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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 17.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 18.

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.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, 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.

PHENIX 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.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

PAULS, 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, H., 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.

WYKRUYSSEN, 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. ZEER, 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 evenings, 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. BOYD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, &c.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 50c; Beans, 80c; Butter, 12, 13c; Eggs, 11c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 80c; Potatoes, 25c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 60c; Beans, 1.25; Butter, 14c; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 80c; Potatoes, 30c.

Grain, Feed, &c.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, 100 lbs., 70c; Barley 100 lbs., \$1.00; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$5.50; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 1.30; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour, \$5.50; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 100 lbs., \$3.00; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Hay, \$8.00; Middling, 100 lbs., 80c; Oats, new, 35c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$5.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy Seed, 1.80; Wheat, white, 94; Red Fultz, 94; Lancaster Red, 96.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.10; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$5.50; Corn Meal, 100 lbs., 1.30; Corn, shelled, 55c; Flour, \$6.00; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.60; Feed, 100 lbs., \$3.10; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.50; Hay, \$9.00; Middling, 100 lbs., 90c; Oats, 40c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$5.00; Rye, 55c; Timothy seed, \$2.50.

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

MEMORIAL Day to-day.

LAKE Perch have been biting this week.

THE street sprinkler has failed to put in an appearance this week.

INDICATIONS at present go to show that valuable manufacturing interests are to be added to our city shortly.

M. F. ADAIR captured six Muskallonge last week in Macatawa Bay, the largest weighing twenty-six pounds.

THE hotels at the Park are commencing to do business. There are several regular boarders stopping at these popular summer resorts.

At the last meeting of the Particular Synod of Chicago, Rev. P. Moerdyke was elected Stated Clerk in the place of Rev. Dr. Beardslee, removed.

WATER Commissioner Kramer and Clerk Sipp were in Muskegon on Thursday last seeking information as to running the system of Water Works.

COLE's shows next Wednesday. Be on the lookout for fakirs and pickpockets. There usually are a number of questionable characters following these large shows.

R. E. WERKMAN is shipping large quantities of lumber East—Boston and New York. Werkman is engaging extensively in lumbering and derives a handsome profit thereby.

ONE of the unpleasant features of this city is its dusty streets. Visitors on entering this place are cordially greeted by a shower of fine penetrating dust. This is something every town of the size of Holland cannot boast of.

D. BERTSCH has some interesting special notices in this issue which all parties contemplating buying straw hats, dress goods for summer wear, parasols, Jersey jackets, etc., should read before purchasing. Call on Bertsch and he will give you good bargains.

FROM Supervisor Van Duren's Assessment roll and papers we gather the following information: The equalized valuation of the real estate in this city is \$580,185; Personal property, \$291,860. The number of births in the city the past year 81, number of deaths 23. The number of canines who have owners are 110; number of horses 121, and the number of cows 75.

THE Williams Bros. of the City Hotel have opened up the basement of the hotel as a billiard and pool table hall. They have made some changes in the appearance of the room, having painted and newly decorated the walls and ceilings. The tables have been repaired and are now in first class condition. They will serve lunches and sell all kinds of temperance drinks. Lovers of the popular game of billiards will now have every opportunity to indulge in the same.

WEDNESDAY evening last a young woman, twenty years of age, a daughter of A. Elferdink, who lives about two miles south-east of here, left the house of her uncle, Simon Sprietsma of this city, thinly clad and bareheaded. She has not, up to this writing, been seen since. Her name is Johanna and she is reported as being demented. Some twenty-five persons were looking for her on Thursday but no trace could be found. Many conjecture that she has committed suicide by jumping into Black River.

THE Grand Haven Herald in an article in its last issue gives the depth of water in Holland harbor at 9 feet. We do not think our good brother of the Herald desires, nor would he tell a wilful falsehood, but he is mistaken as to the depth of water in the harbor. At the end of the piers and for a distance of some 300 feet out into Lake Michigan there is a good twenty-four feet of water. At this point there is a bar, but on this first bar there is a good fifteen feet of water. Between the piers there is an average depth of water of FOURTEEN feet and only one small place can be sounded with a ten foot line which one day's dredging will deepen to the average depth. This information we have gathered from harbor master Coates, who has himself done the sounding, and we are sure that it is correct. Our harbor has never been in better condition than it is to-day and Mr. Coates is doing good service and good work as master of the work here.

THE enterprising hen now comes up to the scratch.

Is Holland City to celebrate the Fourth of July this year?

MRS. A. M. BURGESS returned from a two week's visit to her mother who lives in Cascade, Wis., this week.

JOHN BRENNAN, of Grand Rapids, caught a Muskallonge in the Bay recently that weighed twenty-eight pounds.

DR. W. C. HUNT and party of Chicago, Ill., are stopping at the City Hotel and spend a few hours each day angling after black bass.

MR. DE JONGH, a student in the theological department of Hope College, preached in the Reformed Church at Coopersville last Sunday.

R. ASTRA, who has been in the employ of Express Agent Breyman for a few years past, is now a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten.

UNEASY lies the woman's head that wears no Spring bonnet. L. & S. Van den Berge have a very fine stock and are selling at reasonable prices. Call.

THE report of the Council of Hope College to the General Synod states, that the donations from churches and individuals, are over \$1,200 less than during 1883-84.

THE Baker boys new fish boat "Daisy" made her first trip to this city last Thursday. The boat is a beautiful model and was built by Mr. G. W. Rogers, of Ventura.

THE Village of Allegan proposes, now that they have the latest and best style of architecture in their business buildings, to grade and improve their streets. This will certainly add much to the appearance of the village.

EXCURSIONS are to be run to this city from all the suburban towns, including Johnsville, West Olive, and Grand Haven on Wednesday next, to give their residents an opportunity to see Cole's shows, which exhibit in this city on that day.

THE apportionment of the State Primary money gives Holland City \$1,409.88 for 1,187 school children. The amount of library money apportioned to the city is \$56.85. Total \$1,466.73. The township receives \$1,608.33 for 1,293 children and the library money is \$64.65. Total \$1,672.97. The school money is apportioned at the rate of \$1.24 per capita and the library money at 5 cents per capita.

ON referring to our advertisements a new "ad" will be noticed from R. P. Higgins, photographer. Higgins has furnished his gallery with all the latest and best materials and is capable of doing the best work known to the photographic art. His stereoscopic views should meet with a ready sale this summer among visitors, and our people should also encourage his enterprise. His new gallery is in the first ward on Eighth street near the corner of Fish street.

At one o'clock last Tuesday morning an alarm of fire was sounded. The alarm was occasioned by a fire in a deserted and dilapidated dwelling house on the hill opposite the City Mills. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. That we have "fire bugs" in our midst has long been certain and it is surprising that efforts are not made for their detection. We would suggest that a reward be offered by the city for the capture of these midnight destroyers of property.

DR. D. M. GEE sold his beautiful home on Ninth street last week to Mr. H. Walsh, who will make some repairs and changes and occupy it as soon as completed. Dr. Gee intends living on his fruit farm about two miles down the Bay and he has rented the rooms over the post office as his dental office. He is fitting and furnishing these rooms up in a cozy and comfortable way and with the latest and most improved dental appliances and tools will be prepared to do dental surgery as of yore. The doctor has sufficiently recovered from his late stroke of paralysis to resume his profession and with the assistance of his wife, who is an adept assistant, will attend to his professional duties. The reputation that he has established in this section as a competent and expert operator needs no comment at our hands. We will simply say that all who have dental work may feel assured that they will find in Dr. Gee an operator who gives satisfaction. His office will be open next week and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and patrons.

STRAWBERRIES are selling in our neighboring cities at 15 cents per quart.

THE ice cream season has arrived again. Boys you will have to divide your money with your best girl now.

WE were kindly remembered this week by a lady friend who presented us with some very choice asparagus. Many thanks.

ON June 3rd, 4th and 5th, to parties of five or more tickets can be purchased at one and one-third fare for the round trip to Muskegon. Tickets good to return not later than June 6.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to run a moonlight excursion from this city to the park next Saturday evening. Lambert's band will be on board and discourse music on that occasion.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will meet in Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, June 4th. Among the items of business to be presented will be definite arrangements for the Theological School of the West, and fixing the relations which it shall bear to Hope College.

A LARGE excursion from Grand Rapids will go for a moonlight ride down to the Park to-night. The excursion is to arrive here, by special train at seven o'clock and will return at ten o'clock, stopping one hour at the Park. A brass band will accompany the excursion and discourse music during the ride.

C. H. FARGO, of New York, Auditor of the American Express Company and Mr. Wormley, of Grand Rapids, were in the city last Tuesday. The gentlemen paid their respects to Agent Breyman and took a trip down the Bay to the Park. Mr. Fargo says he will call again and stop longer. He was delighted with our summer resort.

A. B. BOSMAN, our second hand store man, reports business as being very brisk in his line. He has a good stock of goods and is selling them at reasonable prices. Parties desiring articles of furniture, or stoves, will do well by calling on Mr. Bosman who will supply you with anything in the house furnishing line much cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else. Call on him before you buy and look his stock over.

THE warm weather does not interfere with the patronage of the Roller Rink and large assemblies are in attendance at every general session. Last Tuesday in addition to the music an Obstacle Race was added to the attractions. There were several fleet skaters as contestants. The race was closely contested and was finally won by Willie Van den Berg. The second prize was captured by Eddie Bertsch. The number of spectators was larger than usual and the managers were somewhat encouraged with the receipts. There will soon be some very fine attractions at the rink and friends of the exercise will receive a rare treat.

LAST Wednesday the morning train from Grand Rapids brought the private car of Superintendent Agnew to this city. The car contained J. K. V. Agnew, general superintendent of the C. & W. M. R'y, J. H. Carpenter, general passenger agent, Wm. A. Gavitt, assistant general passenger agent, and representatives of the daily press, of Grand Rapids. The Eagle was represented by A. B. Turner, the Democrat by George Locke, the Telegram by W. M. Harford, and the Leader by W. B. Weston. Messrs. Kortland and Seltzer, artists, also accompanied the party. At this city they were joined by members of the Park Association, local railway officials, and the News man. All embarked on the steamer Macatawa for a trip down the bay. After enjoying a forty minutes ride on the placid waters of the celebrated Macatawa, the party were landed at the park. It being the dinner hour the party partook of a bounteous repast, spread by mine host Ryder, of the Park hotel. The unanimous desire was expressed to spend an hour in fishing. We are not given to telling fishy stories so will not say anything of the number or size of the fish caught, suffice to say that Gavitt took the palin, having caught a "mermaid," half of which was left in the lake. At 2:30 the party started for the return trip, leaving Turner, of the Eagle, fishing for the other half of the fish Gavitt caught. The general expression of the visitors was that of delight at the beautiful scenery connected with this locality and all feel confident of a big season for Macatawa Park.

CORRECTED time card of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y in this issue.

LOST:—A lady's gold neck chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

A young lady at the Park on being asked why her glove was found in a young man's pocket said "She had no hand in it."

R. E. WERKMAN, of the Phoenix Planing Mill, recently purchased 200,000 feet of lumber at Saugatuck and is now having it shipped from there by water.

"THE article in last week's paper was the funniest thing I ever read," said Mrs. H., a friend, "It would make a dog laugh. I thought my husband would split his sides."

THE community seems strangely unconcerned about the protection of fish in Macatawa Bay. No meeting of the association could be held on Tuesday evening last, because the citizens had not interest enough to attend. Shall the new law be a dead letter?

YESTERDAY at 7 a. m., the Allegan local, a freight train, met with a mishap. The switch engine and yardmen were "siding" some cars to the Standard Roller Mills, and the switch was left open. The rise of ground west of the deep curve prevented the engineer of the freight from seeing the switch engine and he was speeding along at the regular rate when he saw a flagman flagging him. He reversed his engine and cut off the steam, but not soon enough to prevent the engine and tender and four cars from jumping the track. The damage done is mainly to the track which is torn up. The tender was broken and the water leaked out, stalling the engine, which miraculously escaped with but slight damage.

