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### Holland City News, Volume 14, Number 14: May 9, 1885

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 14.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 686.

## The Holland City News

A Weekly Newspaper published every Saturday.

### Business Directory.

#### Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant and Dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

#### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berge's Family Medicines. River Street.

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

#### Furniture.

MEYER, BROWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Carpets, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River St.

#### General Dealers.

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

#### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Williams Bros., Proprietors. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PHOENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

SCOTT'S HOTEL, W. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on.

#### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's hotel.

NIEBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable: Ninth street, near Market.

#### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAUERS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger Mills. Manufacturers of new Process Flour. Near foot of Eighth street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

#### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

#### Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

### Societies.

#### I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

A. J. CLARK, N. G.

W. ZEEH, R. S.

#### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 25, April 22, May 27, June 24, July 22, Aug. 19, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 16. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

O. BREYMAN, W. M.

D. L. BOTD, Sec'y.

### Our Markets.

#### Produce, Etc.

##### (WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 50c; Beans, 80c; Butter, 12, 13c; Eggs, 9c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 80c; Potatoes, 50c.

##### RETAIL.

Apples, 60c; Beans, 1.25; Butter, 14c; Eggs, 10c; Honey, 16c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 40c.

#### Grain, Feed, Etc.

##### (WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, 100 lbs., 50c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.00; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$4.50; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 90c; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour, \$5.10; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.30; Feed, 100 lbs., \$3.00; Feed, 100 lbs., 1.15c; Hay, 35.00; Middling, 100 lbs., 90c; Oats, new, 35c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$4.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy Hay, \$1.50; Wheat, white, 1.00; Red Fultz, 1.00; Lancaster Red, 1.00.

##### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, 100 lbs., 90c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.10; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$5.50; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 1.05; Corn, shelled, 50c; Flour, \$6.00; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.50; Feed, 100 lbs., \$3.10; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.25; Hay, \$3.00; Middling, 100 lbs., 95c; Oats, 40c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$4.50; Rye, 55c; Timothy seed, \$2.50.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

YESTERDAY, May 8th, a snow storm.

Eggs were sold this week for nine cents per dozen.

THE British advance in Egypt has come to a Soudan stop.

THE work of excavating for the new building of Esquire Post has been commenced.

OUR store windows are gaily decorated with handsome lithographs advertising the coming of W. W. Cole's Colossal Shows.

THE Afghan troops will hereafter be fed on Khanned goods, as there is every indication that they will not get a chance at the Bear.

NEXT Monday evening being the date of Belva Lockwood's lecture in Lyceum Hall we give our readers on another page a short sketch of her life.

ADRIAN K. ROOS left last Wednesday morning for the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The many friends of "Roos" wish that he may be greatly benefitted at this institution.

"DE HOPE" comes to us this week printed from new type, having just purchased a "new dress" and a new heading. The appearance of the paper is greatly improved.

THE new skating rink was opened last night under the management of B. Granger and I. G. Carvelink. This rink will be kept open constantly for the benefit of lovers of the exercise.

MAYOR KANTERS has served notice on all saloon keepers in the city that the liquor law in regard to keeping pool tables, billiard tables, cards, dice, etc., will be strictly enforced.

LAST Monday afternoon a young man working at the harbor repairing the piers had his hand badly hurt by having a blow from a sledge hammer fall full upon it. Dr. O. E. Yates attended the young man.

MR. HENRY METZ, who formerly resided in this city, but who has for the past ten years been connected with a cattle ranch near Sherman, Texas, is visiting his parents and old friends in this city.

COUNTY Clerk Turner will be at the office of J. C. Post, Esq., on Wednesday, May 20, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 2:30 p. m. for the purpose of allowing foreigners to declare their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, or taking out the so-called "first papers."

THE Chicago & West Michigan R'y is putting the excursion grounds at Mono Lake in condition. The company's boats will be repaired and put in use, and the tenting grounds will be divided into lots for renting purposes. Everything tending toward making a successful excursion season is being done by the company.

A CHANGE at this station of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y this week makes Mr. F. G. Churchill, our Freight Agent in place of Mr. Hatch who takes the station at West Grand Rapids. Mr. John McLane, of Muskegon, takes the position vacated by Mr. Churchill. Our new station agent, who has lived here for some time, is known as a kind, genial and accommodating gentleman and will make many new friends in his new position. We understand that some of our young ladies have already expressed their satisfaction with the change that brings Mr. McLane here to live.

We sigh and we weep, but 'tis in vain, the same old story must be told again. The wind and dust are the most unpleasant things encountered in our fair city, and still no move toward abating the nuisance. The wind will blow, but the dust need not accompany each gust. A street sprinkler has come to be a matter of necessity. Our city will undoubtedly be visited by thousands of strangers during this summer who will come here to revive their energies and to pass the heated season in July and August. Should we not look to the comfort of our guests as well as to our own comfort and advantage? The case is urgent and needs immediate attention. Will not some enterprising citizen make a canvass among the business men of our city and ascertain the amount of financial support that can be obtained for so worthy an object? We think the man that takes hold of this matter will meet with success and find lucrative employment.

THE average daily attendance at our public schools last month was 665.

THE weather still remains cold and disagreeable with the prevailing winds from the northwest.

R. E. WERKMAN has taken the contract for furnishing the square timber for the repairs on our harbor.

MISS HELENA HEROLD has gone to Cold Harbor, Dakota, to assist her brother John, who is in the grocery trade at that place.

LAST Sunday morning our citizens were surprised to see snow falling. Those who keep a diary should enter the fact as occurring on May 3.

FRANCIS SMITH, one of our old settlers, celebrated his 82nd birthday last Monday. His children and relatives in this neighborhood participated in the festivities.

BELVA LOCKWOOD will not be the first presidential candidate that has visited our city, but it is generally expected that she will make a longer speech than the last candidate did that was here.

WE understand that the residence of Prof. Beck, on Ninth street, between Fish and Cedar streets is for sale. This is desirable property for anyone wishing a well built and convenient house.

OUR Common Council have appointed John Kramer, F. O. Nye and R. E. Werkman as members of the Board of Water Commissioners. Better men for the positions could not have been selected.

THE proceedings of the Common Council have lately occupied the greater portion of our columns. We hope our readers will pardon us for devoting so much space to official matter. The "rush" will soon be over.

THE poor order at Lyceum hall at Prof. Townsend's entertainments was a source of great annoyance to the greater portion of the audience. An officer should be in attendance at such largely patronized shows and should use his authority.

MR. L. T. KANTERS has for sale the stock of John Slooter who recently carried on a confectionery business in the building owned by Mr. Kanters. The stock will be sold at a reasonable figure and is a good business bargain for the right man. See Special Notice.

THE advertising car of W. W. Cole's colossal shows arrived in this city last Thursday morning and men were at once set to work distributing their advertising matter and in decorating the immense bill boards, previously erected, with as handsome a lot of paper as we have ever seen.

THE schooner R. Kanters left this port last Wednesday morning at about nine o'clock and arrived in Manistee Thursday, loaded, and departed for Chicago, arriving there Saturday noon with two hundred thousand feet of lumber. This is pretty quick time and we doubt if it can be beat. Capt. Van Ry reported seeing no ice after leaving this shore. The fact of the ice being on this shore of the Lake accounts for the cold weather of the past week.

A JOINT meeting of the North and South Ottawa County Teachers' Association will be held at the Union school building at Grand Haven on Saturday, the 16th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. All interested in education should attend this meeting. This is the first joint meeting of the two Associations and all the teachers in the county should unite in making the sessions interesting and conducive to more harmony of feeling between the teachers in the different parts of the county. We are requested to publish the program, which we gladly do for the benefit of teachers and others interested:

I. "Would the change in the township school system as specified in the bill now pending before our State Legislature result to the best interests of the public schools of Ottawa county?" Subject presented by Prof. Geo. P. Hummer, of Holland. Discussion introduced by Prof. A. W. Taylor, of Coopersville.

II. Recitation by Miss Francis Angell, of Lamont.

III. "Should the study of algebra be excluded from our ungraded schools?" Subject presented by Prof. J. W. Cuppels, of Spring Lake. Discussion introduced by Mr. Peter Borst, of Zeeland.

IV. Recitation by Miss Mattie Chapell, of Berlin.

V. "Can our district schools be graded? If so, how?" Subject presented by Prof. E. B. Fairfield, of Grand Haven, followed by Mr. Colon Lillis, of Lamont.

Exercises to be interspersed with music.

H. D. Post, Esq., is confined to the house by illness.

REV. L. RIETDYK has declined the call to the Market street Holland Christian Reformed Church of this city.

THE citizens of Grand Haven have formed a stock company with \$3,000 capital, and will erect a canning factory this season.

PROF. TOWNSEND, the measurer, captured our people last week Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Crowded houses greeted him every evening.

THE members of A. C. Van Raalte Post, G. A. R., are requested to attend the next meeting of the Post, on Wednesday evening, May 13. Business of importance is to be transacted.

A. M. KANTERS and family returned to this city from Buffalo, N. Y. last week Friday. Mr. Kanters, so we are informed, intends building a fine residence this summer on Twelfth street.

W. W. COLE's Colossal Shows only exhibit in the liveliest towns of Western Michigan, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Holland, passing through Grand Haven, Beach Tree and North Holland. The date of their exhibition in this city is Wednesday, June 3.

THE diagram of the hall for Belva Lockwood's lecture will be open this Saturday, morning at Breyman's. The price of tickets is only 25 cents, with no extra charge for reserved seats. This arrangement should enable a large audience to go and hear this eloquent lady orator and lawyer.

J. R. KLEYN, of the Keystone Planing Mill, is engaged in the erection of three warehouses and one large dry kiln. The warehouses are to be 24x52 feet each and will be used for the storage of stock for the planing mill. The Keystone is running every day now and Mr. KleyN informs us that he will push his business to the front, making the mill one of the leading planing mills in this section of the state.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE have been having a perfect rush at their place of business this spring and have disposed of an immense quantity of millinery and fancy goods. The latest styles in hats and bonnets, with the latest designs for decorating, are always kept in stock. Unique and tasteful designs in ornaments, large, handsome and costly plumes, beautiful flowers, pom poms and tips, with scarfs and ribbons in endless variety are to be found at this establishment. Our ladies most assuredly have no reason to complain of a lack of variety in making selections for their spring millinery. L. & S. Van den Berge exercise taste, judgment and forethought in buying goods, and are always prepared to suit and please their customers. Ladies call on them, after reading their new advertisement in this issue.

LAST Monday morning our citizens were set in a ferment of excitement over the report that a man had cut his throat. We investigated and discovered the following facts: The first seen of the man was by the City Hotel bus driver, at about 4:30 o'clock in the morning, who discovered him near the hotel barn with his head, hair and clothes covered with blood. He asked for the marshal and was told where he could find that officer. He was next seen by one of the yardmen of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y, near the round house, and was taken to Dr. Best's office and the blood washed from his face and hair, and then three gashes were discovered on his throat, two on the right side and one on the left. There were also cuts on his right wrist. The doctor dressed the wounds and made the man as comfortable as possible. On being piled with questions it was learned that his name was Hans Peter Gulbohm, a Swede, who claimed North Muskegon as his residence. He stated that he had been attacked by two men, members of the Salvation army, who threw him down and then cut his throat. He persisted in this statement and nothing could change him. He was taken to the Phoenix hotel, kindly cared for, and fed. At the hotel a thorough examination was made of his clothing and a razor found, which, upon examination with a glass, showed fresh blood and some grains of sand. It was then decided that the man was a "crank," and in a freak had cut his own throat in order to throw off the burdens of this life. His friends in Muskegon were telephoned and his wife and a neighbor came and took him home Monday evening.

MR. AND MRS. FRED METZ on last Monday morning received a boy baby.

MARRIED:—At West Olive, Mich., by Rev. D. Broek, Mr. Cornelis Vinkemulder to Miss Neeltje Koomen, both of West Olive, Michigan.

THE date for Belva Lockwood's lecture here is next Monday evening, May 11. Her subject is "Social and Political life in Washington," and promises to be full of interest.

THE examining board, appointed by Congressman Comstock to recommend a person to take the vacant cadetship at Annapolis, which met in Grand Rapids last Monday, decided to send Charles Potter, a sixteen-year old boy of that city.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., May 7, 1885: Freddie Baker, John H. Bore, John Van Dorn 2, Herbert Harper, George T. Hughes, Miss Mary Houghton, William Nort.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

ON last week Friday the schooners Wm. Jones and Telegraph, of Chicago, and the Thomas Hume, Muskegon, sought refuge in this harbor, being unable to proceed further north on account of ice. The Sarah A. Johnson, of this city, tried to get through but only proceeded eight miles and then had to return. On Saturday the schooner S. P. Wilson, of Chicago, ran in here for safety. The high wind on Thursday of this week created a tremendous sea and it is thought that it will break the ice all to pieces.

ROLL of Honor, School District No. 1 of the Township of Holland, for month ending May 1st, is as follows: Nellie Huntley, Eva Ellen, Reka Hidding, Addie Huntley, Gerlie Marsilje, Maud Marsilje, Allie De Frel, Fred Van den Beldt, Mary Huntley, Mamie Van den Beldt, Janie Van Lente, Fred Van Lente, Eva Coster, Rose Coster, Katie De Kraaker, Maud De Kraaker, Cecil Huntley, Dickie Vissecher, Willie Balgoon, Willie Beekman, Mary Kneutson, Jennie Westerhof, Ida Johnson; Average daily attendance for the month 70.

JENNIE E. OSBORN, Teacher.

THE Common Council Monday evening passed a resolution inviting the legislative committee, appointed to make a selection of a site for a Soldiers' Home, to visit this city, and look at our various advantages as a location for this institution. We are credibly informed that the committee have received the invitation and will probably visit our city to-day, Saturday, in company with Representative Diekema and some of the officials of the Chicago & West Michigan R'y. They will be shown the various beautiful sites that we possess for an institution of the character of a Soldiers' Home. Among the sites to be visited here are Point Superior and Hope Farm, which can be readily reached by the steamer Macatawa. There is also a beautiful tract of ground on the south side of the bay, in the neighborhood of the farm belonging to E. J. Harrington. This would probably be a little too far from the city. The land that is at present intended for a fair ground would be another very pleasant and suitable location for the institution, and certainly has many very desirable features for the home. The members of this committee should be shown all these locations by the reception committee of this city. Muskegon, Big Rapids and Grand Rapids in this part of the state are all clamoring for the institution. We understand that the citizens of Big Rapids offer \$25,000 and one hundred acres of land toward securing it. But the committee will not now be influenced by these offers. To give our readers an insight of the duties of this legislative committee we will state that their object is to look for an eligible site for the institution, of from 100 to 200 acres of land, upon which the Home can be built and soldiers, who are unable to take care of themselves, can be provided for. The object of so much land is for the purpose of allowing those inmates, who are able, to work. The institution will do away with the necessity of Michigan soldiers being cared for at poor houses. Representative Ford states that there are a captain, three lieutenants and thirty privates at the Wayne County poor house. One of these unfortunate died a short time ago and his body was sent to the pickling vat at the University. Mr. Ford declared that in his opinion this was a disgrace to the state. The committee are to make their final report to the legislature May 15th.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

TWENTY-FOUR deaths from a disease resembling typhoid-pneumonia occurred in one day in the mining town of Plymouth, Pa. Seventeen hundred citizens are said to have been attacked. The Russian corvette Strelak arrived at New York, the other day, closely followed by the British man-of-war Garnet. The former carries ten guns and has a crew of 160 men. The shipping interest has some fear that she will pick up a transatlantic steamer should war be declared.

EIGHT persons are known to have perished in a tenement-house fire in Fifth avenue, New York, and fourteen others were injured by smoke and through leaping from the windows. Three persons perished in the flames of a burning house at Watertown, N. Y. A young woman was so badly injured that she is not expected to live.

WAINWRIGHT'S brewery in Pittsburg, Pa., caved in with a heavy crash. The structure, four stories, is an entire wreck, together with 10,000 barrels of beer stored in the building. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The Rev. Dr. Burchard, author of the celebrated Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion alliteration, preached his farewell sermon in New York last Sunday.

### THE WEST.

SPECIAL advices to the Chicago Times from the spring wheat belt of the West and Northwest show the area sown to the cereal to be considerably less than that reported last year. Rumors of an impending European war came too late for farmers to prepare their ground for larger crops. The seeding in the Red River Valley is ten days earlier than at this time last year, and the acreage has been largely increased, owing, it is said, to the development of the country and the bountiful yields harvested in past years. In Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin unseasonable weather has retarded farm work. The acreage of spring wheat in these States will suffer a decrease of fully 15 per cent., and in some countries seed already planted will have to be plowed up, water from swollen streams having soaked into the ground and destroyed the germ.

FOUR men were killed in a battle with cattle-thieves in the Red River District, Indian Territory. The corpse sent in a trunk from Chicago to Pittsburg has been fully identified as that of Pietro Coroso, a railroad laborer. Francesco Coroso, of Chicago, states that his brother left his house, No. 75 Tilden avenue, at 9 o'clock on the evening of May 1, with over \$200 in his possession. Within two and a half hours his corpse was delivered at the railroad station. Nine Italians were arrested in Chicago for connection with the mystery, and one of them confessed that he purchased the money-order found on the corpse.

EIGHT saloon licenses have been granted at Sterling, Ill., at the rate of \$1,000 per annum in advance. The Town Board at East Tawas, Mich., refused to reduce liquor bonds to \$5,000, and in consequence there are no grog-shops. The Probate Judge at Lawrence, Kan., declines to permit a mammoth brewery in that city to manufacture for druggists under the prohibitory law. The Mormons held meetings throughout Utah. John T. Caine, Delegate in Congress, presided at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake, and attributed the troubles of the Saints to vicious Federal officials. An address to the President and people of the United States was unanimously adopted, denouncing the present Governor of the Territory and protesting against the breaking up of the family relations formed previous to the passage of the Edmunds law. Chicago telegram: State Veterinarian Paaren found a case of pleuro-pneumonia in Kane County, Ill., on the farm of F. H. Bowen, which is located between Geneva and St. Charles. He at once ordered a quarantine of both towns, in which there are probably over five hundred cattle, and he hopes to be able to prevent the spread of the disease. The entire business portion of Cabery, twenty-four miles from Kankakee, Ill., was destroyed by fire. The loss will aggregate \$90,000 to \$100,000.

