year old should not be allowed to meet the blaze of an unshaded light.

If we take the word of Dr. Curschmann, consumption may be cured by inhaling pure carbolic acid and oil of turpentine.

SIMPLE DRINK FOR DYSPEPTICS.—A most palatable drink for a weak stomach is a pint of the best milk and a pint of cold water, adding a well-beaten egg, with salt to suit.

GET YOUR SLEEP.—Nothing gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher, and if we neglect to take it naturally in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early, we ripen; if we sit up late, we decay; and, sooner or later, we contract a disease called insomnia, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we decay, even in youth. Late hours are shadows from the grave.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—A medical journal tells how one man was cured of a cold: "He boiled a little wormwood and horehound together, and drank freely of the mixture before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arm, and still another on his back. Upon advice from an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster-knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard-plaster instead. Then he put some hot bricks on his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose-oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill; and an aunt arrived about the same time with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into tea and gave him every half-hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner, his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, gave him two pills of her own make, about the size of a walnut and of similar shape, and two teaspoonfuls of home-made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half-pint of hot rum, at the suggestion of an old sea Captain visiting in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of his neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half-gallon of spearmint tea and a big dose of castor-oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers buried on a shovel in his room. He is now cured and full of gratitude."

NASAL CATARRH.—We condense some leading points from an excellent paper on the subject, read by Dr. Bosworth before the New York Academy of Medicine: The nasal cavity and the pharynx (the cavity of the mouth back of the soft palate) are alike covered with a mucous membrane; are alike traversed by the current of air in respiration; are alike exposed to inflammation from changes of temperature and from inbreathed dust, and are alike without means of cleansing from hurtful accumulations. The mucous membrane keeps itself moist and soft by its own peculiar secretion. Its inflammation is the source of nasal catarrh. When inflamed the secretion is either increased or diminished. In the latter case we have "dry" catarrh. In both cases the inflammation tends to become chronic—the liability to "colds" constantly increasing, and each new one helping toward the chronic condition. In both cases—and this is the worst fact about it—the membrane is thickened by the inflammation, and in time may become permanently so, to the extent of closing up the passages. When the inflammation causes an increased flow of mucus it may also cause the white blood corpuscles to exude from the blood vessels, and thus render the mucus purulent or pus-like. This finds exit into the pharynx, where it either accumulates between its roof and the palate, or falls into the throat. The nasal passages becoming obstructed, the patient is forced to breathe through his mouth, whereby the disease is extended to the larynx and toward the lungs. In dry catarrh the thickened membrane crowds upon the mucous glands and arrests their natural activity. In this case the mucus is thick, dries rapidly, and forms a tenacious crust, beneath which the imprisoned secretions undergo degeneration, and become fetid and offensive. The disease should have the early attention of a physician. When the membranes have become hypertrophied (thickened) it is difficult to reduce them except by painful operations, and then the result is not certain. In many cases round masses of flesh develop far within the nostrils, which wholly close up the passages, and can be removed only by instruments.

It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says: "The right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY

STRICTLY PURE.



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balm' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balm."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Mountville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

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HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Simply

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The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge-podge of some other inventor's idea; it is the original and only genuine curative Pad, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Spleen.

By a recently perfected improvement Dr. Holman has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuncts) such complete and unflinching control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of Chronic Disease of the Stomach and Liver, as well as Malarial Blood-Poisoning, as to amply justify the eminent Professor Loomis' high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogs and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.

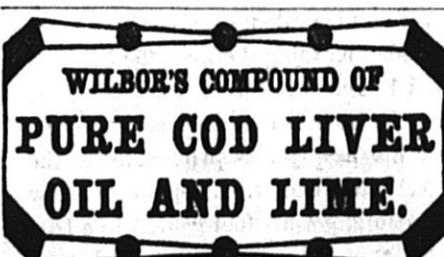
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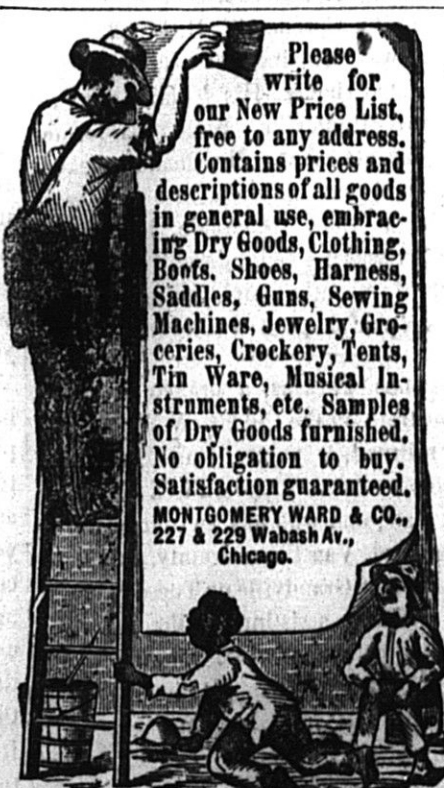
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To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quick preparation, but is prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.