WE were mistaken last week in stating that Ed. Harrington and Fred Metz had bought Capt. Hopkins' interest in the steamer Macatawa. We should have said that Ed. Harrington had bought out the Captain's portion. On Saturday last Ed. purchased Mr. Metz's share of the boat and now is sole owner and captain. The steamer has been painted and re-furnished and now presents a very pretty appearance. The break in the machinery that occurred two weeks ago has been repaired by Machinist Alfred Huntley who has put in a larger crank to the engine and has made such other repairs as to do away with any further liability of breakage in the running part of the engine this season. Capt. Harrington will keep his boat in first-class order and will leave no room for complaints. The boat will commence making regular trips to-day, Saturday, and will leave the dock in the city at 8 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Returning will leave the Park at 9:20 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 4:25 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

THE program for the exercises to-day, Memorial Day, has been arranged. The Grand Army Post are making the arrangements with the assistance of a few citizens. John Kramer, Commander of the Post, will be the officer of the day and will have charge of the procession. W. Z. Bangs and B. Van Putten have undertaken the task of looking after the decorations, while L. T. Kanters and J. G. Van Putten are collecting funds. Milo D. Campbell, of Quincy, Mich., has been selected as Orator and Rev. T. W. Jones as Chaplain. The procession will be formed at the Corner of Eighth and River streets and will march in the following order to the Cemetery: Martial Band, A. C. Van Raalte Post, No. 262, G. A. R., other veteran soldiers, young ladies and decorating committee with flowers, public school children and teachers, fire department, orator and chaplain, soldiers' widows, city council, and citizens. The G. A. R. officers request us to say that they desire all old veterans, whether members of the Post or not, to meet in the Post room at 12 m. and take part in the memorial exercises. The program at the cemetery we give below:

Forming at Cemetery Grove. Song by school children. Prayer by the Chaplain of the day. Song: "Speed our Republic." Oration by Comrade Milo D. Campbell. Song: "America." Decorating Soldiers' Graves. Song: "Soldiers' Graves." Benediction. Return march to city.

Should the day be rainy, the oration and many of the other ceremonies will be held at Lyceum Opera House, commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Frank Karling, a Bohemian, 18 years of age, killed a 3-year-old girl, daughter of a man named Lepig, with whom he boarded, fired a shot at the child's mother, and then fired two shots into his own heart, causing instant death. No cause is known for the deed. ... Following is the weekly semi-official bulletin in regard to Gen. Grant's condition, which appeared in the *Medical Record* (New York) of May 23:

During the past week Gen. Grant has been in a comparatively comfortable condition. He obtains his full amount of sleep, takes his nourishment without difficulty, and is quite free from pain. At the consultation May 15, Drs. Sands, Shady, and Douglas being present, it was found that the swelling under the angle of the jaw on the right side had increased in size; that the glands were still indurated and deeply fixed; also, that there was a tendency toward diffuse infiltration into the adjoining tissues of the upper jaw and anterior portions of the neck. There was, consequently, some rigidity of the jaws, preventing the wide opening of the mouth, thus in a measure interfering with the examination of the throat. The palatal curtain was somewhat swollen, but the destructive processes at the side of the uvula had not markedly extended. No change had been noted in the appearance of the right tonsillar region nor in those of the posterior part of the pharynx. The ulceration on the right side of the base of the tongue showed a tendency to extend backward, was more excavated, and had an elevated and indurated border. At the examination on Wednesday, made by Drs. Douglas and Shady, the local conditions were found to be unchanged.

PROF. ODLUM, the swimmer who leaped to death from the Brooklyn Bridge, was buried at Washington. His family exonerates Capt. Boyton from all responsibility in the matter. The Captain, it appears, repeatedly warned Odium not to make the foolhardy attempt. It is calculated that Odium struck the water at an approximate velocity of 187 feet per second and with a force equal to 9,000 foot-pounds. ... It is asserted by the family of the late Secretary Frelinghuysen that his first serious illness was due to acetonie bottled with some mineral water.

THE Niagara Park Commissioners of the State of New York held a meeting at the Falls. The Comptroller expects to purchase the desired property in July, and to open the park to the public immediately thereafter. ... A contract has been made by five telegraph operators in New York to proceed to Siam and spend three years in the postal service, teaching the Morse system. They are to receive \$100 per month and all expenses. ... Work is in progress on the surface railway in Broadway, New York. The occupation of the street had been fought over since 1851.

THE WEST.

THE bloodthirsty Apaches are again on the rampage in Arizona and New Mexico. They killed two men at Eagle Creek, and four at Alma. Troops have started after the cut-throats. ... In the United States Circuit Court at Chicago bonds of \$50,000 each were renewed by J. C. Mackin and W. J. Gallagher. The certificate of division of opinion filed by Judges Harlan and Gresham asks the Supreme Court to decide whether the crimes charged are infamous; whether the defendants can be tried otherwise than on an indictment; whether the Clerk of Cook County is a public officer under the Federal election law, and whether the facts stated in the information constitute a conspiracy.

SO FAR the United States Treasury has been unable, notwithstanding its repeated efforts, to put the \$31,000,000 of fractional silver now in the Sub-Treasuries into circulation. This, says a Washington dispatch, is regarded as a confirmation of the theory that it is impossible to force into circulation unpopular coin. As a matter of fact, the supply of fractional silver is not equal to the requirements of the large cities, and there is good reason to think that it would be for the convenience of the public if all the \$31,000,000 now in the vaults could be thrown into circulation. Probably the greatest difficulty encountered by the Treasury in its efforts to force out the coin is the fact that the banks refuse to receive it on deposit. It thus becomes necessary for street railways and other corporations which receive large amounts of fractional silver to send this coin to the Treasury for redemption. ... Secretary Manning has appointed a committee of prominent officials of the department who represent the office of the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Controller of the Currency, the Redemption Division, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to consider not only the propositions to renew the existing contract for fiber paper, but to decide whether or not it is wise to continue the use of the distinctive papers. Some members of the committee are known to oppose this silk-fiber paper. They believe that it offers no adequate security against counterfeiting, while it renders the note less stable, and injures its appearance and surface. The silk-fiber paper was introduced upon the theory that notes printed upon it could not be counterfeited. It is now discovered that mechanical precautions against counterfeiting are no longer effectual, and that the best safeguard is to secure a clear, fine note, which will retain through long usage a distinct appearance. Secretary Manning is believed to incline to the opinion that the artistic appearance of the notes and securities should be improved.

A SPECIAL Grand Jury found 120 indictments against twelve leading citizens of Metropolis, Massac County, Ill., for forgery, conspiracy, etc., perpetrated to swindle a number of life insurance companies, including the Mutual of Chicago; the Northwestern, of Chicago; the Northwestern, of Milwaukee; the Protection League, of Ashley, Ill.; and several companies of Eastern cities. The ring operated by insuring people on their death-beds on false statements as to health and age. ... The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has arrived at Muskogee, I. T., and has begun work. After the sale of Oklahoma and the Cherokee strip the most important question will be that of citizenship. The Indians say that the Territory is overrun with whites claiming Indian blood. Many hundreds have been ordered to leave, but the Interior Department has inter-

ferred in their favor and prevented their ejection. In the Cherokee Nation there is wide diversity of opinion regarding the sale of their lands, but on the whole the five tribes are inclined to favor the idea. ... Fire at Lansing, Iowa, destroyed \$150,000 worth of property; insurance, \$60,000. Four three-story brick buildings, twelve two-story bricks, six dwellings, and six barns were swept away. Twenty families were burned out of their homes. Thirty-five buildings in all were destroyed. The *Mirror* and *Journal* newspaper offices were burned. ... Four stores of the Anderson block at Merrill, Wis., were burned, the loss being \$70,000. ... The night express on the Mount Vernon and Panhandle route was wrecked near Mount Vernon, Ohio. The smoker and one passenger coach left the track and plunged into a small stream twenty feet below. Of twenty passengers no one was injured, but the conductor was quite badly hurt. ... In the District Court at Blackfoot, Idaho, Bishop George Stuart and four other Mormons pleaded guilty to polygamous practices. Each was sentenced to four months in the Territorial Prison and fined \$300. These are the first convictions reached in that Territory. ... The funeral of six of the victims of the Cincinnati fire took place at St. Xavier's Catholic Church, in that city, the coffins being almost buried in flowers. ... The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a reunion in the Capitol of Illinois. Gov. Oglesby delivered an address.

THE SOUTH.

HOWARD COOPER, the negro assailant of Miss Katie Gray, the daughter of a wealthy farmer of Rockland, Md., was tried at Baltimore, found guilty, and sentenced to death. Miss Gray's evidence created intense excitement, and only the stringent police protection afforded the prisoner prevented his being dragged from the court room and lynched. ... A home for Confederate soldiers, established near Richmond, was formally opened last week. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is Chairman of the Board of Managers.

GOODWIN JACKSON (colored) was hanged at Clarendon, Ark., for the murder of "Sandy" Redmond (colored). Jackson was calm on the scaffold, and maintained that his death sentence was unjust, as he did not mean to kill Redmond. He declared that his soul was saved by his Maker. Jackson killed Redmond with a fence-rail Nov. 20, 1884. He was a desperate character. ... Jasper Rhodes, a mulatto, was hanged at Galveston, Tex. The prisoner showed a morbid indifference to his fate. Rhodes killed his wife Annie, a comely woman, in a fit of jealousy. They had quarreled and separated. The night of Oct. 21, 1884, Rhodes had an accomplice call his wife from the house where she was working and there shot her three times and then cut her throat from ear to ear with a pocketknife. For several weeks prior to his execution he spent his time in writing letters characterized by the indifference and egotism of Guiteau.

IRA JENKINS, an engineer on the Vera Cruz Railway in Mexico, who ran into a hand-car last June, has arrived at San Antonio, after spending eleven months in jail at San Juan del Rio. He claims that he could secure no attention from the American Consul. ... Amos Woodruff, President of the Woodruff-Oliver Carriage and Hardware Company, and President of the Woodruff Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., made an individual assignment. His liabilities are about \$200,000, and his assets are nominally about \$125,000.

WASHINGTON.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ounces of silver were purchased last week by the Secretary of the Treasury for coinage into standard silver dollars. Treasurer Jordan does not think that the Secretary will necessarily continue to buy silver at weekly intervals. He thinks that the purchases should be stopped. Secretary Manning is, however, of the opinion that the law is mandatory and that the purchases must be made.

SECRETARY BAYARD has received applications from 200 persons for the Consul Generalship at Paris. ... An amusing letter was received at the Postoffice Department the other day from Sergeant Bates. He wants a place under the new administration in the Postoffice Department. The letter is ingeniously biographical, and relates that the Sergeant has walked 48,000 miles, made 2,600 lectures, and all the while carried the United States flag, and advocated the notion that sectional hatreds, engendered by the war, should be forgotten. The Sergeant says that he would rather have a place adapted to his ability than to be elevated to a position where the honor might be greater and his capacities be inadequate to the duties.

ATTY. GEN. GARLAND has decided that an Indian is not eligible for a Postmaster-ship. It has heretofore been the custom to appoint Indians to postoffices in Indian Territory. The practice will henceforth be discontinued. ... Secretary Manning has called for the resignation of Maj. S. Willard Saxton, of Massachusetts, chief of a division of the First Comptroller's office. It is stated that Mr. Saxton will refuse to resign on the ground that there are no charges against him, either of inefficiency or of offensive partisanship. It is understood that he will be given until June 15 to comply with the Secretary's request. Maj. Saxton was an officer in the army during the war, and is a brother of Gen. Rufus Saxton, United States army.

POLITICAL.

ON the one hundred and twentieth ballot, after a contest lasting four months, the Illinois Legislature elected Hon. John A. Logan as his own successor in the Senate of the United States. Every member of the Legislature was present. The Democrats declined to answer the call, and the Republicans quickly recorded 103 votes for their candidate, Representative Sittig making a protest. When the absentees were called every Democrat voted for Lambert Tree. Some of them changed their votes to Charles B. Farwell, but no Republican followed suit. At the end of two hours the Speaker announced the election of Gen. Logan, 96 votes having been recorded for Lambert Tree. Senator Logan received dispatches from Republican friends in all parts of the country congratulating him upon his victory, some of them conveying the prediction that he would be the next Republican nominee for President. When President Cleveland was informed of Sena-

tor Logan's election he expressed no surprise. It is said that the President has desired from the first to avoid the appearance of interfering in a struggle in which the propriety of his participation was questionable, and which he never regarded as likely to result in victory.

In conversation with Gen. Lieb and Commissioner Black, says a Washington telegram, President Cleveland alluded to the unfriendly criticism lately indulged in by the German press in reference to his appointments. He said that the administration had doubtless made a few mistakes, but the people ought to make allowance for the difficulties it had to contend with and exercise a little patience.

CHARGES having been published in Eastern newspapers reflecting upon G. V. N. Lothrop, the new Minister to Russia, for his connection with the Phoenix Bank case, the Michigan House unanimously adopted resolutions congratulating the President and the people on the appointment of a gentleman of such talent and integrity to a diplomatic position. The resolution was tabled by the Senate.

An Indiana Postmaster of the fourth class, whose resignation was received at Washington the other day, states that he was appointed during President Polk's administration and has served continuously forty years. He recommends a Democrat as his successor.

GENERAL.

