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### Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 12: April 30, 1881

Holland City News

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

SOME months since a monkey escaped from a museum in New York and bit off part of the nose of a little girl. An action for \$50,000 was brought by her guardian, and the jury awarded \$3,500.

An incendiary fire at Shamokin, Pa., burned four large stores and three dwellings. Loss estimated at \$150,000. The Hungarian sleeper in the poor-house at Allentown, Pa., who had had but two waking spells in seventy days, arose from his bed the other day, bolted the door of his room, and sprang out of the window. In falling twenty-five feet he broke two of his ribs and injured his spine so badly that he can hardly recover.

A STEAMER arrived at New York with several cases of small-pox, and the health authorities ordered all the passengers, 1,000 in number, to be vaccinated. All the cabin passengers, and most of those in the steerage, consented, but about 150 Russians and Poles resisted. The doctors called on the crew for assistance, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The immigrants fought as if their lives were at stake, and it finally became necessary to call in the services of the quarantine steamer. Then every man, woman and child who refused to submit were taken on board the quarantine boat and conveyed to Dix Island, where they were forcibly vaccinated. Mrs. Hove, charged with embezzling the funds of the so-called Ladies' Deposit, of Boston, has been found guilty. James T. Fields, the Boston poet and publisher, died of heart disease while sitting in his chair. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1820. From 1863 to 1871 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

WHITEHEAD REID and Miss Elizabeth Mills were married at the residence of the bride in Fifth avenue, New York. Among the guests were Hugh McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Henry Watterson, Gen. and Mrs. McClellan, and Abram S. Hewitt. It is rumored that the bride had a dowry of \$1,000,000. About twenty persons were severely burned or otherwise injured at the fire which destroyed the box factory of E. C. Smith, in New York. One man was burned to death, and others will probably die. The loss was \$75,000. The Pennsylvania House defeated the bill equalizing rates of transportation by railroads, and prohibiting rebates, drawbacks and combinations.

### THE WEST.

FLOODS in the rivers of Illinois and Wisconsin have caused great damage to property and some loss of life. A part of the Rock river dam at Beloit, Wis., was carried away, and five men who attempted to cross the river in a row-boat were drowned. A bridge spanning Rock river, at Rock Island, Ill., went down, carrying with it seven persons, two of whom were drowned. At Watertown, Wis., one bridge was destroyed and two others injured. The Chicago and Des Moines rivers, at Chicago, were higher than they have been in twenty years.

THE Elkhart paper-mill, at Elkhart, Ind., has been partially destroyed by fire. Cause of the fire, spontaneous combustion. Loss estimated at \$15,000; fully insured. The mill was owned by the Hon. Rufus Bardsley and the Hon. John Cook. The work of repairing the building will begin at once, and the mill will be ready again within a few weeks.

An appalling accident occurred near Albany, Ill., on the Rock Island division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. An express train going south was suddenly and without the slightest warning precipitated into Meredosie river. As the engine struck the north end of the bridge it gave way with a terrible crash, heard for miles around. The engine and tender, with the engineer and fireman, went down out of sight, and have not since been seen. The train was composed of an engine and three cars, the forward car, with the usual quantity of baggage, mail and express, together with the passenger coach, going down and floating off in the current of the stream. The passenger coach floated against and lodged at an island forty rods from the scene of the disaster. The engineer, William West, and fireman, name unknown, residing at Freeport, were drowned, together with six passengers, making the loss of life eight. Conductor Thomas Fuller climbed out of a window and escaped over the top of the brakes in a miraculous manner, as did brakeman Henry Meyer, baggageman Sam Flanagan, and messenger Dan Elthorpe, who were rescued, the three latter in an injured condition. The sleeping-car was left hanging over the brink at an angle of forty-five degrees, half out of water. It had three occupants beside the porter. All climbed out of the rear end. A woman and two children were in the forward coach, and one child was drowned, the other two being saved. Eleven passengers were in the coach. Among the missing are three men who were in the coach. They got out on top as it floated by the approach to the wagon bridge, which had been washed out, and tried to jump off, two succeeding, one falling back into the river and sinking out of sight. A boy, who was traveling with his brother-in-law from Pine river, Wis., to Omaha, was also rescued from the roof of the coach after it had stopped at the island. A woman and child were also taken from the top of the coach at that point. As soon as possible help was procured from Albany, whither the wounded train-men and some of the rescued passengers were removed.

An Omaha telegram of April 23 states that the flood in the Missouri had severed railway connections between that city and every point. Several dwelling-houses floated past that city that day, and half a mile of railroad track was washed away. All important industries were drowned out. At Sioux City both rail and telegraph communication with the North and West was cut off. Four hundred houses were either submerged or surrounded by water, and communication with their occupants was had only by rafts. At Rockford the Wilson ice-house, containing about 1,000 tons of ice, sunk into the Rock river.

A PASSENGER coach on the San Juan extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railway left the track near Ozier, Col., and plunged down an embankment a distance of more than 100 feet. Eight persons were instantly killed, four seriously injured, and several others slightly hurt. Growing accounts come from the wheat-fields of Southern Kansas and Western Missouri. The rains have been very general, and the season is two weeks earlier than usual. The Government is feeding 1,000 destitute people in and around Yankton. The Chicago City Council has adopted an ordinance providing that all telegraph and telephone lines shall be laid under ground for the future. "Haverly's new theater, to be erected on Monroe street, Chicago, will, it is claimed, be the finest structure of its kind in the country.

The Health Commissioner of Chicago

announces that the water supply of that city has temporarily become filled with organic matter, and advises all to use no water for drinking until it has been thoroughly boiled. Bishop Burgess, of the Catholic diocese of Detroit, has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the holding of any picnic excursion by water or rail, and pastors are commanded to enforce his instructions.

THE Mississippi river has been on the rampage all the way from St. Paul to St. Louis. In Minnesota, bridges were carried away, railway tracks washed out, and houses partially submerged. The flood was caused by the high water in the Minnesota and other feeders of the Mississippi. By the breaking of the Sny levee, on the Illinois side of the river, near Quincy, thousands of acres of rich bottom lands were submerged. At Hannibal, Mo., all the ice-houses were destroyed.

### THE SOUTH.

FLAMES which broke out in Fontenot's Hotel, in New Orleans, destroyed nearly every building on St. Denis street, causing a very heavy loss.

CHARLES DUFFEY, a traveling salesman for Enos Richardson & Co., dealers in jewelry in New York, was robbed in a Baltimore hotel of about \$10,000 worth of gold chains.

LUCINDA FOWLKES, a colored woman, was hanged at Meherren, Va., for the murder of her husband. Abram Martin, a negro, for killing his wife with an ax, was hanged at Abbeville, S. C. He left a family of fifteen children. Fifteen men rode to Mr. McLauren's house in Uvalde, Texas, and murdered him, his wife, and a young man who lived with them.

THE manufacture of silver dollars and halves has for some time been in progress in the penitentiary of South Carolina, a leading spirit in the enterprise being one of the guards. A lively contest is in progress at Waco, Tex., between the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and Texas Narrow-Gauge railroads. The arrest of contractors on both sides became necessary. Two robbers stopped the El Paso stage about sixty miles west of San Antonio, and secured 75 cents.

GOULD's plan in regard to the Southwestern roads is said to be the formation of the Southwestern Company, to lease and operate the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern as one line, and the Texas and Pacific and the Iron Mountain as another. The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided in the case of the defunct Bank of Georgia, which was a State depositary, that the claims of the State take precedence of those of any other creditor.

MICHAEL REVOIR, a respected farmer, and James Williams, an old school-teacher, were brutally murdered by a half-breed Indian named Walker, at Bridgeton, Mo.

### WASHINGTON.

THE table of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the nine months ended March 31 compare very favorably with those of the corresponding nine months of the last fiscal year. The total gain in receipts is about \$22,800,000. The surplus for the nine months is nearly \$30,000,000 more than that for the first three-quarters of the last fiscal year. As the surplus for the current quarter can hardly fall short of \$38,000,000, the close of the fiscal year is expected to show the very remarkable surplus of \$100,000,000. The Treasury Department has issued \$10,000,000 of new bonds, bearing 3 1/2 per cent. They differ only from the old 6's in having the new conditions printed on the back.

THE new Postmaster General's promise to reform the system of letting mail contracts, and to make the department self-sustaining within two years. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a Washington lawyer, has filed an application for an appointment as Minister to Brazil. Postmaster General James decrees that postal cars are unmanageable with anything on the address side beside the direction.

THE Secretary of War is considering the advisability of abolishing all the military divisions now existing and making two divisions of the whole country, one to be in charge of Gen. Sheridan and the other in charge of the ranking Major General. It is understood that Minister Marsh has asked to be recalled from Rome, in which event his successor would most likely be Dr. J. M. Gregory, of the Illinois Agricultural College.

THE unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut at Washington was attended by imposing ceremonies. Among the chief participants in the affair was Quartermaster Knowles, who lashed Farragut to the mast at the battle in Mobile bay. President Garfield accepted the statue in a few eloquent phrases, and ex-Postmaster General Maynard and Senator Voorhees delivered addresses. The procession was one of the finest ever witnessed at the capital. The Commissioner of the General Land Office decides that never since its acquisition from France has any of the lands in Indian Territory been open to settlement or entry under the public laws, and declares that the effort to induce the colored people to emigrate to Oklahoma deserves the severest reprobation.

THE death of Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, leaves two seats on the Democratic side vacant.

### GENERAL.

THE exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the nine months ending March 31 were valued at \$204,692,100. Leon Chouteau, recently arrived in New York, announces that he has formed a company in Paris, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, for the importation of American live stock. An English steamship has been chartered, and an agent is already buying horses and cattle in the region of Chicago and St. Louis. Another of Chouteau's schemes is an organization to supply the French with all kinds of American products.

An important reduction in canal tolls has been made by the Canadian Government. Vessels bound westward from Montreal are to pass free through the Welland canal after paying tolls on the St. Lawrence canal, and the same rule applies to east-bound craft paying tolls on the Welland canal. On freight reduced for the west, duties have been reduced from 40 to 20 cents per ton. Three children lost their lives by the burning of Mr. LeDuc's house at Hull, Ont.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE, who ran for Vice President on the ticket with Breckinridge, in 1860, died recently at his home in Oregon. He was born in North Carolina in 1801, emigrated to Indiana, and was for many years a member of the Indiana Legislature from Vanderburgh county. He was Brigadier General in the Mexican war, and commanded the left wing of Gen. Taylor's army at the famous battle of Buena Vista. He was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory in 1848, and was subsequently elected Delegate in Congress, in which capacity he served until the State was admitted into the Union, when he was chosen United States Senator.

A REPORT comes from Panama that the cashier of the De Lesseps Canal Company has absconded with \$6,000,000 in gold belonging to the company.

THOMAS F. O'BRIEN, of Montreal, formerly a millionaire and bearing a high charac-

ter, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for forgery.

### POLITICAL.

THE Hon. Daniel F. Beatty has been re-elected Mayor of Washington, N. J. This will be his third term.

THE National Committee of the National Greenback Labor party is called to meet by Secretary Crandall at St. Louis June 7, to elect a Chairman in place of T. H. Murch.

SENATOR PLATT says there are almost enough Senators pledged to vote against Robertson's confirmation to defeat him. Stanley Matthews' friends claim that he will be confirmed if he ever comes before the Senate. So says a Washington telegram to the *Inter Ocean*.

### FOREIGN.

THE National Convention of the Irish Land League assembled in Dublin, Parnell presiding. Resolutions declaring that Davitt should be released, and thanking Irishmen in America for their support, were adopted. The opinions expressed by the delegates were strongly averse to the Land bill, but it was generally held that the measure should not be rejected unless efforts to amend it fail. Dervish Pasha, with 10,000 troops, attacked and defeated the Albanians near Uskup. The powers of Europe have received a circular note from Russia, proposing a conference for the purpose of adopting common measures against anarchists.

AN Athens correspondent says the Greek situation was never more serious. The Porte has prohibited the importation of American pork into Turkey. A committee of Americans will appraise the stock already arrived, after which it will be destroyed. The German Government has accepted the conditions for the admission of Hamburg into the Zollverein. That city is to pay 15,000,000 marks to the imperial treasury annually for six years to come.