POND'S EXTRACT.

Subdues Inflammation, Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.

INVALUABLE FOR

Catarrh. Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cts.), specially prepared by Pond's Extract, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract; our Nasal Syringe (25 cts.), invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and effective. Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face are cured by the Extract. Frosted Limbs and Chills are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by Pond's Extract.

It is unsafe to use other articles with our 3 remedies. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

German Court Ceremonies.

In plain-going England a Prince has to be married very much like anybody else. But in Prussia the Court still lives in an old-fashioned world, which lower mortals have not yet presumed to enter. A King's marriage is a ceremonial of itself, and a Prince must submit to a wearisome ordeal of forms. The Hof-Prediger's duties are at an end, the Hof-Marschall's begin, and doubtless that stern functionary will soon to intermit on this one job or title of the medieval ceremonies which three years ago attended the weddings of Prince William's sister and cousin. "La Cour" is a form which has ever been dear to the Hohenzollerns. While the Emperor and Empress sit in state the guests walk past them in silent file—the ladies first, the gentlemen next, and the less distinguished courtiers in the order which has been assigned them. At one time the sovereign, to indicate his superiority, used to play whist and chess while the procession swept along on its stately march. But of late years he has contrived to bear the irksome ceremony without recourse to any pastime. Supper is a less undesirable form; but it, too, is a ceremony. The place of every human being is fixed in Prussia by some law, written or traditional, and at the royal table is apportioned in exact accordance with the particular individual's rank in the table of precedence. Even the great nobles and Princes who hand the soup and plates and pour out the wine are as much hereditary officials as is the Grand Carver in the Queen's Scottish household or the Pipe-bearer in the Seraglio of the Sultan. There being now no Holy Roman Empire, there are, of course, no Electors to surround the Emperor as he "sits in kaiser pomp and pride;" but the duty of attending on his wants is too lofty to be yet trusted to the ignoble hands of untitled footmen. Supper over, the medieval "Fackeltanz" begins. As the royal personages sit on the dais—the ladies on the right, the gentlemen on the left, of the Emperor and Empress—the Grand Marshal, bearing a lighted taper, approaches. Behind him are the Cabinet Ministers, and at their backs come the married couple. After they have solemnly walked around the room to the music of a polonaise, the Emperor takes up the march as the escort of the bride. Then follows the Empress, and so on until the hall has been paced in circuit 22 times, and every guest has conventionally danced with the bride and bridegroom. The last ceremony of all is the most curious. The bride's garters are distributed to the assembled guests. But as these articles of toilet are limited by nature, scarlet ribbons embroidered with her initials serve their places, and enable the royal lady to gratify every assistant in the laborious operation of marrying an imperial husband.—*London Standard.*

A Jest Ending in Earnest.

A young gentleman and young lady who were acquainted met on the street and commenced bantering each other about marriage. He offered himself in a jesting way, and the conversation was kept up until they reached the young lady's home. Neither had the slightest idea of getting married at the time, but Cupid was at work shooting arrows, and the discussion was resumed in the parlor. He again offered himself, and dared her to marry him that day. She replied, as she caught up her hat, "Let us go." He seized his hat and assented. They visited the County Clerk's office, secured a license and repaired to the residence of a clergyman, stating the object of their visit. He asked if it was a runaway match. The young man replied, "Not exactly." The clergyman wished to know if the young lady's parents had agreed to the marriage. The young man said "No, but that he could send for her mother." It was done, and the mother, after objecting, was induced to say "Yes." They were married, and are now as happy as any of those who married after long courtships, and more so, perhaps. May they live long and prosper.—*Memphis, (Tenn.) Appeal.*

Mr. Lane's Mistake.

It is amusing how knock-kneed some people are in their bearing—never get anything exactly right. The other morning, up at the revival meeting, while urging the "almost persuaded" among his hearers to come forward and join the salvation army, Mr. Moody said:

"Let any still doubting sinner among you come right up on the platform here, and I will wrestle with him."