### THE SOUTH.

AN overflow of the Red River has submerged a portion of Fulton, Ark., and the surrounding country is inundated, causing a heavy loss in live stock. Cultivated lands are under water and railway tracks and bridges have been washed out. In the Arkansas Valley heavy rains have caused serious damage.

A MAN named Bowen, who was under arrest in Lincoln County, Ark., for disturbing the peace, and had been suspected of murdering his father-in-law two months ago, was shot and killed by unknown parties. The boilers of the Tremont House, Galveston, Tex., exploded with terrible effect, several persons being killed and many injured.

### WASHINGTON.

The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Kent K. Hayden, of Omaha, to be a National Bank Examiner. He will be assigned to the District of Kansas and Nebraska. The President also appointed J. Ernest Meiere, of Colorado, to be Consul of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan; Hon. B. Lowry to be Quartermaster in the United States Marine Corps, with the rank of Major, and Richard S. Collum to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Thomas S. Farrow, of South Carolina, and Alonzo Dickson, of New Jersey, to be chiefs of divisions in the Sixth Auditor's Office, vice William H. Gurnison and Thomas E. Woods, suspended. John R. Oberly, of Illinois, has been appointed an Inspector of the Indian Bureau. The President has appointed the following named Presidential Postmasters: E. H. Porter, Bowling Green,

Ky., vice W. E. Hobson, resigned; William Weeks, at Wauseon, Ohio, vice C. Guilford, commission expired; James McKinney, Susquehanna, Pa., vice Isaac Jones; John R. Parshall, Fairbault, Minn., vice E. Levens; D. W. Connelly, Scranton, Pa., vice E. C. Fuller, commission expired; J. B. Hutchinson, Hazelton, vice James James, commission expired; Thomas Bayless, Hope, Ark., vice T. M. Humphreys, suspended; John H. Golden, Minonk, Ill., vice M. A. Cushing, resigned; Henry S. Howell, Watertown, Wis., vice J. C. Moak, commission expired; John B. Larkin, Pittsburgh, Pa., vice William H. McCleary, resigned; W. H. Brown, Lake Geneva, Wis., vice C. H. Noyes; Thomas J. Leeman, Wabash, Ind., vice Daniel Sayre, resigned.

The debt statement issued on the 1st inst. (according to the old form) shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of April to be \$5,464,596, as follows:

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1884.	\$50,075,223
Cash in the Treasury.	483,352,566
Old certificates outstanding.	183,860,000
Silver certificates outstanding.	141,585,088
Certificates of deposit outstanding.	25,450,000
Refunding certificates outstanding.	244,050
Legal tenders outstanding.	346,681,016
Fractional currency (not included in amount estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,966,113

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement (new form):

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4 per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 3 per cent.	737,715,800
Bonds at 4 per cent.	194,190,400
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	244,050
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal.	\$1,260,773,862
Interest.	9,478,223
Total.	\$1,270,252,085
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal.	\$4,746,087
Interest.	238,290
Total.	\$4,984,376

Debt bearing no interest—

Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$346,739,021
Certificates of deposit.	123,281,800
Gold certificates.	109,443,945
Silver certificates.	109,443,945
Fractional currency (less \$3,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,966,113
Principal.	613,783,920
Total debt.	\$1,879,303,868
Interest.	9,716,516
Total.	\$1,889,020,384

Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.

Less reserve held for redemption of U.S. notes.	100,000,000
Total.	\$367,321,117

Total debt less available cash items.

Net cash in the Treasury.	\$1,521,699,266
Total.	\$2,409,020,422

Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1885.

Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1885.	1,497,741,884
Decrease of debt during the month as shown by this statement.	4,837,339
Cash in the Treasury—Available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	\$125,284,800
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	109,443,945
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	25,450,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	7,238,836
Fractional currency.	3,525
Total available for reduction of debt.	\$267,321,117
Reserve fund held for redemption of U. S. notes, not July 1, 1885.	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin.	\$30,944,048
Minor coin.	893,548
Cash held for certificates issued but not outstanding.	60,816,430
Net cash balance on hand.	23,957,421
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account.	\$483,932,566
Reconciliation May 1, 1885—	
Total debt, old form.	\$1,883,907,571
Increased by—	
Pacific Railroad bonds.	\$4,623,512
Accrued interest thereon.	1,292,470
Interest due and unpaid thereon.	13,260
Total.	\$1,889,913,776
Decreased by—	
Gold certificates in cash.	\$28,625,290
Silver certificates in cash.	32,141,140
Certificates of deposit in cash.	50,000
Total debt, new form.	\$1,889,020,384
Increased by—	
Pacific Railroad bonds.	\$4,623,512
Accrued int. thereon.	969,352
Interest due and unpaid thereon.	38,340
Total.	\$1,935,544,591
Decreased by—	
Gold certificates in cash.	\$37,680,990
Silver certificates in cash.	30,861,615
Certificates of deposit in cash.	1,005,000
Total debt, new form.	\$1,885,988,376
Decrease, old form.	5,464,596
Decrease, new form.	4,837,339
May 1, 1885.	\$483,932,566
Reduced by certificates as above.	60,816,430
Assets not available.	31,837,596
Total.	\$391,278,539
April 1, 1885—	
Cash in the Treasury, old form.	\$484,474,174
Reduced by certificates as above.	\$69,556,605
Assets not available.	31,508,577
Total.	101,606,992
Cash in the Treasury, new form, made up of—	
Cash available for reduction of debt.	\$311,150,165
Balance.	22,255,025
Total.	\$333,405,191
Debt less cash in the Treasury, old form.	\$1,410,904,198
May 1, 1885.	1,405,439,692
April 1, 1885.	1,502,570,524
Decrease.	\$1,837,339

### POLITICAL.

THE Commissioner of Pensions, says a Washington dispatch, directed the suspension at the Philadelphia agency of 102 pensions, which have been drawn although the pensioners are dead. In some cases, the Commissioner says, the persons in whose names the pensions were drawn have been dead since 1871. He has also directed the suspension at the same agency of pensions to seven widows who remarried in 1881, but who have continued to draw pensions ever since. The Commissioner has asked the Attorney General to bring suit against the Pension Agent for money so unlawfully disbursed.

AMONG the appointments of postmasters are the following:

Michigan—Dearborn, William M. Hutton; Balch, Henry Wells; Linden, James M. Mosher;

Iowa—Thorburn, Francis Hamilton; Foots, Miss Maggie Rock; Noble, John E. Wittmer. Indiana—Pittsburgh, Laura J. Edwards; New Salem, William H. Flece; Hazleton, J. H. Briner; Tipton, John C. White; Bluff Creek, James N. Robinson; Spencer, John M. Perry; New Middleton, Stephen B. Adams; Springville, James Chestnut; Selvin, Mary Armstrong; South Bethany, John M. Hawkins; Westland, John M. New; Carrollton, Lawrence Boring; Burket, Adam Horn; Palestine, E. W. Upinger; Quincy, Rankin McClaren; Winslow, John McConnell; Union, James F. Kime; Hammond, John Pittman; Castleton, William F. Wadsworth; Leonold, Ellen Ward; Bristol, Smith McCallister; Haskell, Andrew Ward; Leato, James M. Davis; Memphis, Amorose Hurie; Nabb, John Hollenbeck; Hardensburg, Hanford E. McIntosh; Kossuth, Martin Keblin; Crothersville, John D. Durnant; Houston, Charles W. Thompson; Rockford, Frederick Hoover.

Illinois—Lansburg, John Huebner; Pleasant View, Warren Mallory; Darmstadt, August C. Schulz; Elliottstown, Way McMerry; Shunway, Jonathan A. Arnold.

ANTHONY M. KEILEY, of Virginia, who declined an appointment as Minister to Italy, has been commissioned Envoy to Austria. It is said that the State Department has discovered that, after all, it has been misled as to the appointment of Morgan as Consul to Australia. Since his commission was delivered to him the fact was developed that the pamphlet written by Morgan, of which so much complaint was made, appeared after the nomination of Blaine for the Presidency. Had this been known positively by the administration earlier perhaps Morgan would not have received his commission. The President and Secretary of State were assured on behalf of Morgan that the pamphlet was written prior to Blaine's nomination, and was not designed to aid him in his Presidential race.

### GENERAL.

THERE were 167 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 198 in the preceding week, and 151, 132, and 96 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882 respectively. Bradstreet reports that the general tenor of the advices regarding the trade outlook "corroborates the view taken early in the year, that, while the spring season would be likely to result in a moderate degree of commercial activity, which, by comparison with the winter's dullness, might suggest a trade revival, the volume of merchandise distributed would fall behind the total during the like period in 1884, and the end of the season would bring no prospects of a revival in the near future. The last week revealed no gain in the distribution of merchandise in any line, with a possible exception in favor of boots and shoes from Boston. Dry goods are as slow of movement and as unsatisfactory as to the margin of profit as heretofore. The sales of groceries and provisions have not increased. The general industrial situation is practically unchanged, interest entering on the approaching contest between the Western iron and steel manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Workmen. Raw wool is in little better demand, if any, notwithstanding the improvement in the request for certain lines of woolen goods. The prospective pressure of the new clip prevents a gain in prices. The movement of grocery staples is still disappointing. Coffee and tea are lower. Sugar advanced on speculative buying. Dairy products are lower and quiet."

INDUSTRIAL notes: The extensive iron works at Youngstown, Ohio, have notified their workmen of an arbitrary reduction of wages, to take effect June 1.—The Braidwood (Ill.) coal miners have accepted the terms of the mine owners for the year, and the threatened strike has thus been averted.—The Murry Foundry at Ft. Wayne, Ind., was closed down, the proprietors refusing to yield to the demands of the strikers.—A Chicago dispatch reports that a crowd of about 400 striking quarrymen from Lemont went down to Joliet to intimidate men working there. Before they reached their destination they were met by the militia, and while they were preparing to make an attack another company of militia surprised them by a flank movement. Suddenly they broke and ran wildly in all directions. The militia succeeded in capturing sixty-two of the strikers, and locked them up in the armory at Joliet. Sheriff Hanchett, of Chicago, telegraphed Gov. Oglesby that he was unable to control the strikers at Lemont, and asked for more troops. The Governor ordered the Adjutant General to send three companies to his assistance.—A large proportion of the miners in the Belleville (Ill.) district have joined the strikers, and nearly all the mines in that district are closed. The strike is for an advance in wages, the use of closer screens, etc. From 7,000 to 8,000 miners are idle.—The Sheriff dispersed striking coal miners at Collinsville, Ill., and at Streator the strikers decided to return to work.—The coal miners of the Tuscarawas and Conotton Valleys, to the number of 6,000, struck last week.

### FOREIGN.

A CABLE dispatch of the 2d inst. announces that "Great Britain and Russia are considering the wisdom of submitting to one of the crowned heads the question whether the convention of March 17 was broken by Russia. The King of Denmark is the most likely to be selected as arbitrator."—The Suez Canal Commission, composed of representatives of the powers, and appointed to fix the status of the canal in the event of war, will be dissolved, says a Paris dispatch, immediately upon the declaration of war between England and Russia.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON telegraphed from St. Petersburg on the 3d inst. that Russia would accept the principle of arbitration in the pending difficulties. The Czarina was actively aiding in peace negotiations. On neither side is there any cessation of preparation for active warfare. The First Army Corps of India, under the Duke of Connaught, made ready to begin its march toward Fushin. The London newspapers confirm the report that a secret treaty has been made between England and Turkey, according to the terms of which England will be allowed to send men-of-war through the Dardanelles in case of war.

If the foreign dispatches are true there is a disposition on the part of the British Government to place the burden of responsibility for the strained relations between the two nations on Sir Peter Lumsden, who is charged with having been greatly controlled by the war party in India. The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to London from the continent. The approaching marriage of the Princess has been ordered to be solemnized without display.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A WINNIPEG dispatch says: "Aleck Stewart, who participated in the Duck Lake fight and was wounded, has sent a description of the fight here by mail. He says there were two hundred rebels in the battle, and they were led by Gabriel Dumont. The unconditional surrender of the police was demanded. When the police saw the rebels coming Maj. Crozier ordered the sleighs to be placed across the road for breast-works. The rebels came on and Crozier sent out an interpreter to parley. During the parley the rebels commenced firing. The firing was then general. Twelve civilians were killed and six wounded. The enemy's loss was twenty-three killed and seventeen wounded. The dead civilians were buried at Carleton."

WITH the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, President Cleveland, Vice President Hendricks, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, Postmaster General Vilas, and others visited the battlefield of Gettysburg on the 4th inst. The President's carriage, containing the President and Vice President, Gov. Pattison, and ex-Gov. Curtin, led the way through the village to the cemetery, three-quarters of a mile away, where the ceremonies of the day took place. The distinguished guests, having assembled upon the stand, with the main body of the visitors in front and below, were formally welcomed by Gov. Pattison. Maj. Martin Maginnis, ex-Delegate in Congress from Montana, replied to the Governor's speech of welcome. Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, was the next speaker. Gen. Rosecrans, as Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Invitations, on behalf of the First Corps, was charged with the duty of welcoming the national legislators. At Mount Hope, Md., on the return trip of the Presidential party from Gettysburg, an enthusiastic resident fired his pistol two or three times into the air. It was probably intended as a salute for want of better artillery. The story was started and sent through the train that the man had shot at the President.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the British House of Commons, on the 4th inst., duplicated the statement of Earl Granville in the House of Lords to the effect that England and Russia had agreed to renew negotiations, all impediments having been removed. The Premier added that all disputed points which should arise at the conference in regard to the agreement of March 17 were to be referred to the sovereignty of a neutral state, that the Afghan Frontier Commission was to meet forthwith to settle the details of the boundary, and that Russia had consented to with raw her outposts on the arrival of the Commissioners, Gens. Lumsden and Zelenoi. Meantime Russia has another boundary trouble looming up with China. The Russians for some time past have been pressing against the Chinese frontier all along the north side of the empire, and now a dispute has arisen. Warned by Russia's premeditation in the Afghan matter, John Chinaman is going to take time by the forelock, and has already demanded that she shall not promptly. His success with the French has evidently emboldened him to "talk up" to the Russian Bear. The cable chronicles the demise of Karageorgewitz, the claimant to the throne of Serbia, and Brinye Richards, the Welsh composer and pianist.

If Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks should both die at the same time between now and next December there is no provision for Presidential succession and no person in whom executive power is lodged. This fact is brought out prominently by an accident which happened the other day to the train on which both the President and Vice President were passengers on their way to Gettysburg.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES—	Choice to Prime Steers.	5.50	@ 6.50
HOGS—	Good Shipping.	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.		1.05 1/2	@ 1.04 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Red.		1.04	@ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.		.58	@ .59
OATS—White.		.48	@ .45
PORK—New Mess.		12.50	@ 13.00
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—	Choice to Prime Steers.	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—	Good Shipping.	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		1.02	@ 1.03
OATS—No. 2.		.49	@ .49 1/2
CORN—No. 2.		.36	@ .37
RYE—No. 2.		.68	@ .69
BARLEY—No. 2.		.64	@ .65
BUTTER—	Full Creamery.	.22	@ .25
CHEESE—	Fine Dairy.	.10	@ .11
EGGS—	Skimmed Flat.	.05	@ .06
POTATOES—	Choice, per bu.	.45	@ .48
PORK—	Mess.	11.00	@ 11.50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2.		.89	@ .90
CORN—No. 2.		.48	@ .50
OATS—No. 2.		.36	@ .37
RYE—No. 2.		.70	@ .72
BARLEY—No. 2.		.61	@ .62
PORK—	Mess.	11.00	@ 11.50
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		.93	@ .93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.		.53	@ .54
OATS—No. 2.		.37	@ .38
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		1.05 1/2	@ 1.06 1/2
CORN—Mixed.		.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed.		.38	@ .40
RYE—		.61	@ .63
PORK—	Mess.	11.50	@ 12.00
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		1.08	@ 1.08 1/2
CORN—		.54	@ .55
OATS—Mixed.		.39 1/2	@ .40 1/2
PORK—	Mess.	11.75	@ 12.25
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—	No. 1 White.	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.		1.05	@ 1.06
CORN—Mixed.		.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2 White.		.48	@ .51
PORK—	New Mess.	12.50	@ 13.00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.		1.02 1/2	@ 1.03 1/2
CORN—Mixed.		.49	@ .51
OATS—No. 2.		.37 1/2	@ .37 1/2
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 hard.		1.04	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.		.43	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 White.		.41	@ .43
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—	Best.	6.25	@ 7.00
Fair.		5.25	@ 6.00
Common.		4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS—		4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP—		4.50	@ 5.00
CHICAGO WOOL MARKET.			
(Reported by SHEPHERD HALL & Co., Chicago, Ill.)			
Prices for Unwashed Wool (old clip) from Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa have been for the past week—			
Washed—			
1st Choice, 20-22; Medium, 18-20; Low Medium, 16-18; 2d Choice, 16-20; Delaine, Fine, 20-22; Medium, 18-20; Coarse, 16-20; 2d Choice, 16-20; 3d Choice, 14-16; 4th Choice, 12-14; 5th Choice, 10-12; 6th Choice, 8-10; 7th Choice, 6-8; 8th Choice, 4-6; 9th Choice, 2-4; 10th Choice, 1-2.			
Total receipts of Wool have been for the past week 26,572 lbs. and since January 1, 1884, 2,342,385 lbs. The market for all classes of Unwashed Wools has been active for the past week, at full prices, and at the close of the week the market was somewhat depressed. The supply of desirable Unwashed Wools being virtually exhausted.			