ADVICES from St. Petersburg state that Loris Melikoff's powers have been greatly enlarged. He now possesses further Nihilist revelations implicating numerous palace officials, and also provincial dignitaries, as well as the Grand Duke Constantine, among the conspirators. Secret-police returns from London, Geneva and Berlin submit important Nihilist revelations which will change the Czar's contemplated palace plans. They also reveal extended plots which will alter the Czar's summer movements. Sensational and alarming reports prevail throughout the entire country. The executioner Froloff has received 100 lashes for mismanagement in the hanging of the Nihilist Michailoff, whose rope broke twice. Russia has sent a note to the powers inviting them to a council for the purpose of considering measures to be taken against anarchists.

THE Empress of Russia has been suffering from severe hysterical attacks ever since the assassination of the Czar. Being threatened with a most horrible death should the two female conspirators be executed, she pleaded for their pardon and it was promised. The news of the execution of Pieofsky, one of the women, threw her into a violent paroxysm. The total destruction by fire of the town of Buena Ventura, in the United States of Colombia, is announced. The loss was \$1,000,000. Three persons perished in the flames, and 1,500 are homeless. Foreign dispatches indicate that Greece is on the brink of war with Turkey. John McCullough is said to have been highly successful in his appearance in London as Virginius.

IN the British House of Commons, on the 26th of April, when Bradlaugh advanced to the Speaker's table to be sworn, Northcote entered an objection, and moved that he be not allowed to take the oath. This was carried, after a spirited debate, by 208 to 175. John Bright defended Bradlaugh's right, as the latter had declared that the oath would be binding on his conscience. Bright afterward advised Bradlaugh to retire, which he refused to do, and he was removed to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The French ironclad *Surveillante* bombarded and destroyed a Tunisian fort on the island of Tabarca. The telegraph wire between Tunis and the Algerian frontier has been cut. France will send 50,000 men to Algeria. The Nihilists have issued an address to the Czar, representing that the recent executions have served to strengthen their ranks. Dillon warns the Government that wholesale evictions cannot be effected in Ireland without armed resistance. Contracts have been made to carry 60,000 emigrants from Norway and Sweden to America.

### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The time of the Senate was mainly occupied on Wednesday, April 20, by a discussion between Messrs. Dawes and Jones as to whether Massachusetts or Louisiana was most free from crime; a speech from Senator Frye, in which he arraigned the Democrats for knowingly acting contrary to the constitution; a brief but excited discussion between Messrs. Butler and Burnside, during which the latter repeatedly, excitedly, and emphatically stated that Butler's assertion that there was a corrupt bargain between Mahone and the Republicans was false; and the usual sparring between Brown and Hoar. The Senate adjourned without doing any business. President Garfield sent the following nominations to the Senate: Richard A. Elmer, of New York, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, vice Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana, resigned; W. A. M. Gier, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney General of the Postoffice Department, and George B. Everett, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth district of North Carolina, vice W. H. Wheeler.

There was the usual waste of time in the Senate on the 21st inst., and more than the average number of petty wrangles. Messrs. Dawes and Cameron had a dispute about a question of adjournment; Dawes had a discussion with Call about the freedom of voters in Massachusetts; Dawes had a dispute with Salisbury on some trivial matter; and Wade Hampton and Jones glorified their sections. No business of any kind was done.

There was another day of heavy debate in the Senate on Friday, April 22, and at its close an adjournment was taken until Tuesday, partly to enable Senators who live near Washington to transact necessary business, partly to permit the Republicans to have a private conference, and nominally to give the Senate an opportunity to be present at the ceremonies which will attend the unveiling of the statue of the late Admiral Farragut on Monday. President Garfield sent for some Republican Senators to urge on them to relieve his administration from the embarrassment of having so many of his nominations unconfirmed so long. He advised that the Republicans consent to go into executive session at an early day. Senators Sherman, Hawley and Hale are said to be actively urging the President's view.

The usual dilatory motions and the motion to go into executive session were voted on in the Senate, on Thursday, April 26, and after less than the usual amount of talk the grave body adjourned. Senator Edmunds asked that the Judiciary Committee be granted permission to sit during the recess (should that ever occur, he parenthetically said) in order to investigate the subject of bankruptcy. Leave was granted. President Garfield appointed John K. Bacon, of Hudson, Mich., and William McMichael, of Philadelphia, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Col. S. D. Sturgis and Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason have been detailed respectively as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Soldiers' Home. The President also nominated Rowell G. Wheeler, of Indiana, to be Agent for the Indians at Pima and Maricopa Agency, Arizona.

### TORTURING BY ELECTRICITY.

THE Agony Which the Killers of the Czar Were Compelled to Undergo.

Russakoff and Jaliboff, the killers of the Czar of Russia, were mercilessly put to torture. Russakoff was electrified by powerful batteries, and forced by the intolerable agony he suffered to answer the questions put to him.

Park Benjamin, the scientific expert, said to a New York reporter: "The idea of torturing criminals by electricity is not original with the Russians. It is a British invention, and was first suggested about five years ago by an English mechanical journal, in commenting upon the execution of criminals by electric shock instead of by hanging. The English writer wanted to do away with the cat-o'-nine-tails, which is administered in England to garrulous and other criminals of certain classes, and use the electric battery, as he somewhat grimly expressed it, so as to produce absolutely indescribable torture, unaccompanied by wounds or even bruises, thrilling through every fiber of such miscreants. There was an American inventor who had a design for inflicting this species of punishment. He fitted brackets of iron on the arms and thighs of the criminal, and placed in them wet sponges. When connected with a current of electricity, the shock would by this system pass through the legs and shoulders, and avoid the vital parts of the body.

"The torture inflicted by electricity is of two kinds—by contraction of the muscles at rapidly-recurring intervals and by burning with sparks. The tortures of old days, when not done by fire or compression, were the straining and tearing asunder of the muscles. Of this kind were the rack, scavenger's daughter and the cages of Louis XIV., in which a man could not stand up or lie down. The electric shock exactly reverses these conditions. It produces an enormously-rapid contraction in the body of the muscles at very short intervals. The degree of pain produced is about the same. The force of the electricity has to be nicely graded, as a too-powerful shock would numb or kill a man.

"The other method is by condensing a number of intermittent sparks on the flesh. This burns the skin, and at the same time produces contractions of the muscles. If put to the side of the jaw it would make every tooth ache."

A distinguished surgeon, of whom questions were asked concerning the machine, said: "The best way to explain it is to give you actual experience; then you will know exactly how it feels. Here is a Faradic induction coil. I pull out this tube a little way. Now, let me place this electrode in your hand. There."

"Oh!" exclaimed the inquirer, as a tingling, thrilling sensation ran through every finger, and his hand closed in an involuntary grasp.

"Does it hurt?" asked the doctor.

"A little."

"Well, we'll try again. Now, you see, I pull this tube further out. I again touch it to your hand and—"

"Whoop!" shouted the victim; "take it away!"

The feeling was as if the hand was crushed in a vise. Every nerve ached and trembled with pain.

"That hurt, did it? Why, that's nothing. Here's something of a very different sort."

He fastened to one wire a small wet sponge, and to the other wire something like a paint-brush, with the brush part made of fine wire. He put the sponge in the visitor's hand and then touched the back of the hand with the wire brush. The pain was unbearable. The surface of the skin was scorched and the muscles of the hand were contracted in a violent manner.

"That is called the electric scourge," said the doctor. "If it were dark you could see sparks fly from each wire. Imagine the effect if the electricity were ten times more powerful."

"Could any man bear that torture?"

"I think not; any man would confess under it, but it is a question what confidence could be placed in such a confession. A man would confess anything to escape the agony."

"What could you compare the pain to?"

"It would be the same as burning alive."

"Would it injure the man?"

"No; not unless the pain drove him insane. If the battery was too powerful it would kill at once. Applied to some parts of the body the scourge hurts more than on other parts."

### Learning Babies to Walk.

An old woman, "Aunt Mary," residing near Selma, Alabama, who is mother of nine children, says all her children walked before they were nine months old. The following is the process by which she attains the desired end, as told in her own language:

"I takes 'em to the door for nine per-session days, and sweeps their foot out. This helps 'em a powerful sight, and then I takes 'em to the grin' stone, and grins' the foots for to make the chil shore-footed and swift; then I walks backward nine steps with my eyes shut, and turns 'round and puts the chil' on the floo, says a vest of po'try and goes to my washin; and 'fore you knows it that baby is walkin' everywhere."

### The Mother.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* was, during a flood, crossing the Snake river in a crowded boat. There was in it a mother with an infant, which a gentleman volunteered to hold. In the middle of the stream the rushing waters terrified the woman so that she clutched the boat nervously, which rocked it, endangering the lives of the passengers. In spite of remonstrances she continued to grasp the boat, when the gentleman, raising his voice above the roar of the waters, screamed to her: "If you do that again I will throw your child over-

board." She closed her hands tightly and crossed them in her lap. On reaching the shore she fainted. Her palms were covered with blood where she had dug the nails of her clenched hands into them. On recovering consciousness she began to abuse the man who had threatened to throw her child overboard. The boatman told him to "never mind her blather," for he had saved all their lives. Then she burst into tears and asked his forgiveness. She was a woman all over—at any rate she would have been if she hadn't done as she was told.

An interesting phenomenon in photography, has been announced by M. Janssen in a note to the French Academy of sciences. While obtaining social images at Mendon, he has observed that when the exposure is prolonged beyond a certain period in which a good negative is got, this image loses its distinction, and the plate passes into a neutral state—i. e., no appreciable change appears on use of a developer. But if the exposure be continued still further, the negative image gives place to a positive, in which the distribution of light and shade is exactly the opposite, and this image, if the luminous action be well regulated, presents all the details and fineness of the one it has supplanted. With further exposure a second neutral state is reached, opposite to the first, inasmuch as if the latter showed the image uniformly dark, the former shows it uniformly light. For solar negatives taken at Mendon the time of exposure has rarely exceeded 1-1,000 of a second, if the photospheric granulations were to be obtained, and with plates prepared by the gelatino-bromide process, the time may be reduced to 1-20,000th of a second, or less. Now, if one of these dry plates be exposed half a second a distinct positive image is produced, the body of the sun appearing white and spots black, as they do to the eye. M. Janssen has similarly obtained positive images of landscapes appearing transparently as the scenes are viewed naturally; also a view of the park at Mendon, showing a white solar disk on the dark background of the sky and corner types, which are of the same sight as the original types—i. e., positive if the type be positive, and negative if it be negative. In these photographs it is the same spectral rays that have given the negative image, and then effected its transformation into a positive.