In the fervency of his invocation, Mr. M. did not perceive a man climb up out of the audience and take off his coat with scientific calmness. The stranger was Mr. Homer Lane, the champion collar and elbow wrestler of the United States, and he had just caught the great revivalist a catch-as-catch-can hiplock, and was about flipping him over the melodeon when Mr. Sankey interfered and the matter was explained, Mr. Lane being much impressed by the jolly and amiable manner in which his apologies were accepted by the great campaigners against the old original spine twister himself.—*Derrick Dodd.*

Home-Made Candy.

All children are fond of candy, and if pure, a moderate amount is not injurious. In these days of adulteration, that made at home is safest to give them. It is a simple matter to make chocolate caramels; all that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick, then turn it out on to buttered plates; when it begins to stiffen, mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Coconut caramels are made of two cups of grated coconut, one cup of sugar, two table-spoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a

quick oven. Nice white candy is easily made. Take one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water; two table-spoonfuls of vinegar; boil just as you do molasses candy, but do not stir it; you can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor it as you pull; put it in a cold room, and the next day you will have delicious candy.

Can Consumption be Cured?

Read what Mr. William C. Digges, a merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes under date of April 4th, 1891. He says: "I firmly believe that Allen's Lung Balm will and has cured consumption if taken in time and proper care be taken of the Patient both in suitable food and clothing. Six years ago my mother was attacked with pneumonia. The attending physician 'some time after' told me that the disease had settled on her lungs and that she had the consumption. Not believing that a permanent cure could be effected, but thinking I might be able to get an expectorant not containing opium, which would afford some relief, I inquired of a druggist at Richmond, Va., if he had any medicine not containing opium, that was a good expectorant. He then recommended Allen's Lung Balm, which I purchased and induced my mother to try. Before she had taken the first bottle, the improvement in her condition was so marked that I purchased three more bottles. The attending physician, seeing the beneficial effects, recommended its continued use, and in about twelve months her lungs were pronounced cured. Upon my recommendation many others who had the consumption have been cured. I think you can claim for your medicine the following: Expectorant without irritation, and healing of the lungs by keeping them free from foreign substances, thus arresting and curing this dread disease. Mr. Digges says he writes because he wants it known that Allen's Lung Balm is doing good.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

M. PORROT recently stated to the French Academy that wormwood proves remarkably effective as an insecticide, driving away every kind of insect, as well as rattlesnakes and other serpents.

A new method of reproducing photographs in colors on China will, it is predicted, completely revolutionize that art. By the new process a dinner-plate can be converted into a veritable work of art at a slight expense—not one-twentieth of the cost by the plan of hand-painting.

An invention which must prove of much importance in architecture and sculpture has recently been made by Dr. Gehring of Landshut, Bavaria. By means of an enameling liquid, he claims to be able to render any kind of stone or cement harder than granite, and gives it the appearance of any other mineral desired. The enamel may also be applied to metal, and is said to effectually preserve it from rust.

METEOROLOGISTS have found that United States storms usually advance from the Upper Mississippi Valleys toward New York and New England, less frequently toward Virginia, and seldom toward the Carolinas. American storm centers most frequently pass off the coast between 45 and 50 degrees north latitude. The great waves of high barometer, with fierce northwest winds in their front, usually advance from the Rocky Mountains toward Virginia and the Carolinas, but less frequently toward New England.

SIG. G. BIGNAMI SORMANI, of Milan, finds that the density of snow at time of falling varies remarkably. During his observations he has found snow so dense that it weighed over thirty pounds to the cubic foot, being nearly half as heavy as water, while the lightest snow weighed by him showed but a trifle more than two and a half pounds per cubic foot. It is assumed that the density of new-fallen snow is ordinarily about one-eighth that of water, or, in round numbers, eight pounds each cubic foot.

M. BLERZY describes an interesting experiment in physics which is readily performed by any person. Place an iron pot full of water on the fire. When the water is boiling vigorously, remove the pot; then, if the hand be brought into contact with it, only a moderate heat is felt. But immediately the water ceases to boil, the sensation of burning is received. The only risk attending the experiment, states M. Blerzy, is that of blackening one's hand.

Dr. J. HOLESCHER has lately given a review of the world's knowledge of the asteroids, or the group of bodies which revolve in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. Of the 200 planets of this group which had been discovered up to July, 1879, 63 were discovered in the United States, 60 in France, 28 in Germany, 17 in Austria, 15 in Great Britain, 11 in Italy, 5 in Asia, and 1 in Denmark. Professor Peters, of the Clinton Observatory, has discovered more (36) than any other single observer. The orbits of 117 were calculated in Germany, those of 48 in the United States, and those of the others in Austria, France, England, Russia and Sweden. No satisfactory theory has yet been advanced to account for the existence of these remarkable little worlds.

