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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 12.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 584.

The Holland City News.

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

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

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

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/8 " "	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.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.
An X before the subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X's
denotes that no paper will be continued after date.
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.
P. B. P. & 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 Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Nov. 12, 1883.

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
N ^o 1, Mix. Exp. ed. Mail. towns. Mail. Mix. Exp. ed. Mail.	
p. m. a. m. p. m. a. m. p. m. a. m. p. m. a. m.	
10:40 9:20 11:50	8:25 8:00 5:15
01 40 10 05 12 08	East Saugatuck 8:05 7:30 5:00
10 55 10 25 12 30	Richmond 8:55 7:15 4:45
12 00 12 05 1 55	Gd. Junction 2:15 5:50 3:35
12 25 12 50 1 10	Bangor 2:00 5:15 3:35
1 50 3 25 3 30	Benton Harbor 12:50 3:15 2:10
2 05 3 40 4 45	St. Joseph 12:40 3:05 2:00
3 30 6 15 3 50	New Buffalo 11:40 1:00 11:55
7 30 1 50 5 50	Chicago 9:00 9:10
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

On Saturday night the Night Express runs
earlier, leaving Chicago 5:15 p. m., arriving at
Holland 2:30 Sunday morning.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

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

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves
Holland 2:30 and arrives in Grand Rapids 4:10 a. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. p. m. a. m. p. m.	
7:30 3:25 11:45	8:25 10:45 10:40
6:00 12:15	West Olive 3:05 10:05
12:30	Bushkill 9:05
12:30	Johnsville 9:05
6:35 4:15 12:40	Grand Haven 2:40 10:40
6:50 4:20 12:50	Ferryburg 2:30 9:00 8:35
7:25 4:50 1:30	Muskegon 2:00 8:15 8:00
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves
Holland 2:30 and arrives in Muskegon 4:10 a. m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. p. m. a. m. p. m.	
10:45 3:25	11:45 5:45
11:25 3:40	Fillmore 11:25 5:10
11:35 4:00	Hamilton 11:07 4:55
12:00 4:15	Dunsmuir 10:58 4:15
12:45 4:40	Allegan 10:30 3:30
p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m.

* Mixed trains.
† Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sun-
day. All trains run by Chicago time.

Business Directory.

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

MOBRIDE & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law.
Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties
will be promptly attended to. 9-ly

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant and
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store on Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-
sicians' prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store, Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and
requisites. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BUNN'S Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist;
a full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all
kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper,
Carpets, Coffins, Picture Frames, &c.; River st.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G. & SONS, General Dealers
in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats
and Caps, Flour, Provisions, &c.; River street.

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, Ryder & Coffey, proprietors.
Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. Ry. depot,
has good facilities for the traveling public, and its
table is unsurpassed. Free back for accommo-
dation of guests. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's
Hotel. 35-ly

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Implements
and Machinery, cor. River and Ninth street.

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be
found in his office, on River street, next door
to D. K. Meengs, drug store.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-
dence on Ninth street, near the cor. of Mar-
ket street. Office one door west of Van Raalte's
boot and shoe store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to
12 m., and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. 80-ly

SCHUBHART, L., Physician and Surgeon;
office at the drug store of Schepers & Schip-
horst; is prepared at all times, day or night, to
attend to "calls."

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 12 to 2 p. m. 26-ly.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and
Cedar streets, Holland, Mich. 24-ly.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.
Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.
WILLIAM BAUNGAERT, H. 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
16, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
O. BREYMAN, W. M.
D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, &c.

(Corrected every Thursday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 75 bushel.....\$ 75 @ 1.00
Beans, 75 bushel.....@ 1 40
Butter, 75 lb.....@ 1 30
Eggs, 75 dozen.....@ 15
Honey, 75 lb.....@ 12
Onions, 75 bushel.....@ 35
Potatoes, 75 bushel.....@ 40

Grain, Feed, &c.

(Corrected every Thursday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 75 bushel.....@ 65
Barley, 75 bushel.....@ 80
Barley, 75 lb.....@ 1 20
Clover seed, 75 lb.....@ 7 50
Corn meal, 75 lb.....@ 1 30
Corn, shelled, 75 bushel.....@ 40 @ 50
Flour, 75 bri.....@ 45
Fine Corn Meal, 75 lb.....@ 1 40
Feed, 75 ton.....@ 24 30
Hay, 75 ton.....@ 7 00 @ 8 00
Middling, 75 lb.....@ 1 30
Oats, 75 bushel.....@ 40
Pearl Barley, 75 lb.....@ 6 00
Rye, 75 bushel.....@ 50
Timothy Seed, 75 bushel.....@ 1 75
Wheat, white, 75 bushel.....@ 1 00
red.....@ 1 02
Lancaster Red, 75 bushel.....@ 1 05

For Sale!

An Ice Box, a Counter, and some shelv-
ing.
Inquire at this Office.
HOLLAND, March 28, 1883.

Additional Local.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly
cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold
by D. R. Meengs.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver
Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to
cure you. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that
terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for
you. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

C TARRH CURED health and sweet breath
secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price, 50
cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or Chest use Shiloh's
Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by D. R.
Meengs.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is
sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption.
Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for
Consumption, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and
all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents
per bottle. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis
immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by
D. R. Meengs.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS,
DALTON, Mass., April 27, 1883.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of
this town for the past seventeen years, and
in our employ for fifteen, and in all these
years he has been a good and respected
citizen of the town and community. He
has had some chronic disease to our knowl-
edge for most of the time, but now claims
to be, and is, in apparent good health.

CHAS. O. BROWN, Pres't.
[The wonderful cure referred to above
is published in another column and will
prove of great value to thousands of our
readers.—Ed.]

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors
and indiscretions of youth, nervous weak-
ness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.,
I will send a recipe that will cure you,
free of charge. This great remedy was
discovered by a missionary in South
America. Send a self-addressed envelope
to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station
D, New York City. 28-ly

ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading
Bolts you can make and deliver the year
round, viz:
Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 38 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.
For making contracts or further in-
formation apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

THE May Century makes appeal to a
large variety of tastes. By way of history
and adventure there are three illustrated
papers: "The Aborigines and the Colo-
nists," by Edward Eggleston, who has
made the study of American Indians a
specialty; the first of two papers by H. H.,
on the Spanish Missions of Southern Cali-
fornia, entitled "Father Junipero and his
Work"—in which a thorough study is
made of the romantic settlement of Cali-
fornia from Mexico; and, thirdly, a paper
of great readability and ethnological
value, by Frank H. Cushing, on his "Ad-
ventures in Zuni." Apropos of the recent
criticisms of American literature and
American writing about England, Mr.
Charles Dudley Warner makes a retort
courteous to his critics in a humorous
paper entitled "The English Volunteers
during the Late Invasion." "Moral Pur-
pose in Art," by the late Sidney Lanier,
treats a theme of wide interest not un-
related to the current discussion of the
novel. There is also an illustrated paper
on "The Father of American Libraries,"
(the Philadelphia Public Library), by
Bunford Samuel. The practical and sug-
gestive series of papers, by Washington
Gladden, on "The Christian League of
Connecticut," is continued, with an ac-
count of the "Third Annual Convention,"
at which it seems many of the obstacles to
union among churches were discussed, re-
ports received, etc.

In fiction there is an installment of Mr.
Howell's serial "A Woman's Reason"; a
short story by F. R. Stockton in the Rud-
der Grange series—"Pomona's Daughter";
and the first half of a story of much fresh-
ness and humor by Joel Chandler Harris
("Uncle Remus"), namely, "At Teague
Potter's."

In "Topics of the Time" are brief
papers on "The Effect of Civil Service
Reform upon Parties" and "The Appoint-
ment of Postmasters," together with the
announcement of "A New Departure" in
the make-up of *The Century* and the rea-
sons therefor.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 25, 1883.
The Common Council met pursuant to adjourn-
ment and was called to order by the Mayor.
Members present: Mayor Beach, Aldermen
Williams, Beukema, Kramer, Werkman, Boyd,
Nyland and the Clerk.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and
approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.
The following bill was presented for payment:
M. Tubergen, house rent for Mrs. Juffer \$4 50
—Approved and a warrant ordered issued on the
city treasurer for the amount.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.
The Clerk reported oath of office of Hermann
Vanpe, Constable, on file in the clerk's office.
The following bonds and sureties were ap-
proved: Cornelis Landaal, as City Treasurer, and
John Hammel, Jacob Kuite, Pieter Winter, Jacob
Nibbelink, Jacob A. Van Zieren and Jacob
Van Putten, as sureties. Liquor Bond of Peter
Brown, as principal, and John Hammel and Ed-
ward J. Harrington, Jr., as sureties; Liquor Bond
of Emma J. Sutton, as principal, and Anton Self,
and Xavier F. Sutton, as sureties; Liquor Bond
of Williams Brothers, as principals, and Herman-
nus Boone and Gabriel Van Putten, as sureties;
Liquor Bond of August Landblad, as principal,
and Hermanus Boone and Gerrit J. Van Duren, as
sureties; Liquor Bond of Robert A. Hunt and
Adrian F. Sluiter, as principals, and Pieter A.
Kleis and Jan Rmlt, as sureties; Liquor Bond of
William Ten Hagen, as principal, and Bernardus
Wynhoff and Anton Self, as sureties; Liquor Bond
of Cornelius Blom Jr. and William H. Porter, as
principals, and John Lesman and Gerrit J. Kof-
fers, as sureties; Druggist Bond of Heber Walsh,
as principal, and R. Kauters and Jacob Flieman,
as sureties; Druggist Bond of Kromers and Beng-
as principals, and R. Kauters and Cornelis Dok,
as sureties; Druggist Bond of William Van Put-
ten, as principal, and Gabriel Van Putten and Cor-
nelis Sietkote, as sureties.

The following bids were received for opening
Sixth and Cedar streets, to-wit: P. Berghals,
cutting and filling 13 1/2 cents per cubic yard for all
earth removed, for culvert thirty five dollars. K.
Van Haeften, 19 cents per cubic yard.—Laid upon
the table.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.
By Ald. Boyd—
Resolved, That that part of the Mayor's message
referring to the purchase of a gravel pit, for city
purposes, be and the same is hereby referred to a
committee of three, to be appointed by the Mayor,
to investigate and report if a suitable gravel pit
can be purchased, and at what price.

The Mayor appointed as such committee Ald.
Boyd, Kramer, and Beukema.

Resolved, That the Clerk be and is hereby in-
structed to see Mr. Jacob Van Putten of the Hol-
land City Bank, and ascertain if he will allow the
Original map of the city of Holland to be placed in
the bank vault for safe keeping.—Adopted.

By Ald. Beukema—
Resolved, That the Clerk be and is hereby in-
structed to ascertain what kind of a safe would
be most useful for city purposes, and what would
be its cost.—Adopted.

Ald. Williams requested leave to retire.—
Granted.

By Ald. Kramer—
Resolved, That the matter of opening Sixth
and Cedar streets be referred to the committee on
streets and bridges, to ascertain if any changes
can be made in the grade of said streets to lessen
the expense.—Adopted.

The City Attorney presented a warranty deed
and a quit claim deed, from Mr. Keppel, for cer-
tain lands on the line of Sixth and Cedar streets.—
Accepted a warrant ordered issued on the city
treasurer for \$30, in favor of Mr. Keppel, to pay
for said lands, and the clerk instructed to have
deeds recorded.

Council adjourned to Tuesday 7:30 p. m., May
1st, 1883.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Not 1883, but 1888.

There have been for centuries doubts as to
the correctness of the accepted calcula-
tion of the Christian era. Some learned
historians can not agree whether Christ
was born in the year 747, 749, or 754,
counting from the foundation of Rome.
Recently Prof. Sattler, of Munich, has
published an essay in which he tries to
reconcile the testimony of the evangelists
with the other historical data on this
point. He has examined four copper
coins, newly discovered, which were
struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, one
of the sons of Herod the Great; and he
comes to the conclusion that Christ was
born not 754, but 749 years after the foun-
dation of Rome, and therefore that the
present year is 1888 instead of 1883. This
opinion the professor tries to corroborate
by the testimony of the evangelists.

According to St. Matthew, Jesus was
born toward the end of the reign of
Herod the Great, and when that king died
Jesus was yet a little child. According to
St. Luke Jesus was born in the year in
which by virtue of a decree of Augustus
Cæsar, Cyrenius, governor of Syria, made
the first census of Judea. Again St. Luke
says that St. John began to baptize in the
fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius
Cæsar, and in that year baptized Jesus,
who was then 30 years of age. As to the
first testimony there can be no misunder-
standing. Christ being born in 749, of
course yet a babe in 750, when Herod
died. But the other testimony needs
some explanation. From the breviarium
imperi (census of the empire) which was
added to the will of Augustus Cæsar, it is
evident that a thorough census of the coun-
tries that composed the Rome empire must
have been made. In fact Augustus had
three censuses of his empire made namely
in 726, 746, and 766. As St. Luke says
that in Judea the first census was made
(the New Revision) by May 10th, 1888. Should
two or more correct answers be received,
the reward will be divided. The money
will be forwarded to the winner May 15th,
1888. Persons trying for the reward must
send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps
taken) with their answer, for which they
will receive the June *Monthly*, in which
the name and address of the winner of
the reward and the correct answer will be
published, and in which several more
valuable rewards will be offered. Address,
RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton,
Penn.

766), when he was appointed co-regent.
Therefore the fifteenth year of the reign of
Tiberius falls in 780, when St. John bap-
tized Jesus, who was then about 30 years
of age.

An evangelist says that Christ began to
preach forty-six years after the temple at
Jerusalem was built by Herod. Now, it
is known that the building of the temple
was begun eighteen years after Herod was
appointed by the Rome senate as regent
of Judea, or in the year 784 from the foun-
dation of Rome. Adding 46 to that year,
it gives 780 as the year in which Christ
began to preach.

If all these calculations of Prof. Sattler
are correct, then the Christian era began
five years earlier than is usually supposed,
making the current year 1888 instead of
1883.—N. Y. Sun.

ST. NICHOLAS for May has a woody,
spring flavor, and opens the second part
of the volume with a strong table of con-
tents, important features of which are the
opening chapters of "Swept Away," a
new serial story of the Mississippi floods,
by Edward S. Ellis, some time editor of
Golden Days; and the first part of "The
Story of Robin Hood," by Maurice
Thompson, the distinguished toxophilite.
"Swept Away" is vividly illustrated by J.
Wells Champney, whose pictures of
Southern life are familiar to readers of
The Century; and the drawings for "Robin
Hood" are by the clever pencil of R. B.
Birch.

A paper with a very suggestive title is
"The Last of the Peterlins." The in-
teresting family, whose misadventures, so
eloquently told by Miss Lucretia P. Hale,
have been followed for many years by
thousands of readers, have at length gained
enough in worldly wisdom to become al-
most like other people. The children
have grown up, and the parents pass out
of our sight in a last wild freak.

Vandyck is the subject of an "Art and
Artist" paper by Mrs. Clement. A finely
engraved portrait of him forms the frontis-
piece, and there are a number of reproduc-
tions of his more famous works.

Charles Barnard, H. H., Rose Latti-
more, Joel Stacy, Malcolm Douglas, Wal-
ter Satterlee, J. G. Francis, Jessie McDer-
mott, Dan Beard, W. H. Drake, Culmer
Barnes, and many others, help to make a
capital issue.

Dan Castello's New Circus.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

CONCORD and Lexington, Mass., celebrated on the 19th of April the 108th anniversary of their revolutionary battles. At Newburgh, N. Y., the centennial anniversary of the celebration by Washington's army of the cessation of hostilities was observed.

At New York, delegates from twenty-one telegraph, telephone and electric-light companies favored burying their wires; but, as no satisfactory system has been devised, deprecated hasty legislative action.

A NUMBER of patrons of O'Brien's circus at Dover, Del., took an emphatic manner of expressing their poor opinion of the performance. As a portion of the wagons were being driven to the depot to take the cars for the next town on the circuit a crowd of men opened fire upon them, with repeating rifles and revolvers. Ten or twelve of the circus men were wounded, one of the proprietors, Charles Henderson, being shot in the eye. Under the protection of the sheriff's posse the remainder of the vans were loaded and driven to the depot, without molestation. A number of houses in the locality where the attack was made were riddled with bullets. No arrests were made. A Maying party of five young people were drowned in Meadow pond, near Rochester, Mass.