### Imitation Precious Stones.

The really beautiful imitation stones made in Paris consists of a very pure, transparent, and lustrous glass, called Strass, after its inventor, which is frequently colored with the same metallic oxides as real precious stones. Thus the color of the topaz is obtained from antimony and gold; that of the ruby from purple of Cassius (a stannate of tin with stannate or oxide of gold), or from a solution of gold in aqua regia (nitromuriatic acid). The well-known Bohemian ruby glass is produced by copper, and a commoner kind by iron. Some of the finest yellow glass is colored with silver. The first precious stone to be successfully produced by artificial means was the lapis lazuli, the sapphire of classical times, but by no means to be confounded with the sapphire of the modern jeweler, though closely related to it. Lapis lazuli is an opaque stone of an exquisite corn-flower blue, and was highly prized by the ancient Indians, Assyrians, Persians, Jews, Egyptians and Greeks. Freed from impurities and rubbed down, it gives the ultramarine used by medieval artists for the robes of the Madonnas; and in their day it was worth its weight in gold, the purchaser of a picture having always to pay extra for its use. Its rarity and the cost of preparation make the true ultramarine still worth from ten shillings to fifty shillings the ounce.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEETROOTS.....	\$ 8 75	@ 11 00
HOGS.....	6 10	@ 6 60
COTTON.....	10 1/2	@ 11
FLOUR—Superfine.....	3 90	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 2 Winter.....	1 27	@ 1 29
CORN—Ungraded.....	57	@ 61
OATS—Mixed Western.....	35	@ 47
PORK—Mess.....	16 35	@ 18 00
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

#### CHICAGO.

BEETROOTS—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 60	@ 6 35
Cows and Heifers.....	2 90	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 95	@ 5 20
HOGS.....	4 75	@ 6 45
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 04	@ 1 06
No. 3 Spring.....	94	@ 99
CORN—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 38
RYE—No. 2.....	1 19	@ 1 20
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 09	@ 1 10
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	30	@ 32
EGGS—Fresh.....	16	@ 18
PORK—Mess.....	17 25	@ 18 00
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/2

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 07	@ 1 09
No. 2.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 37
RYE—No. 1.....	1 20	@ 1 21
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 09	@ 1 10
PORK—Mess.....	17 75	@ 18 00
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 07	@ 1 12
CORN—Mixed.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 37
RYE.....	1 19	@ 1 20
PORK—Mess.....	17 75	@ 18 00
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	1 12	@ 1 14
CORN.....	47	@ 48
OATS.....	41	@ 42
RYE.....	1 33	@ 1 35
PORK—Mess.....	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/2

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red.....	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2.....	47	@ 48
OATS.....	39	@ 40

#### DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice.....	5 25	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 09	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 1.....	48	@ 50
OATS—Mixed.....	39	@ 40
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 50	@ 2 30
PORK—Mess.....	19 00	@ 19 50
SEED—Clover.....	4 05	@ 4 35

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2.....	48	@ 49
OATS.....	38	@ 40
PORK—Mess.....	17 00	@ 17 50

#### EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best.....	5 25	@ 5 55
Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Common.....	3 75	@ 4 30
HOGS.....	5 80	@ 6 60
SHEEP.....	5 50	@ 7 50



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN sent \$250 to the Dakota sufferers.

A BOY fell over the precipice at Rochester into the Genesee river, a clear drop of 120 feet, and was taken out of the water unhurt.

THE barbers of Toledo have held a meeting and resolved that they will do no more shaving on Sunday. They want one day in the week to cultivate their conversational powers.

THE New York Herald makes out that city to be a genuine charnel house. It says the number of deaths during January, February and March was 9,105, being an increase of 2,303 over the deaths of the same months of last year.

JAMES BURNS, of Erie, Pa., has for eighteen years been a paralytic cripple, his right arm remaining behind his head. Last night he appeared on the streets free from deformity, and declared that he was cured by the prayers of Father Malony.

PRESTON HOLLOWAY is 7 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 550 pounds. Andrew Walker is half an inch taller and weighs 500 pounds. These two giants got into a fight at Charlotte, N. C. Walker was knocked down twice, and, on regaining his feet the second time, he ran away and sought the protection of the police.

A PARTY of New York newspaper men went into a drug store on Lower Broadway, and took a glass of spirits and soda, and one of them thought there was a queer taste about it. The clerk immediately discovered that he had given them all enough laudanum to kill seven elephants. They were all given powerful emetics and stomach-pumps, and had to be walked around by force for the rest of the day to keep them from going to sleep.

As a railroad king Col. Thomas A. Scott has surrendered his scepter and abandoned his throne. Long ago he retired from active connection with the Pennsylvania Central, and now, because of failing health, he has taken \$3,000,000 for his interest in the Texas and Pacific, has retired from its Presidency, and is succeeded by Jay Gould, who may be fairly entitled to the sobriquet of king of railway kings.

COLORRED men are represented as having handsome farms and valuable herds of cattle in Texas. Senator Burton, of Fort Bend county, is colored, and is estimated to be worth \$50,000. He is also an educated man. While a slave in Virginia he was taught reading and writing by his mistress. She was made very poor by the war, and he then showed his appreciation of her instruction in former days by supporting her in her adversity until her death.

ACCORDING to the report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada, there are 105,690 Indians in British North America. Of this number, 33,787 are in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, and 35,052 in British Columbia. Of the 105,690 Indians, 36,262 are resident on reserves, cultivating 73,789 acres of land. The civilized or agricultural Indians own 7,032 houses and huts, and raised last year 62,250 bushels of corn, 65,639 bushels of wheat, 85,346 bushels of oats, 26,882 bushels of peas, 17,796 bushels of barley, and 152,077 bushels of potatoes.

THERE has been prepared at the Census Office in Washington a bulletin showing the extent of the iron and steel industries of the country. The whole number of establishments in 1880 was 1,005. In 1870 it was 808. The percentage of increase in the ten years was 24.38. The whole amount of capital invested in the iron and steel industries of the United States in 1880 was \$230,971,884. In 1870 it was \$121,772,074; increase, \$109,199,810, or 89.68 per cent. The total production in the census year 1880 was 7,265,140 tons. In 1870 it was 3,655,215 tons; increase, 3,609,925 tons, or 98.76 per cent. Twelve States made over 100,000 tons each in 1880.

RECENT reports received at the State Department in Washington from our agents in Europe make startling disclosures relative to the adulteration of French wines. It appears that the wine crop in France has been greatly reduced in volume of late years, and that the vineyard-men and wine-merchants, in order to fill their export orders, have brought in millions of gallons from Spain, Italy and Turkey, and have ma-

nipulated them with drugs, in order to cause them to resemble French wines whose brand they bear. Reports also show that large quantities of wine are made from glucose and beets, and that a great deal of brandy exported to the United States is made from grain and potatoes.

AFTER two years of conventions, commissions, arbitrations, negotiations, underbidding and haggling, which almost seems ridiculous, the powers have pinned the Porte down to an actual proposition of what it is willing to give Greece; and, after considerable pressure from the powers, Greece has consented to take it, and the powers have contracted to warrant the delivery. Thus all prospect of war between Greece and Turkey, which might have dragged the other powers into it, is off, and for a time the Eastern question will remain quiet—at least until some of the other administrative reforms to be made, both in the European and Asiatic provinces of Turkey, and which are provided for in the treaty of Berlin, come up for consideration. By this settlement Greece gets the whole of Thessaly as far north as Mount Olympus and the portion of Epirus east of the river Arta, which is just about two-thirds of what Greece claimed under the treaty of Berlin.

THERE has been much ado about the medical service rendered the distinguished patient, the late Earl of Beaconsfield. His own physician, Dr. Kidd, was reputed a homeopath, but it was the Queen's special desire that the field of practitioners should be enlarged, wherefore the well-known Dr. Jenner was asked to attend the Earl. He consulted some of the brethren, who were of the opinion that he could not properly meet a gentleman of another and, as was alleged, an unscientific school. Then the Queen's immediate representative, at Lord Beaconsfield's request, called upon Dr. Quain, who entered into correspondence with Dr. Kidd touching the matter. The latter said that, while he would not ignore so-called homeopathic remedies which experience had shown him were useful, he could not properly be called a homeopath, and assured Dr. Quain that his every direction and prescription should be followed. Dr. Kidd explains in a way that reached, as was designed, the unduly interested public: "Dr. Quain, upon receiving my assurance that I was acting on the ordinary principle of medicine, and not homeopathically, visited the patient, thus affirming the spirit of that boast of the medical profession which in the hour of sickness recognizes only humanity in need of succor. In this way Dr. Quain and I did not work together without being agreed; nor did either of us sacrifice his convictions to effect the co-operation. On the contrary, Dr. Quain's great skill was thus made useful to our illustrious patient, and my intimate knowledge of his constitution and his disease was as helpful to Dr. Quain. And Dr. Quain is equally complimentary of Kidd. The regular school of medicine has been greatly excited, and Quain has been called before the College of Physicians for an explanation, which he gave in manly fashion. Dr. Kidd announced that he was an eclectic, or what in America would be so called, and is severe upon that form of "professional etiquette" which would let a patient die rather than cure him by any but conventional methods.

## Rodent "Bummers."

PATRICK LYNCH is an Erie flagman at a street crossing in a city on the line of the road, and he is the authority for a queer story about some rats that he saw near his flaghouse a short time ago. A tramp had left the remnants of his dinner on the side of the bank and some whisky had been spilled on the food. There are lots of rats around there that come from the slaughter-houses and travel about the whole neighborhood in flocks in broad daylight. Six of these rats, on an excursion of this character, came across the remains of the tramp's, and immediately proceeded to hold a banquet. They ate to their surfeit of everything. Pretty soon they began to get drunk. They danced around and rolled each other over, hugged one another in maudlin delirium, and acted for all the world as a lot of drunken men might do under the same circumstances. Finally one after another keeled over dead drunk, and then lay helpless, while Mr. Lynch, who had been watching the whole proceeding, stepped out and killed them. They make a feeble effort to get away when Mr. Lynch appeared with a club, but were to drunk to run.—*Elmira Free Press.*

PENSACOLA, with a population of 7,301, and a continual influx of strangers, enjoys an extensive trade. It is now one of the foremost ports of the country for export business. The chief export is timber, of which alone upward of 1,000,000 feet per day are loaded upon vessels of all descriptions and nationalities, but the bulk goes to Europe, of which England receives the largest share. This immense supply comes from Pensacola mills or from Millville, the greatest lumber site in the South.

## AT THE CAPITAL.

Regarding Sunday Adjournments—More Appropriations—Prohibition Still Urged—Legislation for Grand Rapids—Salaries of Supreme Judges—Eulogies on the Dead Senator—The New Senator—More Officers—Odds and Ends.

LANSING, April 23, 1881.

Both houses began their week's work with short sessions on Monday evening, and have worked faithfully since until to-day, when the Senate worked less than an hour and adjourned until Monday evening, while the House ground along through the forenoon session on a bare quorum, and then, immediately after reassembling for the afternoon session, adjourned until half-past 2 Monday afternoon. These Sunday adjournments of two to three days are gradually growing upon the Michigan Legislature from session to session until they are more plenty this session than ever before. The fact that a man accepts a nomination and election as a Legislator is no sure proof that he will give up his business at home and put in six or seven days per week for his country's good and his own profit—or loss, so it is coming to be an open question if more work would not be accomplished were it generally understood that they would do as they do in the New York Legislature: work four days in each week, and no more. That's about all they do, or will, work in the Michigan Legislature.

A large portion of the APPROPRIATIONS that are really expected to be made this session have now passed one house or the other, and many of them both houses. This week has helped to clear up some of the straggling bills of this sort, the House having passed the Senate bill appropriating \$83,300 for the State Public School at Coldwater for two years, and the House bill appropriating \$61,400 for repairs, renewals and additions needed at the Michigan (Kalamazoo) Asylum for the Insane, \$43,000 of the amount to be used in putting in new and improved heating apparatus.

It is understood, also, that the Governor is anxious that the bill appropriating \$400,000 for the new Insane Asylum should pass, as he recommended in his message.

STILL WANT PROHIBITION. From 1,000 to 2,000 petitioners are each day sending up to the Legislature their prayer that the proposed prohibitory amendment may be submitted to the people in 1882, and the subject is far from having been dropped. Indeed, there are many who now think that those who voted "no" before will now vote for the submission in '82.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS. Two bills of special interest to Grand Rapids have passed both houses during the week, one to revise and amend the charter and the other relative to the Superior Court of the city.

JUDICIAL SALARIES. A bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges from \$4,000 to \$6,000 was acted on by the Senate, on Wednesday, and, after being cut down to \$5,000, was passed—19 to 8. On Friday it was recalled from the House on motion of Senator Edsell, was reconsidered, and, after a two-hours' fight, during which much plain talk was heard on both sides, was defeated by a vote of 11 for 18 against, so the probabilities are that no change will be made this session.

EULOGISTIC. The Senate met on Tuesday evening, as per special order, to pay its last respects to the memory of the late Senator Lewis Durkee, with a good-sized audience in attendance. Senator Tooker, of the committee to draft resolutions, presented brief but appropriate resolutions and moved their adoption. Addresses of eulogy upon the dead Senator were then made by Senators Patterson, McCull, Caplis, Edsell, Strong, Brown, Farr, Gibson, Winsor, Kilpatrick, Chandler and Billings. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted by a rising vote. In such a number of speeches there was necessarily somewhat of the spread-eagle, yet all were good and some were excellent.