VANITY OF HIGHWAYMEN.—A Galveston lady was reading a newspaper account of a stage robbery that recently took place west of San Antonio and was very indignant on reading that besides robbing the passengers they had opened the mail and read the letters, among them, possibly, a letter the lady herself had written to a friend. "You needn't be alarmed," remarked the lady's husband, "I dare say they did not read a word in any of those letters, as those fellows don't know B. from bull's foot." "Why, then, did they make out that they read them?" "Oh, they made out they could read so as to make a favorable impression on the passengers."—*Galveston News.*

WHAT'S the use sitting all day in the house with a bad cold or hacking cough when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you in a short time.

Don't Pour Alcohol on the Fire, and don't take anything that has alcohol in it to help inflamed kidneys. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is purely vegetable and acts directly upon the kidneys and liver.

Our Knowledge of Shakspeare.

It is the man Shakspeare who really influences us in reading "Hamlet" and "Othello," and not the less because critics generally repeat the assertion that we know very little of the man who retires so carefully behind his characters. We have, it is true, next to nothing of the kind of information about Shakspeare which Boswell gave us about Johnson. But surely we know a good deal about a man if we know only this—that he is capable of sympathizing impartially with a vast variety of characters, and in some very important respects it seems to me that we know more of Shakspeare than of Johnson. If we know less of his domestic relations and his taste in cookery, we know what he felt and thought about some of the most profoundly interesting of all the problems of life. But, whether we have or have not framed any theory as to Shakspeare's personality, or have or have not constructed a theory of the man from his books, it is not the less the man who really influences us. For what really impresses us in Shakspeare, or in any great writer, is the extraordinary force and vividness with which he has embodied certain general truths and deep emotions, and his power of achieving that feat clearly depended upon his own emotional and intellectual temperament. The nature of the influences is not the less clear that it acts as from behind a cloud.

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many very valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptions, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MEN'SMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

By a recent important improvement, Dr. Holman has perfected a great addition to the efficacy and usefulness of HOLMAN'S PAIN in the treatment of persistent Chronic Diseases. As now improved, Dr. HOLMAN'S PAIN will deserve Prof. Loomis' high endorsement: "They are nearer a UNIVERSAL PANACEA than anything in medicine."

Is YOUR hair falling out or your scalp diseased? Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected, is just the article you need. Buy a bottle, and, like thousands who are using it all over the land, you will value it as the choicest of all toilet preparations.

We are in receipt of numerous testimonials which show that Dr. C. R. Sykes' plan of treating catarrh is once reliable and sure to produce the desired result. See card in another column.

The light-colored or petroleum grease penetrates through the hub and loosens the spokes. Use the Frazer Grease and avoid this injury to the wheel.

The diamond boots and shoes are the best. Made by Rosenthal Brothers, Chicago.

ARABIAN SKIN-TIGHTENER OR TONIC removes Wrinkles and Grown-up Marks, giving a youthful appearance. Harmless. Sent, packed, for \$2.00. Mrs. Dr. J. C. DILLINGHAM, Box 3615, New Orleans, La.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRACY & CO., Augusta, Me.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 309 West Madison-st., Chicago.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

\$899 a year to Agents and expenses. \$6 Outfit free. Address F. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell our "Eureka Needle Package," containing 125 assorted Needles (Sewing, Mott, Tape, Button and Darning Needles). Special inducements to agents. Send 25c for sample and terms. BROWN & PECK, LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

JUST ISSUED: VALUABLE COOK-BOOK. By Thomas J. Murray, late Governor of Astor House, New York. Cloth, 50c; paper covers, 35c. Postage stamps received. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. H. SAWYER, Fort Fairfield, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR TRAVELING. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. **6000** & Co. 206 George St. Cincinnati, O.

SIX CENTS. Why waste money? Young men or old. If you want a luxurious massage, having aches or a heavy growth of hair on scalp, or on face, or on neck, or on chest, or on arms, or on legs, or on back, or on hands, or on feet, or on any part of the body, or on any part of the face, or on any part of the head, or on any part of the neck, or on any part of the chest, or on any part of the arms, or on any part of the legs, or on any part of the back, or on any part of the hands, or on any part of the feet, or on any part of the body, or on any part of the face, or on any part of the head, or on any part of the neck, or on any part of the chest, or on any part of the arms, or on any part of the legs, or on any part of the back, or on any part of the hands, or on any part of the feet, or on any part of the body, or on any part of the face, or on any part of the head, or on any part of the neck, or on any part of the chest, or on any part of the arms, or on any part of the legs, or on any part of the back, or on any part of the hands, or 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Farmer's Column.