POUNDMAKER, the chief, sent an Indian priest with all his prisoners to Battleford asking for terms upon which to surrender, and was referred to General Middleton. The prisoners say they were well treated. The Indians are reported as washing off their war paint and concealing their rifles. A special from Winnipeg to the *Chicago Inter Ocean* says:

Your correspondent interviewed Attorney General Hamilton to-day as to how Riel's alleged American citizenship would affect his trial and punishment. He says: Riel can be tried by military court-martial just the same as if he were a British subject. No right of citizenship gives protection in case of such offense. Riel could also be tried in the civil courts, and condemned, and in either case the sentence could be executed with perfect safety, even if he were an American citizen. He forfeits all protection by violating the laws of the country in which the act providing for punishment in such cases was passed. A military court-martial is likely to be adopted in Riel's case, and doubtless in any event the sentence will be executed. F. X. Lemiend, M. P., and Charles Fitzpatrick, distinguished advocates of Quebec, have been retained to defend Riel. ... The bark Brilliant brought to Quebec the crews of the bark Bayard and the steamer Mary Louise, which vessels had been crushed by ice on the Newfoundland and banks. The crew of the Bayard were on a berg three days and nights and suffered great hardships, and had barely been rescued by the Mary Louise when that craft was crushed, both crews then taking to boats, and being finally picked up by the Brilliant.

GUATEMALA has again invaded San Salvador. This movement is likely to reopen the Central American question. ... Riel, the half-breed rebel leader in the Northwest, is in the custody of the police at Regina, the capital of the Territory. Gen. Middleton deposed Beady and Okamasiss, chiefs of the Duck Lake Reserve, for participation in the rebellion. ... Off the banks of Newfoundland the steamship City of Berlin came in collision with an immense iceberg, which carried away the jib-boom, bowsprit, figurehead, and all gear attached; stove in the bow, breaking the iron plates, deck planking, iron railing, etc. Many tons of ice fell upon the forecastle deck, breaking it through and going down into the hold. The two men on the lookout had a very narrow escape with their lives, the fog being so thick at the time that they could not see the iceberg until it came tumbling on the forward deck, where they were standing, which caused them to run for their lives. The consternation on board at the time among the passengers can be better imagined than described, as they were asleep in their berths when the shock came. They ran helter-skelter, to and fro, screaming and praying, not knowing but that they would go down with the ship in a few minutes.

FOREIGN.

SUNDAY, the 24th of May, being the anniversary of the fall of the Commune, the Communists of Paris attempted to hold a demonstration at the tombs of their comrades in the Pere La Chaise Cemetery. The police interfered and prevented a display of seditious emblems. A serious conflict ensued, in which several men were wounded. The police finally dispersed the rioters, thirty of whom were arrested. ... Queen Victoria celebrated her six y-sixth birthday on the 24th of May. But nine of the fifty-five sovereigns who have preceded her on the throne have attained an equal age.

THE attention of the British people seems just at present to be divided between the renewal of the crimes act in Ireland and the settlement of the Afghan frontier troubles, the former in a measure overshadowing the latter. The Cabinet is not at all harmonious in regard to the matter. Sir Charles Dilke has gone to Ireland. As it is announced that the object of his trip is to attend the meeting of a commission for housing the poor of Dublin, and that he will at the same time be the guest of Earl Spencer, from whom he differs very radically on the question of the crime act, it is considered that his trip has also for its object the adoption of a compromise, and that the result will be a bill harmless in its effects and limited in its operation to one year, thus enabling Mr. Gladstone to practically rid Ireland of coercion. In the meantime the Radicals and Tories are endeavoring to effect a union with the Parnellites in opposition to the Government. On the Afghan question the Ministers refuse all information, and the status of the negotiations is a matter of speculation, except that fresh difficulties have arisen respecting arbitration. ... It is proposed to rapidly strengthen the railway system of India. No less than \$50,000,000 is to be spent for the purpose.

A SOLDIER who was at the fall of Khartoum has reached London. At the time of the fall the city was on the verge of a famine, he reports, and on entering the enemy massacred about 18,000 people. Gen. Gordon was among the number, and his head was cut off and carried in barbaric triumph and exultation to the Mehdí himself, who received it with eager satisfaction.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

JEFFERSON BASSETT, junior member of the banking firm of Bassett & Bassett, at Brenham, Tex., committed suicide. ... The packing-house of Seesel, Armstead & Co., at Memphis, valued at \$25,000, was burned. ... The wife of John A. Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, died of pneumonia.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cincinnati, Dr. R. H. Allen, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, read his report, in which he states that at the close of the war there were in the Southern States 3,947,000 colored people and now there are more than 7,000,000. ... The Mexican Government has permitted the garrison at Vera Cruz to be vaccinated with yellow fever virus. Experiments were first made upon prisoners who volunteered for the purpose. Persons inoculated with the virus have all the premonitory symptoms of the fever.

In a fight with 3-ounce soft gloves at St. Paul Billy Wilson (colored) knocked out Mervine Thompson in 1 minute and 30 seconds. Wilson challenges any man in the world for \$1,000 a side. ... Harry Ratcliff, the pulpit exhorter who was arrested at Rockford, Ill., the other day, charged with till-tapping, has published a card in which he attributes his downfall to progressive eucher. ... Because of alleged improper liberties taken with his wife, Henry F. Prindle, member of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., shot Dr. N. L. Buck dead at his doorstep in San Francisco. ... The Simpson & Gault Company, of Cincinnati, manufacturers of flour-mill machinery, have failed for \$125,000. The assets are estimated at \$75,000. ... The saloon licenses issued in Chicago number 2,884, and there are at least 500 delinquents, who are liable to prosecution. ... The vacant city hall of Chicago has been sold to J. C. Mignault & Co. for \$5,275, to be removed within forty days.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS is at Indianapolis, and expects to remain there the most of the summer. Speaking of affairs at Washington, he said there was a feeling that the administration had not been decided enough in various ways, and possibly a little too conservative in certain respects. ... President Cleveland appointed Zachariah Montgomery, of California, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department. The President has also made the following appointments:

Michael M. Phelan, of Missouri, to be Consul General of the United States at Halifax; ex-Senator Edward G. Rose, of New Mexico, to be Governor of the Territory of New Mexico; Maris Taylor, of Dakota, to be Surveyor General of Dakota; Mark W. Sheate, Receiver of the Land Office at Watertown, Me.; Robert T. Brand, Receiver of Public Moneys at Watertown, Me.; ex-Senator Thomas Tipton, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bloomington, Neb.; Henry C. Bransteler, of Idaho, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Boise City, Idaho; A. C. Jones, of Oregon, Receiver of Public Moneys at Roseburg, Ore.; William L. Townsend, of Oregon, Receiver of Public Moneys at Lakeview, Ore.; Matthew H. Maynard, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marquette, Mich.; William C. Russell, of Louisiana, Receiver of Public Moneys at Natchitoches, La.; H. M. Bickel, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys at Larned, Kan.; D. W. Ware, of Missouri, Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park; Victor E. Carpenter, removed. To be a Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis: Rear Admiral Rodgers, Lieut. Col. Poe, Prof. William G. Sumner, N. C. Haven, John N. A. Grisland, Newport and New York; Willm. Reid, Baltimore; James S. Grinnell, Greenfield, Mass.; and A. M. Craig, Alton, Ill. To be Collectors of Internal Revenue: William C. Thompson for the Second District of Iowa, and Byron W. Webster for the Third District of Iowa; Wm. T. Bishop for the First District of Ohio; Asa Ellis for the First District of California. To be Collector of Customs: Robert M. T. Hunter for the District of Tappahannock, Va. To be Surveyor of Customs: Daniel O. Barr, in the District of Pittsburgh, Pa. To be Attorneys of the United States: Henry C. Allen, for the Western District of Virginia; Cyrenus P. Black, for the Eastern District of Michigan; Henry W. McCorry, for the Western District of Tennessee; John E. Carland, for the Territory of Dakota; James H. Hawley, for the Territory of Idaho; and John Crispie Wickliff, for the District of Kentucky. To be Marshals of the United States: Albert C. Gibson, for the Western District of Louisiana; Walter R. Bunn, for the Northern District of New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

REBEES	Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.75
HOGS	Good Shipping	5.25	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard		1.04	@ 1.03 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		1.04	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2		.56	@ .57 1/2
OATS—White		.43	@ .47
PORK—New Mess.		11.75	@ 12.25
LARD		.07	@ .07 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES	Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
	Good Shipping	5.25	@ 5.75
	Medium	4.75	@ 5.25
HOGS		4.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard		1.04	@ 1.03 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.89	@ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2		.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2		.34	@ .35
RYE—No. 2		.72	@ .73
BARLEY—No. 3		.56	@ .58
BUTTER	Choice Creamery	.18	@ .19
	First Dairy	.15	@ .17
CHEESE	Full Cream	.08	@ .09
	Skimmed Fat	.04	@ .05
EGGS	Fresh	.12	@ .13
POTATOES	Choice, per bu.	.40	@ .45
PORK—Mess.		11.00	@ 11.25
LARD		6.50	@ 7.00

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.93	@ .93 1/2
CORN—No. 2		.49	@ .51
OATS—No. 2		.37	@ .39

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2		.88	@ .89
CORN—No. 2		.48	@ .50
OATS—No. 2		.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 1		.73	@ .75
BARLEY—No. 2		.55	@ .57
PORK—Mess.		11.00	@ 11.25

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red		1.05	@ 1.06
CORN—Mixed		.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed		.38	@ .39
RYE		.75	@ .78
BUTTER	Skimmed Fat	11.00	@ 12.50
PORK—Mess.		11.00	@ 11.50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red		1.05	@ 1.06
CORN		.51 1/2	@ .52 1/2
OATS—Mixed		.37	@ .39
RYE—No. 2 Fall		.74	@ .76
PORK—Mess.		11.25	@ 11.75

DETROIT.

WHEAT—No. 1 White		1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2		.50	@ .51
OATS—No. 2 White		.40	@ .42
PORK—New Mess.		12.00	@ 12.50

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red		1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—Mixed		.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2		.37	@ .38

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE	Best	6.25	@ 7.00
	Fair	5.25	@ 6.00
	Common	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS		4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP		4.50	@ 5.00

CHICAGO WOOL MARKET.

Reported by SHEPHERD HALL & Co., Chicago, Ill. Prices of Unwashed Wool (old clip) from Indian Territory, Blaine and Iowa for the past week are unchanged as follows: Fine, 16¢; Medium, 15¢; Coarse, 14¢. Delaine—Fine, 16¢; Medium, 15¢; Coarse, 14¢. Washed—Fine, 16¢; Medium, 15¢; Coarse, 14¢. Brail, 16¢. Total receipts for past week, 34,340 lbs. and since January 1, 1,745,824 lbs. Trade is much restricted by depleted stocks. The supply of Medium Unwashed Wool is very low, and trade active.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Ten Girls Found Suffocated in a Burning Structure at Cincinnati.

Five or Six Other Lives Lost, Three Being Dashed to Pieces on the Pavement.

One Mother Finds Three of Her Daughters Laid Out in the Morgue.

Cincinnati was, the other day, the scene of a shocking fire disaster, by which sixteen or seventeen human lives were sacrificed. Eighteen girls, mostly the support or help of their families, lunched merrily at noon in the large front room on the fifth floor of the Sullivan printing works, No. 19 Sixth street. Two hours later most of them were dead. Ten of them were suffocated by the smoke, their bodies shriveled and scorched by the heat of a fire that cut off retreat with scarcely a warning. It would be hard to construct a more perfect death-trap. It was on the top floor, with three windows in front and one in the rear, where an ell of the building gave room. It was entered from a narrow stairway in the rear, which wound around the elevator, well fenced in with wooden lattice-work. The second floor held the heavy presses. A boy brought up a gallon can filled with benzine to clean the type forms. Nobody knows the cause, but something caused the benzine to explode near the press next the elevator wall. The burning fluid spread to the ink-well of the press and to a drying-rack filled with freshly printed sheets next the elevator. Sullivan, the proprietor, saw it. He caught a lot of heavy brown sheets of paper to smother it out. In an instant all the room saw it was useless. "My God," said Sullivan, "tell the girls up-stairs." His brother flew up the stairs to the bindery. The flames were there as quickly as he, climbing up the lattice-work of the elevator like a flash. The girls were terrified out of their senses. The flames cut off their only means of escape. They rushed to the front windows. The flames reached forward and caught at them. Five of them leaped from the windows and were crushed to death, or died within a few minutes. A great crowd had gathered and looked on with groans and cries of horror or warning, but were powerless to help. One or two brave men tried to catch the girls as they fell, but were only hurt themselves. The men from the next building had caught up a long rope kept for such uses, and going on the roof held it over a window. John Sullivan saw it, and helped first one and another to catch it, and they were safely lowered. By that time the rest were quiet and crouching in the corners or on the floors, rapidly suffocating. Sullivan caught the rope, but had barely started downward when the flames reached out and burned the rope off, and he fell, never breathing afterward. Before this, however, another printer, who came up with Sullivan, had remembered the skylight near the front and above the side of the room. Below it ran a binder's bench piled high with stock. Mounting this, he threw open the skylight, and easily climbed out on the roof. Several others—both boys and girls—followed, but Sullivan and the rest were too excited to notice this means of escape, by which every one might easily have been saved, since on the roof they could have walked a square in any direction away from the fire and out of the remotest danger. Meantime an alarm had brought the firemen. So well did they work that within five minutes they were able to enter the building and go to the fifth floor. Here the bodies of ten girls were found distorted in death. Some were shriveled by the heat till their skin peeled off. It was an awful tragedy, consummated within a very short time. Not over twenty minutes had elapsed since the explosion of the benzine. The news seemed to permeate the city as by an electric shock. The street was packed with silent, sympathetic crowds. People sought for their dead children with blanched faces and a voiceless agony that was pitiful and met instant sympathy from thousands. The dead were borne out by the firemen and laid out for recognition for the few minutes before being removed to the morgue. An eyewitness says: "A loud scream attracted my attention, and, looking, I saw an awful sight. Black smoke was pouring from the roof and fifth-floor windows, which were crowded with women and men. They were screaming and throwing themselves forward and backward from the windows. I saw seven girls and two men fall in a heap and lie motionless and bleeding. Cries of 'Stop jumping, for God's sake,' arose from the multitude, which gathered in an instant, as they spied a rope thrown from the roof and dangling within reach of those in the window. A girl grasped it and climbed down nearly to the ground, and fell. A man—he was a hero, too—reached for it, but cries that it would not bear the weight of two checked him. The smoke was too much for him, and, sooner than jeopardize the girl, he leaped from the window, and we picked him up a terribly broken. The flames followed them so closely that several were on fire as they jumped from the window. The scene was the most horrible I ever saw. The crowd cheered every time a victim made leap."