ONE VACANCY FILLED. As indicated in our last, Senator-elect Andrus came here late last week with certificates from the Clerks of both counties in his district showing that he had 863 majorities. These certificates were presented, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. On Wednesday Messrs. Upson, Patterson and Caplis, a majority of the committee, reported in favor of his admission, but the others of the committee, Messrs. Dickerman and Farr, refused to concur in the report. The report of the majority was accepted and adopted without even a call of the roll, and Mr. Andrus was sworn in—two weeks in advance of the district canvass. The person who shall be elected in the Fifteenth district next Monday is expected to be sworn in on Wednesday following, on the same conditions.

MORE OFFICERS. Gov. Jerome has at last nominated a Railroad Commissioner, or rather renominated the present one. On Thursday the Senate, in executive session, confirmed: Wm. B. Williams, of Allegan, Railroad Commissioner for two years; Wm. M. McConnell and Augustus C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, Trustees of Eastern Asylum for the Insane for six years; Charles Kipp, of St. Johns, Inspector of State Prison for six years; Bela W. Jenks, of St. Clair, member State Board of Education in place of Baxter, resigned; John J. Grafton, of Ionia, Warden of State House of Correction for two years. The first appointment is said to be a disappointment to at least sixteen men, every one of whom thought he was specially fitted by birth, education and experience to just fill the bill.

ODDS AND ENDS. The House, on Friday, adopted a resolution of congratulation to Speaker Moffett on account of a brand-new daughter at his house. Strange to say, the resolution was offered by a bachelor, Representative G. H. Hopkins, of Wayne, and the query is what he knows about girls of that age.

The House some days ago adopted a resolution to meet at half-past 9 instead of 10 each morning until further notice, but the Senate very promptly laid a similar resolution on the table this morning.

The first appearance of green grass upon the Capitol square makes the farmer members of the two houses uneasy, as they are anxious to get home and see the boys do the plowing.

The vote on the final passage of Senate bill file No. 20, otherwise known as the Howell Compulsion bill, has again been postponed, this time to April 28. Both sides are still confident that it will and that it will not pass.

Sensor Edsell's bill "to prevent betting and the selling of pools" was lost in the House on Thursday, 48 to 27, whereas all "fast horse men" will rejoice.

The House has passed an innocent little bill entitled "A bill to detach certain territory from the county of Saginaw and attach it to the county of Bay," but one which was persistently fought for and against. The situation is that there is quite a large colony of Germans living within a mile or two of Bay City, yet in Saginaw county, and when they wished to do any business at the county seat they must go fifteen or twenty miles to Saginaw, so they asked to be attached to Bay county, and their request was granted.

A bill to tax telegraph and telephone lines has passed the House, and seems to be no more than a just bill, so the Senate will doubtless decide.

The Committee on Printing have reported a bill and ordered it printed, that provides for the publication of 30,000 copies of Robertson's "Michigan in the War," to be given one copy to every soldier or child of a soldier in the State, and to be sent to those who live outside

the State who apply for it and send 82 cents with which to pay the postage.

The Tax bills have occupied quite a portion of the time of both houses during the week, but have been postponed and made special orders for some time in the future. This subject has faced the same way at each session for some years, and now it is hardly possible that enough short of the tax commission will ever unravel the mystery connected with the system in connection with the land in the northern counties of our State.

OBSERVER.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, April 19.—SENATE.—Several bills relating to the subject of taxation were made the special order for next Thursday. The credentials of W. W. Andrus, Senator-elect, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John T. Rich, lately elected Congressman, were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The thanks of the Senate were extended to General Manager Henry B. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central railroad, for a special train to attend the funeral of the late Senator Durkee. The following bills were passed: Amending the laws relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of land; amending the laws relative to draining swamps. The evening session of the Senate was devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Lewis Durkee. The Governor sent to the Senate certain executive appointments, which were not acted upon.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Liquor Traffic reported without amendment the Senate Liquor-Tax bill, making the tax \$300. The bill was laid on the table. A communication was received from the Secretary of State setting forth that the cost of the session laws of 1879 is about \$1.20, but the same are sold at \$1.75 in quantity or \$2 singly. The price, he says, does not exceed the cost of the session laws of previous years, nor the trade price of similar books. There appears to be no dissatisfaction at the price of \$2. The following were passed: To establish an upper house in Detroit; in reference to the holding of inquests; for an appropriation of swamp lands for deepening the channel of Grand river, near the city of Jackson; for the taxation of telephone lines; to enlarge the powers of Boards of Health in townships. The concurrent resolution for adjournment May 12 was made the special order for April 26.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.—SENATE.—The Senate has made the consideration of the School bill the special order for to-morrow night, and passed the Senate bill for a special appropriation of \$2,000 for establishing a military company at Calumet, and put in most of the forenoon discussing the steel-clad Liquor-Police bill. Section 3, which requires the removal of bar-room screens, and otherwise bringing the liquor business into full public view was stricken out. The bill giving the Insurance Commissioner State supervision over co-operative insurance companies passed; also the bill to provide for the appointment of a crier for the Supreme Court, and to fix the salary of the Chief Justice and his associates at \$6,000 annually. Also the following House bills: To authorize the incorporation of an association of members of the bar; to provide for the discharge of chattel mortgages and the punishment for refusal or neglect to discharge the same, and numerous swamp land bills.

HOUSE.—In the House the special order was the Senate bill appropriating \$109,550 for the Reform School for Girls. The bill passed by a vote of 74 to 5. The often-defeated measure to detach certain territory from Saginaw county and attach the same to Bay county was passed, after a stubborn resistance, by a vote of 53 to 27. Also House bills to amend relative to admission of attorneys and solicitors to practice in the courts of this State; to establish a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners in the city of Grand Rapids; to amend the village charter of Kalamazoo; to amend act 185 of the session laws of 1879 relative to unknown heirs in proceedings in chancery.

THURSDAY, April 21.—SENATE.—The usual number of petitions for prohibition in 1882 were received by the Senate. The following House bills were passed: Amending the charter of Grand Rapids; incorporating North Muskegon; revising certain portions of the charter of Grand Rapids, in reference to work on the highways; also, the Senate bill in reference to the competency of witnesses. The day was devoted largely to the discussion of tax bills. The Senate held an executive session at noon and confirmed the nomination of William B. Williams, of Allegan, for Commissioner of Railways; also, William M. McConnell and Augustus C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, Trustees of the Pontiac Asylum; Charles Kipp, of St. Johns, Inspector of the State Prison; John J. Grafton, Warden of the Ionia House of Correction; Bela W. Jenks, member of the Board of Education, vice Wether J. Baxter.

HOUSE.—The bill amending section 7,523, relative to offenses against the lives and persons of individuals, was adversely reported upon and tabled. The Senate bill to prevent betting and selling of pools was taken from the table, put on its final passage and lost, reconsidered, and tabled. The following were passed on third reading: House bills amending the act reorganizing the public library of Bay City; amending the laws relative to the ejectment of tenants from dwelling-houses; sections 6,706, etc., of the compiled laws amending the charter of Detroit; the Senate bill in reference to the salaries of Judges of Probate, and amending the act of 1873 so as to give the Judge of Probate in Wayne county a salary of \$3,500. The Senate bill in reference to the government of the Ionia House of Correction was recommitted to the committee of the whole. Resolutions, by Mr. Mercer, for the appointment of a special committee of three to inquire into the condition of the land granted by the United States to build a military road from Fort Howard to Fort Wilkins in the Upper Peninsula, laid on the table; by Mr. Capley, of thanks to Secretary of State Jenney and State Printer George for the preparation and publication of the journal, adopted; by Mr. Earle, for evening sessions Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays for the remainder of the session, adopted. The Howell Compulsion bill was made the special order for third reading on the 28th. In the afternoon the Senate Liquor Tax bill was made the special order for April 27. The House, in committee of the whole, agreed to Senator Grousel's bill for redistricting the city of Detroit, and for amending the Police law of Detroit.

FRIDAY, April 22.—SENATE.—The Committee on Railroads reported with amendments the preamble and concurrent resolutions on the subject of transportation offered by Senator Patterson. As amended, the resolutions request the Michigan Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor legislation regulating the question of railways, transportation and storage. The resolutions were adopted. The Senate bill increasing salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court to \$5,000 was reconsidered and lost. The Committee on State Capitol reported that an examination of the roof of the Capitol had been made, and it appeared that the leakage was from the glass skylights, the glass being cracked and broken. The committee recommended the construction of skylights upon a new and improved plan, the present system being a failure. Several bills of a purely local nature were passed.

HOUSE.—Many petitions were received for prohibition in 1882, also a remonstrance of the brewers of Bay City against the tax which discriminates against the brewers of this State to

the advantage of foreign brewers. The following House bills passed: To punish persons guilty of assault with intent to do great bodily harm; to amend section 6,026, relative to the verdict of juries; to amend section 728, relative to constables' security; to make appropriations for repairs, renewals and additions needed at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane; two bills to make an appropriation of State swamp lands for the construction of a State road in Presque Isle and Alpena counties; Senate bills to divide Detroit into parallel wards; making an appropriation of \$87,300 for the State Public School at Coldwater; detaching certain territory from Quincy, in Houghton county, and attaching it to Franklin.

SATURDAY, April 23.—SENATE.—The Senate this morning passed Mr. Fyfe's bill to amend the village charter of St. Joseph, and adjourned until next Monday evening.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Agriculture made a favorable report on the bill to encourage the culture of sorghum and sugar-cane. The following House bills passed: Legalizing the action of the Congregational Society, of Vernon; regulating the practice in actions against partners of joint contractors; amending act 96 of 1873 relative to Justices of the Peace; amending act 246 of 1879 relative to commencement of actions relating to real estate and for labor and services; amending section 6,748 relative to the action of replevin.

MONDAY, April 25.—SENATE.—The Senate held an evening session, at which the Governor communicated his approval of the following acts: Amending section 7,436 relative to the salaries of Judges of Probate; fixing the per diem of members from the Upper Peninsula for the present session at \$5 per day; to establish an upper house for the Detroit Common Council, and a joint resolution appropriating \$1,000 to aid in a horticultural and pomological exhibition at Boston in 1881; acts amending the charter of the city of Coldwater; appropriating swamp lands to Presque Isle harbor and Presque Isle State road; making an appropriation for the Michigan Reform School for Girls; and detaching certain territory from the township of Quincy, Houghton county, and attaching the same to the township of Franklin.

HOUSE.—No quorum was present at the session of the House, and no business was done.

## FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

APES may be taught to dance. MONKEYS never abandon each other when in peril.

PARENTAL love is a marked characteristic of the whale family.

THE rhinoceros can only see what is nearly in a direct line before him.

THE canons of South Utah abound in Aztec picture-writing of a curious and remarkable character.

THE game of backgammon is the oldest we know of, and was common 1,000 years before Christ's time.

A TREE bearing thirty bushels of apples is really sustaining half a ton of water, for water constitutes about 85 per cent. of apples.

THE herring will travel for weeks at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, without resting. The salmon outstrips the swallow in speed, and the shark out-travels the eagle.

KOLBEN says that when the lion comes up to his prey he always knocks it down dead, and seldom bites it till the mortal blow has been given. This blow is generally accompanied with a tremendous roar.

THE number of spoken languages in India is said to be 243, and including dialects 549. Translations of the Bible, or part of it, exist in about seventy or eighty of these languages and dialects, but those who have a Christian literature are much fewer.

SOME species of fish, such as the hag, have the power of exuding from their bodies a certain excrement, which, mixing with the water about them, renders them invisible to their foes. Other species have the power of emitting sudden flashes of light, which are supposed to frighten their enemies, and, perhaps, to dazzle their appointed prey. Still others have long snouts, like the barrel of a gun, through which they shoot fatal drops of liquid, seldom missing their game.

WHEN a young child or infant of the lower order in Chili dies, the baby, after being cleansed, is arrayed in the finest garments, and placed upon an altar in the best room in the house; a pair of wings are fastened to it, and a crown upon its head; above is hung a dove, and the entire surroundings adorned with flowers and ribbons. A guitarist is provided, who, from his seat in front, chants and sings airs, generally of a laudatory and lamenting nature, for the loss of the child; but, as the pacha or drink begins to make itself felt upon the friends who have gathered around, it then becomes a scene of mirth and gladness that the child is now an "angelito" (or little angel). This generally continues for several days, until the body gives forth anything but pleasant odors.