THE extensive cooper shops of E. L. Jewett, at Buffalo, N. Y., were wiped out by fire. Loss, \$75,000; insured for \$32,000.

THE WEST.

FIRE destroyed Abernethy's furniture factory at Leavenworth, Kansas, causing a loss of \$40,000. The flames spread with such rapidity that a number of workmen were obliged to leap from a second-story window, and five of them sustained injuries that will probably result in death. The jury in the case of George Scheller, tried at Milwaukee upon the charge of having willfully caused the burning of the Newhall House in January last, brought in a verdict of acquittal. Only one jurymen was in favor of a verdict of guilty, and he soon yielded to the opinion of the eleven. The license upon saloons has heretofore been \$100 at Minneapolis. The City Council last week raised it to \$1,500.

THERE are prospects for a full crop of winter wheat in De Witt and adjacent counties in Illinois, and farming operations show great activity. In California an average crop is anticipated, the increased acreage in the State offsetting the damage done by drought. Growing prospects are received from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota, where the present seeding-time conditions have never been exceeded. A Hermosillo (Mexico) dispatch says: A courier who has arrived from a detachment of troops following the Apaches reports several running fights with the Indians from Ures to Gambler, and claims that they have killed nearly the whole band. After losing the trail of the balance some of the soldiers visited Gambler, where one who was in the campaign last year recognized a white who was with the Indians at that time, the acting chief in one of the fights. The wife of Judge J. W. Stephens, of Missoula, Montana, was awakened at night by a burglar attempting to enter her room, her husband being absent from home. She warned the man to leave, but he defied her, when she tried to shoot him with a gun, which missed fire. She then procured a revolver, with which she fired twice, one ball taking effect in the burglar's breast, killing him.

MR. L. B. BENTON, of the type-founding firm of Benton, Waldo & Co., of Milwaukee, has invented a type which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the type-setting business. Each letter is a multiple of a certain unit of space, and correct spacing in all classes of work is thus reduced to a certainty. The facility with which the type can be used will greatly increase the amount of work performed by each compositor.

A PACKAGE of dynamite, without distinguishing marks, weighing twenty-five pounds, arrived at Milwaukee by the Adams Express, consigned to the Milwaukee Cement Company. It was handled carelessly both there and at Chicago, and the escape from a destructive explosion is wonderful. Kate Kane, Milwaukee's only female lawyer, threw a glass of water in the face of Judge Mallory, of the Criminal Court of that city, and was fined \$50. She claimed the Judge insulted her by word and action. Pat McHugh was matched to fight Frank Steele for the championship of Wisconsin and \$1,000, but was fatally shot in the back at a saloon at Stevens Point. Gen. Crook has enlisted 200 Apache scouts, who will at once take the field against the hostiles, co-operating with the Mexican forces. At Sacramento, Cal., the wall of a building fell upon a saloon, killing six men and possibly more, and wounding twelve others.

FLAMES swept away twenty-six business houses and their contents at Aurelia, Iowa, causing a loss of \$75,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$30,000. The Viedringhaus Stamping Works, on Cass avenue, St. Louis, were damaged by fire to the amount of \$80,000. Fire destroyed the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Furniture Works, causing a loss of about \$50,000. The Brush Electric Light Company sustained a loss of \$40,000 by the burning of their generating house in Cincinnati. Vaughan & Co.'s agricultural implements store, at Newton, Iowa, was reduced to ashes, causing a loss of \$30,000. The wheat acreage of Minnesota this spring is placed at 2,500,000, while in Dakota the area under wheat will be increased 200,000 acres over last year's planting. Mitchell, the English pugilist, and Slade, the New Zealand, have made an agreement to fight on Sept. 11, within 200 miles of Kansas City, the stakes being \$2,500 a side. A snow-storm of great severity occurred April 22 in Wyoming and Western Nebraska. Telegraph lines were prostrated, and trains on the Union Pacific railway were blocked. The schooner Two Brothers capsized off Bodega head, near San Francisco. All hands, including the Captain and five men and a passenger, were lost.

THE SOUTH.

HENRY JOHNSON, a young man employed at the Read House, on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, was driving out with his sweetheart in a buggy, when the horse ran away. The young man was thrown out and instantly killed and the lady had both her legs broken. The horse plunged madly down the mountain, throwing the buggy over a precipice.

At Annona, Tex., Deputy United Marshal Layman, of the Western Arkansas district, was killed by John S. Lennox, a Texas desperado, for whom he had a writ for the murder of two men. Lennox attacked the Marshal's camp on the southern

border of the Choctaw Nation with a band of outlaws, shot and killed Layman, and released the prisoners in their possession. Fire at Huntington, W. Va., destroyed \$40,000 worth of property and rendered twenty families homeless.

BOOTH EDWARDS, a colored murderer awaiting execution in jail at Mumfordsville, Hart county, Ky., made an attempt to escape, having by some means obtained a pistol. Finding himself thwarted, he retreated to his cell and blew out his brains. President Arthur arrived at Savannah, Ga., April 19, on board the United States steamer Tallapoosa, dining with the Savannah Little Association. A public reception was held at the city exchange. The President and his party took the cars in the afternoon of the same day, for Washington.

A TOO free indulgence in shrimp salad by President Arthur at Savannah produced results that for a short time caused his friends on board the Tallapoosa, and the officers and crew of the ship, serious anxiety. For a time the President was in great agony, but the professional offices of the ship's surgeon brought him relief. Secretary Chandler is reported to have been much alarmed, and was disposed to telegraph to Washington for medical assistance.

ROBT. M. DOUGLAS, lately United States Marshal for the Western district of North Carolina, having refused to surrender the records of the office to his successor, the District Attorney has been directed to bring action against him for abstracting official records. The case is somewhat complicated by the fact that the Judge before whom the suit should be brought is Douglas' father-in-law. Flames swept away \$200,000 worth of business property on Common street, New Orleans.

FREDERICK GEBHARDT, notorious as the constant companion of Mrs. Langtry, quarreled at Baltimore with John A. Shriver, an American reporter, and the presence of officers alone prevented a conflict. Gebhardt asserted Shriver was no gentleman, and claimed that the reportorial fraternity, with few exceptions, was composed of "scoundrels." A fierce hurricane did considerable damage at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Stover, sister of the late President Johnson, died at Greenville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON.

It has been decided by Attorney General Brewster that the law making retirement from the army compulsory on officers who have reached 64 years repeals the law which limited the number on the retired list to 400. In accordance with this decision thirteen additional officers have just been retired, and a permanent increase of the list will follow.

THE charges preferred against Supervising Architect Hill allege corruption, extravagance and incompetence in the management of his office, specifying contractors to whom special favors were shown, and affirming the existence of a ring in the office of the Supervising Architect which exacted fees, commissions and percentage from contractors.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the reduction of 10 to 10 per cent. made in 1876 by the Postoffice Department in the rates for railway mail service from the sum agreed upon when the contracts were signed for the four years from 1875 to 1879, was not authorized by law, the contracts being binding upon both parties for the full period covered. The hearing of testimony in the second trial of the star-route conspiracy cases, at Washington, was concluded April 18, having lasted five months, and counsel began their arguments to the jury. During the day the Grand Jury returned two additional indictments, one charging William Pitt Kellogg with corruptly receiving money while United States Senator, and the other alleging a similar offense against Thomas J. Brady while Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THE Secretary of the Interior has made a demand upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company for \$1,727,742.54, claimed to be due the Government. The company disputes \$630,917.66 of this amount, and the Secretary promises that the payment of the unaccounted \$1,096,824.88 will not be construed as a waiver of any rights by the company. President Arthur returned to the White House Sunday, April 22, in good health and excellent spirits. The Postoffice Department has under consideration the printing of a 4-cent postage stamp, to take the place of the 6-cent stamp in the payment of double letter postage.

POLITICAL.

THE Scott bill, which has become a law of Ohio, prohibits the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises. It fixes the license for the sale of alcoholic liquors at \$300 per annum, and for the sale of malt liquors at \$100 per annum. It exempts cities of the first class from the operation of the Sunday law. The Delaware House (11 to 5) indefinitely postponed the Senate bill providing for the submission of the question of license or prohibition to the people.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS missed an invitation to a banquet by the Brooklyn Free Trade Club by saying, in a recent interview, that he was in favor of free trade or a tariff for revenue, always provided due regard was had for the manufacturing interests of his own State.

THE Saloonkeeper's Association of Cincinnati have formally determined to oppose, by every legal method available, the operation of what is known as the Scott law, which imposes a tax of \$300 a year on all saloons where spirituous liquors are sold and \$100 where only beer and wine are sold. It is understood that the brewers and whiskey dealers will join in the opposition to the law. The plan will probably be to get a test case before the Ohio courts as soon as possible, and try the constitutionality of the law. There is an unexpected unanimity in the opinions of the committee of fifteen Republicans appointed to harmonize the differences in the party in New York. The influence of President Arthur and Secretary Folger has been brought to bear in that direction, with the promise of a redistribution of Federal patronage in the State. The Ohio Democratic State Central Committee has decided to hold the next State Convention at Columbus, June 21.

A BILL recently passed by the Michigan House gave villages the power to license saloons, taverns and eating-houses. When it reached the Senate the word "suppress" was substituted for "license," and the House unwittingly concurred, when the bill was sent to the Governor and signed. The House discovered its error, and demanded a return of the act, which the Governor complied with, causing much dissatisfaction. In the Pennsylvania Legislature a prohibitory amendment to the constitution was voted down by 27 yeas to 151 nays.

LEADING Ohio Republicans are talking about changing the time of holding the State Convention until after the Supreme Court renders a decision as to the constitutionality of the Scott Liquor Tax bill.

GENERAL.

THE annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association shows a large de-

crease in the production of iron rails in 1882 over 1881, and a small decrease in the production of open-hearth steel rails and crucible steel ingots. In all other articles there was an increase in 1882 over 1881. A fierce hurricane raged for fifteen hours at Victoria, in British Columbia, playing havoc with the shipping in the harbor. Four ships were blown ashore, and now lie high and dry.

FIRE destroyed the village of Oakville, on the lake shore, twenty miles from Toronto, Canada. The loss will amount to \$100,000 or more. When the fire reached a drug store two barrels of whisky were rolled out on the street, and the members of the village fire brigade all got drunk, and helped, otherwise the fire might have been controlled in its first stages. The United States Supreme Court has affirmed a decision disbaring a lawyer who was reported to have participated in a lynching. There was nothing but rumor to establish the attendance of the attorney at the lynching, and yet Judge Locke, of the Federal district in Florida, threw him overboard.

PARLIAMENT House, at Quebec, was destroyed by fire, the flames first appearing in an upper story. Many public documents and copies of acts of Parliament awaiting executive sanction were burned. The water pressure was delayed fifteen minutes, which allowed the fire to gain great headway.

THE business failures for the week ending April 20, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, New York, numbered 205, as against 189 for the preceding week, distributed as follows: New England States, 29; Middle States, 31; Western, 57; Southern, 44; Pacific States and Territories, 20; Canada, 14; New York city, 10.

AMONG the recently announced deaths are those of Charles P. Kellogg, a leading merchant of Chicago; Edward Nock, at Youngstown, Ohio, the first man in the United States to puddle iron; Roswell Hart, ex-Congressman, at Rochester, N. Y., and Solomon S. Gray, of Natick, Mass., the pioneer manufacturer of paper collars.

JAY GOULD has issued a circular to the stockholders of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company, giving notice of the creation of a collateral trust loan of \$10,000,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest and running thirty years, to meet the obligations of the Car Trust Company and relieve the Wabash Company of its floating debt without drawing upon the net earnings of the company. The loan will be guaranteed by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and secured by mortgage bonds, real estate, stocks, etc.

THE American public has paid \$229,638.58 to see Mrs. Langtry the past twenty-four weeks. Since March 1 Chicago packers have slaughtered 217,000 hogs, being 155,041 less than for the corresponding period a year ago.

FOREIGN.

CURLEY, the second of the alleged assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke to be put on trial at Dublin, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on May 18. The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say, avowed himself a member of the Invincibles and the Fenian brotherhood, but denied that he was in Phoenix Park the night of the murders. He had expected no mercy from the court, and, loving Ireland, was ready to die for her. On being led from the dock he shouted "God Save Ireland!" A leading Berlin journal states it is probable that if a monarchy is restored in France war would be declared under certain conditions, on Germany without warning. Over 50 houses were destroyed by a fire in the Russian village of Kuzow-Iwanow.

IT would seem that Great Britain's passion for territorial aggrandizement can never be satisfied. The latest move in this direction is the acquirement of New Guinea which has been effected by the simple process of sending a Commissioner from Queensland to take possession of that island. The inciting cause of this action was a rumor that Germany was likely to claim the territory, which is too near Australia for the British to allow any other civilized Government to get a foothold upon it. Prince Thomas, of Genoa, cousin and brother-in-law to the reigning King of Italy, was married at Munich to the Princess Isabella, of Bavaria, cousin of King Louis.

EIGHTEEN Nihilists were convicted the other day at St. Petersburg, Russia. Of these six were sentenced to death, two to life imprisonment, and the remainder to terms varying from fifteen to twenty years. The men sentenced to capital punishment are Bogdanovitch, who was one of the party implicated in constructing the mine in Little Garden street, St. Petersburg; Zlatopolis, an associate of Hartmann; M. Gratchefsky; and Klimenko, who participated in the assassination of the late Czar, Telaloff, who tried to blow up the imperial train in 1881; and a retired naval officer named Boutsevitch, whose special crime is not stated.

TIMOTHY KELLY was the third of the alleged murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke to be put on trial at Dublin. The testimony was in the main similar to that in the cases of Brady and Curley, upon which these men were sentenced to death. Several witnesses swore that Kelly was not in Phoenix Park on the day of the murder. The jury failed to agree.

THE examination of the dynamite conspirators proceeded at the Bow Street Police Court, in London, April 20. The evidence showed the connection of Wilson and Whitehead with the manufacture and distribution of nitro-glycerine. Without concluding, the examination was continued until Thursday, the 26th.

THE Pall Mall Gazette, recalling the political intrigues of Mazzini in England against the Government of Italy, and the refusal of Great Britain to extradite him, has doubts if the United States will give up O'Donovan-Rossa should his extradition be requested. An English and Spanish steamer collided off Bilbao, Spain, resulting in the drowning of seven persons. The Madagascans are busy making weapons, and are determined not to surrender an inch of territory to France.

THERE was a mysterious explosion at the Government manufactory of small-arms at Enfield, England, which is supposed to have been occasioned by an abortive attempt on the part of Fenians to blow up the establishment. The coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place May 27. The festivities will be kept up until June 8. A report has been received at Paris from Cairo that El Mahdi, the False Prophet, has been captured in the town of Khartoum, in Sudan. Suleiman Pasha, well known for his defense of Shi ka pass during the late war between Russia and Turkey, is dead. Two of the Nihilists sentenced to death at St. Petersburg were executed, one by hanging and the other by shooting. A destructive fire occurred in Liverpool, causing a loss of over \$500,000 in dock property. At Milltown, Maryland, County Clare, there were twenty arrests for murderous conspiracy, two of the arrested parties turning informers.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

In the English House of Lords, Lord Dunraven and the Marquis of Lansdowne, leading representatives of the landed aristocracy, urged the immediate adoption of a Government scheme of immigration on a large scale as a remedy for Irish distress. The starting statement was made that there were a quarter of a million tenants in Ireland whose holdings were insufficient to support them and their families even if they were not called upon to pay any rent whatever.