The scenes at Habig's undertaking establishment, where the bodies were taken and where friends and relatives came to identify them, were of the most painful character. In one case a policeman of Covington, Ky., identified his sisters Lizzie and Dollie Handel, who were twins. Mrs. Meier found the body of her daughter, and had to be led away from the terrible sight. Mrs. Leaban had the awful experience of finding her three daughters among the dead. The fatal list, as now made up, is: Anna Bell, aged 40; Dollie and Lizzie Handel, twin sisters, 20 years; Fannie Jones, 22 years; Della, Katie, and Mary Leaban, sisters, aged 23, 14, and 16, respectively; Katie Lowry, 20 years; Lizzie Meier, 16 years; Annie McIntyre, 20 years; Fannie Norton, 34 years; Katie and Mary Putnam, sisters, 22 and 19, respectively; John Sullivan, 23 years; Lillie Wynn, 20 years. The injured are: Will Bishop, printer, 23 years, crushed and burned, probably died; Josie Hawks, broken leg; Emma Finchback, unconscious, will probably die; Nannie Shepherd, head badly cut.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Professor Odium Plunges from Brooklyn Bridge to the Waters of East River, and Is Taken Out Dead.

(New York telegram.)

A cab left the New York entrance of the Brooklyn bridge and was driven to the middle of the great span. Here the driver pulled up and two men got out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top a bridge policeman came toward them brandishing his club and ordering them to "get down out of that." While he was talking with them, a covered wagon containing Prof. E. Odium and a companion stopped about 100 feet behind the cab. The quickly dismounting himself of the blue hannel in which he was dressed, Prof. Odium, clad in a red shirt and trousers, jumped from the carriage, and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and, poising himself for a moment, he stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East River, far below him. The people on the bridge sent up a cry of horror when they saw the Professor prepare to plunge off the bridge into the river, 135 feet beneath his feet. The policeman, whose attention had now been directed from the two men, rushed toward the Professor. Before he had gone a dozen feet Prof. Odium, without a moment's hesitation, had leaped out from the railway and into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. A sur and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with club men and reporters. Boyton stood near the prow, anxiously watching the bridge. The moment Professor Odium's body was seen to leave the railing, Harry E. Dixey, the actor, started a stop-watch, which he held in his hand in order to time the descent. For nearly a hundred feet the Professor came down all right, feet foremost; he shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing his danger, Professor Odium brought down his hand with a warlike motion to aid him in recovering his balance; the movement was, however, made too late, his body had now turned so far it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up the water on all sides as if torn with a shell, Prof. Odium's body struck the water on one side, and sank out of sight. A rowboat soon came to the rescue, and Prof. Odium was taken from the water. A few moments later he was transferred to the tug and restoratives were administered. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the Professor opened. "What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered. "First-class, my boy," responded Boyton, "you'll be all right in a little while," but he was insensible again before the words had hardly left his lips. The tug steamed hastily to her slip, and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the frame of the Professor, and then, after breathing heavily once or twice, his heart stopped beating, and he was pronounced dead.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.

The New Minister to Russia.



George Van Ness Lothrop was born at Easton, Bristol County, Conn., August 8, 1817. His early years were spent on his father's farm. Graduating from Brown University in 1838, he entered the law school of Harvard University, but in 1839 removed on account of ill-health to Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo County, Mich., where his brother, the Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, had a large farm. After restoring his health he went to Detroit in 1843 and resumed the study of law, beginning practice in 1844 as a partner of D. Bethune Duffield, under the firm name of Lothrop & Duffield, which continued until 1856. In April, 1848, he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Michigan and held the office until January, 1851. He has two or three times received the complimentary vote of the Democratic members of the Michigan State Legislature for United States Senator. He was a member of the Michigan State Constitutional Convention of 1867. For twenty-five years he was general attorney of the Michigan Central Railroad. From the time of his entrance upon active professional life Mr. Lothrop has enjoyed a wide celebrity throughout Michigan as a lawyer and politician, and a cultured, courteous, and popular gentleman of the old school. For many years he has been considered the most prominent lawyer and orator of Michigan, and the fact was tacitly recognized that if the Democratic party ever came into power he would be given one of the best positions. Mr. Lothrop led the Michigan delegation at the Charleston National Convention in 1860, and really headed the Douglas sentiment in that body. During the war he gave cordial support to all just and necessary measures of the Government.

Mutilated National Bank Notes.

(Washington special.)

Treasurer Jordan has made a slight change in the working of the national bank redemption agency, which will result in some reduction of expenses—how much remains to be seen. The Treasurer of the United States is authorized by law to redeem mutilated national bank currency. It has been customary to construe the word "mutilated" liberally, and bills not mutilated but considerably worn have been sent to the Treasury, new bills returned, and the old ones destroyed. Mr. Jordan construes the law more strictly. National banks have been asked to send in only really mutilated bills, and when bills that are still serviceable are sent in new bills will be issued in their places, but the old bills are to be paid out by the Treasury. It is not expected that this will make much difference with the number of persons employed in the redemption agency, but it will probably reduce the amount of work required of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but it will be some time before this result becomes apparent. This policy is the reverse of that pursued by the Bank of England, which never pays out the same note twice, no matter how good its condition may be. Mr. Jordan's action is based on the belief that the law does not authorize the retirement and destruction of bills that are still serviceable.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Burton and Cunningham, the Irish Dynamiters, Convicted and Condemned.

The Two Prisoners Protest Against Their Conviction and Bravely Face Their Fate.

(Cable dispatch from London.)

The trial of Cunningham and Burton at the Old Bailey has been brought to a conclusion. The court-room was crowded with people to hear the Judge's charge, and to see the termination of the case. Among the notables present were the Lord Mayor and United States Minister Phelps. There were many ladies in the room. The prisoners were an anxious look and followed Judge Hawkins' charge with intense interest. The drift of the charge was clearly against the prisoners. Mr. Phelps sat beside Justice Hawkins while he was sentencing Cunningham and Burton. Just as Hawkins, in charging the jury, said the prisoners had been ably defended and that their trial had been fairly conducted. In sentencing the prisoners, Justice Hawkins said that they had been convicted of a crime as bad, wicked, and cruel as had ever entered the heart of man. The jury then retired. They remained out not longer than fifteen minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. The deep silence following the announcement of the verdict was broken by the Clerk, who said: "Prisoners, you are found guilty of treason-felony. Have you anything to say?" Immediately Cunningham, with flashing eyes, and in a sharp, harsh tone, almost denant, made a speech. Leaning forward, he vigorously protested his innocence. He thanked his counsel and friends, and concluded his remarks with the bitter exclamation: "You may destroy my body, but it is impossible for you to hurt my soul!" Next Burton rose, nervously, and spoke in more collected and bitter language than Cunningham, and with some dignity. He also protested his innocence. "English prejudice," he said, "ends me to eternal punishment." The Judge then, with stern look, and much impressiveness of manner, and profound silence, sentenced the prisoners to penal servitude for life. Then stillness yielded to applause, which the attendants vainly attempted to suppress. Cunningham and Burton maintained a cheerful appearance after being taken back to Newgate Prison, and chatted freely with the warden. They still insist that they are innocent, but say that the verdict and sentence are no more than they expected, especially after the Judge's charge, as it was evident the court was organized to convict.

The Crime.

The crime for which Burton and Cunningham have been convicted and sentenced was complicity in the recent Tower and Parliament House explosions in London. The trial excited much public interest. Daily the Criminal Court-room in the Old Bailey was densely packed with spectators. So great was the crush, and so much was an attempt to rescue the prisoners feared, that only those having passes from the proper authorities were admitted to the court-room.

Irishmen Indignant.

(New York special.) Irishmen in this city express surprise and indignation over the conviction and sentence of Cunningham and Burton. Patrick Ford said: "The evidence was entirely in favor of the prisoners, and I did not believe that even an English jury would dare convict upon it." O'Donovan Rossa said: "I am not much surprised at the conviction of the prisoners, for I know English judges well; but I am surprised at the sentence. The Judge must have been thoroughly satisfied of the falsity of the verdict when they talked to hang Cunningham and Burton." James G. Cunningham, alias Dalton, alias Gilbert, was until recently a resident of this city. Some years ago he was employed for a considerable time at the Morgan Docks. Cunningham is about 33 years old. He is a native of County Cork, and came to America about five years ago. He has two brothers and three sisters residing in this city at present.

NASSER-ED-DEEN.

The Career and a Picture of the Ruler of Far-Away Persia.

Nassar-ed-Deen, the Shah of Persia, is a son of the late Mehemet Shah and Queen Velliet of the Kadgar tribe, and a grandson of Abbas Mirza. He was born in 1829 and succeeded to the throne in 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, and is somewhat of a historian. Unlike many of the smaller potentates, he fully understands the position he occupies in regard to the greater powers. In manner he is mild and gentle, and his habits in private life are extremely simple. With all his mildness, however, he is endowed by nature with considerable energy, which he makes felt at times. When the war between Russia and Turkey was begun he declared his neutrality, but before the close of that never-to-be-forgotten conflict, entered into a compact with Russia. In the year following the close of the war Herat was occupied by Persian troops, and in consequence was



was declared on Nov. 1, 1855, by the governor of India against the Shah. After a few months' hostilities a treaty of peace was signed at Paris by Lord Cowley and the Persian ambassador, in which ample satisfaction was given to England. Subsequently the Shah had wars with several neighboring tribes and was successful in an expedition against the Turcomans. In 1873 he visited Europe and was received with great eclat. Although he was absent from his kingdom from May until September, not the slightest discord occurred there, which fact attests the popularity of his reign. He visited Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Cologne, Brussels, London, Paris, Milan, Vienna, Constantinople, and many other places of less note. During his tour he kept a diary which was published in the original Persian and subsequently translated into the English and produced in London in 1874. In 1878 the Shah again visited Russia. In the event of war between England and Russia, he may find it difficult to remain neutral.

OBITUARY.

Death at Newark, N. J., of Ex-Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Surrounded by His Family He Passes Away After Weeks of Intense Suffering.

Another prominent figure in American politics, and one of the most distinguished of New Jersey's citizens, has passed away—ex-Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. After nearly two months of intense suffering, he died at his home in Newark, surrounded by the members of his family. For twenty-four hours before his death Mr. Frelinghuysen did not move or show any signs of consciousness. When he was taken sick several weeks ago there was a partial congestion of the brain, although the primary cause lay in the liver and the mucous membrane of the stomach, from which he had suffered before he gave up the cares of official Washington. He fell into a stupor, from which he never entirely recovered. When his system recovered from the shock of the stupor, his pulse and temperature became normal again, and there was no fever except on one occasion, when his pulse rose to 102, but was afterward reduced. The pulse and temperature increased, and his enfeebled constitution was unable to bear the strain of the exhaustion. Upon receipt in Washington of intelligence of the death of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, Secretary Bayard telegraphed Mrs. Frelinghuysen as follows: "President and his Cabinet have just heard with deep sensibility of the death of your honored husband. Accept from each and all of us expressions of sincere sympathy and condolence."



Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was a member of a distinguished American family. His grandfather, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a delegate from New Jersey in the Continental Congress in 1775, 1778, 1779, and 1782, and afterward a United States Senator from New Jersey, serving from Dec. 2, 1793, to 1796, when he resigned. Theodore Frelinghuysen, a son of this man, was also a United States Senator from New Jersey, serving from March 4, 1829, until March 3, 1833. His career in the Senate showed such ability that he was nominated for Vice President by the Whigs in 1841. He was, however, defeated, receiving 1,291,643 votes, to 1,339,013 given for Dallas, Democrat, and 66,304 votes for Morris, Free-Soiler. He died in 1862. At the time he was President of Rutgers College—a position which he had held since 1850. He was also Chancellor of the University of the City of New York from 1838 to 1849. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was born at Millstone, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817. He was a nephew and the adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen. He received an education in the classics, graduating at Rutgers College in 1836. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, having studied law for three years previously. He began the practice of law at Newark, N. J., and soon obtained a large practice. For many years he was one of the leading lawyers of the State. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney General of New Jersey, and was reappointed in 1866. He did not serve out his term, resigning the office on being appointed United States Senator Nov. 12, the same year, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Wright. He was subsequently elected to fill the unexpired term which extended from Dec. 3, 1866, to March 3, 1869. The following year—1870—he was elected a United States Senator for a full term, lasting from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877. During this term he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and a member of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Foreign Relations. The last few months of his term were closely occupied by him with labors regarding the disputed Presidential election of 1876. He was a member of the Electoral Commission, and made a fine argument before the commission in favor of the Hayes electors from South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. Early in the life of the Republican party Mr. Frelinghuysen joined its ranks, and as its representative was elected to the high offices mentioned. During his term as Senator he was offered the position of Minister to England by President Grant, but declined the office.

Must Not Dabble in Politics.

(Washington telegram.)

Commodore Truxton, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has directed the foreman of shipsmiths and the foreman of laborers at the yard to deny over their signatures a statement that they were members of a recent Democratic city convention at Norfolk or be discharged. The Commodore has prohibited political discussions in the yard, and says that any employee who takes a conspicuous part in politics will lose his position.

Preparing to Defend Herat.

(Calcutta dispatch.)

Afghan advisers report that reinforcements are continuously going from Candahar to Herat. It is expected that the railway will be completed to Mutch in sixty days. Material has been ordered sufficient to carry the line to Candahar. There is no sign of relaxation of military work.

FRANCE'S GREAT POET DEAD

Victor Hugo, the Aged Litterateur, Breathes His Last at Paris After a Painful Illness.

He Declines Spiritual Consolation—A Sketch of the Great Poet's Life-Work.

Victor Hugo is dead. The word-painter who, as poet, dramatist, and novelist, electrified the world, passed away at his home in Paris at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of May 22, at the ripe age of 83 years and 3 months. There are all sorts of reports as to his last hours. One story is to the effect that he suffered hours of agony before the end came. This is no doubt magnified greatly in certain quarters from the fact that he refused spiritual consolation at the close. Paris dispatches give the following particulars of the last hours of the immortal poet: Victor Hugo's condition had grown so manifestly worse that his death was regarded as certain to take place within a few hours. When this fact became known Cardinal Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, sent specially to Hugo's residence, offering to visit him and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the Catholic Church. M. Lockroy, the poet's son-in-law, replied for M. Hugo, declining with thanks the Archbishop's tender, saying for the dying man: "Victor Hugo is expecting death, but he does not desire the aid of a priest." His last words were "Adieu, Jeanne, adieu," addressed to his favorite granddaughter. The scenes in Paris following the death of Victor Hugo remind the observer forcibly of the night of Dec. 31, 1882, when Leon Gambetta had just died. The streets and cafes are filled with groups discussing the sad event, and many persons are wearing the little mourning badges in the center, which are already for sale by the thousand. In the Senate, M. Leroyer delivered a eulogy on M. Hugo. The speaker said that for the past sixty years Victor Hugo had been the admiration of France and of the world. He had now entered immortality. His glory belongs to no party, but to all men. Prime Minister Brisson delivered a eulogy in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the whole nation mourned the loss of Victor Hugo, and moved that the funeral of the poet be conducted at the state's expense. The motion was greeted with applause. It is proposed to inter the poet's remains in the Pantheon, and that the day of the funeral be declared a day of national mourning, on which all the Government offices, the schools, and the theaters will be closed. The poet was sketched as he lay upon his death-bed by Bonnat, the painter, who will transfer to canvas the impression taken. The sculptor Dalon took a cast of his face. Nadar took a photograph. Glaze made another sketch. When his death was announced there was a great rush of reporters to the house, and the servants were obliged to repel them. Lockroy closed the front door, leaving the table in the street for visiting cards. The body was embalmed, and immense quantities of flowers were brought to the residence. Mme. Bernhardt, dressed completely in white, brought with her an immense crown of white roses. Deputations from the municipal government and from Parliament offered their condolence. It is reported that M. Hugo bequeathed his manuscripts to France, and that he left it to the Republic to select a burial place for his remains, and to decide as to the form of his funeral. Half his fortune, 400,000 francs, was bequeathed by Hugo to his daughter Adele, who is in a lunatic asylum. It was Hugo's wish that his heirs and executors should hereafter join in building a lunatic asylum.

The cleric of rapid denunciation Lockroy for withholding from Victor Hugo the message from Cardinal Guibert offering to attend the death. Biographical. The following brief sketch of this intellectual giant's life-work will afford the reader some idea of the immense activity of his career of more than four-score years: Victor Marie Hugo was born at Besancon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besancon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples before he was years of age. He returned to France and received a classical education at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales "Hans of Iceland" and "Bug Jaral" were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his literary and political opinions, and in 1827 he composed a drama, "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrible interest of which secured an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani," first played at the Theatre Francaise Feb. 26, 1830, and which caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a cause of complaint against his attempt at innovation at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied that "as matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the revolution of July, 1830, his "Marion de Lorme," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the restoration, was brought out with success. "Le Roi s'Amuse" was performed at the Theatre Francaise in January, 1832, and the day after its production was interrupted by the Government. After publishing a number of dramatic pieces of various merit he was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. In 1852 Victor Hugo went into exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 16, 1854. On the fall of the empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, entered heartily into the republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending, on March 9, 1871, the following characteristic letter to the President, M. Grevy: "Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; to-day it refuses to hear me. I resign my seat." M. Grevy then went to Brussels, where the Belgian Government, alarmed by his violent writings and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the seclusion of the little town of Vianden, in Luxembourg, where he composed "L'Année terrible." Returning to Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Fere, Kossuth, and the other Communists to no effect. At the next elections he was defeated by M. Vaurian. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in "Actes et paroles," published in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire "Napoleon le Petit" appeared in Brussels in 1852; "Les Châtiments," at the same place, in 1853; and "Contemplations" at Paris, in 1855. His fame rests principally on his "Notre Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in English under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre Dame," a book the Roman Catholic clergy never forgave him for. His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Misérables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin the same day, April 8, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhymed poem on Shakespeare, not likely to add to his reputation. His last novel, "L'Homme Qui Rit," appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo was a prolific writer, the principal of his works being "Claude Gueux," a tale; "Lucezia Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Ruy Blas," "Les Burgraves," and "Marion de Lorme," plays; "Le Rhin," a book of travels. His most recent work was "Les Legendes des Siècles," now serially "Histoire d'un Crime," being an account of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon. "Le Pape," a poem; "La Petite Suprême," a poem; "Religions et Religion," a poem, which, beginning like "Les Châtiments," in a tone of comedy and irony, reviews creeds and systems, passes from catholicism to nihilism, and concludes by an affirmation of a "blessed unknown," "catholism, korism, and grammars;" "Les quatre vents de l'Éternité," 1881, poems; and "L'Orquémada," a dramatic poem, 1882.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

No BUSINESS was transacted in either branch of the Legislature on May 18. The Senate and House, after roll-call and listening to a letter from George V. N. Lothrop, expressing thanks for the adoption of complimentary resolutions, adjourned.

A LARGE portion of the Senate's session was consumed, on May 19, in the discussion of the Ford capital punishment bill, without reaching a vote. The following bills passed the Senate: Making an appropriation for improvement of the State House of Correction; for the establishment of a board of building inspectors for Detroit; amending section 6103, Howell, relative to amendments of sales of real estate on execution; amending section 928, Howell, relative to attachments. In the House numerous strongly worded petitions, memorials, and reports of public meetings favoring the annexation of Springfield to Detroit were presented. The following bills passed the House: Amending the general highway laws; incorporating the schools of Fenton; to prevent injury or destruction of baggage; regulating the transportation of livestock; amending the act relative to the general plank-road act; making an appropriation for the improvement of Dowagiac Creek; proposing the amendment to the constitution relative to Governors' appointments; amending laws relative to offenses against property, to stand as section 9176, A. Howell; amending section 918, Howell, relative to the pay of jurors in the Upper Peninsula; amending the act relative to the appointment of an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in Wayne County; relative to a cemetery in Park Township, St. Joseph County; for the sale of the Jackson County fair grounds. The bills consolidating the laws relative to prisons and for uniformity of accounts of Superintendents of the Poor were lost.

THE Ford bill to establish the death penalty for murder in the first degree, in cases where the jury decide for it, was killed in the Senate on May 20. After a warm discussion in the House, the Senate bill annexing territory to Detroit was amended by adding twice the area on the west side. This extended the city front one mile east and one-half mile on the west side. The Senate will probably concur. To the House, the Board of State Auditors reported that, in accordance with instructions of the House, it had obtained estimates of the cost of lighting the Capitol building and grounds with electricity. It would cost from \$20,000 to \$31,000 for the plant, and about \$550 per year to maintain it. Bills passed the House: Appropriating \$6,000 for the purchase of books for the State Library; appropriating \$55,000 for current expenses and \$11,920 for improvements for the Michigan School for the Blind; appropriating \$300 for the publication of the proceedings of the Michigan Superintendents of the Poor for two years; appropriating \$25,250 for heating and furnishing the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia.

THE minority representation bill passed the Senate on the 21st of May by exactly the requisite two-thirds vote. Senator Mainwaring changed his vote to yes, giving the vote needed. The bill giving to women citizens the right to vote in municipal elections was lost. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill tabled. The bill creating Summer County out of territory taken from Cheboygan and Presque Isle Counties was also lost. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill extending the territory of the city of Detroit. In the House the following bills passed: Amending section 8877, Howell, relative to inventory of the effects of deceased persons; to encourage the construction of wire fences on public highways; amending the constitution relative to suffrage. There was a long and hot discussion in the House committee of the whole over the Dodge bill to reduce and fix telephone rates. O. N. Case led the opposition. He said that it was strange similar bills had made their appearance in so many different Legislatures, and that the Western Union Telegraph Company was the only concern competing with telephone companies enough to deserve legislation. He asserted that Dodge had been employed in the Eastern Circuit Court by the Western Union. Dodge denied the statement, and Case reiterated his assertion. The bill passed the committee. A resolution for final adjournment on June 6 was defeated after a brief debate.

IN the Senate the following bills were passed on the 22d of May: Incorporating Tawas City; confirming to Martha M. Inghalls the sale of certain swamp lands, formerly made to her, and now comprising a portion of the city of Menominee; reincorporating Pontiac; to prohibit the use of the words "warranty deed" in deeds not warranted; reincorporating Alpena. The bill annexing Fort Gratiot to Fort Huron, and the joint resolution to amend the constitution relative to the Drain Commissioner, were defeated. A concurrent resolution denouncing the New York Tribune article on Minister Lothrop, expressing confidence in Mr. Lothrop, and again congratulating the President and country on his appointment, was adopted in the House and laid on the table in the Senate. The bill establishing a soldiers' home, and appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose, passed the House, 54 to 22. The following bills also passed the House: Amending the Jackson city charter; amending sections 4460-1, Howell, relative to suits in circuit courts against mutual benefit, co-operative, or benevolent associations; establishing a home for disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines; prohibiting the payment of wages in scrip or store orders; to provide for the continuance of actions in justice courts in case of inability or negligence on the part of the justice; making an appropriation for the improvement of the State Prison; requiring sureties on official bonds to make justification under oath of their pecuniary responsibility; making an appropriation for the university; amending section 6029, Howell; revising and consolidating the public instruction and primary school laws; relative to school districts in Tuscola County. To the House the Governor noted his approval of the following acts: Providing for the compulsory reform education of juvenile delinquents; making an appropriation for improvements at the State House of Correction; amending section 1, Howell, relative to recording and vacating town plats. The bill fixing the liability of sureties and public bonds was lost, the vote reconsidered, and the bill tabled.