WITHIN a very near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 1,000,000,000; the annual loss by death is 18,000,000. Now, the weight of the animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is no less than 634,000 tons, and its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the earth the gases thus generated, and decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This circle of changes has been going on ever since man became an occupier of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which, in due time, become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which, in their turn, become the animal; then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphere, and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants. The earth or bone substance alone remaining where it is deposited, and not even there unless prosecuted as a common swindler.

"Yes," said the school girl who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horseshoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot!"



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

## GROWTH OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

A highly encouraging proof of our national industrial progress in one direction during the past ten years is given in the preliminary report on the iron and steel industries of the United States, made by Mr. James M. Swank, the special census agent. Since 1870 two hundred new establishments have sprung up in various parts of the country, making the total number now in operation upward of one thousand. But this increase of twenty-five per cent in number falls considerably short of representing the actual enlargement of the productive capacity, for the reason that the size and working facilities of the establishments are much greater now than they were ten years ago. The rapid growth of the industry is made still more striking by a further comparison of the returns of 1880 with those of 1870. Within that period the invested capital has increased from one hundred and twenty million to two hundred and thirty million dollars, or ninety per cent; the number of hands employed from seventy-seven thousand to one hundred and forty-one thousand, or eighty-two per cent; the amount of wages paid during the year from forty million to fifty-five million dollars, or thirty-seven per cent; the value of materials used from one hundred and thirty-five million to one hundred and ninety-one million dollars, or forty-one per cent; the weight of products from three million six hundred and fifty-five thousand tons to seven million two hundred and sixty-five thousand tons, or ninety-nine per cent, and the value of products from two hundred and seven million to two hundred and ninety-six million dollars.

Although thirty States are represented in the census report of 1880 as makers of iron and steel, the great bulk of the business is concentrated in the States lying north of Delaware and east of Ohio, including the last named State. Pennsylvania, which for a century has headed the column of iron and steel producing States, made in 1880 about one-half—or, to be precise, a little more than forty-nine per cent—of the entire product of the United States. Ohio comes next and New York third. But the latter has not kept pace with the two former in the march of the past ten years. While the production of Pennsylvania has increased ninety-seven per cent and that of Ohio one hundred and seven per cent the increase in New York has been only thirty three per cent. In Massachusetts and some of the Western States there has been a rapid extension of the industry, but the most astonishing growth has been in several of the Southern States. The production has increased three hundred and eight per cent in Delaware, forty-seven in Virginia, one hundred and four in West Virginia, forty-three in Kentucky, one hundred and twenty-five in Tennessee, two hundred and sixty-five in Georgia and seven hundred and ninety in Alabama. A short time ago we pointed out the great strides that have been made by Southern mills in the manufacture of cotton since 1870. This marked progress of Southern enterprise in two important fields of industry must be a cause of congratulation North as well as South.

A DISPATCH to the *Chicago Times* from Muskegon, dated April 22, says, that Mr. L. G. Mason, and others interested in Grand Haven and Grand Rapids have succeeded in securing a line of boats between that port and Chicago. The name of the company is not mentioned, but it is said to be first-class. The new propeller Burroughs was to leave Chicago for Muskegon on Monday next and will make tri-weekly trips on the route.

## Special Notices.

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

A FULL line of straw hats has just arrived at the store of G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS, ranging from 5 cents to the nicest and costliest. 12-1f

WEEKLY Periodicals can be bought or subscribed for at the Novelty store of E. S. DANGREMOND. 10-1f.

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

LADIES who are getting ready to make up their Spring suits, will do well to remember that D. BERTSCH is agent for the "Domestic" Perfect fitting Paper Patterns. A catalogue of fashions given to every purchaser of patterns. 19-1f

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

A large stock of bleached and unbleached cottons, and all kinds of dress goods and trimmings has just arrived at the store of G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS. Ladies are especially invited to call and inspect. 19-1f

HOSIERY in endless variety as to styles and prices, from a 5 cent child's stocking to a ladies' fine Embroidered Balbriggan, at D. BERTSCH. 19-1f

A NICE lot of dress goods just received at BERTSCH'S. Something new in that line: Worsteds goods with a border. Ladies call and examine. We have also the best assortment of Fringes, Buttons and Dress Trimmings in town.

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

## New Advertisements.

### NEW REVISION, AGENTS WANTED. NEW TESTAMENT.

As made by the most eminent scholars of England and America. Half the price of corresponding English Edition. Large type, linen super-calendered paper, elegant binding. A separate "Comprehensive History of the Bible and its Translations," including a full account of the New Revision, given to subscribers. Best chance for agents ever offered. Send stamp for particulars at once. 12-6w The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn.

## HARDWARE!

We are now ready for the Spring Trade and have on hand a large supply of

Spring Harrows,  
Champion Grain Drills,  
Mowers, Reapers,  
Plows, Cultivators,  
And everything else of that character.

The Black Bone Dust Phosphate

## FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, or any other crop, Tree, Plant, or Flower.

For Gardening it surpasses anything ever before used.

—All this at the—

## Hardware Store

OF  
**Wm. C. MELIS,**

Holland, Michigan.

You can find an extra large assortment of the best and finest farmers' implements, which we can afford to sell cheaper than those who devote all their time to it, and drive around the country at a great expense.

Our line of Shelf Hardware is complete.

Also a good supply of  
**BARBED FENCE WIRE,**  
which gives universal satisfaction.

We also have on hand a full line of  
**Glass, Paints, Oils,**  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Come in and trade to your advantage.

Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past and hoping for a continuance of the same, we remain yours,

WM. C. MELIS.  
HOLLAND, Mich. 12-5w.

**JOHN PENNOYER,**  
First Deputy Sheriff of Ottawa Co.  
OFFICE WITH T. J. AKELEY.  
Washington St., - Grand Haven, Mich.  
51-3mo.

**For Sale**  
**CHEAP for CASH**

—AT THE—

**Boot and Shoe Store**

—OF—

**S. PETHERAM,**

RIVER ST., HOLLAND, MICH.

A Complete line of Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Repairing done in the finest manner and satisfaction guaranteed.

Give us a trial and satisfy yourself.

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

## Dissolution Notice.

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

WM. BUTKAU,  
J. A. VAN ZOEREN.  
Dated, HOLLAND, April 1st, 1881. 10-4w

**\$350 A MONTH AGENTS WANTED!**  
75 Best Selling Articles in the World; a complete list. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

## FIRST WARD Grocery House

JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

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

Cor. Eighth and Fish St.

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

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.  
HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-1f

## Order of Publication.

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

PIETER NOORMAN,  
Complainant,

ANNA T. NOORMAN,  
Defendant.

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

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

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

## YOUNG MEN

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

## DR. A. G. OLIN,

301 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A regular graduate of medicine, longer located in Chicago than any other specialist. Over 21 years successful practice. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rupture, and all Urinary Diseases. (Kidneys or Bladder.) Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, cured safely. Privately. Sympymeria, Sexual Excesses or resulting from Self-Abuse. Sexual Debility, over brain work, producing nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, confusion of ideas and Impotency, rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by mail FREE. Guide to Health, 2 stamps. Medicines sent by mail or express. Cures guaranteed. Incurable cases not undertaken. Special attention to Diseases of Women. Reliable Female Pills, \$5 a box. **MARRIAGE GUIDE**, 275 pages, a hundred pictures. Who should marry; Who not; Reasons why; Physical life of man and woman; How to be happy in the married relation. The married and those contemplating marriage, should read and preserve it for reference. Price, 50 cts, in Postage Stamps or Currency.

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

## ORGANS, ORGANS,

If you wish a

### FIRST-CLASS ORGAN

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

FURNITURE STORE OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

51 4m

## The Immix Plaster!

A Positive and Permanent

### CURE FOR CANCER!

Without the use of the knife.

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

S. C. SMITH,  
Cocklecock, P. Q. Canada.

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

THE FIRM

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for

## Caskets & Coffins,

They keep constantly in stock the finest

### BLACK WALNUT & CLOTH CASKETS

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

Gents' and Ladies' Robes

AND OTHER FUNERAL NECESSITIES.

## ANTI-SEPTIC FLUID

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

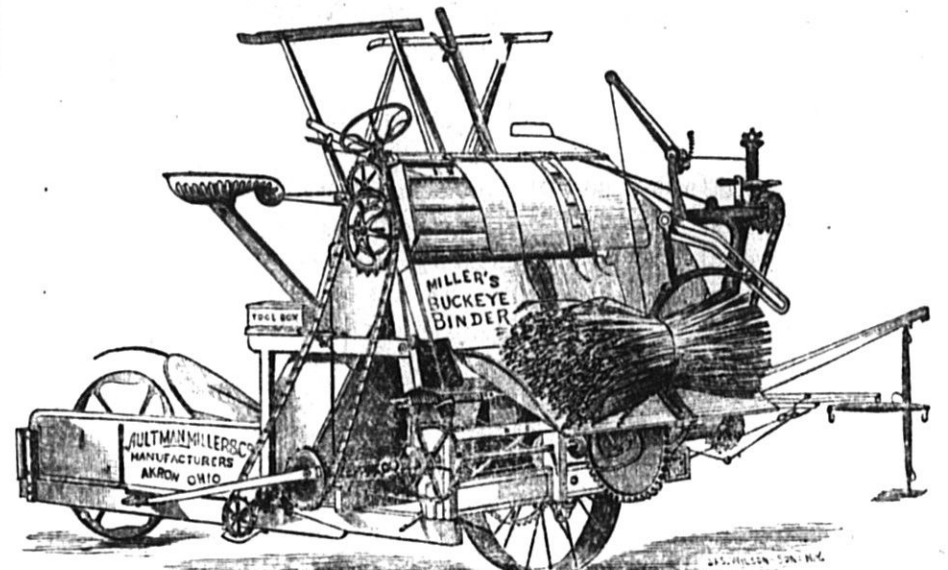
# BUCKEYE

MOWER, TABLE-RAKE,  
HARVESTER & BINDER,  
FOR SALE BY

**P. H. WILMS,**

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

(This Machine binds with either Wire or Twine.)



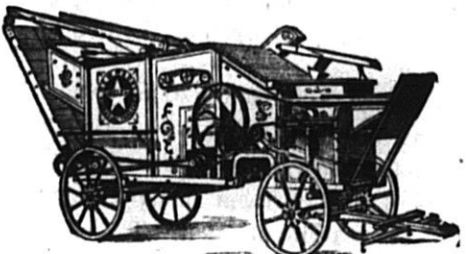
This Machine is stronger, runs easier, is easier managed, and is less complicated than almost any other machine of its kind.



## CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.

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

## NEW MODEL THRESHER Vibrator.



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

## BUY THEM.

**FARMERS "Don't You Forget It."**

9-3m.

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

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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

WM. H. DEMING.  
Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-1f

## CASH

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

WM. H. DEMING.  
Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-1f

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE THRESHERS, of which I can make Buckeye File Oilment, Warranted to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

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TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED 10,000



## Jottings.

REV. A. A. Pfantstiel is in town.

WORK on the new railroad depot was commenced on Friday last.

THE residents along Fish street are raising their sidewalks to conform to the grade of Fish street.

TWO letters have been received of ALD. J. Kramer, who arrived at Vlissingen, Netherlands, at last writing, and seemed to have enjoyed his trip.

P. & A. STEKETEE's store front is receiving a fresh coat of paint. They have arranged their grocery window, and we pronounce it a great improvement on the old.

THE Chr. Intelligencer of April 28th, has lots of good news for Hope College. The money for the debt is coming in gloriously, and if the ball is kept rolling, as Dr. Maudeville advises, she will be free in a few months.

DIED—of diphtheria, on Wednesday evening, Katy Doesburg, eldest child and only daughter of Cornelius H. and Jennie Doesburg. She took sick on Sunday morning, and was able to get up from her bed, three hours before she breathed her last. Her age was five years, four months and fifteen days.

A SMALL-sized burglary was committed on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning early, at the store of Mr. E. Herold. One of the large panes of glass was found broken out of the show window and several pairs of shoes were stolen. The exact amount of the loss we could not ascertain, and there is no clue to the robbers.