THE Chicago Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Washington: The State Department officials as a rule are not communicative on the dynamite subject, but Judge O'Connor, of Iowa, the law officer of that department, is quoted as saying that, under existing statutes, the United States is powerless to prevent the secret meetings of the dynamite party or to generally interfere with the course which they seem to have adopted. The only steps, he thinks, which would not infringe upon some constitutional right, would be to pass rigid laws against the possession and sale of explosives.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, Prime Minister of Canada, was arrested at the wedding of his son, in Toronto, on a charge of perjury preferred by a person who claims to have written political pamphlets for the Premier, the services being estimated to be worth \$5,000, in payment of which Sir John, it is alleged, promised him a position in the civil service at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, a promise which has not been fulfilled. The alleged perjury is said to have consisted in swearing that certain of the claimant's affidavits were false.

A GENTLEMAN largely interested in cattle, who lately returned to St. Louis from an extensive trip among the Texas ranches, says ninety-five herds of cattle, averaging 2,500 each, will be driven out of the State this spring. The entire "drive" is estimated at 240,000 head, against 350,000 head last year. Most of these cattle will go to Dodge City, Kan., and Ogallala, Neb. Wyatt Banks, the murderer of Add Wisner, after being permitted to address a crowd of 2,000 people, was executed by the Sheriff of Robertson county, Texas.

THE New York Sun has a leading editorial article urging the nomination of Tilden by the Democrats in '84.

Bob and Mary.

I never heard of but one person being turned away from Col. Ingersoll's door. This was Dr. Mary Walker. She came to the house Saturday evening when a general reception was being held. She was dressed in a suit of men's clothing throughout. The servant refused to admit her. The Colonel had to go out and tell her to go away. He said to her kindly that, if she would go home and put on the garments of her sex, he would be glad to see her. In justice to the guests who were present she could not come in as she was. The Colonel came in a moment afterward, actually depressed by this small incident. He said, with a good deal of feeling, that he would have preferred to have gone away from the house himself and let Dr. Mary have it, rather than be obliged to send her off.

A Heidelberg Incident.

Persons—A German and an American student. American walking with a dog; dog kicked by German; American slaps German's face; result, a challenge; American chooses pistols; day and place appointed; on the way to the dueling ground American draws pistol carelessly and knocks off insulator from telegraph pole; five minutes later, another; and again, another; not a word said; on arriving at trying place, hasty conference, and German humbly apologizes.

THE only way for a rich man to be healthy is by exercise and abstinence to live as if he were poor.—Sir W. Temple.

COL. TOM PATTERSON, of Greene county, Ark., has a coat composed of eighty coon skins.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.	6.45 @ 7.25
HOGS—Common and Heifers.	1.50 @ 1.60
CLOUT—Superior.	3.50 @ 4.05
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1.00 @ 1.10
No. 2 Red.	1.21 @ 1.25
CORN—No. 2.	.57 @ .59
OATS—No. 2.	.50 @ .55
POKE—Mess.	19.25 @ 19.50
LARD.	.11 1/2 @ .11 3/4
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.	6.15 @ 6.70
Cows and Heifers.	3.50 @ 5.25
Medium to Fair.	5.65 @ 6.00
HOGS.	6.80 @ 7.75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.00 @ 5.25
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	1.08 @ 1.09
No. 2 Red Winter.	1.11 @ 1.12
CORN—No. 2.	.53 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.	.41 @ .42
BARLEY—No. 2.	.60 @ .61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.25 @ .26
EGGS—Fresh.	.15 @ .16
POKE—Mess.	18.25 @ 18.50
LARD.	.11 1/2 @ .11 3/4
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	1.08 @ 1.09
CORN—No. 2.	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.	.41 @ .42
RYE.	.55 @ .57
BARLEY—No. 2.	.60 @ .61
POKE—Mess.	18.50 @ 18.75
LARD.	.11 1/2 @ .11 3/4
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.10 @ 1.11
CORN—Mixed.	.48 @ .50
OATS—No. 2.	.48 @ .49
RYE.	.55 @ .57
POKE—Mess.	18.50 @ 18.75
LARD.	.11 @ .11 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.11 @ 1.12
CORN—No. 2.	.55 @ .57
OATS—No. 2.	.47 @ .48
RYE.	.55 @ .56
POKE—Mess.	18.50 @ 18.75
LARD.	.11 @ .11 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.12 @ 1.13
CORN—No. 2.	.56 @ .57
OATS—No. 2.	.45 @ .46
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1.08 @ 1.09
CORN—No. 2.	.54 @ .55
OATS—Mixed.	.45 @ .46
POKE—Mess.	18.50 @ 18.75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.10 @ 1.11
CORN—No. 2.	.51 @ .52
OATS—Mixed.	.45 @ .46
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.	6.50 @ 6.75
Fair.	5.00 @ 5.25
COMMON.	5.50 @ 6.00
HOGS.	7.40 @ 8.65
SHEEP.	3.50 @ 7.00

IRISH INFORMERS.

Norman Divulges at London the Schemes of the Dynamite Conspirators.

Born in America, He Joins the Emerald Clubs, Whose Projects Are Destruction.

Norman, Dalton, Wilson, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Kirton, Ansburch and Whitehead, the eight men arrested charged with being concerned in the dynamite conspiracy, were brought up in the Bow Street Police Court, at London, April 19. On the prisoners being arraigned in the court-room, says the cable report, it was announced Norman had turned informer. The rest of the prisoners, including Bernard Gallagher and Whitehead, were formally charged with treason-felony. Poland, in opening the case for the crown, said he had a quantity of fresh evidence against the prisoners, which would be furnished in proper time. Norman testified that his real name was William Joseph Lynch, and that he was born of Irish parents in the State of New York. He swore that he worked in October last at a coach-builder's in Brooklyn; at that time he joined a secret society in New York, the object of which was to free Ireland by force. The members went by numbers. The hall in which he was sworn in was situated at the corner of Second street and the Bowery. There were others associated with the clubs and managers' clubs, known as "district members," they were not known to each other by name.

Lynch, amplifying, said that in October last, while working in a coach-builder's in Brooklyn, a shopmate, Daniel O'Connor, induced him to join a secret society, a branch of the Fenian organization, the divisions of which were called "Emerald Clubs." O'Connor took him to an Odd-Fellows' hall in New York, and in an ante-room told him the object of the society was to free Ireland by force alone. Lynch, on joining the society, took an oath to stand by its watchword, obey his superior officers, and observe the laws of the brotherhood. The members were known by numbers. The name of the presiding officer was Thomas Burns. Lynch attended called meetings of the club twice each month. He did not know O'Donovan-Rossa personally, but heard he had been to the club-room. He was always spoken of there as the "old man." He knew, beside O'Connor, two members of the club, both named Sullivan. The number of the treasurer of the club was 83; of the Secretary 13. The password for admission to the meetings was "Providence." There were other associated clubs in New York—the Sarsheld, on Thirty-second street; the Owen Roe and Thomas Davis, at Military Hall; the Emmet, on Eighth avenue; and the Davis and Tom Moore Clubs. The district members were not known to each other. When a member was wanted to go on a mission the President read out his number, and told him to send him (the President) his address. Lynch was sent to Mr. Thomas Gallagher, who lived on Manhattan avenue, at Greenpoint, Long Island. Gallagher told him he was to go to London; would know what for when he got there. Gallagher gave him \$50 and told him to take a staterage passage by steamer to Spain under the name of Norman. Dr. Gallagher gave him \$100 more, and told him to go to London and inquire at the American Exchange for a letter addressed to him. Lynch did not want to go, as he had relatives to support, but finally went. Dr. Gallagher gave him a small box. He examined this on the steamer, and, finding it contained a spring which worked by pressure, he became alarmed and threw it into the sea.

Lynch said he reached London March 22; met Dr. Gallagher in London the 27th and 28th. In London Dr. Gallagher and the witness passed Scotland Yard, and Dr. Gallagher said: "That is the headquarters of the detectives. It will come down, too." Dr. Gallagher said he was staying at Charing-Cross Hotel, and gave the witness 27 saying: "It don't run short. The old man will provide for us." They walked past the scene of the Westminster explosion. On his asking Dr. Gallagher if "that's what we are going to do," the latter answered "Yes." Gallagher viewed the houses of Parliament and said: "They will make a great crash when they come down."

At this point Dr. Gallagher shouted out from the dock: "You infamous liar!"

Lynch said that, from the statements of Dr. Gallagher as to what destruction was to be wrought, he inferred from the talk of his co-conspirators that O'Donovan-Rossa was in the scheme. Rossa was referred to as "the old man." Lynch testified that he went to Birmingham to see Whitehead at Dr. Gallagher's request for "some material." Dr. Gallagher gave him money to buy a presentable trunk, in which to put the stuff he was to get from Whitehead. Whitehead put him in the way of getting india-rubber bags. Lynch confirmed all the evidence submitted at the hearing last Thursday as to Dr. Gallagher having called for him as Fletcher. He said when Whitehead was loading the nitro-glycerine into rubber bags he told Lynch that fifty pounds had been taken away that morning. Whitehead also told him he would soon know what the liquid was.

Whitehead here shouted, "You lie, you traitor!" Lynch further testified that Dr. Gallagher met him when he returned to London from Birmingham with nitro-glycerine. He had not seen any of the persons before except Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead. Lynch identified the boy he saw with Whitehead in the factory of the latter at Birmingham. The witness said that when Whitehead was loading the nitro-glycerine into the rubber bags he told him a man the same morning had taken sixty pounds of the liquid. Both Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead spoke of sending another man to London, but did not mention any name.

The witness spoke in a weak and indistinct voice, and at one time appeared about to faint. At the conclusion of the testimony, and while the depositions were being read, he did faint, and was removed from the court-room.

ODD HAPPENINGS.

In a certain part of Texas, many miles from the coast, lie the remains of a ship, high and dry in the prairie grass. She is of Spanish build, and supposed to have been driven inland by a tidal wave.

A LEXINGTON, (Ky.) doctor hants out the following sign: "Dr. Tooles, scientific carver of toes and limbs; specialist and expert in removing rheumatism; corns and cramps extracted according to nature."

ALTHOUGH the Tennessee Penitentiary at Chattanooga has been occupied for more than half a century, and many prisoners have been sent to it under life sentences, no person is now imprisoned there who was there in 1870.

At Chicago six good men and true sat upon the body of a man, who, while under the influence of liquor, fell from a railing into a basement. The assembled wisdom, with the able assistance of the Coroner, arrived at the conclusion that the man's death was "caused by alcoholism aided by dislocation of the neck."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Busy Week—Comparison of Progress Liquor Legislation of the Week—Summary of Appropriations—Asylum for Insane Criminals—The Howell Compilation—A New County—No Pension for Judges—Ingham's Courts—The University—School for the Blind—Sundry References.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LANSING, April 14, 1883.

This has been a busy week in both houses, and more work has been accomplished than during any week of the session.

PROGRESS OF THE SESSION.

The following table shows the number of bills and joint resolutions that have passed both houses of the Legislature and been presented to the Governor for approval up to April 13, at each regular session during the past six regular sessions, and goes to prove that, if the present Legislature waits to pass anything like as many bills as its predecessors have, June will be far spent, if not entirely gone, before the final adjournment. It shows also that no Legislature within that time has made so little progress as this. But here is the table:

	House.	Senate.
Bills and resolutions, session of 1873.....	116	117
Bills and resolutions, session of 1875.....	111	67
Bills and resolutions, session of 1877.....	111	51
Bills and resolutions, session of 1879.....	101	48
Bills and resolutions, session of 1881.....	117	35
Bills and resolutions, session of 1883.....	70	34

A large part of the fall-off by the present Legislature can be traced directly to the protracted Senatorial contest.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION—PRO AND CON. While no very decisive action has been had during the week on the liquor question, more has been accomplished in that direction than during the session before. The PROHIBITORY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

that has been lying quietly on the Senate table, awaiting a full Senate, was on the 12th taken from the table, the pending question being on concurring in the action of the committee of the whole in striking out the word "sacramental." The yeas and nays were called and the amendment not concurred in, yeas, Senators Hance, Mercer, Richardson, Voss, Seymour, Shoemaker and Bliss—7; nays, Senators Austin, Lelkoff, White, Butters, Duncan, East, Frisbee, Green, Guilford, Hine, Koon, McMahon, Mercer, Monroe, Phelps, Richardson, Root, Seymour, Shaw, Strong, Taylor, White and Whiting—23. The joint resolution was then put on the immediate passage and speeches favoring its passage were made by Senators Strong, Shaw, White, East, North, Manwaring and Frisbee; opposing it by Senators Roney, Shoemaker, Richmond, Root, Bliss and Green, when its further consideration was made a special order for the next day, at 10:30 a. m. When that time came one or two of the Senators were unavoidably absent, so the resolution was again tabled temporarily. As finally amended, and as it now seems quite likely to pass the Senate, it directs the submission to the people on the first Tuesday of November, 1884, of the following amendment to the constitution, to stand as section 49 of article 4:

Sec. 49.—No manufacture, gift or sale of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors in this State, except for medicinal, medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes is prohibited, and no property rights in such spirituous, malt or vinous liquors, except the right to manufacture or sell for medicinal, medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

The remaining portion of the resolution simply provides the way in which the vote shall be taken and counted.

NATURE AND EFFECT OF ALCOHOL. A bill that has been very largely petitioned for, namely, to provide for instruction in the schools of the State as to the nature and effects of alcohol upon the human system, passed the House on the 11th inst., by the very decisive vote of yeas, 68; nays, 13. This was regarded as another triumph for the temperance element of the Legislature and the State. The bill is sure to pass the Senate by a good majority.

THE CASE LIQUOR BILLS. While the temperance members of the House have strength enough to have prevented any action upon the so-called "Case Liquor" bill, they allowed them to be reported by the Judiciary Committee without recommendation on the 13th inst., and on motion of Representative Case (their author) they were ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole. The bills, as indicated last week, are to cut down the tax on liquor selling to \$100 and beer to \$50; and to allow bondsmen to reside anywhere in the county. Neither bill can possibly pass either house, but their opponents thought to give their friends a fair show and allow them to come before the House, knowing that both bills can be very easily killed on their final passage.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS. Following is a complete table of the asked-for appropriations of the present session as they now stand in the pending bills, which will no doubt be nearly if not all passed without material change, and the appropriations as made by the Legislature of 1881:

	1881.	1883.
Agricultural College.....	\$53,000	\$53,000
Eastern Asylum for Insane.....	96,000	2,850
Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	52,500	12,10
Northern Asylum.....	400,000	
Normal School.....	64,000	38,765
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	112,000	129,073
Industrial Home for Girls.....	109,550	109,931
State House of Correction.....	3,988	68,700
Reformatory School.....	87,750	130,000
State Library.....	5,000	6,000
State Prison.....	88,000	88,400
Public School.....	83,300	
School for Blind.....	37,000	131,150
University.....	224,500	64,000
Pioneer Society.....	3,500	5,000
Fish Commission.....	16,500	16,000
Bolders and railroa montment.....		350
School of Technology.....		20,000
Cooper street pavement, Jackson.....		3,300
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....		60,000
Prison of Infamy.....		300,000
Howell compilation.....		45,000
Totals.....	\$1,396,020	\$1,313,010

It will thus be seen that should every bill in the list be passed, the appropriation would fall over \$33,000 short of 1881. It is at least quite safe to say that the Prison of Infamy bill will not pass at this session, thus leaving (if all the others pass) the appropriation of this session nearly \$400,000 short of 1881. While neither one of the appropriations has yet passed both houses, a number of them have passed one house or the other and will without doubt pass both, in amounts substantially as given above.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

Senator Austin's bill "to provide for the location, erection, organization and management of an Asylum for Insane Criminals," passed the Senate on the 10th inst.—yeas 19; nays 8. It appropriates \$83,000 for building and equipping an asylum in connection with the State House of Correction at Ionia. There are in the State at present sixty-eight of this class of unfortunate, distributed in asylums and prisons as follows: At Kalamazoo, twenty-nine; at Pontiac, twenty; at Jackson prison, sixteen; at Ionia House of Correction, three. Under the laws those discharged from prisons adjudged insane

must go to the Asylum for the Insane, where from their habits and association they are a terror and disgrace to respectable inmates.

THE HOWELL COMPILATION. The bill introduced by Senator White authorizing the purchase by the State and distribution of 4,000 sets of the Howell compilation, at a cost of \$5 per set, passed the Senate on the 11th inst., without a word of debate, and the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Austin, Bliss, Butters, Green, Guilford, Hine, Koon, McMahon, Mercer, Monroe, Phelps, Richardson, Root, Seymour, Shaw, Strong, Taylor, White and Whiting—23.