## A CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.

### A New York Tenement House Horror—Terrible Boiler Explosion at Galveston, Texas.

### Three Persons Cremated at Watertown, N. Y.—Two Brave Chicago Firemen Killed.

Eight People Cremated. Another tenement-house horror is reported by telegraph from New York. Fire broke out at midnight in the rear of John Humphrey's restaurant, in First avenue, and, before the flames could be subdued or the occupants of the building rescued, eight unfortunate human beings were cremated. They were: Joseph Humphrey, aged 35; Henry Humphrey, aged 4 months; Miss Elizabeth Hurley, aged 25; Miss Christina Koerner, aged 22; Miss Mina Krithmar, aged 22; Richard Krithmar, aged 11; William Hurley, and Mary, a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, aged 45. Besides the killed, fourteen persons were injured, some of them very seriously. The following were partly unscathed: Mrs. Ida Roehlich, aged 22; Albert Koerner, aged 15; Miss Kate Koerner, aged 28; William Managan, aged 16; George Hurley, aged 50; Mrs. Eliza Hurley, aged 55; Mrs. Kate Krithmar, aged 26; Katie Limbacher, aged 6; Martha and Alfred Krithmar, aged respectively 8 and 12 years; an infant child of Mrs. Roehlich's.

The following had each a leg broken by jumping from windows: Pauline Koerner, aged 15; Willie Liehmphul, aged 7; and Rosalie Humphrey, aged 24.

At the time of the fire there were eight families in the house, with a total of thirty-six souls.

One man saved his wife and three children by tossing them, one at a time, from a second-story window, into the arms of a stalwart hero named Allen, who caught them on the fly as fast as they came to him.

### Terrible Destruction by an Exploding Boiler.

The city of Galveston, Tex., was shook from center to suburbs, the other evening, by an explosion in the engine-room of the Tremont Hotel. People in the vicinity, says a telegram from that city, were terrified to see the building suddenly expand into a cloud of smoke, fire, dust, and debris, from which shot the bodies of men and missiles of every description, accompanied by a hissing, rumbling sound immediately followed by a terrible deafening crash. The main building shook and trembled as if in the throes of a mighty earthquake.

The boiler-house was completely demolished, not one brick remaining upon another. The tall chimney fell with a crash, while from the rear shot out with terrible force one of the large sixty horse-power boilers. This was driven with fearful velocity a distance of 500 feet, crushing in its course the north end of a two-story frame laundry building in the rear of the hotel. Careening upward it grazed and damaged the roof of a two-story blacksmith and wheelwright shop. Then plunging downward, it demolished like eggshells three small frame tenement-houses occupied by negroes, and finally sent its force on a house of ill-repute, one room of which was occupied by a man and woman. Upon the house the huge piece of iron dropped, crushing it into kindling, killing the woman and dangle only wounding the man. The scene in the immediate vicinity of the explosion presented a ghastly, sickening spectacle. Ready and willing hands exhumed from beneath a mass of twisted iron, brick and mortar the dead bodies of four human beings, two of them being most horribly mutilated. Half a dozen others were seriously injured.

The scene at the hotel immediately after the explosion was one of the wildest confusion. The hotel building tottered and quaked, and cinders, ashes, and smoke filled the corridors, while the guests fled from their rooms terror-stricken and pallid. Several in and about the building were struck with flying missiles and slightly wounded.

### Three Lives Lost in a Burning House.

At Watertown, Seneca County, N. Y., the dwelling of Mr. James A. Logan was burned, shortly after midnight. The house was occupied by Mr. Logan, his wife, and four children. Before the fire department arrived the house was nearly burned to the ground. On arriving on the scene the firemen found the body of Mrs. Logan hanging out of the second-story window, burned to a crisp. After the fire was got under control search was made for the other bodies. In the second story was found the body of Mr. Logan, with his youngest child clasped in his arms. While attempting to escape they had evidently been overcome by the heat and smoke and both were burned past recognition.



## RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Comprehensive Account of the Russian Advance in Central Asia, by Eugene Schuyler.

England Under the Necessity of Insisting Upon a Delineation of the Afghan Boundary.

A Map Showing the Seat of the Threatened War and the Contiguous Country.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler, late United States Minister to Turkey—than whom no man in America, probably, is better posted in European politics—contributes to the *Chicago Times* a valuable and interesting paper upon the Anglo-Russian dispute, the main portion of which we reproduce below. It will well repay perusal.

At a moment when peace and war seem

or share all. For the sake of convenience, however, the Russians consented to recognize as Afghan certain provinces which had not been in the effective possession of these two sovereigns, in order that the boundary line might be drawn up the river Oxus or Amoo-Darya. This line terminated on the river at a place called Hoda Salah, and was to go from there westward to the Persian frontier, the exact line not being specified.

Matters remained for nearly ten years in this condition. The English protested, it is true, against the subjugation of Khiva, although Russian troops confined themselves to the right bank of the Oxus in their permanent occupation. They protested, also, against the occupation of Merv in 1881. Some even went so far as to advise sending money and ammunition to the Turcomans in order to enable them to oppose the Russians. The occupation of Merv and the neighboring provinces brought the Russians for the first time close to the Afghan frontier and to Herat, always considered the key to India. The English had at last given up their fears that Russia might advance through Kashgar or the mountain passes of the Himalayas, and owing to their own defeats and bad fortune had become convinced that it would be difficult for the Russians to attack India by the way of Cabul; but Herat once occupied, the road would be easier, all successful invasions of India having come from the Afghan frontier. The Russians, in reply to England's questions, had already proposed a commission for the purpose of settling the boundaries of Afghanistan, which the English had refused, fearing lest by accepting they would implicitly agree to Russian occupation up to

restrict themselves to what they really hold and to draw the frontier as near India as is safe, by which they can be nearer their own base of operations and the Russians as far as possible from theirs. It would seem that the English made a mistake in 1873 in insisting on the Oxus as the boundary between Afghanistan and the Russian protected or tributary states. The tribes and petty countries on the left bank of the Oxus, although at various times they had been subject to Afghanistan, had frequently been entirely independent, and were of the same Turkish race as the tribes living on the right bank. It was therefore always to be possible for Russia, in the event of war, when all things are allowable, to carry on intrigues with such people. After my return from Central Asia I had the honor several times of being asked my opinion on this subject by leading statesmen, and always held that the mountain barriers, where there were passes easily defensible, were far better for English purposes than the river. I remember particularly insisting on this in several conversations with the Prince of Wales, whom I found particularly well informed on the whole subject.

Lord Dufferin.

Lord Dufferin is now attracting so much attention by reason of his negotiations on the part of England with the ruler of Afghanistan that a sketch of his life, together with a picture, will be interesting to our readers. The Earl of Dufferin is an

If the territory in dispute is conceded to Russia, it brings her frontiers within a hundred miles of Herat, the acknowledged key to Afghanistan and the passes into India. While Penjdeh may not of itself be, as Lord Dufferin says, worth fighting about, its possession by Russia would be a subject of solicitude to England, who, considering the steady advance of Russia southward from Khiva, must necessarily distrust the motive of this extension of the Russian frontier. There could be no especial object in acquiring Penjdeh and the territory above described, unless there existed the ulterior purpose of acquiring Herat, thus putting the Russians in a position to influence the policy of the Ameer, and ultimately absorb his entire dominions.

The more this question is examined as to its political bearings in Afghanistan and Northern India, the more essential it appears for English supremacy and prestige in that quarter of the world to stop Russian aggression where it is, and if possible force its retreat back to Khiva at least.

Uneasiness in India.

The *New York Herald* prints a conversation held in New York a few days ago, with Col. Matson, formerly the United

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

A CONCURRENT resolution to add one Senator and two Representatives to the Joint Tax Committee was adopted by the Senate on the 27th ult. Senator Corvett submitted a substitute for the pending tax law bill, which was referred to the Joint Tax Committee and ordered printed. It adopts the Wisconsin tax law, so far as it can be made applicable to Michigan. It is necessarily very long, but those who know something of its provisions pronounce it a very complete and satisfactory bill, and one that stands a good chance to be passed by the present Legislature. Now that the one gotten up by the Tax Committee, and passed at the regular session in 1883, has proven to be unconstitutional, it is self-evident that the present Legislature must take hold of the subject and perfect and pass a tax law, even if it prolongs the session until after the 4th of July, as many think it will. In the House the Senate bill making appropriations to the Northern Indiana Asylum, at Traverse City, were favorably reported by the committee on the Northern Asylum. A number of bills were considered in committee of the whole.

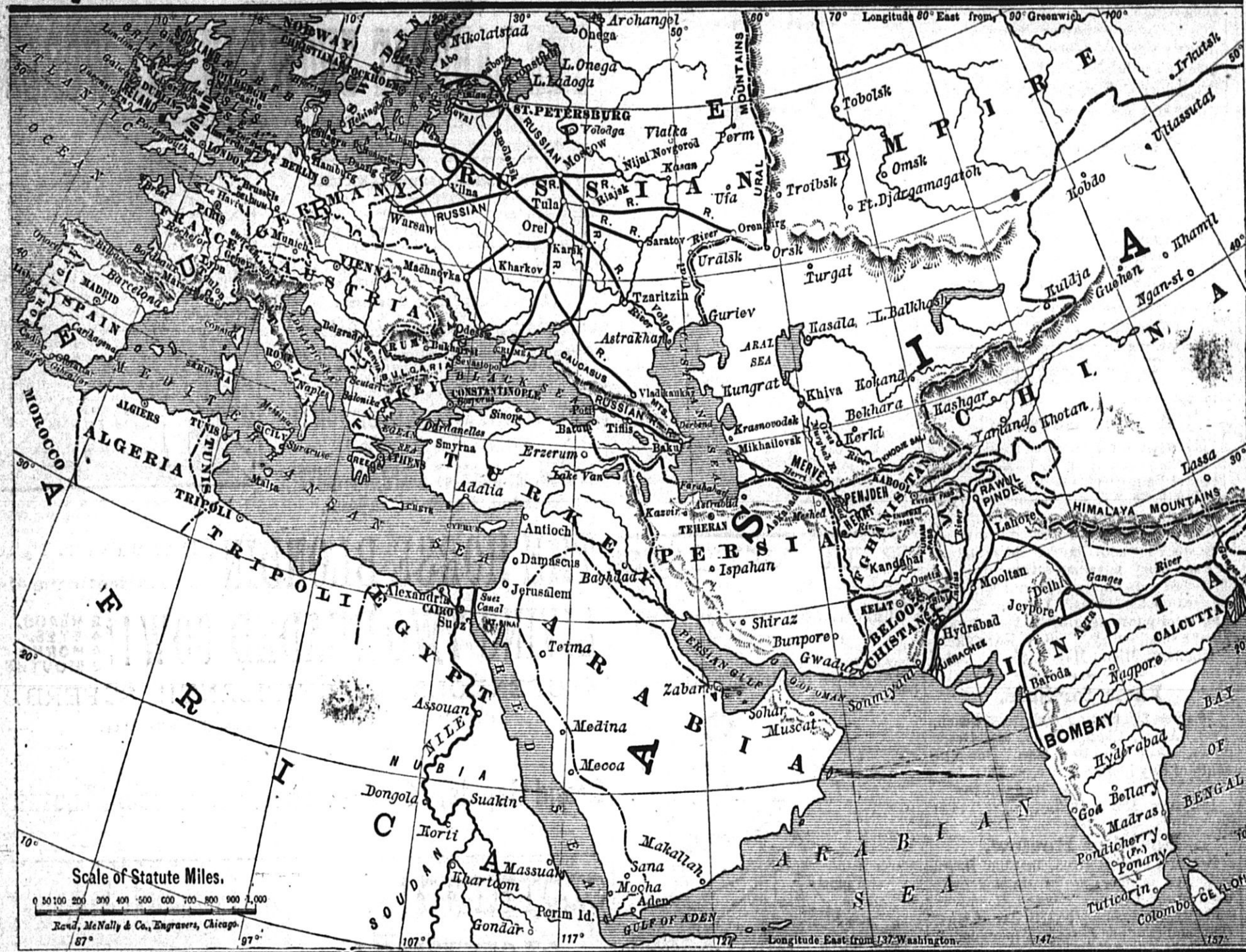
A RESOLUTION by Mr. Monroe reciting that grave difficulties were likely to ensue on account of the division of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the tax law, and instructing the Auditor General to suspend the sale of taxes advertised for May 4, 1885, until such time as the Legislature may direct, was temporarily laid upon the table in the Senate on the 28th ult. The following bills passed the Senate: For a ferry across Pine Lake; to increase the salary of the State Librarian; for a patent to C. C. Morton; amending section 1838, Howell, relative to burial grounds; adding a new section to chapter 283, Howell, relative to the trial of issues of fact; for repairing the State road in St. Clair County; to punish frauds on hotel-keepers; making an appropriation for a State Industrial Home for Girls. The bill incorporating the city of An Sable was killed. In the House the following bills passed: Amending the City village charter; changing the names of streets in Bay City; amending section 886, Howell, relative to writs of error and certiorari; amending chapter 211, Howell, relative to the St. Mary's ship canal; amending the law relative to the practice of dentistry; amending section 9897, Howell, relative to a State Agency for juvenile offenders; amending the Alpena city charter; amending a law regulating the liability of employers in case of personal injury to their employees; amending act 351 of 1879 relative to meat and provision inspection in Detroit; to prevent accidents by line shafting on a fair-ground where machinery is used; establishing the Upper Peninsula Mining School; relative to stenographers for the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit; amending section 8292, Howell, relative to summary proceedings for the recovery of land; for the relief of William St. Charles. The bill providing for filing the notes of stenographers was not passed. The vote was reconsidered and the bill tabled.

By an almost unanimous vote, both houses of the Legislature, on the 29th ult., passed a joint resolution that temporarily bridges over the first sales of land delinquents for taxes for 1882, that were advertised to take place in several counties as early as May 4, with others to follow in other counties within a short time thereafter. It was promptly signed by the Governor, and provides temporary relief until the Legislature can prepare and pass a new tax law to take the place of the one made at the special session of 1882, and now declared unconstitutional. The resolution reads: WHEREAS, By an equal division of the Supreme Court in two cases brought before said court grave doubt is thrown upon the constitutionality of tax sales made under the tax law of 1882, so called; and WHEREAS, By reason of said doubt a large amount of litigation and expense will be likely to arise should further sales be made under such law; therefore Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Michigan, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the Auditor General be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to suspend the sale for delinquent taxes of 1882, now authorized to take place Monday, May 4, 1885, until such time as the Legislature may authorize, either by direct action by resolution or the enactment of a statute bearing upon the subject. In the Senate the following bills passed: Incorporating the village of Chippewa Lake; amending the Ludington city charter; amending act 142, of 1883, relative to the Upper Peninsula petit jurors; relative to the stenographer for the Sixteenth Judicial District; to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among stock; to regulate saw works was lost the vote reconsidered, and the bill tabled. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of Charles D. Lawton, of Lawton, as Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, vice Wright, resigned, and James E. Sawyer as Trustee of the Pontiac Insane Asylum, vice McConnell, deceased. The entire afternoon was spent in committee of the whole in consideration of Senator Blacker's bill to regulate freight rates on railroads, and to prevent unjust discriminations in rates on railroads. The House passed bills to incorporate the village of Onondaga and to amend the charter of the village of Howard City. Consideration of all pending bills on election laws was made a special order for May 6.

The bill for the appointment of a commission to prepare and report a bill revising the general banking law was lost in the Senate on the 30th ult., reconsidered, and tabled. To the Senate the Governor noted his approval of the following acts: Supplementary to the general railroad act; re-incorporating Roscommon the following bills passed the Senate: Regulating saw-works; amending the act for the appointment of an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County. In the House there was a spirited fight over the joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Mackinac, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad. Crozer moved to take it up, and was vigorously opposed by Hampton and supported by Black. After a short colloquy between the last two, the House proceeded to consider the resolution. An amendment to compel the company to build ten miles by July 1, 1886, was discussed until adjournment. To the House the Governor noted his approval of acts, making an appropriation to the Reform School, re-incorporating Holland, for a ferry across Pine Lake, restricting the powers of the Commissioners of Highway of public township, amending the charter of Sarnaw, for an infirmary at the Kalamazoo Asylum, establishing a Board of Fish Commissioners, for the examination of teachers in Alpena, relating to vacancies in the Superior Court of authority in Spalding Saginaw County, to build a bridge, authorizing the Auditor General to suspend the sale of lands delinquent for taxes in 1882. Bills passed: Amending the Hillsdale city charter; amending Vassar village charter; appropriating \$150,000 to the Traverse Asylum; to tax the Lake Shore Road in accordance with the general law. The bill amending section 6965, Howell, relative to public school teachers, and the bill regulating the width of wagon tiers were lost.

The following bills were passed by the Senate on the 1st inst.: To amend the act relative to subjects for dissection for the advancement of science; to provide for the preparation and publication of an alphabetical index to the laws passed in 1882, 1883, and to be passed at stated intervals hereafter. The House passed bills appropriating \$60,000 for the current expenses of the State Normal School for 1885 and 1886; to amend the act for the incorporation of the Grand Council of Royal Templars of Temperance; to amend the act to reorganize the Union School District of Flint; authorizing the settlement of the claim of Peter Despelder; to amend the act requiring successors, directors, and overseers to make annual reports to County Superintendents of the Poor; to provide for the publication of information obtained by expenses at the State Prison or House of Correction who apply for pardon, and report their judgment to the executive as to pardon, commutation, or non-action, such recommendation to be acted on by the Governor as he shall see fit, after a careful examination. He thinks that two of the four should be lawyers; cites unequal and apparent unjust sentences, and refers to the fact that two men are in the State Prison, one for stealing a 23 horse and wagon that he claimed he took for a labor debt, and the other for only ten years for stealing nearly \$100,000.