Cost and Durability of Fencing.

1. **Rail Fences.**—Assuming each rail to average 4x4 inches, 11 feet long, 14 feet each, 8 rails high, 16 rails per rod, 235 feet, 500 rods, low average for each man's share 117,500 feet of timber, for once fencing, each 80 acre lot, 33,840,000 for town six miles square, to be renewed once in about 30 years, some rails lasting longer, others not so long.

2. **Post and Board.**—Boards 1 inch by 5, 5 boards high, 34½ feet, posts 23 feet, 57½ feet per rod; lasting (on a high average) 15 years, double it to be even with rails, and you have 57,500 feet for each 80 acres, 30 years with more labor in building.

3. **Wonderful Farm Fence.**—Boards 1x5 inches, 12 feet long, 25 feet in panel, upright cleats, and posts 5½ feet to panel, 1½ panels per rod, 46 feet of 23,000 feet for each 80 acre lot (500 rods fence), lasting from 30 to 100 years, according to durability of lumber. Saving between the last and rails to each 80 acres 94,500 feet of the best lumber, which, at half price or \$5 per M, gives \$472.50.

4. **Barbed Wire.**—This is all cash and costly, while some doubt its utility.

Other kinds, whose name is legion, I know but little about.

But these few facts and figures in view of the approaching timber famine, may set thinking men to looking into the matter.

D. T. HAZEN,

Over 40 years on the farm in Milan.
EAST MILAN, Monroe County.

Make Smut.

A. K. B., Litchfield, Mich., asks for information regarding smut on corn, its causes and prevention. It is caused by a fungus known as *Ustilago maydis*. The irregular-shaped masses, at first of a gray color, appearing on various portions of the stem are familiar to every farmer. When ripe the mass breaks up into fragments. If dry a dust escapes. This dust consists of countless numbers of minute spores, which are to the fungus what seeds are to higher plants. These spores are spherical, brownish-black, surface covered with short spines or warts. Under favorable circumstances each spore is capable of germinating and causing a mass of smut on corn. Whether the spore starts with the sprouting kernel of corn or begins later on the stem we do not know. From what we know of other fungi probably both plans are followed. The fungus is a parasite which preys on the corn. It sends out numerous threads which ramify through and through the cornstalk, long before smut appears on the surface. The part of the surface as we see it is termed the fruit; the threads which grow inside the stalk constitute the vegetation. A very few spores, comparatively speaking, are capable of doing the mischief. They may be carried long distances by wind or water. If there were no spores there would be no smut. Some have suggested that the smut, before it had burst, should be cut off and removed or burned. This would perhaps do some good. No one that I know of knows a better way. This would be a good subject for us to investigate had we time and means.—W. S. Beal, Agricultural College.

Cabbage Worm.

An experiment tried by C. C. Young, of Henry county, Ohio, results in the discovery that unleached wood ashes prevents the ravages of the cabbage worm and the deposit of eggs on the plants by the millers. He says: "I took dry, unleached wood ashes in full strength and splashed right on top of each plant, from a half to a full stove shovelful, determined to kill the worms if it killed the cabbage (which was sure of total destruction any way, if no better remedy could be found than had been applied), and, to my satisfaction and almost astonishment, the first application proved a radical cure, killing almost instantly every worm touched by the ashes. I took pains to jar the plant, by hitting it lightly with my foot, to shake the ashes down thoroughly between the leaves, to be sure to make soap of every worm." The plants were not only uninjured by the ashes, but "started with new life and energy. The swarm of millers which had constantly been hovering over the patch seemed to leave in disgust, and no further trouble was experienced for several weeks, but a rapid and unmolested growth of the plant ensued. But finally the millers gradually made their appearance again, and I resorted to the same means as before, with equal success, and the result was as fine a lot of cabbage as I ever raised before this pest was known—some heads too large to go into a half bushel."

Remedy for Ringbone in a Horse.

Raw turpentine three times a day for three days, moisten the whole surface; then take hold with your hand and rub it severely the first time; you won't be able the second time to do that. At the end of three days mix equal parts of turpentine and lard and apply that three days and three times a day; then twice a day for three days; then twice a week as long as you like—a dead shot for ringbone.

PIANOS & ORGANS

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

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAZLETON AND GOBLER'S PIANOS

—ALSO—

Wilcox & White, Western Cottage, Smith's American and Entoy Organs.

My Stores are to be found at

HOLLAND, GRAND RAPIDS & COOPERSVILLE.

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

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

Come & See the Instruments

G. RANKINS.

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

J. Van Landegend

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

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