Nays—Messrs. Duncan, Jenison, Manwaring and Richmond—4.

Senator Roney appeared after roll-call and asked to be recorded against the infamous measure, as he called it, but he was too late and his request was refused.

ANOTHER COUNTY.

The Senate on the 10th passed the bill previously passed by the House for detaching twelve townships from Bay county and creating of the territory a new county, to be known as the county of Arenac. This gives Michigan seventy-nine counties.

NO PENSION FOR JUDGES.

A joint resolution to grant an annual pension of \$15.00 to ex-Judge Daniel Goodwin and Josiah Turner for the remainder of their lives came up in the Senate on the 11th and called out a lively discussion. The former was a Circuit Judge at Detroit and in the Upper Peninsula for over thirty years, and the latter in Central Michigan for over twenty years, and both are poor, having served the State on small salaries, but the Senate struck out all after the title of the resolution by a vote of yeas 17, nays 11.

INGHAM COUNTY COURTS.

The House has this week passed the bill to provide for holding two of the four terms of the Circuit Court for this county at Lansing instead of all at Mason (the county seat), by just the required vote, yeas 52, nays 25. It is now being hotly contested in the Senate, but will be very likely to pass. Ingham county is differently situated than any other in the State, this being the State capital, and the constitution requiring the Attorney General to try all cases for the State at the place for holding court for Ingham county; hence all State cases must go away from the capital and to Mason.

MICHIGAN'S UNIVERSITY.

Our readers may be interested in knowing just the items appropriated for the State University for 1883-'84 by the bill that passed the House on the 11th, and which will pass the Senate as given in every item unless it may be that for the additional professor in the Homeopathic College. The items are:

OBJECT.	Am't 1883.	Am't 1884.	Total.
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Books for library.....	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$15,000
Boilers, etc.....	8,000		8,000
Apparatus, physical laboratory.....	1,500	1,500	3,000
Mechanical laboratory—Assistant.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Apparatus, physiological laboratory.....	1,500		1,500
Homeopathic College.....	2,000		2,000
Dental College.....	3,000	3,000	6,000
University Hospital.....	3,500	3,500	7,000
Homeopathic Hospital.....	2,000	2,000	4,000
Additional professor in Homeopathic College.....	2,200	2,200	4,400
Total.....	\$39,200	\$27,700	\$66,900

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The bill making appropriation for the School for the Blind, as it passed the House and will pass the Senate, grants, for the current expenses of the institution, \$23,000 in 1883 and \$26,000 in 1884. Also, in 1883, for erecting south wing to main building, \$35,000; for erecting a residence for the Superintendent, \$3,500; for erecting one barn, \$1,500; for grading and ornamenting grounds, \$1,000; for furnishing buildings, \$2,000; and, in 1884, for removing old brick building north of main building and erecting north wing, \$35,000; for furnishing buildings, \$1,300; for grading and ornamenting grounds, \$700. Finally the sum of \$3,150 to reimburse the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners for money advanced by him to complete the dormitory and workshop building and the grading and draining of grounds, including the amount paid to the city of Lansing for the Pine and Maple street grade apportioned to the school property. Grand total, \$131,150.

SUNDRY REFERENCES.

There is now good reason to believe that before the close of the present session of the Legislature Michigan's well-known "Big Village" (Kalamazoo) will be a thing of the past, as a village, and that we shall then speak of the "City of Kalamazoo." Although the village has a population of 15,000, and is to all intents and purposes a live city, its inhabitants have heretofore prided themselves on living in the largest village of Michigan, and one of the largest in the United States exceeding it in population. A bill at present before the House for amendments to the village charter is to be so changed as to incorporate a city.

This has been a good week for Congressmen and ex-Congressmen. Congressman Hatch, of the Tenth district and Herr of the Eighth, and ex-Congressmen Rich and Willis have all been shaking hands with their friends here. As many who read this will remember Mr. Willis is the newly-appointed Principal of our State Normal school, and will assume the duties of the position in July.

From Mr. Rich's long connection with the Michigan Legislature as Representative, Speaker and Senator he is always a welcome guest to Lansing.

The House Committee on State Affairs has now in its hands thirteen different bills for the protection of game, and hopes soon to have the whole batch boiled down into one respectable bill that will pass both houses. Another batch of perhaps 200 gubernatorial nominees for notaries public was confirmed by the Senate on the 11th inst.

President Crosby, on the 13th, ordered the flag of the Senate placed at half-mast (and later Speaker Howard did the same with the House flag), in honor of the memory of Ex-Auditor General Ralph Ely, who died on the 12th inst., at his home in Emmet county, Gen. Ely entered the war in 1861 as a Captain and was successively Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General; was a State Senator from the Twenty-sixth district in 1873-4, and a elected Auditor General of the State in 1874 and re-elected in 1876.

Neither of the special investigation committees has as yet seen fit to report the result of their investigations to either house. The House Committee on Drainage did a big job of boiling down on the 11th, and reported one bill as a substitute for eight different bills, all upon substantially the same subject—the drainage of marshes and other low lands, etc.

It having become pretty generally conceded that Thomas R. Sherwood, of Kalamazoo, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court on the 2d of March Judge Marston, Gov. Begole will within the next week appoint him to the position in advance of the action of the Board of State Canvassers.

The Senate adjourned on yesterday (13th) at noon over to next Monday evening, and the House from evening of the same day to the same time (Monday evening).

Good judges do not look for final adjournment before June 1 at the earliest.

OSERVER.

AN aged lady in Gainesville, Ga., has some relics of old furniture which were brought from England over 250 years ago.

The cost of cremating 7,000 bodies per annum at Bombay is only \$15,000.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., passed a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on May 18, but it is not believed that the House will concur. Members say it will be impossible to dispose of the business before the two houses by the time fixed. The Senate passed the House bill making appropriations for the current expenses and for buildings, etc., for the Michigan School for the Blind, and the Senate joint resolution for the relief of certain internal improvement war-rants, swamp-land, warrant, and treasury notes. The House passed House bills to amend an act to authorize the formation of companies for running, booming, and rafting logs; to provide for the release of real estate from liens created by State levies of writs of attachment or execution; to prevent fishing near chutes of fish-ladders, and an act supplementary to an act making appropriations for the relief of sufferers by the great fire of 1881 in the several counties of this State; to amend an act to provide for the incorporation of Holland Reformed churches. The House bill to provide a penalty for obtaining money, railroad tickets or transportation by false pretenses was killed.

Both branches of the Legislature put in a full day at work on Wednesday, April 18. The Senate passed Senate bills to provide for the appointment of receivers in chancery foreclosures in certain cases, and to amend an act to revise the laws providing for the incorporation of railroad companies, and to regulate the running and management and to fix the duties and liabilities of the same; and to provide for the incorporation of mutual benefit associations; also House bills making an appropriation for the support of the State Public School and making improvements at that institution; an act granting and defining the powers and duties of incor-porated cities. The House passed House bills to amend the "Railroad Frog bill" to provide for the incorporation of associations for the purpose of establishing and sustaining churches, etc.; also Senate bills to allow mutual fire-insurance companies of other States to do business within this State; to incorporate a Grand Army of the Republic Department of the several counties of this State; to amend Michigan and subordinate posts of the same; making an appropriation for the support of the soldiers at the Michigan Asylum; to authorize the formation of companies in the Upper Peninsula for constructing water-courses, etc. Two bills regulating the conduct of insurance companies doing business in this State passed the committee of the whole.

The Senate passed Senate bills on Thursday, the 19th inst., to authorize life-insurance companies formed under chapter 98 of the compiled laws to deposit with the State Treasurer personal obligations secured by mortgages in public of the securities for business purposes; fixing the penalty for obtaining money, railroad tickets or transportation by false pretenses; to amend an act to relieve the fire sufferers of 1881, and to amend an act to provide for the incorporation of institutions of learning. The House passed House bills to secure to the minority of stockholders in corporations the power of electing a representative membership in board of directors; to regulate the manner in which insurance companies do business within the laws of this State, but doing business within it, shall transact their business; also, a bill to amend an act relative to the organization and powers of fire and marine insurance companies transacting business within this State. The prohibition question was taken up by the House and made the special order for next week Wednesday.

The Senate, on Friday, the 20th, passed House bills to authorize the Covenant Mutual Benefit Associations of Ohio and Illinois to sue and consolidate for business purposes; fixing the salary of the Auditor General at \$2,000; to amend an act to revise the laws relating to public instruction and primary schools; to amend an act to provide for the organization, regulation and management of the asylums of the insane; to amend an act to provide for the formation of joint stock companies for owning and maintaining shooting parks and rinks; to prevent fishing near chutes of fish-ladders, and to provide for the incorporation of Holland Reformed Churches. The House passed a House bill to authorize cities and villages to take private property for the use and benefit of the public; also a Senate bill to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers.

The Senate, at its session on April 21, passed the House bill to amend the charter of the village of Blissfield, and referred the bill providing for fire-escapes in hotels and public buildings. The House made the liquor bill the special order for May 1st. The Governor approved a bill detaching certain territory from the county of Bay and forming the new county of Arenac. On the 19th the Senate took a local-option clause to a House bill for the incorporation of villages. When the bill was returned all hands in the House, including the whiskeys, voted to concur, and hence the ignorant bill, the existence of such a provision. The bill was sent to the Governor, and by him signed, of which action he notified the House. Only on the following day was the discovery made, and then there was hurrying to and fro. The Governor was besieged for the return of the bill, which he did, although it had been approved. On the 21st the House sent the bill to the Senate for the removal of the clause, but that body held that inasmuch as the Governor had approved the bill, it was a law and beyond its jurisdiction.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending April 14, 1883, as follows:

Number of observers heard from, 47.

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Per cent. of ob-servers who reported the disease pre-vailing.	Per cent. of ob-servers who reported the disease as being the most prevalent.
1 Bronchitis.....	72	74
2 Neuralgia.....	72	77
3 Rheumatism.....	60	66
4 Headache.....	60	51
5 Typhoid fever.....	60	51
6 Pneumonia.....	60	53
7 Consumption of lungs.....	60	68
8 Influenza.....	47	62
9 Diarrhea.....	43	34
10 Measles.....	34	42
11 Remittent fever.....	34	38
12 Erysipelas.....	26	32
13 Scarlet fever.....	19	19
14 Typho-malarial fever.....	9	6
15 Diphtheria.....	17	21
16 Inflammation of bowels.....	17	19
17 Whooping-cough.....	12	6
18 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	11	6
19 Cholera infantum.....	9	6
20 Typho-malarial fever.....	9	6
21 Membranous croup.....	9	6
22 Bright's disease.....	6	4
23 Measles.....	6	4
24 Peripneumonia.....	6	9
25 Typhoid fever.....	6	9
26 Diarrhea.....	4	4
27 Cholera morbus.....	4	4
28 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	4	9

For the week ending April 14, 1883, the reports indicate that inflammation of brain, diarrhoea, tonsillitis, pneumonia and whooping-cough increased, that influenza considerably decreased, and consumption and measles decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State Capital the prevailing winds, during the week ending April 14, 1883, were southeast; and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was considerably higher, the absolute humidity and the day ozone more, and the relative humidity and night ozone considerably less.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending April 14, and since, at nine places, scarlet fever at eighteen places and measles at twenty-three places.

One case of measles came with immigrants arriving at Port Huron, April 12.

HENRY B. BAKER, Sec'y.

IOWA'S ORGANIC LAW.

The Judges Reiterate Their Decision that No Liquor Amendment Has Been Made—Judge Beck, as Formerly, Disagrees with the Majority.

The Judges of the Iowa Supreme Court have again decided adversely to the Prohibition constitutional amendment, adopted by the people last fall. There are two opinions, Judge Beck dissenting, as in the former rendering. Following is the summary of the majority decision:

The question of the court's jurisdiction is elaborately considered, and the case of Luther vs. Borden, upon which the appellants mainly relied upon the rehearing, is considered at length. It is shown that that case involved the question as to the right of a court holding its powers under a constitution to pass upon the validity of the constitution under which it is held, and that it is shown that it has no application whatever to an amendment not affecting the judicial authority of the court; that the right of a people to alter or reform their Government at pleasure consists simply in the right to change the existing Constitution in the manner provided in it, or by revolution, which is a right not under but above the Constitution; that the right of revolution can be made effective only by superior force, and that failure subjects those undertaking to inaugurate the change to the penalties of treason; that unless voluntary acquiescence is yielded to a proposed change in the Constitution, the question can be determined only by an appeal to the courts, or an appeal to arms, and that the maintenance of social, security, and of republican institutions required that the courts should determine the question.

The opinion maintains that this jurisdiction has been exercised in the seven States of Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina and Wisconsin, and has been denied in none. In the course of the opinion upon this branch of the case the court says: "It is well that the powers of the people and their relation to organized society should be understood. No heresy has ever been taught in this country so fraught with evil as the doctrine that the people have a constitutional right to disregard the Constitution, and that they can set themselves above the instrumentalities appointed by the Constitution for the administration of law. It tends directly to the encouragement of revolution and anarchy. It is incumbent upon all who influence and mold public opinion to repudiate and discountenance so dangerous a doctrine before it bears fruits destructive of republican institutions. It will be well if the people come to understand the difference between national and constitutional freedom before license becomes destructive of order."

To the constitutionality of the recital of the Nineteenth General Assembly that the Eighteenth General Assembly had duly agreed to and entered upon its journals the same resolution that the Nineteenth General Assembly was about to submit to the people, the court holds that there is nothing in the constitution or the statute or the nature of the subject making the recital conclusive upon the District Court. It is a general jurisdiction; that everything is presumed to be within its jurisdiction until the contrary is shown, and that the burden is upon those who deny that the jurisdiction of the court extends to inquiry into this recital to establish that fact, and that they have failed to do so; that the jurisdiction of the Nineteenth General Assembly to submit the proposition to the people depended upon the fact that the Eighteenth General Assembly had agreed to the same proposition, and that the Nineteenth General Assembly could not stop the courts from inquiring into this jurisdictional fact by a mere recital that the facts exist, especially as the journal of the Eighteenth General Assembly, which is the constitutional record of its proceedings, shows that the fact did exist. The court maintains that even the fact that a recital is void and liable to be collaterally impeached if its records show that the fact upon which its jurisdiction depends does not exist. After a full review of the authorities cited upon this branch of the case, the court closes this point of the opinion as follows: "The constitution makes three steps viz., the adoption of an amendment by the General Assembly and its entry upon the journals; the agreement thereto by the next General Assembly and its submission to the people; and the approval and ratification thereof by the people. These steps are distinct, independent and essential. No one of them can be dispensed with. It is necessary that the proposition shall be concurred in by two successive General Assemblies, and that the people shall ratify it. It follows that an amendment may be incorporated into the constitution which has never received the sanction of more than one General Assembly. Such a construction might lead to a clear violation of the constitution. We cannot give our sanction as to whether the resolution as enrolled is better evidence of the legislative action than the resolution as entered upon the journal of the Senate of the Eighteenth General Assembly, the court holds that the constitution requires each house of the General Assembly to keep a journal of its proceedings, and the statute provides that the proceedings are to be entered upon the journals; that there is neither constitutional nor statutory provision for the enrollment of a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution. The court holds that the journal upon which the constitution requires an entry of the amendment to be made constitutes the better evidence of the terms of an amendment proposed. But the court discusses and answers the various position of counsel on the argument upon rehearing, and concludes the opinion as follows: "We have approached and discussed this grave question with a full appreciation of the responsibilities which it involves, and we have given to its consideration the earnest attention which its importance demands. We have sought to maintain the supremacy of the constitution at whatever hazard. It is for the protection of minorities that constitutions are framed. Sometimes constitutions must be interpreted for the protection of minorities, even against themselves. Constitutions are adopted in times of public repose, when sober reason holds her citadel, and are designed to check the surging passions in times of popular excitement. But if courts are overborne by popular majorities into a disregard of their provisions, constitutions would become mere ropes of sand, and there would be an end of social security and of constitutional freedom. The cause of temperance can sustain no injury from the loss of this amendment which would be at all comparable to the injury to republican institutions which a plain and palpable violation of the constitution would inflict. That large and respectable class of moral reformers which so justly demands the observance and enforcement of law cannot afford to take its first reform step by a violation of the constitution. How can it consistently demand of others obedience to a constitution which it violates itself? The people can in a short time re-enact the amendment. In the matter of a great moral reform, the loss of a few years is nothing. The constitution is the palladium of republican freedom. The young men coming forward upon the stage of political action must be educated to venerate it; those already upon the stage must be taught to obey it, whatever interests may be advanced or may suffer. Whoever or whatever may be voted up or voted down, no sacrilegious hand must be laid upon the constitution. We are firmly convinced of the correctness of our former conclusion, recognizing no superior higher than the constitution, acknowledging no fealty greater than loyalty to its principles, and fearing no consequences except those which would result from a dereliction in duty, we adhere to and reaffirm the doctrine already announced. The petition for rehearing is overruled."