Both houses adjourned to Monday, the 6th.



trembling in the balance; it is natural to inquire into the causes and reasons that have brought about the crisis. What is Russia's object in gradually but surely approaching India? What does she desire there or elsewhere? Why is England so alarmed at every step, and apparently fearful of the result?

But to understand the course of events and to answer intelligently to ourselves questions like these we must see, arate the general causes of difficulty from the present dispute over the line of a frontier.

The advance of Russia in Asia has been marked by many phases: First, the conquest of Siberia by the Cossacks in the sixteenth century and the gradual extension of Russian colonization to the coast of the Pacific, whole Asiatic tribes being made nominally Russian subjects without any particular intention on their part of fulfilling duties, but simply for the purpose of receiving the presents customary on such occasions. This continued through the whole of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Then, beginning about thirty years ago, a continued pushing forward of the Russian outposts on the southern frontier of Siberia into the steppes, the subjugation, whether nominal or real, of various tribes of Kirghiz and Kalmucks, until these culminated in the conquest of Turkistan and Tashkend by Gen. Tchernayeff, speedily followed by the occupation of Samarcand. After this Bokhara was made a close ally; Khiva was subdued in 1873; Khokand was annexed shortly afterward; and Kuljia has already been occupied in consequence of the "Museum" movement against the Chinese. All this was done without much system and without orders from the Government at St. Petersburg. It was never possible to draw back the boundaries, but every fresh dispute with the natives led to an acquisition of territory and influence. The last phase was reached only after, and indeed in consequence of, the treaty of Berlin. At a time when war with England seemed imminent the Russians resolved to advance in a different direction between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral southward, where steps had already been taken to subjugate the wild Turcoman tribes, partly with the intention, now for the first time avowed or existing, of pushing as near India as possible. Up to that time, although a plan for the conquest of India had been presented to the Emperor Paul at the beginning of the century, and there had been at intervals much wild talk among officers of the army of the possibility of such a move, it had never been seriously considered; but it was then felt that it was necessary to be in a position not only to annoy England in case of war, which then seemed so possible, but ultimately, whenever it became necessary to make another movement on Constantinople or to open the Bosphorus to the free passage of Russian vessels, so to threaten India and divert the attention of England that it would not be again possible for her to ruin the Russian plans.

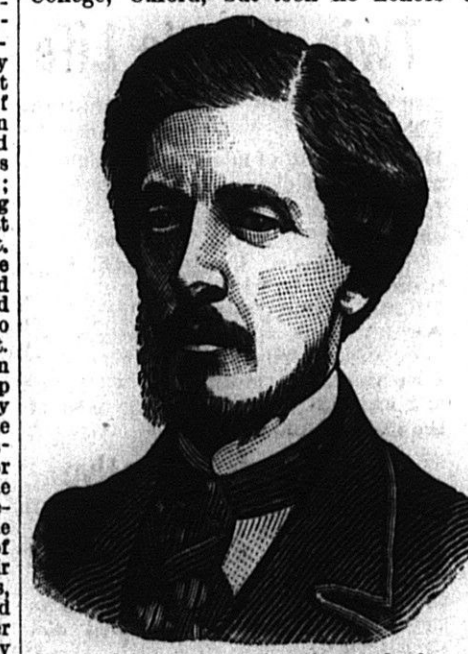
The belief in the possibility of interfering with English rule in India had grown greatly in ten years, owing in large measure to the action of the English themselves. Every Russian movement had been so closely scrutinized in England, so many questions had been put to the Russian Government as to their intentions, whether present or future, that the evident alarm manifested by the British Government increased the belief in their weak hold on India. The British Embassy at St. Petersburg gave much time to the study of Asiatic affairs, and frequently succeeded in obtaining, by favor or by bribes, from subordinate officials, reports, maps and plans of the movements of troops on the frontier. As was natural, those frequent questions and protests naturally annoyed the Russian Government, although it was evident at the time that England was in no condition to oppose the Russian advance in any other way. It was impossible under the circumstances for Russia to consent to drawing an imaginary line through the steppes beyond which it could not pass so long as no English troops could advance, either to oppose them or to keep in order the wild tribes on the other side. Matters, however, reached such a point in 1872, that the Russian, for the sake of peace, agreed to consider Afghanistan as beyond the sphere of their influence. Two questions, however, immediately arose: First, as to whether the English could control the Afghans sufficiently to be responsible for any attacks they might make upon Russian provinces, and, secondly, what were the boundaries of Afghanistan. It was agreed, in the main, that all places should be considered as belonging to Afghanistan which had been in the actual possession of either Dost Mohammed

the very line. After Merv was taken the Russians renewed their proposition, and this time it was accepted. The English, however, proposed that the boundary commission should consist of one Englishman, one Russian, and one Afghan. This Russian objected to on the ground that, according to their own arrangement with England, and especially by the treaty made between the Ameer of Afghanistan and England after the late war, the Afghans were put under English protection; that while the English Commissioner could ask the Afghans for advice and counsel, just as the Russians could the Turcomans, their subjects, the boundary must be drawn by the two nations alone. After some discussion this was agreed to. Sir Peter Lumsden, an English officer well known in India, was appointed the Russian Commissioner, assisted by Mr. Condie Stephen, a young diplomatist who had won his spurs, first by acquiring thoroughly the English language, then by his successful management of the Consulate at Philippopolis, and, finally, by his leadership of several surveying and exploring parties on the Persian frontier. They were accompanied by a large staff and an escort. The Russians appointed as their Commissioner Gen. Zelezoff; but before the time appointed for the meeting the Russian Commissioner was taken ill at Tiflis. It was necessary, the Russians thought, for some agreement to be come to as to the region through which the boundary line should be drawn, and as to the principles which should govern the delineation. This it was better to arrange at home, and for that purpose Capt. Lessar, a French engineer officer in the Russian service, who had explored the whole region up to the very gates of Herat, and had recently been attached as diplomatic agent to the Governor General commanding the trans-caspian region, was sent to London for the purpose of hastening a decision by the English Government. There were various delays, caused more by the English than by the Russians, and, meanwhile, before the arrival of Lessar at London, or even the departure of Sir Peter Lumsden for the frontier, the Afghans, incited by the English in India, had advanced and taken the small town of Penjdeh, over which they had had no actual rule for very many years, and which, therefore, did not fall within the conditions of the arrangement of 1873. As a protest against this, the Russians advanced their outposts far beyond where the English thought the frontier line should be drawn. Such was, in brief, the state of affairs when the present controversy became still more embittered by the advance of Gen. Komaroff.

That Russia should wish India for its own sake seems too absurd to be worth consideration, when we remember that the size of India is equal to three-quarters of that of Russia in Europe, that its population amounts to 355,000,000, that its debt, which would have to be assumed by Russia in case of annexation, is over \$850,000,000, about one-third of that of Russia itself. Although its commerce amounts to a large sum—\$250,000,000 of imports, \$417,000,000 of exports—yet as most of this is with England it would probably continue in the same route; it could not at once be changed and go into the hands of Russia by the annihilation of British power in India, nor, indeed, could Russian factories supply the need of the Indian market. It is not the possession of India which the Russians desire, nor do they wish to make any actual attack upon English rule in India. They do wish, however, to be in a position to threaten India, whether by force of arms or by intrigues, in case England should again object to any aim of Russian policy in the west. One of those aims must certainly be the opening of free commerce from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. In this stage of civilization the world at large could sympathize with the free development of any nation so long as it interferes with the rights of no other state, rather than with the policy of restriction. The opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles should be merely a question between Russia and Turkey, in which foreign powers should have no actual interest except to desire the freedom of the seas and of the straits.

But whether or not the Russians desire the conquest of India, or simply to gain a position from which to annoy the English, it is the obvious duty of the British Government to decide upon a frontier which the Russians can not be allowed to overstep. Much as they might protest and question, it is obviously impossible for the English to insist upon a frontier line drawn through the steppes which they have no possibility of defending, and it is for their interest, as they wish no further barren possessions, to

Irishman, and a great-grandson of the accomplished Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He is Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, only son of the third Baron Dufferin, in the Irish peerage, and his mother (the Dowager Countess Gifford by her second marriage) was a clever lady authoress, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and heiress to the wit, talent and genial temper of her family, which her son has inherited in his turn. Lord Dufferin was born at Florence in 1826, succeeded to the peerage on his father's death in 1841, was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, but took no honors or



degree, leaving the university early; he entered public life as a Lord-in-Waiting in Lord J. Russell's first administration. He was attached in 1855 to Lord J. Russell's mission to Vienna, and was sent by Lord Palmerston as British Commissioner to Syria in 1860. He was Under Secretary of State for India from 1864 to 1866, and in the war office subsequently for a few months. Under Mr. Gladstone's administration, which commenced in 1868, Lord Dufferin was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for four years and then assumed direction of the Government of Canada, a post which he held until 1878. He was subsequently Ambassador at St. Petersburg from 1879 to 1881, and was appointed to Constantinople in April, 1881. The following year he went on a special mission to Egypt.

Penjdeh and its Surroundings. Penjdeh, where the first Russo-Afghan battle was fought, is between sixty and seventy miles south of the old Russian boundary, and about fifty miles north of the line now claimed by the Russians, but disputed by the Afghans and English. It is, in fact, very near the boundary of the disputed territory, which extends from north to south about 110 miles, and from east to west about 100 miles on its southern side, and 150 on its northern. It is not a large area, but is well watered by the Kushk and Murghab Rivers, which unite a little north of Penjdeh, and by the Heri Rud, which bounds the territory on its western side, defining the Persian frontier.

The valleys of these rivers are fruitful, but it is neither their agricultural wealth nor the mineral resources of the mountains that make the territory so desirable.

States Consul General in India, which is at this moment highly interesting, because the Colonel declares, as the result of his travel and study, that the country is ripe for revolt against British rule. He adds that the Russians have not been turning their faces toward India all these years without opening communication with the principal people of the Indian nation, who have given the assurance over and over again that they will assist at any scheme which is calculated to bring about an overthrow of the hated power now in existence. In fact, the Indian people are anxious for Russian success, having received assurances from the emissaries of the Czar that when Russia does come into possession of that country its people will be given a government practically their own, like that which exists in Canada. Englishmen sneer at the possibility that Russia could ever conduct a government upon these liberal principles, but Colonel Matson says that in the case of Finland, with which he is thoroughly familiar, the people are more contented and prosperous under Russian control than they were when the country was attached to Sweden, and he adds that when he last went through Finland he was constantly assured that its people would not go back to their former government even if they had the chance. The Indian leaders are desirous of having some powerful nation engaged in the protection of the country for the reason that if the people were left to themselves the Mohammedans and Buddhists would instantly fall out and go to fighting among themselves. They have had quite enough of British supremacy, which has ruined the country and set its people back into a more profound condition of servitude than is known anywhere else in the semi-civilized world.

Sir Peter Lumsden.

Sir Peter Lumsden, whose biography is herewith presented, was born in 1829, and entering the Bengal army in 1849 he has continued since then to see active service in



India. He has served on the Northwestern frontier in numerous expeditions, on a political mission in Afghanistan, in Central Indian operations in 1858, and in all the army grades upward.

"I draw the long bow," said the stumpy little woman with a six-foot sweetheart.



SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

## Belva A. Lockwood.

Belva A. Lockwood was born in the Empire State in 1840, and at the age of fourteen commenced teaching the village school. The war and its underlying causes engaged the lady's earnest sympathies. Her time and influence were spent in aiding the soldiers. After the strife had terminated, she resumed teaching until 1868, when she was married to the late Dr. E. Lockwood. After her marriage she still industriously pursued her studies, and in 1870 obtained the degree of A. M. from Syracuse University. Having been refused admission to study law at Columbia College, Washington, she entered the National University of the same city, and, after much difficulty, obtained her hard-won diploma. September 23-'73, she was admitted to practice at the bar of the District of Columbia.

Among some of her well known efforts was the presentation to Congress of a petition for the passage of a prohibitory law for the District of Columbia, signed by one thousand persons. She supported a measure which gave women employed in public service the same compensation as men. The crowning triumph of her life, was on the third of September, 1879, when she was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

She has identified herself with temperance, peace and other great moral movements of the age. She has shown an energy never before surpassed; a calmness in defeat worthy of a hero; a moderation in victory indicative of true greatness. Her private life is above reproach; her public career pure, upright and successful, and she has elevated the tone of the profession by her womanly rectitude.

The following regarding one of our citizens appeared recently in the Detroit News: "Gerrit J. Diekema, of Ottawa county, is a medium-sized lawyer, with an appearance which bespeaks level-headedness and good sense. He is a brief, sensible and pleasant talker, and his sentences come forth as finished as from a printed book. But he is too conservative for one so young, and he is too deficient in aggressiveness to make himself a shining star in the legislative constellation. And yet he has all the other natural capabilities to rise to that height."

For special reasons, in the May Century, more space than usual is devoted to the War Series, and sixteen pages are added to the regular number, 160, in order that other subjects of public importance should not be slighted. Of superior interest is General Adam Badeau's anecdotal paper on "General Grant" as a soldier. The frontispiece of the number is a striking portrait of General McClellan, engraved from a photograph taken especially for this purpose. General McClellan contributes a graphic account of "The Peninsular Campaign," and makes special reference to his official and personal relations with Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln.

Of peculiar interest is General Joseph E. Johnston's "Manassas to Seven Pines," which is a reply to Jefferson Davis's criticisms (in "The Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy") on his military operations in Virginia. The war papers are illustrated with careful maps, pictures of incidents and of places, and numerous portraits, including a full-page double portrait of Generals Lee and Johnston, from a photograph taken after the war.

The rescue of "Greely at Cape Sabine" is the subject of a noteworthy paper by Ensign Charles H. Harlow, of the rescue-ship *Thetis*. He describes the exciting events of the rescue, and incidents in the life of the party at Cape Sabine, as related to him at the time of the rescue. A plan of Camp Sabine, a fac-simile of one page of "The Arctic Moon," the newspaper printed for amusement at Fort Conger, and maps, accompany the article.

## Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Rev. N. M. Steffens will occupy the pulpit. Subjects: Morning, "Balaam's desire to die the death of the righteous." Afternoon, "The healing of the leper."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "The repentant malefactor." Evening, "The railing malefactor." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Brock, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "When and for what purpose may a Christian take an oath?" Afternoon, "The Macedonian churches an example of Christian liberality."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "The source, character, and doom of the

falsehood." Afternoon, "Confederation in Spiritual Consecration." Evening, "Thank-offering after an earnest prayer meeting."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. G. Huizing, theological student, will preach.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" Evening, "The prosperity of the wicked a stumbling-block."

## A Social Craze.

The roller-skating craze has spread over the country like an epidemic, a fact largely due to the expert exhibitions given by the troupe of Russian Roller Skaters that have accompanied W. W. Cole's Circus and Menagerie the past few seasons. There are new ideas constantly coming forward in this popular pastime, which are given the most perfect illustration by the phenomenally expert skaters now traveling with Mr. Cole.

M. L. Blair, Alderman 5th Ward, Scranton, Pa., stated Nov. 9, '83: He had used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for sprains, burns, cuts and rheumatism.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. Walsh.

## Special Notices.

## A Good Bargain!

The stock of goods owned by Mr. John Sluiter in the store of L. T. Kanter has been left in my hands to dispose of. The stock will be sold at a reasonable figure and I will also rent the store to parties desiring to engage in business at that stand. The stock includes Confectionery, Stationery and fancy novelties. There is also a first-class soda fountain which I will lease on reasonable terms. This is a good opportunity for engaging in business and all at a small outlay. L. T. KANTER.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 7, '85. 14-1f

## Farm for Sale.

34 acres, 600 bearing fruit trees, Peach, Pear, Apple, Cherry, Plum, and Grape vines. Good house and barn. One mile south of City limits. Price, \$2,500.

M. HARRINGTON, 14-4f  
HOLLAND, May 5, 1885.

## Board of Review.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Review of the City of Holland, will meet at the Common Council Rooms, in said city, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1885, and continue in session four successive days, for the purpose of reviewing the annual assessment roll, and any person desiring so to do, may then and there examine his assessment.

Dated, HOLLAND, May 1st, 1885.  
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk. 12-2w

## Keller &amp; Allen.

Veterinary Surgeons, late of the Ontario Veterinary College, will professionally treat all diseases of horses and cattle. All calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at D. R. Meengs' River street, Holland, Mich. 13-4w

REFRIGERATORS, with coolers, and oil stoves at Kanter's. 12-1f

PANTS patterns of all stripes and shades at BRUSSE'S. Examine them. 11-1f

For fresh herbs and pure drugs go to the Central Drug store.

CROQUET sets, Base Ball goods and Fishing Tackle. Call and see. YATES & KANE.

Pitts' Celebrated Paints in all colors put up from one Pint to five Gallon Cans at 12-1f R. KANTERS & SONS.

A FINE line of Blank Books just received. Call and see. YATES & KANE.

A large stock of Barb Wire just received at 12-1f R. KANTERS & SONS.

CALL on Brusse Bros. when you want a nobby summer suit or a spring overcoat. 11-1f

## New Advertisements.

No. 114.

## An Ordinance.

To provide for the payment of the salaries of certain city officers for the year A. D. 1885:

The City of Holland ordains:

SECTION 1. That the city marshal shall receive a salary of four hundred dollars per year.  
The city treasurer shall receive a salary of two hundred and seventy-five dollars per year.  
The city clerk shall receive a salary of four hundred dollars per year.  
The city attorney shall receive a salary of seventy-five dollars per year.  
The street commissioner shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per year.  
The city physician shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per year.  
The health officer shall receive a salary of twenty-five dollars per year.  
The engineer of the fire department shall receive a salary of fifty dollars per year.  
The director of the poor shall receive a salary of forty dollars per year.

SECTION 2. That the salaries of the various officers hereinbefore mentioned shall be computed from the commencement of the present term of office.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Passed May 8th, A. D. 1885. Approved May 8th, A. D. 1885.