THE Senate passed the following bills at its session on the 23d of May: Authorizing appointments of Probate Judges, amending section 5382, Howell, relative to the assignment of judgments in Justices' courts; granting swamp lands to improve Portage Lake, Jackson County; amending the Battle Creek city charter; amending section 5184, Howell, relative to courts held by Justices of the Peace. The bill requiring Prosecuting Attorneys to furnish the Attorney General with briefs in all criminal cases in which an appeal is taken was lost, the vote reconsidered, and the bill tabled. The House worked three hours in committee of the whole. When the committee arose it was discovered that the House was without a quorum, and an adjournment followed.

The "Ad" Man in History.

History will take care of the great events of to-day and hand them down to our great grandchildren in many a ponderous volume; but the more interesting picture of the daily life of their ancestors will have to be made from the advertisements now printed in the daily papers. The Romans wrote their advertisements and notices on the blank walls of buildings, and these, as we find them in Pompeii to-day, give an animated and life-like representation of the very things we desire to know about this once gay and pleasure-loving people. But modern life reflects its interesting little phases, moods, rivalries and concerns in the broad pages of the daily journal; and a hundred years hence the advertisements in some well preserved copy of the Sunday edition will give a more vivid picture of what is going on in the city to-day than all the solemn histories furnish. It is the advertiser who writes for posterity.—St. Louis Republican.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

We're drifting along to the month of June, when the Soda fountains fiz, and our Summer hotels will very soon, be doing a rushing biz.

WHAT is joy? To be able to count your money and to know that it does not belong to us for subscription to the News. Pay us and see if it is not the correct definition.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., May 28, 1885: Mrs. Gertie K. Van Dyk, P. Grimes, Frank Morisset, and Mary Wheeling. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

TAKE a slip of paper and place thereon in figures your age in years, dropping months, weeks and days. Multiply the sum by two; then add to the result obtained the figures 3,768; add two and then divide by two. Subtract from the result obtained the number of your years on earth and see if you will not obtain figures you will not be likely to forget.—Ez.

We have been handed a copy of the New York Colonization Journal, dated August, 1857. Among the news items we notice the following: "Mr. George C. Mendenhall, of Guilford Co., North Carolina, has just brought a company of ten of his slaves to Ohio to be liberated. He originally owned about eighty slaves, worth \$70,000, and has already liberated fifty of them.

THE West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society hold a meeting at Muskegon June 3d, 4th and 5th. We have not space to give the programme as sent us, but we notice the names of Messrs. H. C. Sherwood, of Watervliet, W. A. Smith and C. W. Whitehead, of Benton Harbor, G. H. LaFleur, of Allegan, Byron Markham, of Saugatuck, and others of the state, on the list of those who furnish papers.

COMMENCING June 1st round trip tickets will be sold at Holland to Traverse City, Petosky, and Mackinaw City. These tickets are good to return not later than October 31st, 1885. Stop over privileges will be allowed at any point north of Reed City in either direction on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. This is to enable those desirous an opportunity to visit the summer resorts of northern Michigan.

It is now understood that the syndicate backing the proposed consolidation of the Columbus, Hocking & Toledo and Ohio Central Railroads intend to purchase a controlling interest in the Michigan & Ohio Road, which would give them a direct communication with Lake Michigan ports. The line of the Ohio Central from Corning to Charleston, W. Va., will also be purchased and made a part of the system. In the event of this consolidation the general offices will be in Toledo.

On Wednesday night last Robert McWade supported by a fair company presented the well worn play of "Rip Van Winkle" in Lyceum Opera House before a small audience. McWade's version of this play is thought by some to be better than that of Joseph Jefferson's which has a world wide reputation. The play was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Dr. De Vries presided at the organ and attended to the "cues." One of the enjoyable features of the entertainment was the music furnished by Mr. Lambert's Quintette Band. Many complimentary remarks were made by the audience regarding the music and the boys were greatly astonished by being asked by Mr. McWade in regard to traveling with his company next season.

Lake Shore.

Rain very much needed at this writing, with rye, wheat and grass growing finely. Corn planting is in full blast, with an increased acreage over last year. Fruit prospects, except peaches, are encouraging. Grapes are uninjured. Peach trees, on very high land are showing some blossoms. Bee keepers are complaining that their bees wintered badly, not more than twenty per cent coming through alive, some apiarists having lost all their swarms. There has been considerable mortality among cows this winter and spring. As many as twelve or fifteen have died in this vicinity, and from a strange disease. It begins with loss of appetite and a consequent loss of flesh, until they waste away to a shadow, lingering sometimes three or four months, and even longer. The disease, whatever it is, does not yield to any known or tried remedy. In your issue of the 16th inst. J. S. Mowery makes a ferocious attack on "yer uncle" for his report of the meeting held by members of the Salvation Army in the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, of Ventura, otherwise known as Clapper's Church. Mr. Mowery, I believe, is a minister, although I have not been so fortunate, or otherwise, as to hear him preach. I think probably he is the only one who discovered any insinuations against Christianity in my letter. Certainly none were intended. As to his objections to the church being called Clapper's Church, it is so called in this vicinity, as he is commonly known here as Clapper's preacher; but, "what's in a name?" No one doubted the earnestness and sincerity of the army; I simply spoke

of their ability as exhorters. But, as we form the most of our tastes and opinions by contrast, I should probably have given them credit for more ability had I first been permitted to hear the Rev. J. S. Mowery. The reverend gentleman then closes by informing the readers of the News, with an utter disregard for the truth, that I was an atheist. What does the reverend gentleman want? Does he want I should take my religion as I do my medicine, i. e., shut my eyes and open my mouth and take his dose, tamboorines and all? I should not have noticed his article had he not unwarrantably, and without ever having exchanged a word with the writer, accused him of being an infidel. We have had another week of the army, but having the fear of the J. S. Mowery before his eyes, and being absent from home, the writer did not attend the meetings. Alphonso Ogden has bought the place known as the Brown farm, and will build new buildings and otherwise improve it. Mrs. A. E. Souter, of Shelby, Mich., is visiting relatives and friends on the Lake Shore. UNCLE BILL.

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, "God's thoughts towards them that trust in Him." Afternoon, "The promises of God in Christ."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. 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. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, a communion sermon. Afternoon, "Faith without works is a dead faith." In the evening there will be a union meeting of the First and Third Reformed churches in the College chapel, when a missionary sermon will be preached by Rev. D. Broek.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m.

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, "Joseph's tears." Evening, "Strange vision."

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-ly

Special Notices.

LADIES and Misses have you seen my stock of Jerseys and light fancy shawls. I have them in all grades, shades, and qualities. Call and make your purchase early. 17-2t D. BERTSCH.

Notice.

On account of the intended removal from this city of one member of the firm of De Kraker & Duk at Holland, Mich., said firm gives notice that they will send a statement to every person indebted to them of the amount each is owing and hope that it will result in a speedy settlement as the co-partnership will be dissolved by the middle of June next. DE KRAKER & DUK, HOLLAND, May 14, 1885. 15-3t

THE people of the city must recollect that I have a choice and fresh stock of groceries. My goods are sold at low figures and you will save money by calling at my store. 17-2t D. BERTSCH.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the City of Holland will receive applications for teaching in the Public Schools of the City of Holland, until 7 o'clock p. m. on the first day of June, A. D. 1885. C. J. DE ROO, 15-3t Secretary.

New Advertisements.

B. P. HIGGINS, PHOTOGRAPHER

I have just opened a new gallery in the First Ward which I have refurnished and refitted, making it one of the best in this section of the state.

COPIING AND INDIA INK WORK A SPECIALTY

Come and see my new quarters. Eighth street near the crossing of Fish. B. P. HIGGINS, HOLLAND, Mich., May 28, 1885. 16-1f

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO. GOOD NEWS TO LADIES. Greatest inducements ever offered. Now your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Silver Band Tea Set, or Handmade Decorated Tea Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 33, 21 and 23 Years St., New York.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$2 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address, Strimmon & Co., Portland, Maine. 45-ly.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Mary O. Ford to Daniel Pratt, dated the eighth day of July, A. D. 1873, and duly recorded on the fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1874, in the office of the Register of deeds for Ottawa county, State of Michigan, in Liber No. 1, of mortgages, on pages 222 and 221. And the said Daniel Pratt having since died testate, and Daniel Pratt and Charles Pratt, sons of said deceased, having been duly appointed the executors of his last will and testament, as well as being the residuary legatees named in said will, an authenticated copy of which said will and the probate thereof was recorded in the Register's office, aforesaid, May ninth, 1885, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof, the amount of five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty cents: Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the State of Michigan, in the county of Ottawa, in said State, and described as follows, to-wit: all of lot four that lies on the north side of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, in Section 14, Township eighth north of Range 16 west, and also that part of the east half of the northeast quarter of said section which lies south of the state road, containing about thirty-five acres of land; also all that part of lot number four, south of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, in Section fourteen in township eight, north of range sixteen west, containing one and a half acres of land, in said county of Ottawa, at the front door of the court house of said Ottawa county, in the city of Grand Haven, on the seventeenth day of August, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs. Dated May twenty-second, A. D. 1885. DANIEL PRATT, CHARLES PRATT, Executors and Residuary Legatees as aforesaid. R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

NOTHING NEW!

only that the

SHERWIN - WILLIAMS

PAINTS

are being sold

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

We guarantee that a gallon will cover 275 square feet, two coats, and that they are a

SUPERIOR PAINT,

to any in the market.

For information and illustrated sample book, call at

KRIMERS & BANGS' DRUG STORE. HOLLAND, Mich., May 13, 1885.

HOLLAND-SAUGATUCK-CHICAGO! STEAMBOAT LINE!

New and Commodious

Prop. A. B. TAYLOR,

R. T. ROGERS, Master.

Will leave Holland at 2 p. m., on SUNDAY, THURSDAY and THURSDAY, for Saugatuck and Chicago. Returning, will leave O'Connor's dock, north end Rush-st bridge at 8 p. m.

Fare, \$2.00. Round Trip, \$3.50. CHAS. E. BIRD, Clerk.

Business Lot.

Without exception the finest location in the city will be sold at a sacrifice, present owner having no further use for it. Lot located on south-west corner of Eighth and River streets.

J. R. KLEYN, 52-1f

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—"Medical science has produced no other so effective expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, my preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

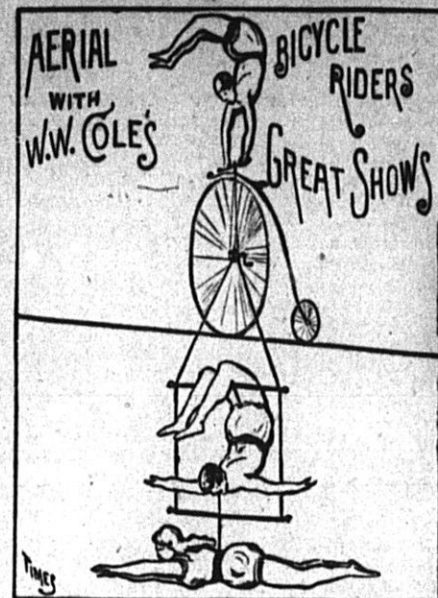
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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 Ring 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, Leapers and Grotesque Circus Celebrities, Kicker-Skaters, Bicyclists and Ceiling-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. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

have just received a large and very fine assorted line of

Millinery & 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, 33 inches long. Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long. Pine Heading Bolts, 30 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fitter's Stave Factory, ED. VER SCHURE, Supt. or to G. Van Putten & 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. Petersburg Va. 51-ly

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. BALLEW BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 43-ly.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Decoration Day.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Sleep comrades, sleep and rest,
On this field of the grounded arms,
Where foes no more molest,
Nor enemy's shot alarms.

Ye have slept on the ground before,
And started to your feet
At the cannon's sudden roar
Or the drum's redoubting beat.

But in this camp of death
No sound your slumber breaks;
Here is no fevered breath,
No wound that bleeds and aches.

All is repose and peace,
Untrampled lies the sod:
The shouts of battle cease—
It is the truce of God!

Rest, comrades, rest and sleep!
The thoughts of men shall be
As sentiments to keep
Your rest from danger free.

Your silent tents of green
We deck with fragrant flowers—
Yours has the suffering been—
The memory shall be ours.

A Gasoline Explosion.