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

Justice Beck's dissenting opinion takes the broad ground that the adoption of an amendment by the people of Iowa is a purely political question; that the courts of the State have no jurisdiction over the matter whatever, and that the vote of the people having declared the amendment a part of the State constitution, no errors that may have occurred in passing or publishing the amendment should have any weight whatever in determining its legality. The Judge quotes from many authorities that sustain the position taken by him.

A PARIS PAPER, OF A RECENT DATE, HAS THIS:

"Marriages—Several Princes, Dukes, Counts, Viscounts wish to marry rich American young ladies. Write in the first instance, in all confidence, to Mme. la Baronne d'—, care —, No. — Rue —, Paris."

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

A QUaint picture-frame for a photograph of cabinet size is made of white wood painted blue; choose a tint from a moonlight scene; decorate with a bare limb of a tree upon which an owl is perching. Do not make it a plain blue, but shade it and give it a cloudy appearance.

An odd sofa pillow is made of dark green plush and is shaped exactly like a flour sack, almost full and tied around the neck with a cord. The facing around the top of the sack is delicate pink satin, and the cord tied about is the same color, finished with pink silk tassels. A beautifully designed monogram is wrought in the center.

To MAKE a whisk-broom holder cut two pasteboard hearts, ten inches long, eight across the top; cut two wedge-shaped pieces three inches long, one inch at top, for the sides; cover with black ladies' cloth, and line with blue flannel; join together, and work around the edges with gold-color silk, in button-hole stitch; on the front work with gold-color silk some pretty pattern in chain-stitch; in the center work your monogram. Hang with cord and tassels.

VERY pretty rugs may be made by cutting out circles of bright, soft cloth, about two inches in diameter, then run a strong thread around the edge, just as you would to cover a button-mold, draw into a snug gather, and fasten in the center a little knot of bright wool or raveled yarn; catch them together in any shape you please, octagon, oval, oblong or square; tack to a dark-colored foundation. Many have the old-fashioned knitted rugs. They can be brightened up wonderfully by adding little tufts of wool or raveled yarn here and there, as fancy may dictate.

A LACE bed-spread is made of antique lace squares. Choose those of uniform size and of the same quality. When you have enough, set them together with strips of satin. Remnants of satin can be purchased sometimes at very low figures. For a border catch the squares together, diagonally, and fit in half squares of the satin. Put the edge of the lace squares over the satin, having first taken the precaution to overcast very delicately the edges of the satin. The spread may be lined or not, as you please. The pillow-covers should match. With proper care this spread and the pillow-covers will last a lifetime, and when one considers the comfort of always having a handsome covering for the bed at hand, to dress it up for great occasions, the outlay of time and money does not appear to have been wasted.

If you have a rough, uncouth shelf in your kitchen or sitting-room, first cover the top neatly with some dark, smooth cloth; then take a strip of dark but bright double-faced Canton flannel, about eight inches in depth (more or less according to length and width of the shelf), and long enough to reach across the front of the shelf and around at either end; baste a pretty, contrasting stripe of cretonne through the center, and stitch it on with the machine; hem the lower edge of the flannel, and finish with as pretty a worsted fringe as you can afford; bring the upper edge up over the edge of the board, and make fast with minute iron tacks; and you will not only have a convenient receptacle for lamps, books, or vases of flowers, but an addition to the furnishing of your room in the shape of a very artistic and eye-pleasing shelf.

The Sun and Vegetable Life.

From an acorn weighing only a few grains a tree will grow, for a hundred years or more, not only throwing off many pounds of leaves every year, but itself weighing several tons. If an orange twig is put in a large box of earth, and that earth weighed, when the twig becomes a tree bearing luscious fruit, there will be very nearly the same quantity of earth. From careful experiments made by different scientific men, it is an ascertained fact that a very large part of the growth of a

The vote on the bill for settling the status of the titles to the lands known as the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad lands, which was taken in the house last Wednesday morning, marks an epoch in the history of those much litigated lands, and carries joy to hundreds of homes in this neighborhood. The unanimous passage of the bill in the house after a full, free, long and patient discussion in committee, on the floor and in the lobbies, is taken as an indication that the bill will pass the senate.

By the kindness of G. Van Schelven, Esq., we have received early news of the passage of the Bill for Compulsory Temperance Education. It passed the Senate April 20 by a vote of 25 to 2, and now awaits the Governor's signature, of which "there is no doubt." The Bill as adopted, so far as it relates to this matter, is as follows: "Chap. III. Sec. 15. The district board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the district: *Provided always*, That provision shall be made for instructing all pupils in every school in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, narcotics generally upon the human system." "Chap. XII. Sec. 4. * * but no certificate shall be granted to any person who shall not pass a satisfactory examination in * * * and after September 1st, 1883, in physiology and hygiene with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system."

On Friday last the State Legislature passed the house bill No. 130, amending the act defining the powers and duties of incorporated villages so that local boards have the power of suppressing saloons for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors. The bill had been knocking about for several days when it turned up on the table of the house—lying there with the Governor's signature attached, and in the opinion of many a law. The bill was finally taken up by the House, on last Wednesday, and again the question of concurring in the Senate amendments was voted upon. The vote, when recorded, showed that only eight voted "aye" and 39 voted "no," some forty or fifty members remaining silent. There then arose a great hubbub over a question of whether or not there was any legal question before the house. Then a resolution was offered to send to the Governor, asking him if when he returned the bill he did it with the purpose of withdrawing his approval of it or not. The temperance men pressed this resolution with fervor. It was then charged that there was crookedness, trickery, or gross irregularity somewhere in the history of the bill. It was also stated that those who voted for the bill unwittingly, should be given fair play in their efforts to extricate themselves from the mess into which they had gotten. The whole proceedings were exceedingly acrimonious and disorderly and bad blood was engendered on both sides. Business was neglected, and the blunder promises to be a thorn in the legislative side for some time.

Among the vexations which come to remind man that his days are few and full of trouble there is an abundance at this season of the year, and the demand for strong adjectives is liable to be beyond the supply of any but an expert in that line. The carpenter who undertakes to remodel your house quits the job half finished to commence another that he don't want to lose, leaving you meanwhile in an uncomfortable state of uncertainty over his return and in the midst of a clutter of dirt and shavings. The man who makes you a positive promise to come and do an odd job of work that he owes you just about the amount the job will come to, and you wait in vain for his appearance. The terrors of house cleaning stare you in the face, and you feel like starting out to thrash out of their boots every poet and author who ever wrote a line about spring being the most pleasant season of the year.

For the Holland City News: Maj. C. C. Bennett, for 16 years a resident of the Sandwich Islands, delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture upon the social, moral and religious condition of the people of those Islands, to an appreciative audience at this place. Mr. Bennett's lectures from their intrinsic merit, as to style and subject matter, cannot fail to please every true scholar, and philanthropist. We hope if he speaks at Holland City he will have a full house.

J. H. CORBIN.
HAMILTON, April 24, 1883.

Rev. I. J. Fles preached his farewell sermon last Sabbath. To-day, Tuesday, he will leave with his family for their new home in Zeeland, Michigan. The congregation which he leaves pastorless are already thinking of procuring a new pastor, but have not decided as yet whom they will try to get. —Pella Blade.

MONEY saved by buying your Paints, Oils, Paris White, and Glue at 11-2w. DR. WM. VAN PUTTEN'S.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.
First Reformed Church, (Chapel)—Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. In the morning Rev. E. Winter, of Pella, Iowa, will occupy the pulpit. Subjects: Afternoon, "Do you confess or deny the Saviour?" Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30 p. m.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "Winning the race." Evening, "The choice of Moses." Congregational singing led by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. In the morning the services be conducted by the Rev. N. M. Steffens. Subject: "Contrasts reconciled." In the afternoon Rev. E. Winter, of Pella, Iowa, will occupy the pulpit.

First Reformed Church, (Church Edifice) Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Subject: Morning, "Victory and triumph." Afternoon, "A sheep of another fold."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. L. Rietdijk, of Zeeland.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Subjects: Morning, "The witness of the spirit." Evening, "Jesus' merchandise."

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., April 26th, 1883. Mr. E. W. Angas, G. Brandt, 4, Lewis Denny, Mrs. G. Niemyer, Jennie Raterink, John Westenbroek.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

The admission to the Helen Potter entertainment will be placed low, with no extra charge for reserved seats, commencing two days in advance at Breyman's. All those who feel an interest in a really first-class entertainment should help to make up a large audience, as she has only consented to two engagements in western Michigan, and we get one of them.

Just received a fine lot of Paints, Oils, and Brushes at 11-3w. DR. WM. VAN PUTTEN.

Neighboring News.

The schooner Welsh, of Grand Haven, went on the pier at Muskegon during the gale of last Monday. The crew was saved with great difficulty.

A few weeks ago H. Cliff, hardware dealer of Spring Lake, found poisoned potatoes in his horse's manger. He secured the service of a detective from Chicago, who last night captured a young man named Thomas Webster in the act. Webster is evidently the tool of some other party who held a grudge against Mr. Cliff.

The Overisel correspondent of the Allegan Gazette says: "The Rev. G. J. Nykerk has celebrated the anniversary of his pastorate of twenty-five years at this place. In that time there was an increase from 50 to 317 families, and about \$47,800 were raised by the church for benevolent and church purposes. We may call the Rev. Nykerk's pastorate a success."

House Cleaners go to DR. WM. VAN PUTTEN to buy your Paints, Oils, Paris White, etc. 11-3wks. DR. WM. VAN PUTTEN.

Ventura Items.

Mrs. SILAS CHORFOOT died last Friday and was buried on Saturday.

The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Munn is visiting her parents in this place.

Our farmers are much pleased with the cold weather of the past few weeks which keeps back the peach buds.

We understand that two of our neighbors, Mr. David Robinson and J. P. De Coutres, have brought brides to their homes. We extend to them our congratulations. We have reason to believe that there will soon be another couple to congratulate.

ZKKS.

Zeeland Items.

Mrs. C. Vyr has sold his house and lot to Mrs. Jabaal of New Holland.

H. P. De Pann and C. J. Den Herder visited Chicago last week on business.

This section boss who was run over by two hand cars last week is able to move around.

Rev. Fles, pastor of the 2nd Holl. Chr. Ref. church, arrived Wednesday and will preach his first sermon next Sunday.

Rev. J. Karsman and family arrived in town last Tuesday, and was installed on Thursday evening by Rev. Van Ees assisted by Rev. J. Broek and Rev. J. Meulendyk. Rev. Steffens preached the installation sermon to a large audience.

Mrs. WILL. BAUSSEN has returned home from New York, where he has perfected himself in the art of cutting, and will hereafter have charge of the cutting department of G. Broek & Son, our merchant tailors, who are doing some very fine work in the tailoring line.

A CARD.

The consistory of the Reformed Church, of Ebenezer, in extra session, subsequent to the calamity which overtook our people on Saturday last, could not but feel grateful for the helping hand and kindly sympathy which some of our American friends in the neighborhood extended to us on that occasion. And they extend to those friends by means of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS their hearty thanks.

J. MEULENDYK, Pres.

HOLLAND, April 27, 1883.

DR. WM. VAN PUTTEN sells his Paints, Oils, White Lead, and mixed Paints, cheaper than any house in the city.

New Advertisements.

Several Hundred
Nice, Virginia Farms, cheap. Climate very mild. Society good. Taxes low. Catalogue free. Address: C. D. EPES, 12-1w. Nottawa Court House, Va.

IN THE NEW
GROCERY
AND
DRY GOODS STORE

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

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

Also very large and assorted stock of
DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the 1st and best made fabrics

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1880. 30-1y

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of payment of a mortgage from Lamert Terbeek and Anna Terbeek his wife, to John C. Post, dated September Twenty-sixth, 1881, and recorded on September Twenty-eighth, 1881, in Liber V of mortgages, on page 605, in the Register's office of Ottawa County, (and which mortgage was afterwards, and on November Fourth, A. D. 1881, duly assigned by said John C. Post, by assignment in writing, to Jan Trimpe, and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, in Liber 26 of mortgages, on page 41, on March Seventh, A. D. 1883); And, whereas, Three Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and Twenty-five cents are now claimed to be due on said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover any part of said sum due; Therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the sum due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, on the

Second day of July, A. D. 1883,
at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House, at Grand Haven, Michigan. The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold being the West Half of lot Fifteen (15) in block Twenty-six (26), City of Holland, Michigan; and also, all those parts of lots One and Two and the East one-half of lot Three (3) in block Twenty-six (26) City of Holland, Michigan, which lie South of the right of way of the "Grand Haven Railroad" branch of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company's line, said railroad having formerly been known as the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad.
J. C. POST,
As executor of the estate of Jan Trimpe, deceased.
Dated March 26, 1883.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.
Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Best Purgative Medicine
For Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.
Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS
ORGAN

at very low figures, or a
NEW HOME,
DOMESTIC,

ROYAL ST. JOHN,
or any first-class Sewing Machine, call and see

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.
We defy competition. 7-3m.

Will exhibit at
Holland, Wednesday, May 9.

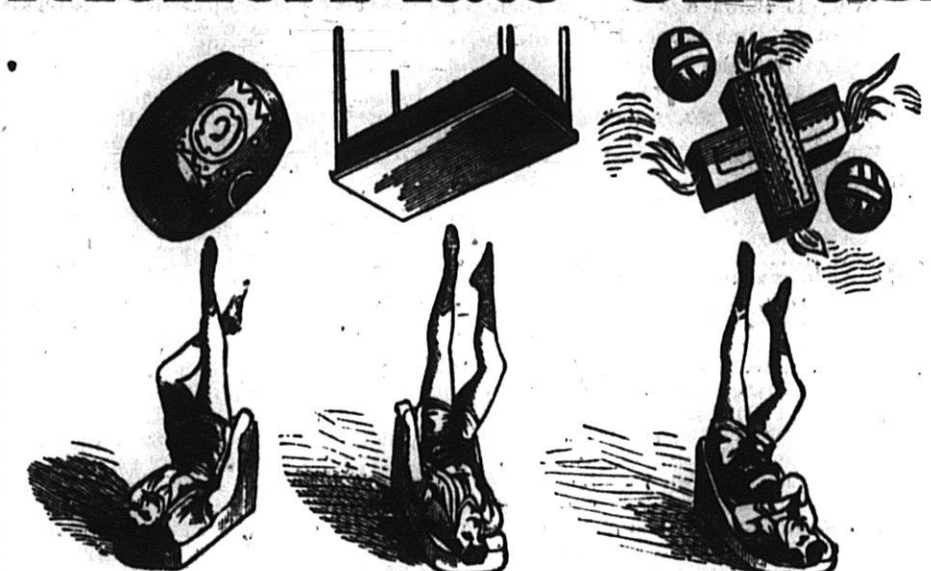
DAN CASTELLO'S
NEW COLOSSAL

Nickel-Plate Circus!

And Great International Allied Attractions.

The Greatest Circus Exhibition Ever Perfected or Conceived; the top of the ladder of fame; overshadowing all competition; challenging all rivalry in Equestrian and Gymnasts. DAN CASTELLO will forfeit \$20,000 to any circus manager in America that can duplicate the same acts as performed in the great

Nickel-Plate Circus.