R. KANTERS, Mayor.  
Attest: GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## SHINGLES!

We manufacture all grades of shingles and will sell them as cheap as any dealer. Call and see us at the Pinger Mills or call on T. Keppel before buying elsewhere.

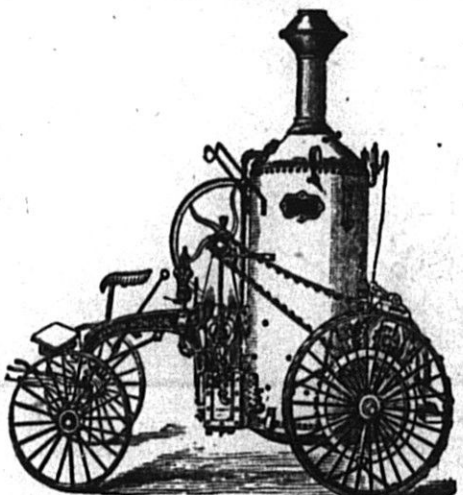
We also have a large quantity of Pine and Ash  
**SUMMER WOOD!**  
Try a load.  
J. VAN PUTTEN & CO.  
Holland, Mich., April 30, 1885. 13-3m.

WATCH FOR  
KREMERS & BANGS  
NEW "AD."

## P. H. WILMS

Manufacturer of  
Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells.  
AND WOODEN PUMPS.

Porcelain-lined, Iron-lined, Maple Cylinder and all the different kinds of pumps, pipe and iron.



Dealer in the leading class of agricultural implements, such as Engines, Thrashers, Saw Mills, Wind Mills, Self-binding Reapers, Mowers, Buggies, Wagons, Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, all that Farmers need except money, and that you can make by buying of me as I will sell very reasonable. Fair dealing and good goods.

COME AND SEE ME.  
PETER H. WILMS.  
Holland, April 22, 1885. 13-1y

## Twin Foes to Life

Are Indigestion and Constipation. Their primary symptoms are among the most distressing of minor human ailments, and a host of diseases, speedily resultant from them, mutually aggravate each other and assail at once the whole machinery of life. Nausea, Foul Breath, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Headaches, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, and various Skin Disorders, are among the symptoms and maladies caused by derangement of the stomach and bowels.

## A Thorough Purgative

medicine is the first necessity for cure. Then the cathartic effect must be maintained, in a mild degree, just sufficient to prevent a recurrence of costiveness, and at the same time the liver, kidneys and stomach must be stimulated and strengthened.

## Ayer's Pills

Accomplish this restorative work better than any other medicine. They are searching and thorough, yet mild, in their purgative action. They do not gripe the patient, and do not induce a costive reaction, as is the effect of other cathartics. Withal, they possess special properties, diuretic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

## Absolutely Cure

All diseases proceeding from disorder of the digestive and assimilatory organs. The prompt use of AYER'S PILLS to correct the first indications of costiveness, averts the serious illnesses which neglect of that condition would inevitably induce. All irregularities in the action of the bowels—looseness as well as constipation—are beneficially controlled by AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation of digestive organs weakened by long-continued dyspepsia, one or two of AYER'S PILLS daily, after dinner, will do more good than anything else.

## Leading Physicians Concede

That AYER'S PILLS are the best of all cathartic medicines, and many practitioners, of the highest standing, customarily prescribe them.

## AYER'S PILLS,

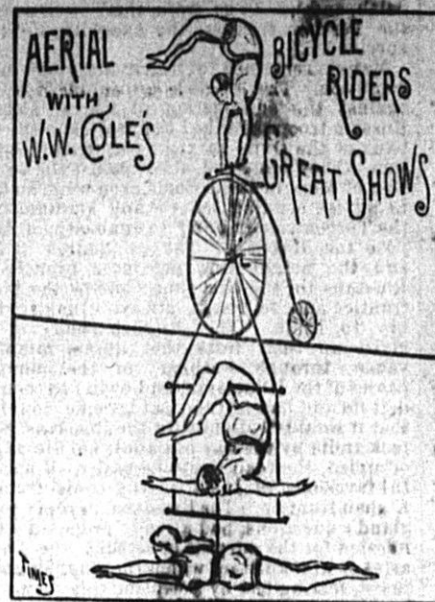
PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
[Analytical Chemists.]  
For sale by all Druggists.

## THE MODERN MECCA OF RECREATION!

To which Millions make a Yearly Pilgrimage.

## THE CROWNED KING OF WONDERLAND

—WILL EXHIBIT AT—



HOLLAND, June 3  
Wednesday, June 3

AFTERNOON AND EVENING—1 AND 7 P. M.

W. W. COLE'S

COLOSSAL CIRCUS  
CONSOLIDATION.

2 Menageries, 4 Circuses,

—AND—  
CONGRESS OF WONDERS.

—COMPRISING—

## THE LARGEST SHOWS IN THE WORLD!

Greater, Grander and Richer than any other Exhibition on Earth.

## 45 STERLING AND NOVEL ACTS

In the Circus Rings and on an enormous ELEVATED STAGE, by

## The Chief Champion of every Nation

12—GENUINE BEDOUIN ARABS—12

In prodigious performances. The supremely

## Greatest Living Bare-back Riders,

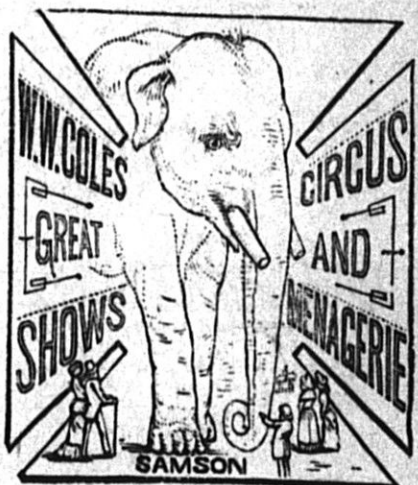
Gymnasts, Acrobats, Athletes, Wrestlers, Tumblers, Leap rs and Grotesque Circus Celebrities, Skier-Skaters, Bicyclists and Telling-Walkers.

## THE MEXICAN EXHIBITION!!

Realistic Scenes of Wild Life, etc.

## SAMSON, the LARGEST ELEPHANT ALIVE.

Actual Expense, \$3,500 PER DAY, rain or shine.



## THE HORSE BLONDIN { That walks a Tight-rope 20 feet in the Air.

## LIVING TWO HEADED COW! { 2 HEADS, 4 EYES, 4 HORNS, 2 MOUTHS.

STUPENDOUS! MAGNIFICENT!! SUPERB!!!

ADMISSION, 50 cents CHILDREN UNDER 9, HALF PRICE.

Also will exhibit at

Grand Rapids, Monday, June 1; Muskegon, Tuesday, June 2.

## CLOTHING!

## CLOTHING!

## CLOTHING!

Our Clothing Store is now open.

No. 22 South River Street.

Next to Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

## F. BIRD,

PROPRIETOR.

## Mr. JOHN A. ROOST

is employed as clerk in the store and will welcome all his old friends and customers and the public generally.

Call Early and See Our Stock.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 22, 1885. 12-3m

## SPRING AND SUMMER.

## L. &amp; S. VAN DEN BERGE,

have just received a large and very fine assorted line of

## Millinery &amp; Fancy Goods.

All are invited to come and see their selected stock.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 6, 1885.

ATTENTION  
Farmers and  
Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Heading Bolts 38 inches long  
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.

ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Patten & Sons' store.

NIMROD  
Plug Tobacco.

Sold by all Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Noted for its excellent chew, delicious flavor and cheesy cut. This Tobacco is manufactured of finest leaf, purest sweetening "everybody chews Nimrod." Send for samples.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.  
St. Louis, Mo.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. Hallett Book Co., Portland, Maine. 12-1y.



Terms of Subscription.  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months; and \$3.00 if paid at six months.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 4th, 1885.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the mayor.

Members present: Mayor Kanters, Aldermen Rose, Ter Vree, Burgess, Bangs, Kanters, De Roo, Boyd, Bertsch, and the clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented for payment: C. & N. Iron & Pipe Co., water pipe, \$38.81; Longwell & Hall, unloading water pipe from cars, \$1.30; J. Beukema, running water works April, \$99.00—Bills of Iron & Pipe Co. and Longwell & Hall allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the amounts; the bill of J. Beukema was referred to the committee on claims and accounts.

On motion of Ald. Kanters the Council took a recess of five minutes.

After recess, same members present.

The committee on claims and accounts reported, recommending that the bill of J. Beukema be allowed and a warrant issued on the city treasurer for the amount.—Adopted.

The mayor in a verbal communication stated that he had taken the keys of the jail from Deputy Marshal Pieter Braam, and had suspended him from duty. The reason for his doing so was that the marshal on Saturday night, had locked up two boys for being disorderly. On Sunday morning when the marshal went to give the prisoners their breakfast, they were gone. The locks were found to be all right and must have been unlocked by some person having keys, and as suspicion seemed to show that Pieter Braam was the person, he had taken the course as stated.

The city marshal reported the following:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby report to your honorable body that on May 2nd I arrested Cornelius Heijze and Tom Exo for being drunk and disorderly and that during the night they were released by some person or persons by unlocking the door.—Referred to the committee on order and police to investigate.

The clerk reported having unloaded the water pipe ordered for the extension to railroad water tank, and found the same perfect in all respects.—Approved.

The clerk reported that pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council, warrants had been issued on the city treasurer as follows: Pen. Gas Light Co., 6 bbls gasoline, \$27.53; C. & W. M. R'y, freight, \$5.40.—Approved and ordered placed on file.

The city marshal in a written communication to the Council recommended Mr. Jacob DeFeyer as deputy city marshal.—Laid upon the table.

The clerk reported the various offices that were to be filled by appointment.—Laid upon the table.

Ald. Bangs, in a communication, stated that Prof. C. Scott would furnish 50 soft or hard maple trees to the city to be placed around Lincoln park for \$10.—Referred to the committee on parks and public grounds.

By Ald. Rose—

Resolved, That upon receipt by the treasurer of monies collected for liquor tax, that five hundred dollars of the amount be credited to the fire department fund and the balance of said liquor tax monies be credited to the water fund.—Adopted.

The following preamble and resolution by Ald. Bangs:

WHEREAS, A committee has been appointed by the legislature of the state of Michigan to visit different parts of this state and select a suitable place for a Soldier's Home, and

WHEREAS, No place in the state exceeds Holland and its vicinity in beauty of scenery and country, and

WHEREAS, This locality is in every respect desirable for the location of such an institution, therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council of this city extend to said committee an invitation to visit our city at their earliest opportunity, to examine and investigate this vicinity.—Adopted.

By Ald. De Roo—

Resolved, That the resolution be transmitted to our representative, Hon. G. J. Diekema, with the request that he communicate this resolution to said committee.—Adopted.

By Ald. Rose—

Resolved, That the city jail or prison attached to the engine house situated on the south east corner of River and Tenth streets, and on the north west corner of Centennial park market square, in the city of Holland, Michigan, is to be located, considered and hereby declared to be the city prison, to provide for the confinement therein, of all persons liable to imprisonment or detention, under the ordinances of the city and is to be maintained hereafter as a city prison in accordance with the provisions of Title VIII of the charter of the city of Holland.—Adopted.

By Ald. Bertsch—

Resolved, That the report of the clerk on offices to be filled by appointment be taken from the table.

The following named persons were appointed to the several offices set opposite their respective names, viz: President pro tem of the Common Council, Ald. M. W. Rose; street commissioner, M. De Feyer; city surveyor, P. J. McVicker; city librarian, Oscar E. Yates; director of the poor, Geo. H. Sipp; city physician, Robert M. D.; Best, M. D.; Health Officer, Robert B. D.; deputy marshal, Jacob De Feyer; member of the board of health, F. J. Schouten; members of the harbor board, Heber Walsh and Kommer Schadelee; engineer of the fire department, Alfred Huntley; assistant engineer of the fire department, F. O. Nye; city surveyor, Geo. H. Sipp; board of assessors, Peter Root and G. Van Lunde; building inspectors, Geo. H. Sipp, Harry Slenk, and John H. Kleg; committee to examine hotels, Geo. H. Sipp, Harry Slenk and John H. Kleg; members of board of water commissioners, John Kramer, R. E. Werkman and F. O. Nye; city printing, HOLLAND CITY NEWS on the same terms as the past year.

Council adjourned.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 5, 1885.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the mayor.

Members present: Mayor Kanters, Aldermen Rose, Ter Vree, Burgess, Bangs, Kanters, De Roo, Boyd and the clerk.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with:

The following bills were presented for payment: M. De Feyer, 3 mos. sal. com. \$75.00; R. B. Best, six mos. sal. as city physician, \$30.00; R. B. Best, six months salary as health officer, \$12.50; Geo. H. Sipp, 4 mths salary as director of the poor, \$13.34; P. H. McBride, one month salary as city attorney, \$6.25; E. Vanpelt, 1 cord wood, \$1.50; R. E. Werkman, 600 brick \$4.80; R. E. Werkman, lumber, \$16.80; H. S. Woodruff, building sidewalk, \$3.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

By the committee on parks and public ground—

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of replacing the dead trees in the parks would report that they have purchased and had planted seventy soft maple trees, from Mr. J. A. Ter Vree, at a cost of \$17.50, and would recommend the payment thereof.—Adopted.

By chairman of the committee on parks and public grounds:

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to call your attention to the fact that the fence on the west side of Market square is being used by parties, just who I do not know, for drying hides, and that there is a large amount of agricultural implements, wagons, and other rubbish scattered along the east side of River street between Tenth and Twelfth streets that should be removed.—The marshal was instructed to have the nuisance abated and the obstructions removed.

The committee on poor reported, presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending \$33 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending May 15th, 1885.—Adopted.

The committee on order and police reported on the report of the city marshal, referring to the ar-

rest of Cornelius Heijze and Tom Exo, May 2, and their release from jail by some person unknown to said marshal, appending a sworn statement of Constable Odell. The report also stated that they were satisfied that the true way to ascertain who the party or parties releasing said prisoners were, was to offer a reward for their arrest.—Report adopted and the mayor directed to offer a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

By the committee on fire department—

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the investigating of steam-whistle now on trial at water work building, would respectfully report that they have examined the same and recommend that it be returned; and further recommend the purchase of either a mocking bird whistle or a steam gong at an expense not exceeding \$50. If such a whistle is purchased the bell ringing which is now an expense of fifty dollars annually could be discontinued.—Adopted and the choice between whistle or gong left with the committee.

By the chairman of the committee on health—

GENTLEMEN:—I would call the attention of the Council to the necessity of having the drain from the bridge on Eighth street over tannery creek, leading to Black lake opened so that the stagnant water may pass off, being in its present stagnant condition dangerous to the public health.—Referred to the committee on streets and bridges with power to act.

City treasurer reported for the month of April.—Filed.

Street commissioner reported for the month of April.—Filed.

The city physician reported having treated five cases in the month of April.—Filed.

The secretary of Eagle Hose Co. reported the name of Isaac Abbott as a member of said company, subject to the approval of the Council.—Approved.

Ald. Ter Vree, according to notice at a previous meeting, introduced an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the payment of the salaries of certain city officers for the year A. D. 1885." Said ordinance was read a first and second time by its title and placed on the general order of the day.

By Ald. Rose—

Resolved, That the deputy city marshal shall execute a bond to the city in the sum of five hundred dollars with two sureties.—Adopted.

By Ald. Kanters—

Resolved, That the city marshal shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall not be allowed to leave the city without leaving said office in charge of his deputy, and that he shall wear a uniform similar to those worn by policemen in other cities when on duty.—Which said resolution was not adopted by a majority of all the aldermen elect not concurring therein by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Rose, Ter Vree, and Kanters. Nays, Burgess, Bangs, De Roo, and Boyd.

The Council went into a committee of the whole on the general order of the day. The mayor appointed Ald. Rose chairman. After some time spent therein the committee arose and reported that they had had under consideration an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the payment of salaries of certain city officers for the year A. D. 1885, and recommended that the same do pass and the committee be discharged.—Adopted and the ordinance placed on the third reading of bill.

The ordinance was read a third time and passed, all voting yeas.

Previous to the passage of the ordinance Ald. Burgess was excused from further attendance on account of sickness.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes:

"I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers."

Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure

Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

To the Housekeeper—Insist on getting DeLand's Saleratus and Soda, and don't let your grocer argue you out of it. It will pay you in the end, and you will use no other.

George Campouell, Hopkinsville, Ky., says: Burdock Blood Bitters is the best preparation for the Blood and stomach ever manufactured.

If your blood is vitiated, cleanse it without delay by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Safe and effective.

Special Notices.

All persons intending to beautify their homes should purchase the Harrison Ready Mixed Paints. They are by far the best paint in the market. You can get them of H. Walsh, who also has a full stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, and all kinds of Wall finish. Purchase your Drugs and Paints where you get the best articles at the lowest prices. 12-St

FRESH, pure Drugs constantly receiving. YATES & KANE.

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

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Yates & Kane.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or chest use Shiloh's Plaster. Price 25 cents.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale at Yates & Kane.

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

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just received a large new stock of Boots and Shoes and Slippers for spring and summer trade. The stock is complete and embraces the latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, which are sold at reasonable prices. We sell

Fargo's Boots and Fine Ladies Shoes. L. SPIETSMA & SON, HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-ly

One Price to All.

Pitts' Paint \$1.50 per gallon. \$1.45 in two-gallon cans, at KANTERS'. 12-ly

An immense stock of stationery just received. YATES & KANE.

Go to Kanters' for your paints and oils. It will pay you. 12-ly

KREMER & BANGS have a full stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, paint and white-wash brushes, which they are selling at low figures for cash.