An article giving an account of a gasoline explosion in Buffalo, N. Y., was handed in by one of our citizens, a former resident of Buffalo, and next door neighbor of the man who lost his life by the explosion. In using gasoline the greatest care should be used and it should never be neglected. The following is a brief account of the accident: "A loud explosion was heard on West Avenue between Hudson and Pennsylvania streets, which shook the ground like an earthquake, affrighted the whole neighborhood, and was felt half a mile away. Immediately after flames were seen breaking out of the house of Captain Dan Rodgers, No. 298 West Avenue, and it was plain that the explosion had occurred in the building. It was also discovered that the lower portion of the front, and north side of the house had been blown out. The flames spread to an adjoining structure and both were badly damaged before the fire could be got under control. The damage to property, however, was only the smallest part of the disaster. Captain Dan Rodgers himself perished in the flames and his estimable wife had a narrow escape, being quite severely burned. It appears that the Captain was upstairs when the explosion occurred, while his wife was in the sitting-room. He must have been bewildered by the shock and then suffocated by the smoke. According to the statement of the servant girl, Susie Spice, Mrs. Rodgers and herself had been cleaning house during the day, and had been using gasoline in the front rooms to destroy moths. It is therefore supposed that the explosion was due to the ignition of gas generated from the gasoline. She had extinguished the lights and retired to her room when she heard the explosion, and slipping on her dress rushed to the front of the house where she met the Captain and Mrs. Rodgers. The latter said the explosion came from the front hallway. They started down the front stairs and Miss Spice tried to follow, but the smoke and flames drove her back, and she escaped down the back stairway. Mrs. Rodgers made her escape out the front door. The captain's remains were found in the cellar horribly burned."

[OFFICIAL.] Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 25th, 1885.
The Common Council met pursuant to a call from the Mayor.

Members present: Mayor Kanter, Aldermen Rose, Bangs, Kanter, De Roo, Boyd and the Clerk.

The Mayor stated that the object of the meeting was to take action on such reports, as might be presented by the Board of Water Commissioners, and such other business as might come before the Council.

Ald. Bertsch here appeared and took his seat. The regular order of business was suspended and the reading of the minutes dispensed with.

The Clerk presented several resolutions adopted by the Board of Water Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Common Council, which on motion, were acted upon separately in the order presented by the Clerk, viz:

Resolved, That the office of Superintendent of Water Works be and is hereby created, and that Alfred Huntley be and is hereby appointed Superintendent of Water Works, subject to the approval of the Common Council, according to section 8 of Title XXVII, of the city charter, and we would recommend that said superintendent be paid \$2 per day for actual time while engaged in the performance of such duties. Which resolution was adopted by yeas and nays after the following amendment was added thereto, to wit: That the Board of Water Commissioners define the duties for which the Superintendent is to be paid: Yeas: Rose, Bangs, Kanter, De Roo, Boyd and Bertsch. Nays: none.

Resolved, That Mr. P. Winter be appointed to take charge of the running of the Pumping Machinery of the Water Works according to Mr. Winter's proposition to the Common Council July 1st, 1884, subject to the approval of the Common Council.—Adopted council all voting yea.

The third resolution was on rules and regulations for supply of water from Holland City Water Works; rules and regulations for the government of plumbers, and schedule of water rates, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to furnish the Board of Water Commissioners with a suitable map of the city, showing location of water mains, gates, hydrants, etc., and large enough that all extensions, service pipes etc., can be entered upon the same.—Approved and the board authorized to procure the same.

Resolved, That the clerk notify the Common Council that the Water Works are in need of a supply of fuel and oil, and furthermore report that

they find no authority for purchasing any such supplies, is given to the Board of Water Commissioners in Title XXVI of the city charter, and respectfully ask the Council to purchase at once or give the Board power to purchase.

On motion of Ald. Rose.
Resolved, That the Board of Water Commissioners be and are hereby authorized to purchase fuel and supplies for the running of the pumps and machinery at such times and in such quantities as they may deem for the best interest of the City.—Adopted.

Resolved, That the Clerk notify the Common Council that a machine for tapping the mains is needed at once, also a supply of the necessary materials for inserting into mains and also the necessary service cocks.

On motion of Ald. Rose—

Resolved, That the Board of Water Commissioners be and are hereby authorized to purchase a machine for tapping mains, and also a supply of ferrules and service cocks, and such other supplies as may be found necessary to successfully carry out their plans to provide water to consumers.—Adopted.

The Cappon, Bertsch Leather Co. petitioned the Council for permission to sink a reservoir on Eighth Street, west of River Street, opposite the property of E. Van der Veen, in which to collect the water from springs located in that neighborhood and to carry the water from the reservoir, through pipes laid under ground, in Eighth Street, to their tannery.—Petition granted and the work to be done under the supervision of the committee on streets and bridges.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. P. Winter as to his appointment regarding the running of the pumping machinery of the Water Works. The City Attorney and the Mayor to draw up the necessary contract for running the pumping machinery and the Mayor and Clerk to sign contract on part of the City.

The following bills were presented for payment: Peter Stekette & Co. paid per order \$400; Chicago and West Mich. Ry. Co. freight on 1 hydrant \$1.95; Woodruff & Hall, building sidewalks \$5.50; M. W. Rose, 3 1/2 days service on Board of Review \$7.00; A. M. Burgess, L. T. Kanter, D. L. Boyd, R. Kanter, G. J. Van Duren, P. H. McBride and Geo. H. Sipp, each 4 days service on Board of Review, \$8.00 apiece. Total, \$56.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

Bond of Deputy Marshal, Jacob De Feyer, as principal and Ernest Herold and John Ver Schure as sureties was presented and approved.

Ald. De Roo asked to be excused from further attendance at this meeting of the Council.—Granted.

The County Treasurer reported \$1,409.85 primary interest money and \$56.85 library money, held at his office, subject to the order of the respective treasurers.—Accepted and the treasurer instructed to issue his order for the moneys and credit the same to the respective funds to which they belong.

An invitation was extended from the committee on arrangements to the Common Council to attend the service on memorial day, May 30th, at 1 o'clock p. m.—Accepted and the Council to attend in a body.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously effected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial Bottles Free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bites, 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.

SEWING Machine needles and repairs can be obtained at 17-21
D. BERTSCH'S.

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,
HOLLAND, May 5, 1885. 14-4t

PARASOLS in all sizes, styles and quality at my Store. I have a large variety and ladies will do well to call and see them. 17-21
D. BERTSCH.

For Sale.

A Foundry and Finishing shop Cheap on reasonable terms. Inquire of
W. H. DEMMING,
HOLLAND, March 5, 1885. 5-3m

New styles of straw, manila, and fur hats in large variety has just been received at 17-21
D. BERTSCH'S.

FOR LAME BACK, side or chest use Shiloh's Porus 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.

I have the best assortment of Dress Goods in the City. Ladies wanting a new dress should call and examine my stock before purchasing. 17-21
D. BERTSCH.

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.

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.

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

FRESH, pure Drugs constantly receiving.
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 largesew 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. SPRIETSMAN & SON,
HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-1y

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, May 24, 1885.

From Holland to Chicago. From Chicago to Holland.

N.Y.	Exp.	Mail	TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	N.Y.
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
9:53	1:23	10:25	...Holland...	3:25	9:53	11:40
10:16	...	10:48	East Saugatuck	8:10	...	4:19
10:39	...	10:58	New Richmond	8:30	...	4:39
11:27	2:38	11:37	...Gd. Junction...	8:45	2:38	4:53
11:50	2:40	11:55	...Bangor...	9:01	2:40	5:05
1:15	3:28	1:30	Benton Harbor	12:42	7:52	1:23
1:25	3:35	1:40	St. Joseph	12:55	7:45	1:29
2:40	4:25	2:50	New Buffalo	11:55	6:53	12:10
6:00	7:10	7:10	Chicago...	9:00	4:00	9:30
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

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

p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9:53	3:25	14:45	...Holland...	10:15	1:23	9:35
...	3:38	4:58	...Zeeland...	10:02	...	9:24
...	3:55	5:15	Hudsonville	9:43	...	9:05
...	4:07	5:27	Grandville	9:32	...	8:53
10:45	4:25	5:45	Grand Rapids	9:15	12:35	8:35
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

MUSKOGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon. From Muskegon to Holland.

p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
3:25	10:20	15:30	...Holland...	1:15	3:38	9:17
3:45	10:40	5:57	West Olive	...	2:30	9:07
3:53	10:48	6:07	Grand Haven	12:28	2:10	8:50
4:10	11:05	6:30	Ferryburg	12:22	2:00	8:40
4:51	11:55	7:19	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.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
8:25	...	12:15	...Holland...	5:15	10:15	...
8:40	...	10:30	Fillmore	5:00	9:50	...
8:53	...	10:43	Hamilton	4:48	9:42	...
4:01	...	10:53	Dunham	4:30	9:30	...
4:20	...	11:15	Allegan	4:20	9:10	...
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.

* Leaves Chicago 8:40 p. m. Saturdays.
+ Runs daily; all other trains daily except Sun-
Passenger train leaves Holland at 5:15 p. m. ar-
riving 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.

day. All trains run by central standard time.
Mixed trains leave Holland, going north, at 6:30
a. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 8:30 a. m.; and
at 10:10 p. m., arriving at Muskegon at 12:40 a. m.
also mixed train leaves Holland, going south at
5:30 a. m.

Tickets to all points in the United States and
Canada.

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.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
10:10	...	4:45	L. Toledo	1:10	5:10	...
11:02	...	6:40	Dundee	10:10	4:15	...
11:24	...	7:04	Britton	9:46	3:52	...
11:29	...	7:09	Ridgeway	9:42	3:47	...
11:39	...	7:16	Tecumseh	9:38	3:37	...
11:55	...	7:29	...	9:17	3:22	...
12:08	...	7:45	Unsted	9:05	3:08	...
12:30	...	8:09	Addison	8:43	2:45	...
12:48	...	8:25	Jerome	8:26	2:28	...
1:06	...	8:42	Moscow	8:20	2:21	...
1:17	a. m.	8:53	Hanover	8:09	2:10	...
1:39	4:20	9:15	Pulaski	7:59	1:59	p. m.
2:05	6:47	9:44	Homer	7:37	1:38	8:00
2:17	6:59	9:57	Marshall	7:11	1:12	7:33
2:36	7:17	10:15	Ceresco	6:59	1:03	7:21
2:56	7:37	...	Battle Crk	6:40	12:42	7:04
3:04	7:45	...	Angusta	12:24	6:43	...
3:10	7:52	...	Yorkville	12:15	6:35	...
3:45	8:24	...	Richland	12:09	4:29	...
3:53	8:33	...	Monticello	11:30	5:55	...
3:59	8:39	...	Fisk	11:27	5:47	...
4:10	8:50	...	Kallogg	11:21	5:37	...
p. m.	p. m.		A. Allegan	11:10	5:25	a. m.

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dun-
dell, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with Wash-
burn, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake
Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome, with L. S.
& M. S. At Hanover, with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and
Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Mar-
shall, with M. U. R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chi-
cago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Mon-
tich with G. R. & I. At Allegan, with Chicago &
West Mich. and L. S. & M. S.
Trains 11 daily except Sunday.

B. McHUGH,
General Passenger Agent.

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE.

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

Mr. Henry Lubenga a competent pre-
scription 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.

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 com-
fort 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 life 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. 24, 1884.

NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY

IF

DR. PRICE'S

SPECIAL

FLAVORING

EXTRACTS

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes,
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you can get a

A Good Clean Shave:

WORTHINESS.

BY CHARLES J. O'MALLEY.

Whatever lacks Purpose is evil; a pool without pebbles breeds slime; Not any step half Chance fashioned on the infinite stairway of Time; Nor ever came Good without Labor, in Toil, or in Science or Art; It must be wrought out thro' the muscles—born out of the soul and the heart.

Why plow in the stubble with plowshares?—Why winnow the chaff from the grain? Ah, since all of His gifts must be toiled for, since Truth is not born without pain! He giveth not to the unworthy, the weak, or the foolish in deeds; Who giveth but chaff at the seed-time shall reap but a harvest of weeds.

As the pyramid builded of vapor is blown by His whirlwinds to naught, So the song without Truth is forgotten; His poem to Man is Man's thought. Whatever is strong with a purpose, in humbleness woven, soul-pure, Is known to the Master of Singers; He toucheth it saying, "Endure!" —The Current.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

An Abstract of John B. Gough's Famous Lecture.

Circumstances is a term so common as to be on most men's lips every day. The word is never a hermit, and is always dependent on others. It is always an adjunct, and never a principal. Let us see what there is of interest and value in this well trodden path. Sometimes a trifling circumstance may give a new turn to one's whole life. I well remember one night while in Glasgow, Scotland, I was the guest of one of the merchant princes of the city. I spoke that evening to 2,500 people. It was my last night but one in Scotland. When the lecture was over my friend bade me take my seat in his carriage, while waiting for the ladies. Several men and women gathered round to shake my hand. One of the men who approached me was covered with rags and dirt. His face was almost ghastly. His white lips parted showed the whiter tongue. Holding out his dirty trembling hand he asked me, "Do you know me?" I placed my hand in his and looked into that miserable face. I called him by name. In 1842 he and I worked together in a book bindery at Worcester. I remembered him well for he was a better workman than I. As I sat there in that gorgeous carriage, drawn by silver caparisoned horses, surrounded by luxury on every hand, with the applause of the people still ringing in my ears and my hand still warm with the grasp of friends, I could but think of our change condition, of the gulf that separated us; my mind went back sixteen years to a single circumstance that made the difference; it was the dart of a pen on a temperance pledge. That changed my destiny for time and eternity. Circumstances change our relations to each other. I remember what an old colored man once told me. Said he: "Three years ago I subscribed \$5 to the church and everybody took off their hats when they met me and called me 'Brother Dixon.' The next year I subscribed \$3, and they said, 'How do you do, Dixon?' The next year I had sickness in the family and I was unable to give a cent and when they came around I put down nothing. Now they say, 'There goes old nigger Dixon.'"