See the great stud of performing horses led by

SENATOR

The only Cicassian trick horse under the canopy of heaven, and the handsomest that treads God's green earth. \$10,000 in gold coin for his equal. The most Marvelous Performers on the face of the globe, headed by the peerless, preminent, Phenomenal and only

DAN CASTELLO

The King of transatlantic arenas, winning plaudits from all Nations, his equal not known, imitate him in past adventure; the superior, the greatest, the world acknowledged only living clown will surely appear. Each performance presiding over three hours of solid fun. Don't fail to witness

THE GREEK BATTLE FIELD

and see the horses and soldiers lying down to rest after the battle. Magnificent and costly costumes and the most wonderful trained horses used in this act.

ADMISSION 50 cents. Children under 9 years of age ONE DIME.

Two performances daily, afternoon at 2 o'clock, evening at eight. Doors open one hour earlier.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.,
—dealers in—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and NOTIONS.

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

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

BUTTER and EGGS.

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

CALL ON US!

In the Store, on River Streets, lately occupied by J. Duursema, and we assure you of good bargains.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 22, 1883. 7-1y

G. J. VAN DUREN. WM. VAN DERVEERE.

City Meat Market,

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's,

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

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

We make

LARD

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 30-1y

1882. FALL AND WINTER. 1883.

MILLINERY AND Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Gloves, Collars, Laces, Ruches, Corsets, Bustles Hoop Skirts, Hair Goods, Knit Goods, Zephyr, Cardboard, Knitting Silk, Fur Trimming, Beaver, Ulster Cloth, black and colored, Jackets, Dolmans, Fur lined Circulars.

A full assortment of the latest Hats, Bonnets, and Turbans, Birds Feathers, and Plumes, Dress Silk, Satin, Plush Velvet, Crape, etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND, MICH

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST,
—Dealers in—

Drugs, Medicines,
TOILET, and FANCY ARTICLES, and PATENT MEDICINES.

WINES and LIQUORS
for medical purposes.

PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

DR. L. SCHIPHORST,

Will be at the Store and will hold himself in readiness to attend to calls at all hours of the day or night.

MR. A. HUIZINGA, Prescription Clerk continues in our employ.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 22, 1883. 30-1y

DON'T FORGET

that you can find the best assortment of GILT, and cheaper grades of

WALL PAPER,

with BORDERS to match and CENTERS for CEILING, at bottom prices, at

7-3m. MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

JOTTINGS.

BLESSED is he that need not move.

DID you see the ice last Monday morning.

SEVERAL of our young men are ill with the mumps.

MARKET-DAY in Zeeland next Wednesday, May 2.

THE sidewalks in many parts of the city are in bad condition.

HOLLAND receives a revenue of \$2,400 from saloon licenses this year.

MR. N. KENYON, of Ionia, formerly a resident of the city, was in town last Wednesday.

MAY 30 is Decoration Day. Citizens awake the memories of your dead comrades and friends, the soldiers.

WE understand that several merchants from our neighboring hamlets are seriously thinking of moving their business to this city.

OUR painters are all busy at work. If there is anything that makes a place look attractive its paint and our city needs a goodly amount of it.

THE humorous impersonations by Helen Potter are said to be unequalled by any platform artist. She is styled "America's greatest impersonator."

WE noticed mail messenger Holt in the postal car on the noon train Thursday. This was his first trip since his injury in the accident south of this city three weeks ago.

THE first picnic at Macatawa Park this season, was enjoyed by a small party of ladies and gentlemen, on last Wednesday. Although rather cold a very pleasant hour and a half was spent.

QUITE a number of the Odd Fellows of this city went to Grand Rapids last Thursday, to attend the celebration at that place. A few of the "junior" members of the order in this city celebrated at Hamilton.

OUR train despatcher's office at the Chicago and West Michigan depot has received a new floor of hard wood. The old floor of pine was not sufficient. There are too many "heavy weights" employed there.

DURING the heavy gale of last Monday, a fire broke out at the foundry and machine shop of Deming & Huntley, on Tenth near River street, and but for the timely discovery would have resulted quite disastrously to that portion of our city.

ON Monday next, weather permitting, the steamer Macatawa, which is to run between this city and Macatawa Park this summer, will come into this port with a party of excursionists from Saugatuck. The Douglas brass band will be on board.

OUR "city dads" observed Arbor Day last Thursday, by replacing for the dead and lifeless trees in our city parks, trees of various kinds that were hardy and thrifty. With proper care our city will have, in course of time, as beautiful public parks as any place in the State.

THE cheese factory at Zeeland, of which we spoke in a recent issue, is nearly completed, and it is expected that it will be in running condition in about two weeks. Messrs. Lamb, Brouwers & Co., are live and energetic men and we have no fear in predicting for this factory a very profitable and prosperous career.

THE many friends and acquaintances in this city of Messrs. John and Alonzo Herold, will be pleased to learn that they have embarked in the Boot and Shoe business in Grand Rapids. Their store is located at No. 63 Monroe street and they have it well stocked with a large and very fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's boots and shoes. Call on them when in Grand Rapids.

WE have noticed the past few days that our boys have commenced using the "ugly toy pistol." We would remind our merchants and dealers that there was a bill passed at the present session of the legislature prohibiting the sale of these dangerous weapons. During the past few years hundreds of boys have died of lock-jaw, caused by these pistols, and we advise the dealers to "go a little light" on selling them.

AN entertainment to be given next Wednesday evening in Lyceum Hall is well worthy of mention. Helen Potter, of the St. Ormond Lyceum Bureau, New York the noted impersonator and entertainer, in passing through this city from an engagement in Grand Rapids, has been secured for an evening here. This fact seems very surprising, as her engagements, as a rule, are only in the larger towns and cities. This will certainly be the most accomplished artist that has appeared here for sometime, and nothing could be more appropriate than for a large and appreciative audience, of our best people, to greet her in the hall on the date mentioned. Another opportunity to hear her in this city will probably never occur.

COLD weather for the last of April.

FRUIT growers are now trimming their trees.

THE first Circus of the season, Wednesday, May 9.

Mrs. R. K. HEALD and family have moved to Grand Rapids.

DR. H. VAN DEN BERG, of Zeeland, has established an office in Fremont.

REMEMBER that the Helen Potter entertainment is on Wednesday evening, May 2nd.

AMONG the costumed impersonations by Helen Potter, is one of John B. Gough and one of the aesthetic Oscar Wilde in his lecture on decorative art.

THE steamer S. B. Barker has a new steam whistle of deep bass tone, and it is quite an improvement on the shrill squeaky tones of her former whistle.

FISHERMAN's poke is the name of the latest style of ladies hats. Very appropriate name for a ladies hat in these parts. The fishermen here are generally very modest.

THE Grand Rapids furniture company's factory burned to the ground last Saturday. The loss is \$40,000 which is partly covered by \$26,000 insurance. Eighty men have been thrown out of employment.

WE are pleased to note the recent promotion of Mr. M. W. Rose, of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Co. He is now traveling agent for the whole road which is considered a fine position. We extend our congratulations.

A TERRIBLE cyclone swept over the South and West on Sunday last. The loss of life and the destruction of property was very great. Beauregard and Wesson, Mississippi, were nearly destroyed, with great loss of life. In Georgia nearly 100 lives were lost.

THIS week we were shown some fruit that had been done up by using the "Economic Fruit Preservative" process, and we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it an excellent thing. An agent will canvass this city during the next few weeks, selling the receipt.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavorable weather last Sunday large audiences were present in Hope Reformed Church both morning and evening. The opening anthems by the chorus choir were fine. The congregational singing during the service was hearty. All seemed to enjoy it. Good music is a great addition to Church worship.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and West Mich. Railway, held in Muskegon last week Wednesday, the following directors were elected: H. H. Hunnewell, C. F. Adams, Jr., Alpheus Hardy, Geo. O. Shattuck, Charles Merriam, N. Thayer, Jr., James B. Blake, E. V. R. Thayer, all of Boston, and Geo. C. Kimball.

THE Council of Hope College met in regular session on Wednesday last and were still in session when we went to press. We shall endeavor to give our readers full particulars in our next issue. We understand however, that the Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D. has been appointed provisional president for the ensuing year, and that the Senior class have been examined and approved.

CONDUCTOR INGLE who runs the night freight between this city and Grand Rapids, was badly hurt, about midnight on Wednesday last, while "making up" his train at this station. His foot caught in a frog and he fell between the rails and a car passed over him, severely injuring his right foot. Dr. Best dressed his wound. He was taken to his home in Grand Rapids on the night express Thursday morning.

THE Reformed Church, parsonage, and barn, at Ebenezer, three miles south-east of this place, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire is supposed to have originated from coals in ashes which had been thrown in the yard near the barn by a servant girl. A portion of the church furniture and the household effects of the pastor, Rev. John Meulendyk, were saved. The loss is estimated at \$7,000 with no insurance.

THE Fairview Cheese Factory, of Vriesland, will start running next Monday with very bright prospects for a large and successful "run" of business during the coming season. The farmers who furnish the milk for the factory held a meeting last Saturday afternoon and elected the following officers: Salesman, G. J. Van Zoeren; Secretary and Treasurer, C. Den Herder; Directors, S. Hofma, H. Frerika, and G. Meengs; John Borst, Manufacturer. The cheese manufactured by this factory is of excellent quality and finds a ready market. The Drenthe Cheese Factory, which is located a few miles from the Fairview factory, will start running sometime next week. The products of our Colony cheese factories have gained quite a wide spread reputation, and afford the farmers connected with them, quite a large and profitable income from their milk.

FARMERS are busy putting in their crops.

READ the advertisement in another column of Virginia farms for sale.

MR. JOHN PRESSINK is building quite a large addition to his City Bakery.

ED. HARRINGTON's livery and sale barn, on the corner of Market and Seventh streets, is nearly completed.

TWO new saloons are to be started in this city, one by Messrs. Blom & Porter, and the other by Wm. Ten Hagen.

LAST week Friday, April 20th, the schooner Scud cleared for Chicago with 2,400 oak ties and fifty empty carboys. This was the first clearance of the season.

MASTER HENRY BREYMAN, son of our express agent, Mr. O. Breyman, caught a nice "string" of black bass last Saturday. The fish appear to be larger this year than last.

THE number by which the life saving stations have been designated, has been abandoned, and they will, after June 1, be known by the name of the place at which the stations are located.

DAN CASTELLO's new colossal Nickle-plate Circus will exhibit in this city on Wednesday, May 9. The grounds on which the circus will pitch their tents, is that which was used by Forepaugh last season, near the old Grand Haven depot.

MARRIED:—In Grand Rapids at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Wm. Wakker, Mr. John H. Brouwers, of Grand Rapids, to Miss Jennie Verbeek, of this city. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Van der Hart assisted by Rev. P. Moerdyk.

LATELY some of our citizens, but more especially ladies, have been in a terrible hurry about an object that has been walking our streets on dark evenings. Upon an investigation we found it to be a man examining front gates, with a view of introducing a self greasing patent hinge, for summer use, and we tender this information for the benefit of the f-fri-frightened parties.

THE Rutgers College Catalogue just published for 1892 and 1893 foots up the number of students as follows: In classical department, 68; scientifics, 48; post graduates, 18; special 5; total 129. Of the post graduates, 2, Messrs. Fagg, and Hui-zinga, are graduates of Hope. Considering that Rutgers was founded in 1770, her showing in point of numbers is not so good as that of Hope College.

DURING a heavy gale last Saturday the schooner Waukesha broke loose from her moorings and was blown against the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad bridge at Ferrysburg, injuring it so that trains could not pass over until Monday noon. Passengers were transferred by a tug. The trains of the D. & M. R. R. were run to Grand Rapids via this city. The damage to the bridge amounts to about \$1,600.

AGAIN and again our postmaster will find letters and postal cards in his letter box, which have been forgotten to be addressed. Strange how forgetful some people will be sometimes. People who sent them will wait a long time for an answer, and will condemn the postal service of their country as not being able to put a postal card through on time, even if it has no address. The postmaster ought to know where to send it, and if he don't, the civil service fellows ought to get after him.

SATURDAY afternoon, about an hour and a half earlier than was announced, the fine excursion steamer belonging to Messrs. Moore & Hopkins slid from the ways to the waters of Kalamazoo River. Owing to her early slide but few visitors were present, and disappointment was plainly to be seen on the countenances of the late comers. We too belonged to the "too late" brigade. Well, the new boat is a very neat looking one, having a length of 100 feet, breadth of beam 17, depth of hold 5 1/2. The cabin is 11 feet wide by 29 1/2 long, which will be tastily fixed up for the comfort of passengers. The machinery of the boat is of the best and is ample for all requirements that can be made of her. This consists of a 5x10 boiler made of 5-16 inch iron, and has a patent fire extinguishing apparatus attached to the boiler; further an inspirator to be used as a boiler or hose feed, a pony pump, a deck pump, and hose connections at different places, with plenty of new hose ready for immediate use in case of necessity. The boiler is further made safe by a safety valve and a government safety pop valve, and has besides all the latest appliances for the safety of passengers. The engine is 15x15 1/2, and her wheel 5 feet 8 inches of Buffalo make, thus giving her plenty of power to push her along rapidly, something all pleasure seekers delight in. The boat has been named "Macatawa," as she is under charter to run on Black Lake between Holland City and the Macatawa Park Hotel. The owners think she can carry 500 persons comfortably. The band stand has been placed above the pilot house, so that they will not be annoyed by over-curious people. Mr. Wm. Hopkins, one of the owners, will command her, and Mr. Fred. Menier will answer to the call of the bells. Success to the Macatawa; may she ever prove a source of revenue to the owners.—Lake Shore Commercial.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN CALL AT

E. HEROLD'S

BOOTS & SHOES

You will always find a well selected stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's

Fine Shoes, Boots, and Slippers.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

CALL AND SEE US

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 6, 1893.

Parlor Stoves

We have a full line of

Parlor Wood and Coal Stoves,

Which we offer at reasonable prices and terms of payment.

Our line comprises all the numbers of the 1892 pattern

CROWN JEWEL

AND

JEWEL,

of the Detroit Stove Works,

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

Besides the above we have

"The New Ideal"

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

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

Cooking Stoves

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Nails! Nails!

We still have a

Full Assortment

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, MICH.

FENCE WIRE,

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Exclusive Sale here for the Brinkerhoff Patent Wire.

We are receiving and placing upon sale large invoice of new

Spring Goods.

It is our intention to present the finest stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS and CAPS,

that has ever been shown in our store.

Our stock of

GROCERIES

has been greatly replenished and is complete in every detail.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 15, 1893.

NEW FIRM!

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills."

P. PRINS & CO.

HOLLAND, March 28, 1893.

8-ly

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS

OF

Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

Kremers & Bangs,

—dealers in—

Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Having purchased the entire stock and "good will" of T. E. Annis & Co., we will endeavor to merit, by fair treatment and honest competition, a share of the patronage of this public.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

KREMERS & BANGS,

HOLLAND, Mich., April 19th. 11-ly

B. WYNHOFF,

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns

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

We have received a large stock of

CLOAKS & DOLMANS.

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

FLOUR AND FEED,

is also kept constantly on hand.

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

Call and see our New Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge.

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

B. WYNHOFF

HOLLAND, Oct. 26, 1892.

7-ly.

TRE DROP AND THE CLOUD.

In a mountain spring, a crystal drop
Gave trembling up to the grassy top;
It came from the dark, cool depths of earth,
And the sunlight kissed it at its birth.

Far up in the azure realms of sky,
The clouds of sun mer were sailing by,
And the little drop looked up, and said,
As it saw the glory overhead,
"Oh, would that to me the boon were given
To move in the shining ranks of heaven!"

And off again in its downward course,
As it hurried from its mountain source—
A bubble, bo ne by the brimming brook
To many a wild and shadowed nook,
Or lilted slowly with the wayward stream—
It thought of its childh od's sky-born dream.
But on and away the waters flow,
Through woodland and meadow far below,
Over sandy plain and stony bank,
And through swamps, like jungles, dense and rank;

Imprisoned long within rocky walls,
Now plunging down over dizzy falls,
They turn the wheels of the busy mill;
Now white with foam, now dark and still,
Till at length a river, deep and wide,
It flowed where cities stood by its side,
And at last the river reached the sea,
And the drop and dreamer ceased to be;
The drop was lost in the heaving deep,
Where all the rivers of earth must sleep.