AMONG our home institutions which can be mentioned as steadily growing and augmenting is the harness-shop of Mr. Ed. Vaupell. Having added new and labor-saving machinery he can now make anything in his line to better advantage, and it has enabled him to please his customers to such a degree that he now employs six or seven hands. This is what we call good news.

THE Phoenix Hotel, under the management of its new proprietor—Mr. A. D. Nelson—is prospering first-rate. The house has been thoroughly cleaned, kalsomined, repainted, some rooms have new paper, and altered in several places so that it will hardly be recognized as the same house, inside. Mr. Nelson was popular on both our railroads, is widely known, well liked, and starts in the hotel business with a good show of being successful.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. Wm. C. Melis. In regard to his farming implements he certainly claims the attention of the close buyer, when you consider that all the expense of keeping horses and driving around is avoided by going to the dealers in stores and warehouses. But what is of a great deal more importance, is the superphosphate fertilizer. The sooner our farmers, who occupy light lands, adopt this manner of manuring, the sooner they will increase their income. Try it, by all means. See advertisement in another column.

WE deem it necessary, in self-defense, to make a short reply to the overtowering audacity and falsification displayed in two articles in *De Grondwet*, signed by Messrs. C. de Pree and J. C. DeRoo. We admit the clerical error that the man who was arrested that day, changed his plea from not guilty to guilty, and paid his fine, through his friends. But before we leave this subject we want to ask, why was any money paid back to him a few days afterwards? For the remainder we still maintain that the version of the affair is true as published by us last week. We wrote without prejudice, as we do now. We have nothing against you. And as to Mr. De Pree's insinuation about the snake, we simply want to say that if he had made his criticism the reverse, he would have been much nearer right. If any fault attaches to us, it is that we live and act, and always have, the very reverse of the snake, which is: open, above-board, and outspoken. Our motto is: "Hew close to the line, and let the chips fall where they may." But, perhaps Mr. de Pree may be more familiar with the snakes than we are. We despise snakes! Mr. DeRoo's allusion to our helping the disturbance is utterly false. On the contrary, we did all we could to quiet it, on both sides; this we can prove also. Mr. De Roo's statement that we walked with the crowd to the jail, is also a mistake or a falsehood. We did not go over twenty feet; but afterwards went there in a buggy. So you see, gentlemen, your prevarication is indicative of your intense prejudice, and thus you virtually corroborate what we said last week. This is all we have got to say about the matter, and with this we will stop, whether you fill up a whole newspaper with replies, next week, or not. Our task is done in regard to this matter, but shall remain sorry to have found such a foreign feeling of provincialism among you, and the whole Colony not alone, but nearly the whole County, knows this to be the truth.

THE State liquor tax will remain the same as they was for at least two years.

SCOTT's Hotel is receiving a new coat of paint, and is being fixed up generally.

MR. D. Miedema will leave Rotterdam on the 7th day of May, and he will bring from 60 to 70 immigrants with him.

ON the 29th inst. the schooner Kate Lyons will be sold at auction. The sale is to satisfy a judgment of \$4,670, obtained by Rand & Burger, of Manitowoc.

THE schr. Norma, of whose purchase by two of our sailors we made mention last week, arrived from Milwaukee and took a load of staves from Fixter's stove mill, for Milwaukee.

VEENEKLAASEN & Sons brick yard has started up again with the bright prospects of making another good year, and perhaps a little better. That's right, gentlemen, push it for all it is worth. "Make hay while the sun shines."

CAPT. I. Thompson, has returned from a trip to Cleveland, where he purchased the schooner Scud, which will be able to carry a cargo of 25,000 feet more lumber than the Four Brothers, which he sold a few weeks ago. We would rather have been enabled to chronicle that the captain had bought a steam barge.

THE new steamer City of Milwaukee, which is to be one of the fastest steamers on the lakes, and which is to make the round trip between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, will be completed on May 15. She is now at Detroit receiving her finishing touches. With this vessel a saving of six hours time over that by rail will be made.

THE same parties who requested us to publish the market-day to occur on the 4th day of May, have now asked us for some reason of their own to change it to the 11th day of May, which is one week later. We hope the Zealand folks will come en masse, so that we will have an opportunity to show them a cosmopolitan spirit. Black Lake is open and fishing and boating has commenced.

A FIRE occurred at Coopersville early on Saturday morning burning out Cleeland & Cole, general merchandise, loss \$8,000, insured for \$4,000; R. D. McNaughton, general merchandise, loss \$2,000, insured for \$1,200; Vanderveen & Verplank, hardware, loss \$6,000, insured for \$2,500; H. J. Hildreth, household effects, loss \$1,500, insured for \$700; F. F. Conkling, grocery store, etc., loss \$1,200, insured for \$500. The other losses aggregate another thousand or two.

A MEETING was held by some of our best business men, called together in a few minutes, on Friday evening last at the law office of I. Fairbanks, Esq., for the purpose of taking proper measures to form an organization for the material welfare and prosperity of this city. Temporary officers were elected, and it was decided to call a public meeting for permanent organization. Bills were printed and a public meeting was held at Lyceum Hall, on Monday evening last. In the absence of the chair—H. D. Post, Esq.—the meeting was called to order by Ex-Mayor Harrington, who addressed the people in a nice affable manner, and nominated Mayor Roost as temporary chairman, which was carried. Mr. Schaddelee moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair on permanent organization, to report as soon as possible on that evening, which was carried. The committee after some time came in with their report, recommending—1st, that the association be known by the title of Business Men's Association; 2nd, that the officers be: President, Secretary and Treasurer; 3rd, that an Executive Committee of three be elected by the contributing members of the association to act in conjunction with the permanent officers. Which report was adopted as read by sections. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to elect permanent officers of the association, as follows: E. J. Harrington, President; Heber Walsh, Secretary; J. Van Putten, Treas. A motion was then made and carried to make the membership fee \$1.00. Upon motion the chair appointed Messrs. Schaddelee and Roost a committee to obtain members; forty-one members were obtained on the spot. Mr. Heber Walsh declined as secretary, on account of physical disability, and Mr. Schaddelee was elected in his place. An Executive Committee was then chosen, as follows: H. Walsh, W. H. Beach, J. Kuite. On motion it was decided that officers of the association hold the same offices in the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee was then instructed to call another meeting as soon as they may deem necessary, after which the meeting adjourned. This meeting, it is very pleasant to chronicle, marks the beginning of a very much better feeling, to materially help us in developing such enterprises as may be brought to our attention. We were agreeably surprised to see names go down on the list which were not generally expected. We hope it will be successful and we ask of the professional croaker to wait and see what can be done by an organized effort.

PAPER hangers and painters are so busy that they don't know where to go first.

MR. Adair is the lucky man who got the big job of painting at Metz' tannery.

BUTFAU's meat market is being refitted and painted. It will be an immense improvement when finished.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., April 28, 1881: Dr. E. J. Potter, Edward Allen.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE little schr. Hope, of which H. Van Rij & John Slioter are owners, arrived on Wednesday. She is hauled out at Anderson's yard, and will be thoroughly repaired. It is expected that in two weeks she will commence her season's work.

TO DAY (Saturday) Mr. & Mrs. J. Hummel will leave New York for a trip to Switzerland and Germany. At his departure from here on Saturday last he requested us to bid a kind farewell through the columns of the News to all his friends and acquaintances.

THE schooner Elva is now completely hauled up on the beach by Mr. Wm. Hopkins, where she will receive the necessary repairs and then be relaunched, ready for sea. Mr. Hopkins is still adding to his reputation as an expert in getting stranded vessels off. He says, in about two weeks she will be ready to launch.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) Mr. J. Kuite will have on the block one of the finest animals ever butchered, weighing about 950 lbs. clean. Owing to competition he is forced to commence with his paddle-wagon also. He had hoped to be enabled to treat the people better and better by making them come to the shop, for their meat, where it can be kept in much better shape and condition. But now that he is forced to come out he will make it a point to sell as low as the next man, even he was forced to sell at a loss.

THE committee to whom the question of wire fencing was referred by the Township Board, makes the following report:

To the Citizens of the Township of Holland: Your Committee appointed, on the fourth day of this month, for the purpose of making inquiries as to where fence wire can be bought by the quantity to the best advantage, etc.; would respectfully report, that after considerable inquiry of local retail dealers, and wholesale merchants, the lowest price at which at the present time, the barbed wire can be bought is, at quantities of one hundred pounds or more, 9½ cents per pound, for the painted and and 10½ for the galvanized, with the stable thrown in; at which price it can be procured at hardware stores in the City of Holland. Your committee would give the preference to the galvanized wire; and would recommend four wires to be used, though three wires will make a sufficient fence to turn cattle and horses; and that the fence posts be placed sixteen feet apart. One hundred pounds of wire is about ninety rods in length.

All of which is respectfully submitted, COMMITTEE.

## GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THERE is a great deal of building going on at present all over the city. In fact carpenters are hardly to be had for love or money.

H. C. AKELEY is employing a number of men at his new dwelling house, corner of Washington and Fifth streets, which, when completed, bids fair to be one of the most beautiful buildings in this vicinity.

A DOCTOR Paine has rented the Mineral Springs House and is putting a brick foundation under it, besides remodeling the inside and making other improvements. The doctor intends to put several kinds of baths in the premises, so as to suit the tastes of all kinds of visitors that may resort to the city for a summer recreation and to seek to recover the health lost during the winter in the large cities.

THE large steam barge that was built at Kirby's yard during last winter was launched on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of an immense concourse of people. A special train from Grand Rapids brought a large number of persons anxious to see the sight, as did also the steamer Barret. At 3:30 o'clock p. m. the stops were cut and a few moments later the flag was unfurled showing her name to be the "H. C. Akeley." Her descent into the fluid element was greeted by the cheers of the thousands assembled, and the shrill whistles of the tugs and steamers in the harbor. The launch was in all respects a perfect success, and as the "H. C. Akeley" rests on the calm waters of Grand River she reflects the greatest credit on Messrs. John Neil and J. W. Collister, who designed her and superintended her construction. A complete and accurate description of her fit-out, power and dimensions, was published in the News a few weeks ago. About one-half hour after the Akeley was launched the Albert Eper started on her first trip. This you will remember is the barge that was launched at Libbertson's yard just a week ago, and as she's named was cheered on her way by the spectators—a model of naval architectural beauty and strength.

## Grand Opening of Spring Goods

## Our Spring Stock has Arrived and is Ready for Inspection.

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

5,000 yards strictly all wool Mommie Cloth, in all colors, at 25c per yard; cost 35c to land. 10,000 yards of Brocaded Dress Goods, 18c per yard; sold in other stores for 25c. 3 cases Wash Poplins, all colors, 8c per yard. Handsome Plaid Dress Goods, 10c per yard. Beautiful Brocaded Dress Goods, 12c per yard.

And many other Great Bargains direct from the large New York auction sales. We would also call attention to our very superior stock of Black Cashmeres, Black Cashmeres, with satin stripes. Black Brocaded Cashmeres. Black Mommie cloth. Black Crape Cloth.

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

## OUR GREAT SALE OF BUNTING.

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

**F. W. WURZBURG.**

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

## Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer



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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Otto Breyman Read This!!



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES

—and a— FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordions, etc., etc. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

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

## IN THE NEW GROCERY AND DRY GOODS STORE

C. STEETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware. FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. C. STEKETEE & BOS. HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

## Just Received at the Store of P. & A. Steketee

a large assortment of SHAWLS AND LADIES' MISSES' CLOAKS.

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

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

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

A Full Stock of

## GROCERIES

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

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

Come and inspect our Stock. P. & A. STEKETEE. HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

## Again in Business.

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

Elighth and River Streets,

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

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

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

Call and See for Yourself. J. Duursema. HOLLAND, April 17, 1880.

## New Home, Domestic, Victor, SINGER.

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

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE OF Meyer, Brouwer & Co. They also take old machines in exchange.