Before you paint or calamine call at Kanters' Hardware Store and get prices on Paints, Oils, White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. They keep a full line of that class of goods. 12-ly

BRUSSE BROS., merchant tailors, are showing a choice assortment of seasonable novelties in plaids, checks, and fine corkscrews. 11-ly

Notice.

Take notice that sealed proposals will be received for furnishing all material and constructing a school building in school district No. 7 in the township of Olive, Ottawa county, Mich., according to plans and specifications of said building, now on file in the office of the hardware store of R. Kanters & Sons in the city of Holland, Michigan. Said proposals will be received any time between the date of notice and 12 m. of May 23d, 1885. All proposals to be addressed to Charles Miles, Holland, Mich., April 22nd, 1885.

CHARLES MILES, JOHN TEN HAGEN, CHARLES OWENS, Building Committee

BRUSSE BROS. have on hand a full stock of suitings which they make up in the latest styles. 11-ly

It Will Cure You.

GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS are the great blood purifier, liver and kidney remedy and life giving principle, a perfect renovator and invigorator of the system carrying away all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, soft and reliable in all forms of disease. Every moment of our lives every part of our bodies, is wearing out and is being built up anew. This work is accomplished by the blood. The blood if pure makes the entire circuit of the body every seven minutes. But if it becomes weak or vitiated and does not perform its work properly the system is actually poisoned by the worn-out matter clogging the vital organs instead of leaving the body. Cleanse the blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, sores, etc. Keep the liver in order, the blood pure health of the system will follow. Sold by H. Walsh. 14-4

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, January 18, 1884

From Holland to Chicago. From Chicago to Holland.

N't	Exp.	Mail	TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N't
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.				p. m.
10:55	1 12	10 20	Holland	3 00	10 35	a. m.
11 20	10 42	10 42	East Sanger	2 45	10 37	
11 32	10 55	10 55	New Richmond	2 37	10 41	
12 26	2 05	11 45	Gd. Junction	2 05	9 27	4 31
12 47	2 17	12 06	Bangor	1 47	9 15	3 32
2 10	3 07	1 40	Benton Harbor	12 38	8 2	2 30
3 50	3 55	2 50	St. Joseph	12 28	8 05	2 20
4 10	4 05	3 45	New Buffalo	11 30	7 25	1 15
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Chicago	8 55	4 20	10 30

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids. From Grand Rapids to Holland.

p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
10 25	3 05	4 00	Holland	10 10	1 19	10 40
10 35	3 15	4 10	Zeeland	10 02	1 10	10 23
10 45	3 25	4 20	Roselandville	9 45	1 04	10 04
10 55	3 35	4 30	Grandville	9 32	1 00	9 52
11 15	4 05	4 00	Grand Rapids	9 15	12 25	9 35
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon. From Muskegon to Holland.

p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
3 10	10 20	10 30	Holland	1 10	3 00	9 40
3 25	10 40	10 55	West Olive	1 25	3 15	9 17
3 35	10 50	11 05	Johnsville	1 35	3 27	9 07
4 00	11 05	11 20	Grand Haven	12 24	2 05	8 50
4 05	11 13	11 28	Ferryburg	12 20	2 00	8 40
4 40	11 55	12 10	Muskegon	11 55	1 20	8 02
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan. From Allegan to Holland.

p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
3 10	10 20	10 30	Holland	1 10	3 00	9 40
3 27	10 35	10 50	Fillmore	1 45	3 15	9 10
3 37	10 45	11 00	Hamlet	1 55	3 25	8 50
3 49	10 54	11 10	Dunham	2 05	3 35	8 30
4 15	11 05	11 20	Allegan	2 15	3 45	8 15
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

\* Leaves Chicago 8 40 p. m. Saturdays.

+ Runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday. Passenger train leaves Holland at 5 15 p. m. arriving in Grand Rapids at 6 15 p. m.; also train leaves Muskegon at 8 15 a. m. arriving at Holland at 10 a. m.; also train leaves Holland at 5 15 p. m. arriving at Muskegon at 6 55 p. m.

All trains run by Detroit time.

Mixed trains leave Holland, going north, at 7 50 a. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10 00 a. m.; and at 10 50 p. m., arriving at Muskegon at 1 07 a. m. also mixed trains leave Holland, going south at 5 15 a. m.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect Jan. 18, 1885

GOING WEST. Central Time. GOING EAST.

Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.	TOWNS.	Pass.	Pass.	Mix.
a. m.	p. m.			a. m.	p. m.	
10 10	5 45	10 10	L Toledo A	11 10	5 10	
10 02	6 40	10 40	Dundee	10 10	4 15	
11 21	7 04	10 59	Britton	9 46	3 12	
11 29	7 09	11 06	Ridgeway	9 42	3 47	
11 39	7 16	11 16	Tecumseh	9 32	3 37	
11 55	7 32	11 32	Tippecanoe	9 17	3 22	
12 08	7 45	11 45	Adrian	9 05	3 08	
12 30	8 00	12 00	Ann Arbor	8 43	2 45	
12 48	8 23	12 18	Jerome	8 26	2 28	
12 55	8 32	12 25	Moscow	8 20	2 21	
1 07	8 42	12 37	Hanover	8 09	2 10	
1 14	a. m.	8 55	Piquette	7 59	1 50	p. p.
1 34	a. m.	9 15	Homer	7 37	1 38	8 00
2 05	a. m.	9 44	Marshall	7 11	1 12	7 33
2 17	a. m.	9 57	Ceresco	6 59	1 07	7 21
2 36	a. m.	10 15	Battle Creek	6 40	12 49	7 03
2 56	a. m.	10 37	Angola	12 22	6 48	
3 04	a. m.	10 45	Richland	12 18	6 35	
3 10	a. m.	10 52	Monticello	12 09	6 29	
3 45	a. m.	11 24	Pick	11 30	5 55	
3 53	a. m.	11 33	Kellogg	11 27	5 47	
3 59	a. m.	11 39	Allegan L	11 21	5 37	
4 10	a. m.	11 50		11 10	5 25	
p. m.	p. m.			a. m.		



## AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

The hour was ten, the night was dark,  
The first express was late,  
And, if there is in railroad life  
One thing I sorely hate,  
That finishing a run up like  
An owl-train or a freight.

The dear old engine shot ahead,  
Though big the load she drew;  
Regardless quite of cloud and night,  
She shook herself and flew;  
And, spite of grades, and curves, and cuts,  
I drove the darling through.

I thought I knew the tricks and ways,  
Of every one-horse road  
That crossed the track, and small respect  
To my such I showed;  
But when she crossed the crossings while  
Our speed was scarcely slowed.

Just as we flew around a curve,  
And dashed through a cut,  
I saw a light that made me start  
As if I felt a shot;  
A freight-train lay before us, like  
A wagon in a rut.

Across the track its length was stretched,  
And not a wheel was stirred,  
While down the grade my big machine  
Went flying like a bird.  
I pulled the rope and worked the valves,  
But could not speak a word.

I'd a my best, but toward the freight  
We s'eed like a flash  
With not a hope but that we might  
Go through it with a dash,  
And I could only stand and stare,  
And wait the coming crash.

A level head, a lightning brain,  
O, who can tell their worth?  
Above all values wealth can give,  
Or rank, or place, or birth;  
And such a head at such a time  
Outwits the solid earth.

It wasn't mine—some other man's—  
A brakeman on the freight,  
Who saw us coming at his train  
And coming for it straight;  
And, when he got his work in, you  
May bet he didn't wait.

As quick as thought that fellow jumped  
And pulled a coupling-pin,  
And thus he cut the train in two  
Just where the rails begin.  
And signed to his engineer  
To go ahead like sin.

The engine puffs and pants; the train  
Starts slowly like a snail,  
And through a little space I see  
Our line of shining rail;  
But, when we speed across the space,  
My very beard turned pale.

The buffer of the rear-most car  
We tore away with ease;  
But that was nothing. Down I dropped  
And praved upon my knee  
That I might never know again  
So very tight a squeeze.

A little matter? Had you stood  
Where I was standing then,  
You might have said that it would test  
The power of tongue or pen  
To well describe that brakeman's deed:  
One of a million men.

—*Drake's Traveler's Magazine.*

## A LONDON MYSTERY.

### I.

#### AT THE ZOO.

I was strolling in the Zoological Gardens in a lazy mood Friday afternoon to listen to a lecture on "Snakes." "Congratulations me, old chap!" exclaimed an impulsive voice at the gates, and I turned to find Reggy Gardner at my elbow. "Can't stay now—just off to the lawyer's," he said as he hailed a passing hansom.

"What is it all about, Reggy?"

"I am going to be married. She's the loveliest woman in the world! Come and lunch with me at the club to-morrow, and then go home to my mother's—you'll see her there."

As his hansom drove off I looked after my bright, cherry, lucky friend, just entering life with a newly-inherited fortune. Reggy Gardner was a typical young Englishman, broad-shouldered, sturdy, fair-haired, gray-eyed, and beaming with health.

Snakes, as I suppose you know, decline to accept food which they have not killed themselves. The serpent mind seems to obtain unmixed satisfaction from the terrors of its victims. Neither the anaconda nor the common boa kills its ducks and rabbits, doves and guinea-pigs at once.

They are like wicked lawyers who keep their clients about them, pretending that they never mean to swallow them, estates and all. Now and then, long before the fatal blow is struck, the victims discover their danger, and then it is dreadful to watch their terror develop and grow into madness. The melancholy cries of a couple of fowls could be heard in the serpent-house at the Zoo. The crowd of lookers-on were breathless watching the fluttering of a dove which one of the serpents had just seized and the death agonies of a rabbit which the rattlesnake, poked up by the keeper, had kindly bitten. Pitiful tragedies were being enacted in every cage. On the score of science people go Fridays to see the reptiles fed. Prof. Huxley does not lecture in the snake-house; he would probably say some bitter things to the morbid audiences which collect there. I was about to seek the intellectual refuge of the lecture-room, when the face of a woman arrested my attention.

It was a cold, cruel, beautiful countenance, classic in its severity, with blue eyes, and lips that had no red in them. The nose came down in a straight line from the low forehead, and was chiseled at the nostrils. The mouth was rather a contradiction to the other part of the face. It was sensuous, yet without a touch of the generous that sometimes modifies the sensuous so much that we only call it sensuous. Madame's eyes were not looking at me. They were fixed on the anaconda, which had just uncurled itself, and was sliding towards a couple of fowls that were retreating before it. Suddenly, from an expression of intense expectation, the cold, cruel face was lighted up with anger. The next moment a fan was dashed against the glass to urge the birds into the jaws of the serpent. Madame was tired of waiting for the end. "A thrill of indignation ran through me."

"This is no place for ladies," I said aloud to the keeper, that she might hear me; but she continued an unrepentant and active ally of the serpent, intent upon forcing the tragic destiny of the imprisoned birds.

Then, all of a sudden, there was a

hurried movement of the snakes, a flutter of feathers, and an expiring cry. The anaconda had begun to feed.

Madame gave a little sigh of satisfaction, and, casting a frigid glance at me, moved away. Then I found she was not alone. Her cavalier was a foreigner, who looked like a faded personage matriculating for Tuscan. My thoughts, however, were not of him, but of her, and as I strolled home, wondering at the combination of angel and demon which is sometimes found in female beauty, I called this lady "Adrastia," as the resemblance to an Italian picture of the goddess flashed upon me. A head full of strange beauty, the hair a cluster of writhing serpents, a face of lovely forbiddance, with the agony of the serpent's tooth in it, and yet about the mouth the calm, cruel, death like expression of a Nemesis. The two faces were like and unlike; and the living one took the place of the other in my mind, eclipsing the picture, yet recalling shadowy reminiscences of it. Adrastia never looked so glad when the victims she slew deserved the death it was her duty to provide as did this lady in the London snake-house when the anaconda swooped down upon its living food. Clytemnestra might have worn a similar expression when she murdered Agamemnon; and yet I called the woman of the Zoo Adrastia, and I gave her, in my imagination, a fitting head-dress of snakes and serpents.

### II.

#### IN MAYFAIR.

Pall Mall swarmed with cabs and carriages. It was the light of the London season. We had lunched cozily at the club. I forgot Adrastia under the influence of the Reform's dry champagne and Reggy's gush about Mrs. Trentham. For the lady who had won the young fellow's heart and fancy was a widow. I reminded Reggy that a certain character in fiction had uttered a warning concerning widows which had passed into a proverb. He simply said, with the blood rushing into his face, "Dickens is a vulgar snob!" and then, as quickly, "I beg Dickens' pardon, old boy, and yours," and we drove off to Mayfair. Reggy was hard hit. I did not attempt to chaff him about his passion, so out of keeping with the present tone of society, which never goes into raptures over anything.

"We met her at Homburg, and afterwards at Como," said Reggy's aristocratic yet amiable and pleasant mother; "she was traveling with her uncle, Count de Tourner."

"It is a rather short engagement," I replied, "but we live in a rapid age."

"I hope he will be happy," rejoined his mother, but I thought there was something of doubt in the way she gave expression to her hopes.

Our conversation, necessarily brief, was interrupted by the arrival of Reggy's betrothed—Mrs. Trentham. There was a movement of curiosity among the people. Mrs. Gardner rose from the tea-table to receive the latest caller with especial honor. Reggy looked at me triumphantly as he said, "Come and be introduced."

I advanced as one in a dream. I was under a spell. I pulled myself together as well as I could.

"This is my oldest and best friend, Marie," said Reggy; "he hopes, though your newest, to be also your best friend."

She looked me straight in the face, and held out her hand. It seemed to me as if her manner was a challenge—as if she said, "We are deadly enemies, but you must pay homage to me!" What she really did say was, "I hope so, Reggy."

Mrs. Trentham was Adrastia! The knot of golden hair which fell in a cluster from her bonnet and rested upon her neck was, to my mind, a tangle of snakes. The eloquence of the serpent was her own tongue, and she held my friend in her fascinations as completely as the serpent holds the bird that eventually drops from the tree into the expectant jaws. Reggy Gardner was to marry the woman of the snake-house.

### III.

#### DOWN IN BERKSHIRE.

Two years had passed. The honeymoon had long since been forgotten, or remembered only to be thought of as too many waned moons recalled with wonder.

Yet they were happy as the world goes. They had their little tiffs, and Reggy had more than once been jealous, but not of the Count Tourner, her "uncle," of course. The idea of such an absurdity had never entered the honest soul of Reggy Gardner. Mrs. Trentham brought him no money. Her first husband had squandered it in gaming and speculation. Reggy had plenty, and he felt proud to settle a handsome sum on his wife, and to allow her for pin-money the income of a Duchess. The will which he made in her favor was worthy of his most generous impulses.

"If we do have a little misunderstanding now and then," he said to me, while we took a noonday rest in the stables at his princely place down in Berkshire, "that's the common lot, and it gives zest to the fun of making up."

He wouldn't for the world have acknowledged that he was unhappy; and she had a peculiar power over him which could charm him into any mood she desired. If her occasional bursts of ill-temper or indiscretion of manner towards other men were thunder-clouds in his domestic life, her smiles were sunshine. She knew that I saw through it all. I visited them rarely, and only at all for Reggy's sake. They lived in a curious way, constantly traveling, coming to town only for a month in the season, and going to Berkshire for the

1st of September. Reggy's mother kept her own state in town.

Two mothers-in-law, she would say, could not be expected to get on well together, and Reggy's wife preferred to have her own mother with her; and so between the dear old lady of Mayfair and her son there had grown up an estrangement which Mrs. Gardner junior promoted with insidious persistence. Count Tourner had latterly been a rare visitor at Reggy's owing to misunderstandings with the head of the house; but he often wrote to his "dear niece," and made a journey now and then to see her.

"No, I don't know where the Count lives or how," said Reggy one evening at the end of our week's shooting when we were smoking after dinner. "He is, as you say, rather a mystery. Marie's mother is Italian, you know, on her father's side, and the Count belongs to that branch of her family. At Milan he is an authority, I believe, in chemical science."

"You don't like him, I fear."

"Like him? I hate him!"

Mrs. Gardner entered the room on the word.

"My dear, I thought you had gone to bed," said Reggy.

She had been listening to our conversation.

"I have come to smoke a cigaret with you, if you don't mind," was the answer.

Her suspicions had been confirmed (for our conversation was a long one) that her strange influence over her husband was in danger of weakening; that his confidence in her was on the wane; that her hideous secret, whatever it was, might be oozing out.

"By all means—delighted," said Reggy, and she sat down by his side, a superb-looking woman, if you did not examine her face critically for indications of feminine gentleness.

During my acquaintance with her neither she nor I had ever alluded to the incident at the Zoo, though she knew it was constantly in my mind. She had great penetrating powers, and she was, like a woman, constantly on the watch. Reggy only saw her great blue eyes, her faultless classical features, her wealth of hair, her tall, graceful figure, lithe and sinuous as a serpent's. From the first he had been enamored of her beauty, and he was not in the habit of looking behind the mask of what are called perfect features, nor did he understand that a face to be truly beautiful must in some measure reflect a pure soul. One part of that conversation which she overheard (not that Reggy ever suspected her of listening) referred to his will, about which I had made an inquiry, since he had only lately told me I was one of his trustees. It is possible she had misinterpreted something he had said about altering it. I think of these and other things now which, under other circumstances, I might have forgotten.

### IV.

#### "IN MOURNING."

I had left Berkshire for London and my servant was packing my traps for Norway, Reggy and his wife having, as I understood, started for the Mediterranean, when I received a telegram from Reggy's mother: "Please come at once; I fear my poor boy is dying." It was from Berkshire; so she was there. I had only been in London three days. I hurried down by the next train. Mrs. Gardner had been sent for only that morning. She thought I was there. The Count had come, and a local physician was in attendance. A London doctor of great eminence arrived with us.

We were both too late. Reggy Gardner was dead.

He had been taken ill the day I came away, and had gradually grown worse. The end had been intensely painful. His wife was with him to the last. She had attended him night and day. He had died in her arms. Now she was inconsolable, they said, and would not see any one. The doctors called the fatal malady which had carried him off "inflammation of the heart." They did not dream what grim satire there was in the verdict.