But the sun that kissed the new-born drop,
And whose floods of sunbeams never stop,
Had not forgotten his little child,
Born of a cloud in the mountain wild,
And he loosed his threads of golden light,
And up from a wave of snowy white
The drop was lifted so tenderly
It never knew when it left the sea,
But found itself drawn up to the sky,
Affloat in the heavens, soft and high,
As free as the winds of airy space,
As fair as the morning's tender grace.

One tranquil eye, 'mid the purple ones
That shine in the light of setting suns,
It saw far down on the distant earth
The forest-plain where it had its birth,
And all of the winding way it went,
With many a murmur of discontent:
And the early dream came back again,
As the thoughts of youth came back to men:
That thread of silver that ever turned
Away from the skies for which it yearned,
That wandering life of fall and foam,
That seemed to lead it away from home—
It now could see was the very road
That led it up to its blissful abode.
—L. D. Brewster, in St. Nicholas.

AUNT BETSEY'S STRATAGEM.

CHAPTER I.
THANE TAYLOR.

The Hamiltons called their country residence a "cottage," affecting the seaside style, but it was, in fact, a summer palace, with many sumptuous apartments, turrets, porches, terraces of flowers, miniature lakes, fountains and bowers.

Mr. Hamilton's pet hobby was horticulture, and his greenhouses, finely ornamented with stained glass, contained the finest specimens of tropical plants, which were freely used to decorate the house on festive occasions, and the head gardener, on account of this disturbance of his realm, was often heard complaining of the frequency of Miss Geneva's balls and parties.

Through the center of the "cottage" ran a broad hall, with white marble floor, and chairs of carved wood. The great doors at each end generally stood open, to admit the perfumed air from the gardens.

One day, when the trees were in the richest green of their summer foliage, and the skies were brilliant with calm white clouds, a curious little female figure leisurely proceeded up the shaded avenue leading to the open entrance. The figure was neatly dressed in black. Her short silk skirt and cape guileless of ruffles or trimmings of any kind, and her features were quite hidden, in a side view, by the antique bonnet she wore. A paper parcel was carefully carried on one arm, and she had brought her parasol and reticule, as a matter of course.

As she drew near the door, Sam, the black boy, in a livery covered with brass buttons, was just taking in a cactus in magnificent bloom, and, chancing to see this quaint visitor, recognized the maiden sister of Mrs. Hamilton, the inevitable "poor relation," whose occasional appearance always took the family by surprise.

On beholding her, the boy grinned and chuckled to such an extent that he nearly dropped the precious cactus.

"Oh! There you are, Sam," said she, in a pleasant voice, "and, I declare, you've grown so fat you are almost bursting open your new suit."

"We's gwine ter hab company 'gin ter-night, an' Miss Ginnery, she's in de drawin'-room, tellin' us whar to put de flowers," explained the boy, in the Virginia dialect, which he had never been able to overcome.

Miss Lisle followed him into the elegantly furnished room, and there she found her niece fluttering about like a giddy butterfly, as usual.

"Aunt Betsey! as sure as I live!" cried the merry girl, dancing toward her and nearly crushing the big straw bonnet in the eagerness of her embrace. "Do let me get off this frightful bonnet! and why didn't you let us know you were coming? You naughty aunt! We would have sent a carriage to the depot for you. But it's just your way to slip in so meekly. Now I do just hope you have brought your black satin gown in that bundle, for I'm going to have a small party to-night, and I want you to look very nice."

"Pshaw, Geneva! How you run on, and where is your mother?" said the little woman, who, divested of her head-dress, proved to be a sweet-faced, brown-eyed lady for whom her ultra-fashionable niece had the warmest affection.

"Mamma has gone to the city shopping," was the reply, "and I'm glad to have you a few moments to myself, for Oh, Aunt Betsey! I'm driven nearly to distraction with trouble!"

Miss Lisle sharply scrutinized the young girl's face.

"It seems to me you do look rather worried, child. Though what in the world you can have to trouble you puzzles me."

Putting her arm around her aunt's waist, Geneva drew her into a quiet corner.

"Come, sit down, and I'll tell you all

about it. You know, as a child, I always ran to you with my broken dolls and cut fingers, and dear Aunt Betsey never failed to make all right again. Heigho! I'm afraid she can't help me now, though."

"Why, what can be the matter with my pretty pet?" exclaimed the aunt, with real concern.

Geneva hid her burning cheeks in a corner of the black silk cape, and quickly whispered the desperate secret.

"It's because Philip Moore won't propose, auntie, and I'm madly in love with him."

Did Miss Lisle laugh? No; she was too sincere and good to ridicule even the most absurd vexations of another. Geneva knew that; but the spinster's practical mind set at once to work to thoroughly understand, and, if possible, smooth away the difficulty.

"My dear," said she, gravely, "do you think Philip Moore loves you in return?"

"Oh, I'm quite sure of it, auntie," exclaimed the niece, with intense earnestness. "He comes to see me more frequently than any other gentleman, and sometimes chooses the oddest hours for his visits. Two or three times he called so unreasonably early in the morning that I was obliged to keep him waiting an hour before I could get ready to see him. Once he seemed on the point of saying what I longed to hear, but the avowal never came, and he checked himself suddenly, looking at me, so strangely, as though my appearance displeased him. Oh, dear! I suppose I'm not handsome enough to suit him, he is so very fastidious."

Miss Lisle had been carefully studying her niece's appearance, while she was talking, and, having some acquaintance with the character of her lover, had quite settled in her mind what was the matter before the young girl had done speaking.

"Yes," said she, after a moment's reflection; "Mr. Philip Moore has cultured tastes, and that means he admires nature and simplicity. He understands too well the relative value of things—has too much refined intelligence to appreciate anything but real worth. Now, my dear, forgive me if I wound you in saying that you are highly affected and atrociously artificial. You wear the gaudiest colors and boldest fashions procurable. For instance, that dress you have on—pink muslin with black velvet bows—it is so gay as to fatigue the eye. Then as to your face, it is so covered with powder and paint that the natural expression is entirely lost."

"Oh, aunt! I could never think of leaving off the powder, or stop frizzing my hair or penciling my eyebrows. I look like a fright when not 'made up,' and since Mr. Moore has taken the notion to call here at all kinds of unearthly hours I lead the life of a martyr, in full toilet always, for fear he will take me by surprise and catch me en dishabille. No! no! You cannot convince me that his love would be increased if I left off all my beautifying arts."

"Try it, my dear; try it for once. Wash off all the paint, and see what the effect will be."

"I see it's no use talking to you on this subject, Aunt Betsey. Your advice, if followed, would ruin me," sighed Geneva.

"Believe me, child, if beauty alone is what your lover seeks, his love is worthless."

"Well, auntie, you have completely discouraged me. I won't talk to you another minute, for if you go on in this way much longer I shall be too much disheartened to appear in the drawing-room to-night; and I am determined on this occasion to look perfectly radiant and irresistible."

When evening came Aunt Betsey Lisle, wearing her black satin gown, sat quietly in one corner of the brilliantly illuminated room, and watched the throng of light-hearted revelers, as they floated over the floor to the sound of music. But her especial attention was fixed with keen interest upon the actions of Philip Moore, in his devotion to her favorite niece. She studied the significance of every glance, and became convinced that there was a strong natural affinity between the pair.

Mr. Moore had not the manners of a superficial man of pleasure, but was a polished gentleman, possessing sterling solidity.

But Geneva's appearance shocked and grieved her, for she was like an animated figure out of a painted picture. Her dress was of golden gauze, with a very long train and merely the suggestion of a waist.

In addition to her usual artifices of the toilet, she had drawn a black line around her eyes to lend them luster and size, and the deception was all too plain, giving her face an expression both strange and indelicate.

This alone was sufficient to divert the thoughts and stifle the impulse of a lover.

When the guests were gone and Miss Lisle had retired, she was hardly surprised when her door was suddenly opened and Geneva rushed in, with disheveled hair, clad in a loose wrapper, and, throwing herself dejectedly upon the bed, burst into a violent fit of weeping.

"Oh, I believe he cares nothing for me," she sobbed. "He was colder than ever to-night! My heart is broken and I wish I had never been born! Aunt Betsey, I wish you would take me home with you for a change. Will you?"

"With pleasure, my child, but on one condition; you must leave your powder and paint at home, and while with me be only your own sweet self."

"What does it matter? I don't know a soul in your part of the country, and if it will please you I'll wear nothing but calico like any country girl."

"Very well. That's just what I want you to do. So, now good-night, dear.

Go to bed directly, for I must start for home bright and early in the morning, or my birds and flowers will miss me."

CHAPTER II.

Miss Betsey Lisle lived in a cottage much smaller than that inhabited by the head gardener at the Hamiltons, but there was ample room for her spinster-self, and one servant, with a spare chamber for company, and it was a model of comfort in every part.

The whole place was filled with sunshine and the breath of flowers.

Tables were strewn with a litter of books and magazines, or sewing; plenty of easy chairs, and a wide sofa, covered with gay chintz, a cushion at the head. The vases held great fragrant bunches of cinnamon pinks and roses. Nothing fine, but everything spotless and bright.

To this lonely, cheerful home, the languishing Geneva came, with her aunt, and it was wonderful how quickly she entered into all the simple ways of the cottage, even helping, with genuine enjoyment, to stone the raisins for a pudding, or go into the garden to pick a bowl of luscious berries for supper.

The counterfeit Geneva had vanished, and in place of the proudly capricious beauty stood just a simple, charming girl, with natural beauty enough upon the flesh from within, for she had a beautiful soul. Dimples now came and went in the soft cheeks, and her lips were such as make lovers dream of kisses. Her hair abundant and rebellious, as though glad to escape from the torturing hairdresser, was tied back with a blue ribbon matching the bluebells upon her cambric dress, and, though she was heavy-hearted when thinking of Philip Moore, she sometimes broke into song or laughter from the pure joy of youthfulness.

A week had passed in this new existence, when one morning she said to her aunt:

"Well, auntie. How shall we beguile away the hours of this long summer day?"

"I am going now to help Jane make a chicken pie, dear," was the reply, "and if you like you can sit just outside of the kitchen window and read to me."

"That suits me precisely," cried Geneva, drawing one of the easy chairs out upon the vine-covered porch and picking up the first book her hand fell upon.

Before opening the volume she curled up comfortably in the large chair and said:

"The best of being here is, one is absolutely under no restraint to look fine. I declare I have forgotten to put on my cuffs."

Then she selected a poem and began to read with thrilling earnestness:

What if he loved me! If 'twere mine to share
His heart, to be of his proud being part!
Hush! lest the tell-tale wind should idly bear
To him this wild, wild beating of my heart.
For should he guess—who in my soul hath
name—
That I, unsought, love him, ah! I should die of
shame.

The shadow of a tall form fell over the page as she passionately echoed this plaint of unrequited love, and, glancing up, she started from her chair, uttering a little cry of dismay.

There stood Philip Moore, looking into her upturned face with his soul in his eyes, and regarding her with an expression of unmixed satisfaction she had never seen him wear before.

"How you startled me, Mr. Moore!" faintly exclaimed the young girl, blushing, and putting out her hand, which he seized and pressed with tender reverence.

"Indeed!" returned the gentleman.

"I did not expect my visit would be such a surprise, since Miss Lisle had favored me with a special invitation to spend the day at her cottage."

"To be sure I did!" interjected the cunning spinster, coming hastily to the door, with a pleasant smile to welcome her handsome visitor.

"The truth is, we were getting a trifle dull here, being all alone, and I took a fancy to have you try my famous chicken pie. Come, Geneva, you shall sit the flour for me while Mr. Moore rests himself a bit." And suiting the action to the word, she proceeded to tie a large snowy apron around the waist of her astonished niece, who gave her a quick look of reproach which the wily aunt pretended not to notice.

Mr. Moore was amused at Geneva's embarrassment, and his manner put her at once at her ease. So she entered into the spirit of the fun, rolled up her sleeves, and sifted the flour right deftly and merrily, while he watched her through the window from his seat on the porch.

"I never should have believed that Philip Moore would gossip with a kitchen maid making a pie," laughed Geneva, who had become wondrously light-hearted all at once.

"Nor should I," was the grave response. "Nevertheless, on such an occasion he suddenly found the solution to one of the most difficult problems of his life."

"I—I think I don't quite understand you," murmured Geneva, glancing at him, shyly.

"I am anxious to make my meaning perfectly clear to you, and when your task is completed, with your aunt's permission, we will explore her pretty garden, while I give you the explanation."

"There; go along, both of you!" cried Miss Lisle, taking the sieve out of her niece's hands, and feigning to be quite unconscious of the lovers' ruse. "I shouldn't wonder if you found it pleasant there than here, and when dinner is ready I'll call you."

With a fluttering heart, Geneva flew to find her straw hat and wash the flour from her hands, and when Aunt Betsey saw them disappear into the grape arbor, after a short ramble among the old-fashioned flower-beds, the dear

little schemer nodded her head, and, smiling sagaciously, whispered to herself:

"I knew it was the powder and paint that offended him, and at this moment Aunt Betsey's stratagem is becoming a grand success!"

A Curious Presentiment.

On the occasion when the incident to which I have referred occurred, Senator and Mrs. Linn were to be the guests at a formal dinner by the President at the White House. Early in the evening Dr. Linn, feeling somewhat ill, concluded to remain in his lodgings. Mr. Webster calling at the moment, he was requested to escort Mrs. Linn and convey to the President his regrets at not being able to be one of his guests. At the proper hour Mrs. Linn, escorted by Mr. Webster, was conveyed in her carriage to the White House. The company had not been long seated at the table when Mrs. Linn remarked to Mr. Webster, by whose side she was seated, that she feared she had not done right in leaving the doctor and that she felt an inclination, if she could do so without marring the occasion, to return to her hotel. Mr. Webster made some observation designed to dissuade her from departing then, saying that if she felt so disposed she could leave at an earlier hour than the rest of the company.

So strongly did the impulse to go grow upon her that soon after she made it known to Mr. Webster, and so urgent was she that he did as she required, and quietly made known to the President her wishes. Mr. Webster accompanied her to the carriage, and at her request returned to the table. Her instruction to the driver was to proceed rapidly to her home, and twice on the way she enjoined him to drive faster. Arriving at the spot, without waiting for the groom to open the carriage door, she, in the quickest manner, opened it herself and sprang to the room where she had left her husband. As she entered she beheld her husband on the bed, and the clothing in flames! A moment more would have been too late. Dr. Linn was in a stupor, and in some manner, which was never perfectly explained, the bed-clothes had taken fire. He was ill for a number of days. His life was saved apparently through his wife's presentiment, which I think was as remarkable as any on record. Mrs. Linn related the facts to Mr. Webster, in my presence, on his calling the next morning.

His observations after Mrs. Linn finished the narration of her first impulse to leave the President's table, her struggle to repress it, the growth of the presentiment till it over-mastered her, the ride homeward, her anxiety for greater haste, her bursting into the room, her husband's danger and rescue—to which Mr. Webster listened with absorbing attention—were characteristic of the man—solemn and impressive beyond my ability to repeat.—Washington correspondent.

At the State Dinner.

The occasion was the state dinner that President Lincoln gave to Chief Justice Chase immediately after his elevation to that office. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the high officials were present with their wives, and Mrs. Sprague was, as usual, the center of all admiration and interest. Her place at the long table in the state dining-room was nearly opposite her father, who as the guest of honor sat at Mrs. Lincoln's right hand, and further down the line Senator Sprague was placed between two distinguished ladies. Having taken his appetizer before he went to the White House, the dinner was hardly started on its long list of courses before the Rhode Islander's eyes were glassy and his speech incoherent, and sinking back in his chair he was soon lost in a deep sleep.

The guests on the opposite side of the table could not fail to see the unusual spectacle, and when Mrs. Sprague looked down to see how her liege was faring she turned pale, but changed not a muscle of her countenance, and went on with her gay chat and repartee.