## MAN'S MORTALITY.

Like as the daisy rose you see,  
Or like a blossom on a tree,  
Or like a daisy flower in May,  
Or like the morning in the day,  
Or like the sun, or like the shade,  
Or like the gourd which Jonah had—  
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,  
Drawn out and out, and so is done.  
The rose withers, the blossom blazeth,  
The flower fades, the morning blazeth,  
The sun sets, the shadow flies,  
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.  
Like to the grass that's newly sprung,  
Or like a tale that's now begun,  
Or like the bird that's here to-day,  
Or like the pearled dew in May,  
Or like an hour, or like a span,  
Or like the singing of a swan—  
Even such is man, who lives by breath,  
Is here, now there, in life and death.  
The grass withers, the tale is ended,  
The bird is flown, the dew ascended,  
The hour is short, the span not long,  
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,  
Or in a glass which like a look,  
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,  
Or like the writing in the sand,  
Or like a thought, or like a dream,  
Or like the gliding of the stream—  
Even such is man, who lives by breath,  
Is here, now there, in life and death.  
The bubble's out, the look is forgot,  
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,  
The thought is past, the dream is gone,  
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like to an arrow from the bow,  
Or like the swift course of water flow,  
Or like the tide 'twixt flood and ebb,  
Or like the spider's tender web,  
Or like a race, or like a goal,  
Or like the dealing of a dale—  
Even such is man, whose brittle state  
Is always subject unto fate.  
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,  
The time no stay, the web soon rent,  
The race soon run, the goal soon won,  
The dale soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,  
Or like a post that quick doth lie,  
Or like a quarter in a song,  
Or like a journey three days long,  
Or like a snow when summer's come,  
Or like the pear or like the plum,  
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,  
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.  
The lightning's fast, the post must go,  
The song is short, the journey so,  
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,  
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

## A PYRAMID OF CABBAGES.

"Why, where are you going, Isabel Eastman? Not into the farm-yard, surely?"

"Miss Lottie Mayell, I am going into the farm-yard, surely," replied Isabel; with a mischievous light in her eyes, and a charming smile on her prettily curved lips, as she opened the gate leading to that place. "Nowhere else can we be confidential without running the risk of being overheard. The farmer's family are in the orchard; Charley and a half-dozen of his playmates are playing in the flower-garden; there's a young couple in the parlor at the piano, he making love, and she not making music, and a still younger couple whispering and giggling in the bay-window; auntie in my room enjoying 'Splendid Misery,' and grandma in auntie's room darning stockings. And so, if you really want to hear 'right away' why I am here instead of at one of my usual summer haunts, you must e'en follow me to the farm-yard. Besides which"—speaking with increased animation—"I have lately, strange as it may seem to you, developed quite a passion for farm-yards."

"It doesn't seem at all strange to me, my dear, for during our ten years' friendship you've always been developing some odd passion or other. But I've never lost faith in you. Lead on; I'll follow."

And, stepping daintily and gracefully, unimpeded by trains or demi-trains, the young girls threaded their way through the crowd of hens and chickens holding a loud and lively conversation preparatory to going to roost; past the cows waiting to be milked, and turning their heads to look after the intruders with great solemn brown eyes; and old Low-head, the white horse, slacking his thirst at the water-trough—to the extreme end of the yard, where a pile of cabbages, neatly arranged in the form of a pyramid, confronted them.

"Behold," said Isabel, stopping before it, "how nature lends herself to art! (That sounds well, though I don't know as it means anything). This mighty structure, formed of the green and succulent cabbage, is, no doubt, the work of some humble field-laborer, who, having heard of the pyramids of Egypt—incited thereto, no doubt, by the newspaper paragraphs about our own dear obelisk—has sought to vary the monotony of cabbage life by building as close an imitation as his material would allow. Let us hope that this flight of imagination may lead to a higher one, and that the cabbage man, like the butter woman, may meet with public recognition, and at last be crowned with a wreath of laurels. Often from the humblest sources spring great works of genius. But—Lottie" (breaking off suddenly and assuming a reproachful tone), "why do you break in upon my eloquence with rude and unseemly laughter? I was about to repeat to you Longfellow's last poem; now I won't. See what your frivolity has lost you! And take a seat on the extreme base of the pyramid—I prefer the mound of suds in this secluded corner, sacred to somebody's rake and hoe—while I go back to the commonplace."

"Thank you, Bell, dear, I'll share the suds with you, if you please. I have an idea that a cabbage would prove a very uncomfortable seat under any circumstances. And do go back to the commonplace, that's a darling, for I'm dying to know what has happened since we parted an age ago."

"An age ago. One year and a half exactly. I was then engaged to Claude Wenner. Pretty name, isn't it? And he was a pretty little fellow, with nice curly hair and lovely blue eyes, with lashes long enough for a bang, small dimpled hands, and not an idea in his little round head. My mother—with all due deference I say it—his mother—to whom I accord much less deference—made the match when I was but 13, and I unmade it at 20. I never loved Claude. How could I? And he never loved me. How could he? We were the victims of circumstances and match-making mam-

mas, and two mortals more unlike it would be hard to find. He was the most conventional of men, and would have nearly died if at any one of those dreamy dinner parties, in which his soul delighted, somebody had whispered to him that his back hair wasn't parted straight, while I have often been strongly tempted to shock the full-dressed guests, at the very start, by asking for some more soup.

"Well, last June, at Newport, my diminutive friend, Eda Smythe, with a head the exact counterpart of Claude's appeared upon the scene, and she and my betrothed fell in love with each other at first sight. Mamma fretted and fumed, and scolded, and asked me, with tragic emphasis, how I could look calmly on and see so many thousands of dollars being lost to the family, for she was sure that artful minx would persuade poor dear Claude to elope or something; but I continued to look calmly on, until one evening Claude, with a deep sigh, kissed Eda's hand as he bade her good-night, when I turned suddenly upon them, and bade them follow me to my room. There I forgave—quite as the manner of a stage parent—the infatuated midgits at their base duplicity, gave them my blessing, kissed them both; and as soon as they, beaming with joy, had departed, I, also, beaming with joy, and not quite in the manner of a stage parent, except, perhaps, a Pinafore one, executed a pirouette—in honor of my newly acquired freedom. Mamma was awfully angry, but they are awfully happy, and they've named the baby after me. My chains (they were never very heavy I must confess) broken beyond repair, I flirted more than ever, all the time growing as weary as could be of hearing the same replies, and doing this thing in the morning and that thing in the afternoon, and the other in the evening, and at last I fled from the old familiar throng precipitately one rainy day, leaving my maid to pack my wardrobe and follow. And I determined that this summer I would try pastures entirely new. Auntie had often told me of the pleasant, old-fashioned farm-house which she had discovered years ago, and I coaxed mamma—promising to take Charley, our youngest, who is the 'worrit' of her life, with me—and to spend three of my four out-of-the-city months here. And, Lottie, I have never been as happy before, and I am firmly convinced that here I have found the kind of life that would suit me best. I was born to love cows and chickens, to make butter, to build pyramids of cabbages."

"You!" laughed her friend. "I think I see you in the dairy, in a neat cambric dress, with sleeves rolled up to the elbows, stamping the pats of butter with your monogram, for that's as near as you'd ever come to churning; and in the henry, scattering corn to the chickens from a dainty white apron, a curiously-shaped rustic hat meanwhile shading your rose-and-cream complexion from the sun. You born to love cows and chickens! you, who have reigned a city belle for four long years!"

"And for three been most ready to abdicate. By the by"—with assumed carelessness—"have you seen the young farmer, the only child of our host and hostess?"

"Certainly not," and Miss Mayell glanced at her watch. "I only arrived two hours ago, and have seen no one but you and your aunt. But I can see him in my mind's eye—tall, ungainly, and speaks through his nose, eats with his knife, says 'How?' and stares at you as though you were a being from another sphere."

"Your mind's eye needs an eyeglass, Miss Mayell. Its vision is weak. Tall, broad-shouldered and gainly, if I may use the word as I mean it. I saw him tossing hay to-day, and he looked like an Apollo who had exchanged his lyre for a pitchfork and profited by the change."

"And his table manners are as exquisite as your own, Miss Mayell, and he has a deep, full voice and does not say 'How?' and has scarcely looked, let alone 'stared' at me. I have an idea that he regards girls of our ilk with quiet scorn, and thinks of us all as hot-house flowers not to be compared with the daisies growing wild in the meadows."

"How long have you been here, Isabel?"

"Six weeks."

"Quite long enough, I think. You'd better go away. You're regarding this young farmer, who never looks at you—I don't believe that, however—too sentimentally. You might come to believe he has fallen in love with me."

"He is so different from the soft-voiced, perfumed darlings by whom I have been surrounded all my life that, to use your own words, with a different application, I stare at him as though he were a being from another sphere. The young farmer reads, Lottie, and reads books which, though printed in our native language, would be Greek to you and me; and he numbers the poets among his friends. I peeped into his room one day, and saw them all, in blue and gold, on his bookshelf. He is an honest, manly fellow, with no false pride about him. I was idiot enough to fancy that he might be the least bit confused when I first saw him at work in his red shirt, and coarse, very broad-brimmed straw hat, but he saluted me as calmly as though he had been arrayed in the finest garments. And his name is Nathaniel—not as pretty as Claude, but it means 'the gift of God.' The gift of God, indeed, his old mother says he has been to her, and so will he be to the woman he marries. And that woman must be a bee, not a butterfly. Lottie," with sudden fierceness, "if ever you tell I'll kill you."

"My dear, when I do, you may. Isabel, I begin to suspect that you are really in love with Nathaniel—another of your odd passions—and that beneath your butterfly wings lurks the spirit of the bee. And I may live to see you

helping the pitchfork Apollo toss the hay, building obelisks and pyramids of cabbages, copy celebrated sculptures in beets, and heap turnips in imitation of classic old ruins."

"I fear me not, Miss Mayell. For though I would be proud to share with each and every one of those occupations, as soon would I expect that compact mass of greens to suddenly tremble to its base and then topple over, separating one huge body into 100 or more heads, as dream that Nathaniel Leigh would ever care for me."

The pyramid trembled to its base, and its apex tumbled to the ground. The girls rose quickly from their throne of suds and with little shrieks fled to a safe distance, then turned to look again. It toppled over, its many heads rolling in every direction, and in the place it had occupied stood the young farmer.

"I bless your brother for building a pyramid to-day, Miss Eastman," he said, "though he did unload one of the market wagons all ready for market for the purpose. And I bless the happy chance that kept me from the orchard, and sent me here to fall asleep behind, to waken at the sound of your voice. Spell-bound, I remained concealed, half believing that I was still dreaming, to prove the falsity of the old proverb, 'Listeners never hear any good of themselves.' But can I—dare I hope that grains of earnestness mingled with your jest, and that the pats of butter in our dairy may some day be stamped with your monogram? Stand my friend, Miss Mayell, and you shall not be forgotten when we make the beet statues and the turnip ruins."

"Well, 'pon my word!" exclaimed Miss Mayell, with a frank glance of admiration at the handsome young fellow, and a smile that threatened to become a laugh in another minute.

"And of all things!" said Miss Eastman, a lovely blush mantling her face; and then youth and fun conquered all three, and they laughed until the farmyard resounded, and Lion, the watchdog, came bounding toward them, asking with loud bow-wows what was the matter."

A few weeks after Miss Isabel Eastman became Mrs. Nathaniel Leigh, her husband, lying at her feet in the orchard, and looking up into her face with adoring eyes, said: "I never would have gained courage to have told you of my love, though I loved you from the very first, had I not heard from your own sweet lips that you cared a little for me. What good spirit, my blessed, sent you of all places to the farmyard that afternoon?"

"It was an imp sent me there," she answered, demurely. "Mother's young-est, who whispered to me, as I left the house with Lottie, 'There's something awful jolly way back in the farmyard—a pyramid of cabbage, and Nat Leigh fast asleep behind it.'—Harper's Weekly.