At my request the London physician examined the remains of the medicine which had been administered to Reggy, and made other inquiries, but everything, he told me confidentially, tended to confirm the correctness of the certificate of death which the other medical attendants had signed. He diagnosed the case for me, making the story of Reggy's death appear perfectly regular and natural; and a week afterwards they carried the boy who had accosted me that Friday outside the Zoo to the family vault in the little Berkshire church. A codicil had been made to the will the second day of the poor lad's illness excluding my trusteeship, and appointing the widow sole executrix.

"And now good-bye!" said Adrastia, when all was over and we were alone, face to face. "We never liked each other; there is now no further cause to dissemble our hatred."

"Mrs. Gardner," I answered, "I thank you for this frankness. Let me follow your example. I charge you with the murder of the boy we have just buried!"

She stepped a pace backward, but her face neither changed in color nor expression.

"The day may come when I shall reiterate that declaration before an earthly judge."

She swept across the floor in a long train of rustling crape. She was dressed in deep mourning. Looking defiantly at me as she laid her hand upon the bell-pull, she rang a quick, firm peal. It was answered by a sleek Italian servant. She pointed toward me as she addressed him.

"This gentleman is leaving us; order

the carriage round for the railway station at once."

The door being closed again, she said: "Your malice outruns your discretion, and your enmity overrides your manners. I despise and defy you!"

All the same, she killed that unhappy boy, and watched over his last agonies with the same cruel satisfaction that chilled my blood in the serpent-house. I am sure of it. Have I proved it? No; not yet. At present Reggy Gardner's death is one of the mysteries of London.—*Joseph Hatton.*

### A Striking Incident.

Not long ago a lady left a Paris hotel at or about the same time that the clock which ornamented her room left also. The landlord pursued her, caused her arrest, and dragged her into court, where she was accused of stealing the clock. Although justly indignant at such an accusation, the lady, strong in her integrity, asserted her innocence in such a convincing way that the magistrate was on the point of discharging her when she unexpectedly struck 12. The strokes came from the neighborhood of the bustle, and as the lady could not prove that Nature had provided her with a striking apparatus she was searched and the missing clock discovered.

This pleasing and affecting incident will, it is hoped, suggest to dress-makers the propriety of utilizing the waste space now occupied by the bustle. A small clock capable of striking the hours and half-hours could be easily carried by any woman in the locality in which the Parisian lady carried her ill-gotten clock. Women invariably miss railway trains and all manner of appointments for the reason that they have no means of telling the time and nothing to remind them of its flight. It may be said that women wear watches. This is true, but what has it to do with the matter? Nothing is better known than that a feminine watch is entirely worthless as a time-keeper, and even were it not worthless no woman with an appointment for 4 o'clock would think of consulting her watch until 4:30. If, however, clocks were generally worn in bustles, women would be reminded of the time whenever they might hear themselves strike. Were such clocks to be provided with an alarm attached they would be still more useful. A careful mother, for example, might wind up her daughter's alarm and set it so that it would go off at 11 p. m., thus notifying all young men who might be present that the hour for departure had arrived. Or a husband anxious to wake at 4 a. m. could set his wife for that hour, and be sure to be waked, provided the bustle were hung over a chair within a reasonable distance of the bed.

The fact is the length of time which has passed without any attempt to utilize the carrying capacity of the bustle is a disgrace to the age. Women notoriously suffer from a dearth of pockets, and yet they have never—except in the instance of the felonious lady of Paris—made any attempt to convert the bustle into a pocket. This, however, cannot last, and the day will soon come when every bustle will contain, if not a clock, some other article or articles useful to the sex.

### The Art of Conversation.

The real fault we commit is our failure to recognize the pleasure that is given by the narration of even the most trivial incident in carefully apportioned words. No one in talking takes the trouble to form his sentences according to the most ordinary rules of grammar. Our national shyness has stamped us among other vulgarisms, with that false sham which makes us fear the charge of pedantry if we talk in other than the most clumsy and disjointed way. We are afraid to venture on a phrase—a combination of words that will convey our meaning of the moment until familiarity has made it commonplace, and then we drag it in by the head and ears on every occasion till it becomes nauseous from its frequency. There is a dreary heaviness in our conversation born of deficient imagination. We discuss, or rather utter our words about the most ordinary matters with a solemnity which, at first sight, looks like earnestness; but we are not in earnest. We should resent the imputation. Every nation has its own peculiar snobbery—every nation, and each rank in that nation, and class in that rank, and each individual. One phase of it with us is the way in which we copy the habits or manners of the rank above us. The desire to copy implies deficient fact and power of observation, and the effect of the copying is very much that of the maid-of-all-work in a lodging-house who tries to copy the dress of the ladies on whom she waits. She has neither the material out of which to make the clothes, nor the power of wearing the clothes properly if she had them. The clamorous and absence of emotion of patrician manners not unnaturally suggest imitation. People who, from their birth upward, have been accustomed to deference naturally acquire a manner which takes that deference for granted—an attitude from which the element of assertion is eliminated. The favored class with whom that is the case have also feasts of other things besides the deference of their fellows. Treasures of many kinds are heaped upon them whether they will or not.—*All the Year Round.*

The real, solemn fact is that nobody, man or woman, statesman or tramp, can strike an icy spot in public and go cavoring around to bring up with a crash on the flagstones without feeling more or less poisoned against the whole world. At such a time any words of consolation you may offer are like cranberry sauce offered to a man with lock-jaw.

## PITH AND POINT.

When is a girl like a green-house? When she has her sash on.—*Lowell Courier.*

A woman in some States cannot sue and be sued, but she can complain and be courted.—*New York News.*

When clothespins are only a cent a dozen there is no excuse for snoring in church.—*New York Journal.*

What is the difference between a cunning Israelite and a certain small musical instrument held between the teeth? One is a sharp Jew and the other is a jews-harp.

A TENNESSEE editor keeps two large snakes in a glass case in his editorial room. This is an improvement on the old custom of having them in the boots.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

"A PENNY for your thoughts, Mr. Slim." "I was thinking of nothing, Miss Carrie." "Well, that's just like all you men." And then he wondered what she meant.—*Boston Post.*

In New York when a youth steals a 25 cent pen-knife, he is sent to State's prison for twelve years. When a man steals a million from a bank they let him go to Canada.—*Texas Siftings.*

A CLOSE observer has come to the conclusion that if there is anything under the sky at sight of which the gods weep it is to see a woman trying to do up a package.—*New York Journal.*

MISS PERT said, in speaking of the new par-on, that she didn't know whether he was orthodox or not, but she rather suspected that there was something of a hairy-tickle nature about his mustache.

### AT THE RINK.

Golly the rash young man  
Puts on the skate.  
Frying: "I think I can  
Astonish the States."  
Then he strikes wldly out—  
Faster and faster:  
And with a bump and shout,  
Yells for court-plaster.

—*Norristown Herald.*

BOBBY begged his mamma to buy him a drum. "I am afraid, Bobby," she replied, "that if I were to buy a drum grandpa might not like it very well." "That wouldn't make any difference, mamma," Bobby argued, "cos, you see, the drum ain't for grandpa; it's for me." This conversation occurred a good many years ago, and Bobby, who is now a man, is practicing law successfully in Philadelphia.—*Ex.*

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.  
She is sweet, she is pretty,  
She is twenty years of age,  
She has style, she has mien 'y,  
She is witty and she is sage.  
When she smiles she is charming,  
When in laughter, sans compare,  
When in sighs she is touching,  
When in tears, dewy fair.  
I love her, and I'd like to  
I would be her slave for life,  
But alas! that's forbidden en—  
She's another fellow's wife!

—*Judge.*

"REMUS! whar did yer git dat pig?"  
"I haint got 'im yit, boss. He's on de way dar, but yo' can't count pigs twell yo' gits 'em in de pen." "Well den, whar did yo' raise 'im?" "I didn't raise 'im yit, sah! He's 'bout fo'ty poun' mo'n 'my lift." "Remus, yo' mighty 'ticklar 'bout de parts o' spe'ch. Whar did yo' git de lien on 'im, den?" "Pears ter me dere haint no lean on 'im. Hit's all fat."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

HE CAME TO ASK.  
He came to ask for something? Yes!  
A rifle. He could not exp' as  
Himself exacting as a hestayed  
Some time. You wondered what delayed?  
You see . . . I know it's chidleness  
To stand here blushing at my dress;  
But—ut it was a foolishness  
That I've been trying to evade.  
He came to ask!  
'Twas very simple; o'n't you guess?  
It had a "y" and "e" and "s."  
He's so resolved; I can't dissuade  
Him any longer; I'm a raid  
I'm here, mamma dear, to confess—  
He came to ask.

THE COW-BOY'S PATROL.  
A cow-boy rode through the driving rain  
To hold his herd on a Western plain.  
The rain came down in a blinding sheet,  
Which the frozen earth soon turned to sleet.  
The shivering herd moved with the rain,  
Loud cracking lash and no restraint.  
Toward the swollen stream they madly press,  
But the rider rode with skill, address.  
The deadly stream, with its floating ice,  
Will swallow the herd, unless dev'ce  
Can mass them round in solid wheel,  
Like yarn wound round the spinner's reel.  
On dash the herd, but the cow-boy knows  
Just where to ride and hurl his blows—  
They veer, they turn, the leaders find  
The on-pouring herd around them wind.  
The angry flood a d'jee-flo meet,  
The high, steep banks of crystal sleet,  
But cow-boy skill has saved the herd,  
Till the morrow's sun shone bright and far.  
—*Chicago Sun.*

All night he sat in his saddle rent—  
His coat of mail—the glittering elect.  
But the ice-clad herd, as held them there,  
Till the morrow's sun shone bright and far.

—*Chicago Sun.*

### Boarding-House Marketing.

"What shall I order this morning, mum?"

"You may order some beans, about a quart, I guess, one quart of chickory, one pint of condensed milk, and five pounds of sugar, and—"

"Yes, mum, but you know Mr. Simpson complained that his coffee wasn't strong enough only this morning."

"That's so. I had almost forgotten about it. I guess you can order another quart of chickory."—*Graphic.*

### It Wouldn't Look Well.

A Chicago lady attended a masquerade ball and insisted on wearing a black domino, much to the disgust of a gentleman who had invited her. The excuse she gave was:

"Well, you see, Charlie, my husband died only a week ago, and it would not look well for me to appear at such a public place in anything but black, and you know people will talk."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

A GOOD many young men often say they are going to marry and settle. It is better to settle first and marry afterward, though marriage is frequently a settler.

GRACE GREENWOOD claims that literary women live happier lives than fashionable women.



## Had Neuralgia in the Face.

It looks as if it was mighty nice to be able to sit by a nice fire for a week or so with nothing to do, but we had rather maul rails than do it. It's nice, very nice, to sit tilted back in front of a fire, with plenty of cigars and a lot of exchanges, a novel or so, and a pair of slippers. Oh, yes, it looks very nice, indeed—to the man who is not sitting there. With his throat wrapped up in an army blanket, a big towel tied around his head, a bottle of wizzard oil in one hand, his temples held in the other, and a wad of cotton large enough to make a "palpator" saturated with laudanum and jammed down onto a row of aching teeth, he is an object of the most sincere and heart-rending pity. He takes up a novel and just as he gets to where the loving maiden says, "Yes, darling, they may say that you are poor, but I love you for your true worth; be patient, dearest; 'twill be but a few brief hours till I will see you in—"

H—!! (This last word is used by the man sitting by the fire, and whose worst jaw tooth has suddenly waked up and gone into business at the old stand.) Down goes the book and the sufferer jumps into the center of the floor and executes a few steps that a Highland fling girl in a variety show might be proud of. In rushes the faithful little wife, and for a few minutes the odor of laudanum and hot towels fills the room. Then the "bad" tooth goes to sleep for a while, and the sufferer gets back into the easy chair and takes up the book again. But it don't interest him. He has suffered so that the drops of agony still stand on his forehead, and he don't care whether the hero meets the heroine all right or whether the old man puts a load of duck shot into him just as he (the hero) has reached the lattice and is whispering "Flee with me, my own."

About that time the little wife comes up with "a nice dinner for papa," and papa's eyes glisten as he sees the neat tray with its cup of steaming coffee. He gathers it fondly onto his lap and takes first a sip of coffee, but alas! the "bad" tooth and four others of its brethren in the upper jaw decide that they don't like coffee, and rise right up on their hind legs and howl. The sick man howls, too, and by the time this little matinee is over he feels as if he didn't want to eat anything for the next ten years. Then after dinner (the dinner he didn't eat) is over, in comes the consolator. The first thing he says is, "Why don't you get it pulled?" It! There's where the joke comes in. When a man gets neuralgia in his head he might stop it by getting all his teeth, his forehead, his nose, and both ears pulled, but we doubt it. When neuralgia tackles a man it don't go in for any four rounds, Marquis of Q. rules; it just comes to stop and visit him a while, and it don't allow itself to be neglected or forgotten during its visit. Any of our readers who have waded through the above will understand why we are glad to "be on the streets again."

N. B.—For sale: one case of neuralgia (warranted a full case). Bidders for same can make their own terms by calling at the *Argus* office.—*Evansville Argus*.

## Jefferson's Horses.

Jefferson, like most of his class in Virginia in those days, was "land poor," and the practices of buying and selling on indefinitely long credits, of never paying or receiving cash for anything, of purchasing extensions of indebtedness at ruinous rates, were enough of themselves to have ruined a man of larger means and of more frugal habits than Mr. Jefferson, and he, unfortunately, was never a man either of large means or of frugal habits. His accounts show that he was continually buying things he could not afford, and indulging himself when he should have denied himself.

Here are the prices paid for the horses of a Democratic President in those days:

1801  
Feb 3 Reed from Col. John Hoomes of the Bowling Green a bay horse Wildair 7 yr old 16 hands high for which I am to pay him \$300 May 1.  
Gave the servant an order on J. Barnes for his Expenses and trouble, 20¢.  
April 20 Reed from J. W. Eppes the following horses bought for me  
from Bell \$300 palable June 16 6 yr old last year  
2 from Shore \$800 palable July 12 8 yr old from T. Axhall \$500 palable July 16 6 yr old.

Thus it appears that our first Democratic President started with five horses, the cheapest of which cost \$300, and the dearest \$500. The Wildair referred to in the first of the foregoing entries as costing \$300 was "the magnificent Wildair" which Jefferson rode to the Capitol and hitched to the palisades while he went in to deliver his inaugural.

There were neither wagon roads, pavements, sidewalks nor railroads in those days in Washington, and there was no getting about, therefore, for either sex without horses. But we have changed all this.—*John Bigelow, in Harper's Magazine*.

## The Common Enemy.

In order to make headway against the common enemy, Disease, it is necessary to oppose him with persistence. It very frequently happens that a remedy perfectly adequate to the necessities of the case, if persisted in, is condemned and thrown aside because a few doses of it do not cure a malady. How unreasonable and unjust would such a judgment be regarding Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most popular and highly sanctioned medicines of the day, a potent invigorant, and an invariably successful remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, incipient rheumatism, neuralgia and gout, inactivity and weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and for the infirmities incident to the decline of life. No fact is better established than the above, yet in order to experience its truth, those afflicted with obstinate forms of disease should give this benignant curative a patient trial. If they do, they may rely upon decisive curative results.

No FRIENDS are more faithful, more inseparable, than hard-heartedness and pride, humility and love, lies and impudence.

## A SURPRISING CHANGE.

With its broad streets and majestic avenues adorned with stately buildings, Detroit is one of the most magnificent cities on this continent. Its new system of electric lighting throws into obscurity all the old methods, and leaves ordinary street lamps where dingy talow dips used to be. The new lights are on light lattice-work towers, 125 to 150 feet high, shedding a radiance which is like intensified moonlight. The effect of this when the city is covered with its white robe of snow, is strangely beautiful.

A gentleman recently spent a day or two in Detroit, pushing his researches to some extent in the direction of finding out as to the new method of curing rheumatism by means of Athlophoros, the remedy which in the last year or two has attained such favor as a victor over this old enemy of the human race. Calling on Mr. R. B. Watson, the well-known Superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company, he found that gentleman cheerfully ready to say all the pleasant things he could say about Athlophoros.

"My wife," said Mr. Watson, "was suffering terribly from rheumatism; her pains were both in joints and muscles. So excruciating were her agonies when she moved, that sometimes on assuming one position in the morning she would remain in that position all day rather than endure the torment of being moved. I procured a bottle of Athlophoros, and the effect on my wife was as surprising as it was gratifying. We had no idea that any medicine could so speedily remove such an obstinate disease. She was soon cured, and the cure was complete. Since that she has had no return of the disorder. We speak freely among our friends of the good work of Athlophoros, and have no hesitation in saying how highly we esteem it."

Visiting nearly all the leading drug stores in the city, it was found that all who had kept Athlophoros had received from their customers marked commendation of its efficacy. One lady had taken six bottles of it, with the result of a complete cure. At Frizelle's, on Michigan avenue, one of the clerks had taken it with excellent effect. This young man, Mr. Cohen, had suffered greatly with rheumatism. Though surrounded by medicines of every description, they did not reach his case. Mr. Cohen tried Athlophoros, and found that it did for him what nothing else had been able to do.

From Detroit to Chicago is but a day's ride, and in the latter city Athlophoros has also accomplished some wonderful results.