When she finally caught her father's eye, one agonized and appealing glance shot from her great blue eyes conveyed the intelligence to him. In a quiet tone the Chief Justice said to his host: "I see that the Senator is ill. Will you not have your butler assist him out quietly to the cloak-room?" Two waiters took the war Governor between them, led him to the cloak-room and stretched him out on a sofa where he slumbered until the dinner was over and his father-in-law helped him out and into the carriage.

Though a heightened color blazed in Mrs. Sprague's cheeks after this disgraceful incident, she gave no other sign of the mortification that was fairly crushing her through all the long banquet and the speeches, congratulations and compliments in honor of that father whom she worshipped. This was a single incident in the first year of her marriage, but every guest at the table longed to pound the man, and felt the deepest sympathy and admiration for the proud woman who was made to endure such an ordeal.

An Unfortunate Client.

Nobody was more bitterly witty than Lord Ellenborough. A young lawyer, trembling with fear, rose to make his first speech, and began: "My lord, my unfortunate client—my lord, my unfortunate client—my lord—" "Go on, sir, go on," said Lord Ellenborough; "as far as you have proceeded hitherto, the court is entirely with you."

Poor little Emma Smith wedded big, burly John Brown. The latter, on being asked his business, replied with the air of a man who was telling the truth, "I'm an Em-bosser."

PITH AND POINT.

Upon a writer exclaiming that his works contained much "food for thought," a friend remarked: "That may be so; but it is wretchedly cooked."

From the time a boy is eight years old until he is thirteen he devotes two solid hours of every day of his busy life to learning how to make a new kind of noise.

"What is the name of your cat, sir?" inquired a visitor. "His name was William," said the host, "until he had fite, and since then we have called him Fita William."

A clock having struck the hour of one, a tender-hearted woman exclaimed, "Oh! what a cruel clock!" "Why so?" asked a friend. "Because it struck its little one!"

Mistress to new cook—"On Wednesdays and Saturdays I shall go to market with you." New cook—"Very well, mum, but who's agoin' to carry the basket, mum?"

"AREN'T you fond of gazing at heavenly bodies?" she asked, as they stood shivering in the morning air, watching the comet. "Yes, dear," he murmured softly, as he looked her in the eye.

A young man entered a barber-shop and said he wanted his hair cut comodore style. After some investigation and inquiry it was determined that a pompadour was what was wanted.

A NEW YORK hotel-keeper has \$10,000 invested in horse-flesh, and some people are wishing he would sell one of his horses and buy a few towels for upper bed-rooms.—Philadelphia News.

Most of us pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future, when it would be vastly better to cut a pole, dig some bait and go fishing.

ALL observing persons say: "Some men are like an umbrella with a crook handle. They are always hanging around in out-of-the-way places, and are never to be found when they are wanted."

"Just gone to press, I see," feelingly observed the exchange fiend as the editor jammed his thumb in the door of the safe. But the journalist, equal to the emergency, fired the fiend out of the window, saying, as he viewed the mangled remains in the street below, "Well, I'm glad that edition is worked off, anyhow."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

MRS. YERGER told Mrs. Spillkins that when Colonel Yerger came home from hunting he was dreadfully sunburnt. When Mrs. Spillkins told her husband how Colonel Yerger got sunburnt, Spillkins laughed and said: "Any man can go down into a dark cellar and get sunburnt if he takes a quart of whisky with him, as Yerger does when he goes out hunting."—Texas Siftings.

A LITTLE fellow ran to his mother and asked: "Ma, can I have some bread and jam?" His mother, wishing to break him of the vicious habit, replied: "When I was your age I couldn't get anything to eat between meals if I wanted it." "Yes," said the boy after a moment's pause, "but you didn't have a good, nice mamma like me, did you?" That settled it.

I got a letter from Victoria," remarked Gilhooly, to an English resident of Austin. "Cawn't believe it, ye know. You may 'ave received a letter from her Majesty's private secretary, but I am quite sure her Majesty never wrote to a duffer off 'ere in Texas." "But I'll bet you the drinks I've got a letter from Victoria, and that I can produce the document." The confident foreigner took the bet, and Gilhooly produced a letter with the post-mark of Victoria, Victoria county, Texas, on the envelope. Johnny Bull saw "it was a beastly sell, ye know."—Texas Siftings.

A BRIDAL couple boarded the train at Kemptville the other day. The groom was a strapping fellow, and squeezed the bride into a seat next the window. Some of the train hand who were posted put the newsboy up to bringing in a box of baby-rattles offering the embarrassed party their choice for 5 cents. All sorts of excuses were offered by the man as reason for not buying. Finally he made a clean breast of the situation with: "See here, young fellow, I've only been married a little over fifteen minutes. Give us a rest. We don't want to set up housekeeping right here in the car. Keep your tinware an' I'll be along next year. If the returns are satisfactory, I'll buy your lub caboodle."

Originating New Fruits.

It is a good sign when so many are engaged in originating new varieties of fruits. While some may do this wholly for the money they expect to make therefrom (and there is money in a new fruit if it has meritorious qualities), there are still others who strive to improve small fruits for the pleasure their work gives them and for the benefit of generations to come. It was for this latter reason that the venerable horticulturist, Marshall P. Wilder, was led to say, "I would rather be the man who shall originate a luscious fruit, suited to cultivation throughout our land, and of which successive generations shall partake long after I am consigned to the bosom of mother earth, than to wear the crown of the proudest conqueror who has triumphed over his fellow-men." We are not all ready to say this yet, but some are approaching it. It takes trouble, time, patience and care to succeed in producing a variety worthy to be cultivated; but, when done, what a rich legacy to future generations.

A RATHER cynical lady, somewhat of a flirt, says most men, like colds, are very easily caught, but difficult to get rid of.

At Sea.

One does not seem really to have got out of doors till he goes to sea. On the land he is shut in by the hills, or the forests, or more or less housed by the sharp lines of his horizon. But at sea he finds the roof taken off, the walls taken down; he is no longer in the hollow of the earth's hand, but upon its naked back, with nothing between him and the immensities. He is in the greatest cosmic out-of-doors, as much so as if voyaging to the moon or to Mars. An astronomic solitude and vacancy surrounds him; his only guides and landmarks are stellar; the earth has disappeared, the horizon has gone; he has only the sky and its orbs left. This cold, vitreous, blue-black liquid through which the ship plows is not water, but some denser form of the cosmic ether. He can now see the curve of the sphere which the hills hid from him; he can study astronomy under improved conditions. If he was being borne through the interplanetary spaces on an immense shield, his impressions would not perhaps be much different. He would find the same vacuity, the same blank or negative space, the same empty, indefinite, oppressive out-of-doors.

For it must be admitted that a voyage at sea is more impressive to the imagination than to the actual sense. The world is left behind; all standards of size, of magnitude, of distance, are vanished; there is no size, no form, no perspective; the universe has dwindled to a little circle of crumpled water, that journeys with you day after day, and to which you seem bound by some enchantment. The sky becomes a shallow, close-fitting dome, or else a pall of cloud that seems ready to descend upon you. You cannot see or realize the vast and vacant surrounding; there is nothing to define it or set it off. Three thousand miles of ocean space are less impressive than three miles bounded by rugged mountain walls. Indeed, the grandeur of form, of magnitude, of distance, of proportion, etc., are only upon shore. A voyage across the Atlantic is a ten-day sail through vacancy. There is no sensible progress; you pass no fixed points. Is it the steamer that is moving, or is it the sea? or is it all a dance and illusion of the troubled brain? Yesterday, to-day and to-morrow you are in the same parenthesis of nowhere. The 300 or more miles the ship daily makes is ideal, not real. Every night the stars dance and reel there in the same place amid the rigging; every morning the sun comes up from behind the same wave, and staggers slowly across the sinister sky. The eye becomes a-hunger for form, for permanent lines, for a horizon wall to lift up and keep off the sky, and give it a sense of room. One understands why sailors become an imaginative and superstitious race; it is the reaction from this narrow horizon in which they are put—this ring of fate surrounds and oppresses them. They escape by invoking the aid of the supernatural. In the sea itself there is far less to stimulate the imagination than in the varied forms and colors of the land. How cold, how merciless, how elemental it looks!

John Burroughs, in the Century.

Good Manners.

Good manners imply more than mere ceremony, more attention to established forms. The habitual observance of certain conventional rules and usages does not make a lady or gentleman. Some degree of formality is necessary in conducting our relations and intercourse one with another, but there must be with it some heart, some genuine love for our kind; otherwise we can neither be the instruments or recipients of enjoyments in the midst of the social circle. To impart or receive pleasure in society there must be at least "the flow of soul," if not the "feast of reason." We may admire this or that person for special accomplishments of manner, style and conversation; but if these are seen and felt to be merely artificial, not at all involving the affections, we can never love the same. No gifts of mind, nor elegance of person, nor propriety of personal bearing can compensate for the want of heart in company. It is only the heart that can touch and impress the heart. A warm confiding soul is the element of all enjoyment and pleasure in the social world; and where this is there can be no stiffness, no studied formalism of manner or language.

Child Labor in France.

A Government decree has been issued in France containing six articles relating to the employment of children in French factories. It is absolutely forbidden to employ children in the manufacture of certain dangerous chemicals, or to let boys under 17 or girls under 18 years of age work in mills. It is also illegal to allow boys or girls under a certain age to draw any trucks on the public streets or highways, or when inside the manufactories to draw any vehicle which, together with the load, shall weigh more than 100 kilograms. Neither must children be employed in manufacturing bone, horn or mother of pearl articles, the dust from which is injurious to the lungs, nor in business involving risk to life and limb, as, for instance, in slaughtering. Proper ventilation of the factories is made compulsory. Exit from factories in case of fire is also made a special care in the French republic.

A big-handed sawyer named Shaw, Put his finger too near the buzz-saw, He saw his mistake, But each pain and ache, St. Jacobs Oil cured in his paw. A rheumatic old man named Meeker, Was sick a whole year in Topeka, He there would have died, But St. Jacobs Oil tried, It sent him back cured to Oswego.

I Don't Believe It.

Said a crabby dyspeptic to a friend who had just told him that Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla was a permanent cure for dyspepsia. "I don't believe it," and the crabby dyspeptic continues to enjoy the horrible comfort that his dyspepsia gives him. Dr. Guyott's remedy is a permanent cure for dyspepsia. It strengthens the digestive organs most wonderfully. Ask your druggist to get it for you.

THE progress of the cotton crop in the United States is shown by the following figures: 1850, 2,469,093 bales; 1860, 5,387,052; 1870, 3,011,996; 1880, 5,775,359; 1882, 6,800,000. In those States planters paid for fertilizers during the year 1879, \$11,076,365.

A WESTERN farmer advertises that he wants a first-class potato-masher; there are lots of mashers in Philadelphia, but they are all of the small-potato order.—Philadelphia Item.

NEVER let your zeal outrun your charity. The former is but human, the latter is divine.—Hosea Ballou.

Rheumatic Affections.

One of the most common varieties of this complaint is nervous rheumatism. This disease affects the motive nerves and muscles and often cripples the sufferer. It may attack any part of the body. The success which has attended the use of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in curing this disease is a matter of record. Testimonials to its merits from the highest authorities will bear us out in claiming for it a complete cure. Try it in those who are troubled with this distressing complaint.

"I HOPE you are a better boy, Willie," said a Sunday-school teacher to one of her young hopefuls. "Gosh, I hain't been sick," was the reply.

Symptoms of Paralysis.

A twitching of the eye, numbness of hands and feet, with more or less pain and throbbing at the base of the brain, are some of the premonitory symptoms of this rapidly-increasing disease. German Hop Bitters should be taken when you are warned by any of these symptoms. Sold by all druggists.

"I NEVER contract bad habits," said Robinson to his wife. "No, dear, you generally expand them," was her reply.

Pain and Suffering.

Is the common lot of all. Our earliest days give manifold proof of this, and we are never permitted to forget it. If corns should in your case be the theme in the flesh go at once and buy a bottle of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, and be surprised at the rapidity the freedom from pain and the success that marks its work. Wholesale, Lord, Stoughton & Co., Chicago.

ADAM is supposed to have been a cold-water man, but then Adam had the first side-board recorded.

American and European Doctors.

It is said by celebrated physicians in Europe and America that German Hop Bitters is one of the best remedies now in use. Sold by all druggists.

"God bless our boarding-house" has never been written in Worcester.

Was use a gritty, muddy, disagreeable article when Hood's Sarsaparilla, so pure, so clear, so delightful, can be obtained. 100 doses \$1.00.

A WOMAN never so envies a man as when she mounts a horse.

Personal.—To Men Only!

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and kindred troubles guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Good for Man and Beast! Read This!

Strange but true, that the Army and Navy Liniment will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia or cramp in less time than any other Liniment known. For sale by all druggists.

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

MOTHER SUTTON'S prophesy is supposed to be about 400 years old, and every prophesy has been fulfilled except the last—the end of the world in 1881. Buy your Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great natural hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

THE habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

IT DOES NOT REQUIRE

A doctor to tell you that, with pure blood, there can be no eruptions, no pustules, no pimples. These are the outward evidence of the foul corruption that rots and rankles inwardly. Any innocent and healthy blood becomes a humor when in a vitiated condition. Then it requires Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, to clear it of all

HUMORS.

"My little boy was so badly afflicted with a humor that he had to mitten his hands to keep him from rubbing the sores, which itched and discharged a watery matter. Before we had finished one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were healed."—L. L. CLEMENT, Merchant, Warner, N. H.

"For four years I have been troubled with a humor, seriously affecting my health; at times getting in my eyes. I used nine bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My eyes are nearly cured and the humor about eradicated from my system."—CHARLES N. ADAMS, Foreman of the Journal Co., Windsor, Vt.

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Sold by Druggists, \$1, or six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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Chas. Jones, of Elizabeth, Spencer county, Ind., says: "I have dealt in medicine a number of years, and will say that Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup is the most valuable medicine I ever sold. My customers are well pleased with its effects."

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James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam called Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles ever since the days of my army practice (1862), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

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Prepared by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Five Cents a Bottle. Directions in all Languages.

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

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The Lands of the Pacific Northwest show an average yield of wheat per acre largely in excess of that of any other section of the United States.

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An immense area of very fertile Railroad and Government Lands, within easy reach of the trunk lines of the Northern Pacific R. R., the Oregon Railway & Navigation, and the Oregon & California R. R. Co.'s and their numerous branches in the great Valleys of the Columbia and its tributaries, are now offered for sale at low prices and on easy terms, or open to pre-emption and Homestead Entry.

The great movement of population to the Columbia region now in progress will be enormously increased by the completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s systems. This renders certain a rapid increase in the value of Lands now open to purchase or to entry under the United States Land Laws.

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Perry Davis Pain-Killer

Acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails, when taken at the commencement of an attack, to cure

As well as all summer complaints of a similar nature.

For

Sudden Colds, Sore Throat,

See a tablespoonful of PAIN-KILLER taken at the beginning of an attack will prove an almost never-failing cure, and save much suffering.

For

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, &c.,

The PAIN-KILLER will be found a willing physician, ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost. For

Colic, Cramps and Dysentery in Horses,

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

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It represents a bright baby-boy on the floor, lifting some kittens out of a basket, while their anxious mother watches the operation with intent interest. Other subjects will be announced in Number Four of THE ILLUSTRATED WORLD.

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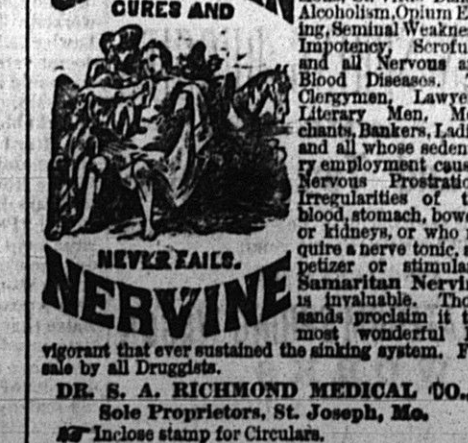
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Enclose stamp for Circulars.

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician "Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like, refreshing sleep always?" And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?" And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians: "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.?" and they will tell you: "Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism. Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! Erysipelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases, trail! Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

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