## How To Make Money.

To make money is the height of everybody's ambition. Nobody works for love neither do they work for fun. But they want to make money, and make it honestly. How are we to do this? Some people have better facilities and better locations for making money than we have. That may be very true, but let it be impressed upon your minds the necessity of making your store attractive, buy as close as possible, and be cordial and polite in manner. People will notice the former and latter of these requisites more than anything else. What is more pleasing to a customer than a neat, clean store, and, above all, a polite and accommodating storekeeper? It is, of course, very necessary to spend enough money to meet your actual requirements, but never go in debt, and see that you do not spend more than you make. It is again necessary to carry on the credit system to a certain extent. When you know a customer to be honest, reliable and trustworthy, credit him, but credit- ing Tom, Dick and Harry will never pay, and in the long run you will find it so. Somebody that you do not know well enough to trust, might ask you to credit him for twenty-five cents' worth of this or fifty cents' worth of that, and will settle up with you regularly for a short time, but he, knowing that he can get credit from you, will keep on increasing the account until you get anxious and present the bill, and in three cases out of four, you will get nothing from him. It is better to sell ten dollars' worth of goods for cash than twenty-five dollars for credit. Anybody that has been carrying on a credit business will tell you the same thing. Above all things, be honest. If a customer wants a pound of this or a pound that, do not give him a pound and a quarter or seven-eighths of a pound but give him just one pound, for by giving him too much, you are cheating yourself, which is just as sinful as if you cheated him. Devote your whole time in pursuit of your business. If you have any time to spare, devote it either to arranging the goods in your show cases or upon the shelves, or read something that will benefit you and your business, find out where you can buy your goods the cheapest for cash and go there, no matter how long you have been buying from the other man. By doing these things, your business will prosper.—New York Grocer.

The metric system of weights and measures is advancing in the United States. It was legalized here in 1866, and has now been made obligatory by the Marine Hospital Service and the United States Coast Survey. The Boards of Education of several States have introduced it in the public schools, while a knowledge of it is required for admission to most of our colleges. The multiplicity of measures in continental Europe—an outgrowth of the feudal system—was long a barrier to commercial intercourse. Until recently there were more than 100 measures there bearing the name of foot, no two of which were alike.

## SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Mix a little saltpetre or carbonate of soda with water, and it will preserve flowers for two weeks.

ERNEST RENAN, writing from the region of the Nile, claims to have discovered a little model of a sewing machine, supposed to have been made over six thousand years ago, by an Egyptian, named Zynger.

Prussic acid remains for a considerable time in the bodies of animals poisoned with it, and arrests their decay. M. Brame killed a rabbit and a cat by administering to each a gramme of this acid. A month afterward the bodies were found perfectly preserved, the dose being sufficient to permeate the tissues and to become intimately incorporated with those of the stomach.

The subsoil of Paris contains abundance of sulphur, now in course of formation, as was recently proved in making excavations in the Place de la Republique. M. Daubree says that this native sulphur has nothing to do with the escape of gas from the mains, but that its origin is due to the simultaneous presence of various kinds of organic substances and of gypsum in the soil.

PROF. CARNELLY, of Sheffield, has shown that liquids can be reduced to a solid, or frozen state, and still retain their heat. In order to convert a solid into a liquid the pressure must be above a certain point. As long, therefore, as the necessary pressure is maintained, no amount of heat will liquify it. By observing this law, Prof. Carnelly succeeded in freezing some water in a glass vessel which remained so hot as to burn his hand.

ACCORDING to Prof. Tyndall's definition, the brain is the organized register of infinitely numerous experiences received during the evolution of life, or rather during the evolution of that series of organism through which the human organism has been reached; the effect of the most uniform and frequent of these experiences has been successfully bequeathed, principal and interest, and have slowly mounted to that high intelligence which lies latent in the brain of the infant.

MANY readers may know the experiment in which a lighted match or candle being moved about near the side of one of the eyes in a dark room, reveals the network of blood vessels in the retina. A curious phenomenon of the same order has been lately observed by M. Charpentier. Looking at a sky uniformly illuminated with diffuse white light, he made the two fingers of his right hand (separate about 0.1 to 0.2 m.), to pass rapidly to and fro before his eyes, and in about half a minute the uniform aspect of the sky was greatly changed. On a white background appeared a mosaic composed of hexagons of violet purple color, separated by white lines. Other persons, he says, have repeated the experiment with success. He gives reasons for thinking that the hexagonal images correspond to the cones in the fovea and yellow spot, which cones, pressed together, form a sort of hexagonal mosaic. The white lines probably correspond to filaments charged with crystals of pigment, which descend from the choroidal cells.

DR. LE BON continues his researches regarding the products of tobacco. The new alkaloid found in tobacco smoke (with other aromatic principles, and prussic acid as well as nicotine) is a liquid of very agreeable and very penetrating color, and as poisonous as nicotine, the twentieth part of one drop sufficing to paralyze and kill a frog. It is the prussic acid and the various aromatic principles that cause headache, giddiness, and nausea, in smoking certain tobaccos that contain little nicotine. Other tobaccos, rich in nicotine, have no such effects. The tobaccos containing most prussic acid and collidine are those of Havana and the Levant. The dark, semi-liquid matter which condenses in pipes and cigar-holders contains all the substances mentioned, as well as carbonate of ammonia, tarry and coloring matter, etc. It is very poisonous. Two or three drops of it will kill a small animal. The combustion of the tobacco destroys but a small part of the nicotine, and most of this appears in the smoke. The proportion absorbed by smokers varies according to circumstances, but hardly ever falls below fifty centigrammes for every 100 grammes of tobacco burned. About the same quantity of ammonia is absorbed at the same time. Naturally, more of the poisonous principles are absorbed when the smoked is breathed, as in a room; less in the open air. A frog placed in a receiver containing a solution of nicotine, with about a drop of that substance to a litre of water, succumbs in a few hours. Tobacco smoke contains about eight millilitres of carbonic oxide per 100 grammes of tobacco burned. The poisonous properties of tobacco smoke are not due to this gas, as has been maintained in Germany.

## When Washington Laughed.

This story, duly authenticated, is told of Washington by the descendants of Mr. Austin, who was an officer in the revolutionary army: Washington always had the officers dine with him on Saturdays at his headquarters in the house now owned and occupied by Prof. H. W. Longfellow. Once, after dinner, they came to be weighed. Washington weighed exactly 200 pounds. Putnam weighed two pounds more. At that time, and till comparatively recently, it was always customary to have salt fish on Saturdays. Some bantering passed among the officers respecting their weights, and they told Putnam that he weighed more than Washington because he had eaten two pounds more of fish for dinner. This drew a smile on Washington's face, and a laugh or a smile by him, Mr. Austin says, he had never seen till that time.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express.



## THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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

## Holman's Pads.



Holman's Ague, Liver & Stomach Pad, For Biliousness, Indigestion and Stomach troubles. PRICE, \$2.00

Holman's Special Pad. Adapted to old chronic cases. \$3.00.

Holman's Spleen Belt. For stubborn cases of enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. \$5.00.

Holman's Infant's Pad. For ailments of Infants and Children. \$1.50.

Holman's Abdominal Pad. For Uterine, Ovarian and Bladder troubles. \$5.00.

Holman's Renal or Kidney Pad. For Kidney Complaints. \$2.00.

Holman's Pectorial Pad. For affections of the Chest and Lungs. \$3.00.

Holman's Absorbent Medicinal Body Plaster. The best Plaster in the world. Porous on Rubber basis. 25c.

Holman's Absorbent Medicinal Foot Plasters. For Cold Feet, Headaches and Sluggish Circulation. (per pair) 25c.

Absorption Salt for Medicated Baths. For Colds, Rheumatism and all cases where a medicated Bath is needed, also an excellent foot bath. (per 1/2 lb. package) 25c.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The ABSORPTION SALT is not "mailable" and must be sent by Express at Purchaser's expense.

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the true HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are just the same," etc. Beware of all bogus Pads only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine.

See that each Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, with above Trade Mark printed in green. Dr. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,

HOLMAN PAD CO., [P. O. Box 2112.] 93 William St., N. Y.

\$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world, a sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

TO FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN.

If you want to buy Thrashers, Clover Mowers, Horse-Powers or Engines (either Portable or Tractor), to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes, buy the "Standard Reaper's goods." The Best are the Cheapest. For Price-List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to THE AUSTIN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, O.

## NOTICE! AS BLUE FLANNEL GARMENTS

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## Farmers' Column.

### Saving Fruit Trees Girdled by Mice.

CHARLOTTE, March 28. Can you tell me if there is any way by which I can save my apple trees that have been girdled by the mice? Trees from 1½ to 4 inches.

Mr. T. T. Lyon, "excellent authority says: If the wounds (as often is the case) do not extend through the bark and injure the wood beneath, the earth may be raised about the base of the tree high enough to cover the wound and prevent the drying of the wood, and the new spring growth will soon cover the injured spot with fresh bark, with no perceptible injury to the trees. If, on the other hand, the wood is essentially harmed, and more especially if the wound extends wholly around the trunk, thus preventing the rise and descent of the sap, one or more sections of young wood, (preferably from the same tree,) may be engrafted into the uninjured wood below, extending to and being also engrafted into the sound wood above the injury; thus supplying a passage for the sap. These passages, after forming a union, by growth, will rapidly enlarge; and will usually, within a few years, from a layer of sound wood, covering the entire wound. With large wounds, upon large trees, several of them should be inserted. With small trees there may be danger that the swaying of the wind will prevent the forming of a perfect union. In such case, the trees must be held firmly in place by staking or other equivalent means.

### The Grape Revival.

Probably never before in the history of grape culture have so many new varieties of promise been offered in competition for preference. Considering the vigor, productivity, quality and beauty of many of these new candidates, I am led to predict something of a revolution in grape growing. It would seem inevitable that many old favorites will be supplanted. That the interest is reviving there can be no doubt, and there are several reasons for it:

1. Grape growing in this country has never received the attention it deserves.
2. The failure of many of the large vineyards of France calls attention to this country.
3. Grape growing, intelligently pursued, without extravagant expectations, is a profitable occupation over a large tract of our country.
4. The successful attempt to originate improved varieties is in harmony with the advance in other branches of pomology, but somewhat in advance, as may be seen by a glance at a few of the new white grapes. Lady Washington, Niagara, Preatiss, Duchess and Pocklington are the leading new white grapes that have originated in New York; there are numerous others that have not yet attracted much attention. From Missouri we have seven new white grapes that are exceedingly promising in that State. In summing up the record of the other States it will be seen that the supply is ample, yet the new colored grapes are still more numerous. It is a pleasure to test these novelties in the garden, and we have no reason for apprehending danger from the avalanche of white clusters impending. I cannot, however, recommend the new varieties for extensive field culture until they have been more thoroughly tested.—Charles A. Green, Monroe Co., N. Y.

### Plant the best Potatoes.

Having experimented with a great variety of potatoes during the past 30 years, I find the Burbank to be the best and most prolific; tested them last season beside the Peachblows; they were ripe in four months and produced nearly three times as many fine, white, smooth potatoes to the acre as the Peachblow, which was five months in maturing. The Burbank yields from 200 to 400 bushels per acre, depending on richness of land, cultivation, etc. I find the Beauty of Hebron is an earlier, more prolific and better potato in every respect than the Early Rose.

H. H. T.

DOWAGIAC, March 15, 1881.

In mulching strawberry vines there is nothing equal to soft fine grass, cut before seed has formed, and applied when it is entirely green. It is not necessary to match strawberry plants till about the time they commence to blossom, and at this period it is easy to obtain a supply of green grass. The soil between the plants should be worked till about this time. The grass should be spread close to the crown of the roots and made to cover all the ground between the rows. It will not only aid the growth of the plants, but will be of very great advantage in protecting the fruit. It will prevent its coming in contact with the ground, and will also prevent mud from being splattered on it by the rain. In the course of a few days after it is applied it will form a clean, soft mat.

GENERAL Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, has lately completed arrangements for the establishment, near Summerville, S. C., twenty miles from Charleston, of an experimental tea farm.

## PIANOS & ORGANS

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

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HOLLAND, Dec. 10, 1880.

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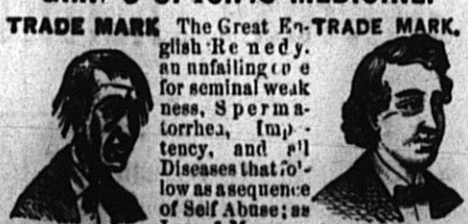
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HOLLAND, March 25th, 1881.

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Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRA MEDICINE CO., No. 113 N. 5th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. WE HAVE ALSO A SURE CURE FOR TAPE WORM. Address

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