In Chicago, at 105 West Twelfth street, lives Mr. William W. Summers, of the well-known firm of Summers, Morrison & Co., commission merchants, 174 South Water streets. Mr. and Mrs. Summers gave substantially the following facts:

"When Kobbie was taken sick some weeks ago we thought at first that it was only an ordinary cold, but it proved to be something much more severe. The pains were evidently those of rheumatism. We wrapped the boy in cotton and gave him a number of the remedies such as are generally given. His agony was dreadful. We had to hold him in the bed, his agony was so great. We had two physicians, who did not succeed in making him any better. The poor child's torture was so intense; that he asked for a pistol, so that he might put himself out of the way and thus end his sufferings. When he was at his worst we thought of Katie Gill, who was well known to us, and the medicine that had cured her. We sent to Mr. Gill's to know the name of the medicine and where to get it. They happened to have some left in a bottle—Athlophoros the name is—and they kindly sent it to us. It is surely a very strange and powerful medicine, for it stopped the boy's pain very soon and very effectively. He took but a little of it, for there was only enough for about three doses in the bottle Mr. Gill sent us. This was only a few weeks ago. The boy has had no return of rheumatism. You see him now as hearty and as happy as any other boy."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall street, New York.

## A Story of Sydney Smith.

Newton told me that, at a dinner party at Lord Lyndhurst's, at which he was present, the conversation turned on the custom, in India, of widows burning themselves, an instance of which was recent. When the subject was pretty well exhausted, Smith began to defend the practice, asserting that no wife who truly loved her husband could wish to survive him. "But if Lord Lyndhurst were to die, you would be sorry that Lady Lyndhurst should burn herself." "Lady Lyndhurst," he replied, "would no doubt, as an affectionate wife, consider it her duty to burn herself; but it would be our duty to put her out; and, as the wife of the Lord Chancellor, Lady Lyndhurst should not be put out like an ordinary widow. It should be a state affair; first, a procession of the Judges, and then of the lawyers." "But where, Mr. Smith, are the clergy?" "All gone to congratulate the new Chancellor."—*C. R. Leslie*.

## Out of Percentage.

"Oh, Mr. Smith," said a young lady at a church fair, "I want your help for a moment."

"Certainly," replied Mr. Smith; "what can I do for you?"

"I have just sold a tidy for \$15 that cost fifteen cents, and I want you to tell me what percentage that is."

"A transaction of that kind, my dear Miss B.," said Mr. Smith, who is a lawyer, "gets out of percentage and into larceny."—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

## A Diplomatist.

"Madam," said a woman addressing the matron of a charity hospital. "Can you lend me eight ragged children this afternoon?"

"Eight ragged children! What do you want with them?"

"Well, you see my husband is in the penitentiary and I want to get him pardoned. Want the children to go with me when I call on the Governor."—*Merchant Traveler*.

WHEN all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy cures.

WHEN Boston girls go on the stage, they always appear in the spectacular drama.

## Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, on elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

## Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly, and permanently cured. Complicated and obstinate cases of blood taints, ulcers, obstructions, unnatural discharges, exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous, mental, and organic debility, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of prostate gland, kidneys and bladder, piles, distulas, and rupture, all permanently cured. Staff of twelve expert specialists in constant attendance, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America. Send history of case and address for illustrated pamphlet of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN a candidate hasn't a ghost of a show, there is not much spirit in his canvass.

## Drowsiness in the Daytime

unless caused by lack of sleep or from over-eating, is a symptom of disease. If it be accompanied by general debility, headache, loss of appetite, coated tongue, and sallow complexion, you may be sure that you are suffering from biliousness and consequent derangement of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Lurgative Pellets" are a sure cure for all ailments of this nature. They cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

If ignorance is bliss, some people must be supremely happy.—*Boston Globe*.

## People Going West.

Seeking homes, health, investments, employment or recreation, can obtain maps, descriptive pamphlets and information about cost of tickets, by mail, free, upon application to J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, Nebraska. State where you saw this item, and whether you wish to go to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, or California.

## "Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOTT & GATES, Proprietors.

## An Extended Popularity.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years. For relieving Coughs and Throat troubles they are superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

Don't say there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supercedes the dangerous use of liquids and snuffs. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cents by mail. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

"Benson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap" is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Prickly Heat, Rash, Sunburn, Kough, Chapped, or Greasy Hands, Bore Lips, and all Skin Blemishes; its exclusive use will retain a beautiful, smooth, and soft complexion. 25¢, of Druggists, or by mail of Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

For over eight years I have suffered from catarrh, which has affected my eyes and hearing; have employed many physicians without relief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and feel confident of a complete cure.—Mary C. Thompson, Cerro Gordo, Pratt County, Ill.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

I used part of two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm, and can say I am entirely cured of catarrh.—Charles Blesel, Co. K, 17th Infantry, Fort Custer, M. T.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

## Common Sense Advice

He Who Becomes a Treasurer of Money for Another is Responsible for a Safe Return.

How much more responsible is he who has in charge the health and life of a human being. We have considered well the responsibility, and in preparing our ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, which for twenty-five years has been favorably known as one of the best and purest remedies for all Throat and Lung Diseases, we are particular to use nothing but the best ingredients. NO OPIUM in any form enters its composition. It is to your interest to stand by the old and tried remedy, ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, and see that a bottle is always kept on hand for immediate use. READ THE FOLLOWING

## NEW EVIDENCE:

I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well.

Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

A. J. COLEMAN, Esq., Editor of the *Commercial Herald*, writes: "I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used."

Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. It is frequently recommended by the medical profession here.

Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.

Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited) Props.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FOR SALE by all MEDICINE DEALERS.

GOLDEN SEAL BOTTLES

Are the great blood purifier, liver and kidney remedy, and life-giving principle, a perfect renovator and invigorant of the system, carrying away all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, including its refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in action, certain in results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease. Every moment of our lives, every part of our system is wearing out and is being built up anew. This work is accomplished by the blood. The blood if pure makes the entire circuit of the body every seven minutes. But if it becomes weak or vitiated and does not perform its work properly, the system is actually poisoned by the worn-out matter clogging the vital organs instead of leaving the body. Keep the liver in order, the blood pure, the health of the system will follow. GOLDEN SEAL BOTTLES CO., Holland City, Mich. Sold by all druggists. Take no others. If your druggist does not keep it, we will send one bottle and prepaid express for \$1, or six bottles for \$5.

Buys New Silver-plated Singer Sewing Machine, warranted 5 years. For particulars, address G. E. A. K. A. K., Chicago, Ill.

\$10 A MONTH

and expenses paid any amount to all who send in 12 copies of this paper to the publisher, \$75 a month. Send in 12 copies of this paper to the publisher, \$75 a month. Send in 12 copies of this paper to the publisher, \$75 a month.

## A Man's Thanks.

A well-known businessman of Wilmington, N. C., writes to express his thanks for the benefit which his wife has derived from the use of Mrs. Plinkham's Vegetable Compound. "It is with pleasure," he says, "that I write to express to you my gratitude for the relief and benefit your Vegetable Compound has been to my Wife, who has been troubled with ulceration and a tumor weighing 2½ lbs., so the doctor said. She has been under the treatment of the doctor for six years. Finally he said he could do nothing more for her; that she would die in 24 hours. Then I commenced using your Compound; as soon as she commenced to take it she commenced getting better, and now she can attend to domestic affairs as well as she ever could."

## ASK

## YOUR

## DRUGGIST

FOR

## HOPS

AND

## MALT

## BITTERS.

TAKE NO OTHER if you wish a CERTAIN CURE for BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE and SLEEP. Nothing was ever invented that will TONE UP THE SYSTEM in the Spring of the year equal to HOPS and MALT BITTERS. The only GENUINE are manufactured by the HOPS AND MALT BITTERS CO. of Detroit, Mich.

## THE PERCHERONS VICTORIOUS

IN THE Contests of Breeds!

ONLY TWICE Have the Great Herds of the Rival Breeds of Draft Horses met in competition: First, at CHICAGO IN 1881, where the finest collections of the British and French races competed for the

\$1,000 PRIZE, offered, which was admirably won by M. W. Dunham's Herd of Percherons.

Next, again at the WORLD'S FAIR at New Orleans, 1884-5, where four of the Best Herds in America of the different breeds were entered for the

\$500 SWEETSTAKES HERD PRIZE, and again M. W. Dunham's Oaklawn Stud of Percherons were victorious. Here, also, Mr. Dunham was awarded the First Prize in Every Stallion Class entered for, as follows: For Stallions 4 years old and over—25 entries—Brilliant first; Stallions 3 years old—25 entries, Grand first; Stallions 2 years old—15 entries, Grand first. Also, first for best Grade Stallion.

M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS, now has the following Pedigreed Stock on Hand: 150 Imported Blood Mares, 250 Imported Stallions, Old enough for service, also, 100 Colts, two years old and younger.

140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with 26 Pictures of Prize Horses drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.

## Painful Impressions.

A remarkable characteristic of the average newspaper reader of the day is the eagerness and avidity one seeks for painful impressions caused by perusing accounts of human suffering. Is there a railroad accident, a steamboat disaster, a hanging, a lynching, a murder or anything of this nature vividly written up and glowingly pictured in reportorial descriptive style, it at once becomes the most interesting item of the paper. Managers of our large and most successful metropolitan dailies pander to this corrupt and morbid taste of their patrons. A reporter will be dispatched a hundred miles to gather the latest and most minutely details of some licentious rape or revolting murder, while the deeds of the good and the virtuous are never known outside a narrow limit.

"Full many a rose is born to blush unseen And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

All this is evidence of mental disease, a truth that can not be contradicted. They that are clothed and in their right mind loathe evil and a recital of evil ways; with them it is "peace on earth and good will toward men." "Heaven on earth" is printed on their banner, while "all their ways are ways of pleasantness and all their paths are peace." Not all are conscious of their mental impairment; so long have they suffered from urinary, digestive and nervous disorders, that they consider their feelings and impressions natural and common to even healthful individuals. But if all such should regain perfect health and strength of mind and body by using DR. GUYSTO'S YELLOW DOCK AND SASSAPARILLA, they would experience a change of feeling that would be most gratifying and pleasurable.

TELEGRAPHY Taught and Situations Fulfilled. CIRCULARS FREE. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Fling

Wearing a red tie tag; that Lorillard's Red Leaf tag cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Bands, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

WOOL

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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OPIMUM

## Thousands Hastened to their Graves.

By relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; the readers having almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, that these testimonials mention, while the so-called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. Although we have

## Thousands Upon Thousands!!!

of testimonials of the most wonderful cures, voluntarily sent us, we do not publish them, as they do not make the cures. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that make the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

## A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, jokingly said: "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughed at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

## Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors at \$3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.

## Given up by the Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver trouble!"

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

## PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.

Patent Attys., Washington, D. C.

LADY AGENTS can secure permanent employment and good salary selling Queen City Skirt and Stocking Supporters, Sample outfits free. Address Cincinnati Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

FRAZER

AXLE GREASE.

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

\$3.50

For an ELEGANT WATCH add the Best

HUMOROUS and STORY

Paper in the Country One Year.

Paper in the Country One Year.

Paper in the Country One Year.

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Paper in the Country One Year.



This space is reserved for the Woman  
Christian Temperance Union.

## W. C. T. Union.

### Prosperity in Maine.

Continued from last issue.

Its claim for public support rests upon its good effects in our own State and wherever else it has been adopted. The value of the prohibitory law has been shown by the restrictions imposed upon the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the State. Statistics furnish us with conclusive evidence that far less intoxication and its fruitful evil consequences exist than were seen in earlier periods. In no city or town in our State does one see the open advertisements of the bar-room inviting the young, as well as old, to indulge in a habit so degrading as the habitual use of intoxicating liquors. Criminal statistics show that the law has been beneficial in restraining crime, and the number of indictments found against the violators of the law in all of our courts, and the fines and costs or sentence imposed, prove the general willingness of the people to assist in its enforcement."

The annual report of the Inspectors of State Prisons of Maine shows the proportion in the prisons of the State is but 1 to 1,591 of population, while in New York State it is one in every 577; in New Jersey 1 in every 707; Massachusetts, 1 in every 487; Iowa, 1 in every 2,003, etc., and says:

"The lack of uniformity in the criminal codes of the several States make these statistics somewhat unreliable, but they are correct enough to show what we have heretofore claimed, that the ratio of crime is less in this State than in any other except Delaware, Iowa, and Minnesota, and probably less than in these if their returns were given on the same basis."

Notwithstanding all these facts, the great metropolitan journals of both political parties refuse to let their readers know the truth about the results of prohibition in the State of Maine, where it has triumphantly shown its great good effects upon the habits and prosperity of the people.

### A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at H. Walsh's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles \$1.00.

St. Nicholas for May opens with an amusing and characteristic story by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "The Tricycle of the Future," with strikingly descriptive illustrations by E. B. Bensen. A timely paper on the New Orleans Exposition, from the stand-point of a boy and girl who have lately visited it, will interest their contemporaries; the illustrations by W. H. Goater. Mrs. S. M. B. Platt's sweet Irish poem, "In Primrose Time," reminds us that Spring has come again in earnest, and those who wish to take advantage of the fact in a practical way can turn to the "Work and Play" department, and follow the instructions there given how to make "A House of String." E. P. Roe, in his farm serial, "Driven Back to Eden," tells of the tasks and pleasures of spring-time; while Lieut. Schwatka, in "Children of the Cold," shows how, even in the land where Winter lingers in the lap of Autumn, the boys and girls are not without their games and amusements. Marion Satterlee's clever little sketch, "Myself, or Another?" will be of especial interest to many young readers, as it is the story which won the first prize in the recent competition for the best story for girls, to be written by a girl. In addition to the foregoing and a great deal else that is interesting, beautiful, and instructive, are another "Brownie" poem, a long Persian legend put into verse by H. H. (Helen Jackson), and some bright jingles by Laura E. Richards, with several full-page illustrations by Reginald B. Birch.

Great consternation is manifested in the state of New York, by the manufacturers of Baking Powder. It seems there is a prohibitory law against adulteration; the standard being Soda and Cream Tartar only to be used. There are only three manufacturers in the entire state that do not mix starch or flour or some filling, also ammonia, alum, &c. The most important of the three is made by the great manufacturers of Saleratus and Soda at Fairport, N. Y., and called DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder. Your grocer has it.

Falling out of the hair may be prevented, brassy hair made soft, and the growth of the hair renewed, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Bad Drainage causes sickness, bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

Beware of Frauds.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

# ROYAL



## BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N.Y.

## TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

### SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flattering at the heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as astonishes the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Purgative Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 43 Murray St., N.Y.

### TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a glossy BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

## FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

R. B. BEST, M. D. Prop'r.

Mr. Henry Lubenga a competent prescription clerk, has charge, and will be found at all hours, ready to compound prescriptions in a thoroughly reliable manner.

A complete assortment of

### TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

Everything pertaining to a first-class drug store will be kept constantly on hand.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST,  
HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1884.

## \$1. 13 WEEKS.

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed, securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to RICHARD K. FOX, Franklin Square, N. Y.

J. W. BOSMAN,

## Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

### Ready-Made Clothing,

### GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

### NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

### SUITINGS

have just been received and all who desire a good CUSTOM-MADE suit of Clothes will do well to

GIVE ME A CALL.

Our large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING will be sold at bottom prices.

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BOSMAN,  
HOLLAND, Mich., April 22, 1884, 13-17

# \$12,000.00

worth of Goods must be sold in order to meet the obligations to creditors.

## "UNHEARD OF BARGAINS"

### In Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Boots and Shoes.

## OVERCOATS,

### And Winter Suits of Clothes at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the stock of

## Winter Dress Goods, New Style Prints, and Dress Patterns.

## HATS AND CAPS

In large numbers will be sold at a great sacrifice.

### COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS

## E. J. Harrington.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 22, 1885.

## Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

### Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

## B. WYNHOFF,

### Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

## CROCKERY

always on hand.

### I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

## Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

### Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

### Splendid Bargain.

Will sell dwelling house consisting of seven rooms in good repair, also outhouse of 14x28 feet, at a bargain. Reason, too far away from my place of business. House and lot located on Ninth St., between Pine and River streets.

J. R. KLEYN.

## E. HEROLD,

has just received a large stock of the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

## BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

## GROVER HAND SEWED

## SHOES.

### Repairing promptly and neatly done

### CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1884.



## CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer

## J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

## CUTTERS

made by the

### Northwestern Sleigh Company, of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

### Strength and Durability they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of

### Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

### FARMERS and OTHERS wishing anything in my line can do no better than by calling on me. I have a large stock of ready-made work in

### Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN,

HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 22, 1884.

## H. WYKHUYSEN,

dealer in—

## Gold and Silver Watches!

### Solid Gold and Plated Chains.

### Ladies' and Gents' Lockets, Silverware, Platedware, Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES!

My stock of

## SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

### Particular attention is called to the fact that all my goods are first-class and are sold at low prices.

### Come in and see my Stock. Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24, 1883.

R. M. SCHREGARDUS. A. H. POSTMA.

## SCHREGARDUS & POSTMA,

## CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

RIVER STREET.

Holland, Michigan.

To the trade in Holland and vicinity we desire to say that we will manufacture and deliver all grades of cigars, and invite the attention of the public to our new brand.

### "Holland Newcomers,"

Which we expect will meet with the success it merits in this vicinity.

TRY THEM!

SCHREGARDUS & POSTMA, HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1885. 4-3m

## DE LAND & CO'S



## SALERATUS SODA

Best in the World.

### Notice to Teachers.

The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners propose to meet at the following named times and places during the spring of 1885, to examine applicants for teachers' certificates.

Friday, March 13, at Hudsonville.  
" 27, at Grand Haven.  
(Regular.)

April 24, at Coopersville.

Each session will open promptly at 9 a. m. All applicants will be required to present a testimonial of good moral character and so far as such is possible this testimonial should be from the district board by whom last engaged as teacher.

In addition to the studies prescribed by law, an examination will be required for all grades on school law, for 2nd grade on physiology, book-keeping and philosophy, and in addition to these, for 1st grade on algebra and English literature. Only 3rd grade certificates will be granted at the special sessions of this board.

By order of County Board of School Examiners. ALBERT LAHUIS, Secretary.

## LIVER

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS  
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.  
Purely Vegetable; No Gripping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

## JAS. HUNTLEY,

## BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

### Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

### Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

### Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc., made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.