Circumstances often change quickly. A learned professor met a sailor on a boat and fell into conversation with him. "Have you ever studied the Natural Sciences?" "No," replied the sailor. "Then half your life is lost." In a few minutes the boat began to sink and the sailor asked the professor, "Can you swim?" "No," said he. "Then all your life will be lost," retorted the sailor.

Facts can never be altered by circumstances. It is an advantage to be able to make the best of circumstances. Sometimes it is hard to do this. I am reminded of the old negro woman who was asked how she could live in such a smoke. She answered that she was thankful to have something to make a smoke with. Perhaps you have heard of the young man who was to be married by the Episcopal service and learned the responses. Unluckily he learned the responses in the baptismal service, and when the parson asked "Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" the bashful youth responded: "I renounce them all." "You are a fool," interrupted the minister. "All this I do believe," was the young man's response. A thoughtless word has often stained a reputation and parted friends. Faith has been changed to doubt through a word of scandal and the miserable mutterings of gossip. The meanest thing on earth is a scandalizing, gossiping man or woman. Don't touch a pure reputation. Character can never be touched. A man is what he is, not what men say he is. Reputation is for time, but character is for eternity. Young men, it is important to keep a clean record. If you have a spot on it your enemies will go to it and magnify it. I am 67 years of age. I have lived sixty years. I lost seven years and more than wasted it in strong drink. One can never wholly recover from such a thing. A stained reputation will stare you in the face when you don't want it to. Often an unkind word has crushed ambition, and a generous word has made a man successful. In 1842, forty-two years ago last October, on the morning after I had signed the pledge I began a terrible struggle, but I conquered. E. U. Bailey, city missionary in London, was once a prize fighter. A man said a kind word to him when he signed the pledge and gave him a lodging.

Change of circumstances sometimes occurs on a chance of conduct. In a sleeping car on one of our great railroads was an old bachelor, and you know some old bachelors are cross and crusty and most of them hate babies. On the same car was a baby who cried and yelled to the annoyance of every

passenger. At last the old bachelor, unable to stand it any longer, put his head out of the curtains and said that he wished the mother of that child would take care of it and give other people a chance to sleep. At this the father of the baby stepped into the aisle saying, "Sir, the mother of this baby is in her basket in the baggage car of this train. I have been traveling for two days and nights with this infant to take it and its mother to the child's grandparents. I will do my best not to annoy you, for I have not had sleep since we started." Instantly the knowledge of the circumstances changed the crusty old bachelor's behavior. He insisted on taking the child to his own berth and caring for it, that the weary father might have the needed rest. Those of you who know how old bachelors hate children know how great was his sacrifice. Knowledge of circumstances often will change our conduct. It is wrong to form too hard and harsh a judgment of other men.

In New York city a printing house employed sixty men. One of them begged the privilege of sleeping on the heaps of paper in the office, to save the expense of lodgings. He ate the meanest, cheapest food, and was looked down on by his fellows and shopmates. They made fun of him and ridiculed him, but he bore it all meekly and pleasantly. At length, one day in June, they stood at the imposing stone counting their money as they had just been paid. It was the custom of the shop to have an annual excursion, and one of the number proposed that it be held soon. It was suggested that a barge be chartered and that they sail up the river or down the bay. A paper was started and all but one signed it, and he said he could not. One of the men insulted him beyond endurance and he struck him to the floor. Then speaking to the young men standing by, he said: "I suppose I have made this place too hot to hold me, and, in this crisis, before I leave the shop, I will tell you why I have done as I have. My sister and I were left orphans, and I worked hard that she might go to school and receive an education. She was at a young ladies seminary and making rapid advancement when she was stricken blind. I learned that in Paris there is a physician who is very skillful in the treatment of just such cases as hers, and can restore their sight. I am saving all I can to take her to Paris, and in two months more I will have enough and hope to go." The effect of his words was like magic. The man whom he had knocked down was the first to speak. Said he: "Boys, we will have no excursion this year. The money shall go to take that poor girl to Paris. Put down your names for \$10, every man." And they did. The money was given and the voyage begun. The operation was successful, and sight was restored, and that sister returned like one coming from the dead.

Before you judge, know the circumstances, and it may change your opinion. Take into consideration all the facts of the case. Ex-Secretary Chase once asked me what was the saddest sight I ever saw, and I answered an old child—a little one made prematurely old. Under rags and dirt there may be a noble heart. Education and training make all the difference in the world. The little street boys are the smartest lads in your city. Some of them are brave little fellows. They learn by hard knocks. When you deal with them remember their circumstances.

One day some years ago I secured admission into a London prison. In the party was a fine appearing gentleman, who, as we passed along, suddenly stopped, his eyes riveted on the occupant of a cell near us. The prisoner was a young woman, who grasped the iron grating and gazed fixedly at the visitor. The gentleman turned and left the prison without speaking. The officer in charge spoke to the girl and she said, "You saw that man look at me? Well he might. He ruined me. Before I knew him I was a pure and happy girl in my mother's home, and see where I am."

If you brand a woman a criminal, burn the brand just as deep in the forehead of the man.

In the journey of life two men start together. One is good, the other bad. Sometimes men are negatively good. Men are not to blame for having a fiery temper, but they are to blame if they do not control it. Some men go through life and always look as if they were just coming out of a band-box. Others meet and overcome the obstacles in the way. The latter is the worthier of the two. Sometimes, too, there are unpleasant circumstances. Men often have to drop their dignity as the man did when another asked him, "Pardon me, but are you anybody in particular?"

It is an important thing to endeavor to overcome circumstances. Once, when lecturing on temperance in Dundee, I spoke to an audience of 800 outcasts. In the front row sat a brazen-faced, misanthropic-looking woman. I was warned that she would make a disturbance and that she was the most abandoned woman in the city. She was absolutely incorrigible and was feared by all. The committee told me that I must not speak to her if she addressed me. At the close of the lecture an opportunity was given for those that wished to sign the pledge, and this feckless woman came on the stage. She spoke to me, but I did not answer her. She asked me if I would give her a pledge, and turning to the committee I asked for one. The gentlemen told me she would not keep it a day, and that she would be drunk before she slept. I said to her: "One of the gentlemen says you will not keep the pledge if you do sign it. Will you keep it?" She answered: "I'll keep it if I say, I

will, and I will." She signed the pledge and kept it. She earned a living sewing bags and spent all her spare time in rescuing fallen women. When she died there were hundreds at her funeral. Magistrates and ministers were there to pay their tribute of respect to the Scotchwoman who kept the pledge when she said she would. Will power can accomplish anything.

Young men, if you are bound by any habit, stop it, and you can if you say you will. Your neighbor is every human being on this earth. You are bound to help him to the best of your ability. I don't believe in coddling men that do wrong. It often does as much harm as good, when men determinedly do what they know to be wrong. If a man can leave liquor alone for six weeks he can leave it alone for six months or sixty years. Help men, stoop to their weakness, but not to their determined wickedness. We are bound to do the best we can for all mankind. Use kindness when you can. Some people are afraid of coming in contact with and touching these poor, degraded creatures. They have souls worth more than all the diamonds in the world. Clean linen may be a means of grace as well as a prayer. If you would save souls you must come in contact with them. Supply their necessities and then give them spiritual attendance. It is a great thing to save a human life.

On a rockbound coast, a windy winter's night a ship was in distress and its crew in danger. All was beneath the waves save a few spars where hung the half frozen sailors. On shore the wreck could be seen and the cry went up "Man the life boat," and one by one volunteers came forward to breast the storm and save a human life. They are out on that treacherous sea and can only guide their course by the sound of the voices as they are wafted on the wind from the wreck. Now a lull in the storm reveals the mast—"Steady, boys, steady." Now they are under those spars and the half dead men fall into the life boat and again they face the fearful storm to gain the shore. The sailors bend to their ashens oars and hum a weird sea song. "Are they saved?" comes from the anxious watchers on the land. "Aye, aye," is the response and a shout of thanksgiving goes up. It is noble to save a human life, but it is nobler still to save a soul that is wrecked on life's great sea. Let us seek to overcome circumstances and achieve a victory in spite of them.

An Antidote for Cholera.

A discovery has been made in regard to cholera, namely, that marriage is a prophylactic so far as men are concerned. Recent statistics of the cholera in France show that married men are much less liable to be attacked by cholera than bachelors. In a population of 100,000 men between the ages of 25 and 50, fifty-one unmarried men died of cholera, while only eighteen married men fell victims to the disease. Between the ages of 30 and 35 the mortality from cholera was seventy-eight among bachelors, and twenty-one among married men, and between the ages of 50 and 55, 167 unmarried men and only thirty-seven married men died. It is thus evident that in time of cholera the married man has more than three times as many chances of life as the unmarried man has.

No attempt has yet been made to explain this remarkable fact, but it is not on the whole, difficult of explanation. The married man lives in circumstances much more favorable to health than those in which the bachelor lives. For instance, his food is better, for he has a wife to look after it, and in many cases he buys his meat, his groceries, and his vegetables himself, whereas the unmarried man daily risks his digestion at restaurants or trifles recklessly with it at boarding-house tables. The married man's linen and sheets are properly aired, and he is made to change his clothing when the weather changes, to wear rubber overshoes, and to go to bed at decent hours, whereas the bachelor has no one to see that he is properly clothed, and that he does not risk his health by keeping unholy hours.

If a calm frame of mind and an absence of nervous dread contributes to an exemption from cholera, the married man is peculiarly fortunate. In cholera time the moment the nervous bachelor feels the slightest pain he begins to fancy that he may have contracted the cholera, and he ends by frightening himself into a genuine attack. On the other hand, when the married man has a pain he mentions it to his wife, who instantly replies: "Stuff and nonsense! You've no more got the cholera than I have. Why, I have just such a pain as that every day in the week," whereupon the married man is encouraged and consoled and straightway forgets the cholera. In case he really has symptoms of the disease his wife promptly sends for the doctor and compels her husband to keep quiet and take the proper remedies, but the unfortunate bachelor who is smitten with cholera sees himself deserted by frightened servants, and is left to die or recover by himself.—N. Y. Times.

A Mean Man.

Otis S. Richard, of Austin, is a very stingy man, and particularly to his wife. They were in Mose Schaumburg's store a few days ago, and Mrs. Richard hinted that she wanted a blue silk dress.

"Nonsense, blue doesn't suit your complexion, at all."

"Then, I'll take a green dress."

"Do you want to poison yourself? Don't you know that all these green dresses are poisonous?"

"Then you pick me out a dress."

"That's the trouble. You see I don't like any other colors except blue and green."—Texas Siftings.

The Picket's Instructions.

In the early part of the war I was on picket duty on the Maryland side of the Potomac, near the bridge at Harper's Ferry. At that time a kind of an armistice existed. The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio were allowed to pass, provided they halted at the bridge and permitted a guard to go through them. My instructions were, when the train rounded the curve, to wave my gun three times at the engineer, and if he did not slacken speed to shoot at him and throw an obstacle across the track. The orders struck me as being so absurd that once, upon being relieved by a raw youth, I explained to him that he was to wave his gun three times at the engineer, and, if the train did not slow up, he was to shoot the engineer and throw himself across the track. He replied with emphasis that he would do no "such" thing. Upon being reprimanded by the corporal the proper instructions were given.

About the third day after the assignment of this duty, Stonewall arrived and took command of the troops at Harper's Ferry. At midnight, while on post, some men on horseback from the Virginia side appeared, who proved to be Jackson and some members of his staff, going the grand rounds. The General halted and asked me a great many questions. After inquiring how I would challenge cavalry, going into the minutest particulars, he asked what my instructions were. Upon being told, to my surprise, he did not laugh; but asked me, in the gravest way, if I had settled upon the obstruction to be thrown across the track. Thinking he was still joking, I replied that it was my intention to sling upon it a railroad bar, lying near (which it took four men to carry). He asked me then on which side of the track it would be my aim to throw the train. As the mountain was on one side and the canal and river on the other, I quickly answered: "Into the river, of course." He seemed to be highly satisfied, and went away leaving the impression that the new commander was a crank.—Southern Bivouac.

The Language Used by Christ.

The language used by Christ was the Aramaic, the dialect of Northern Syria. The Israelites were much in contact with Aramaic populations, and some words from that tongue became incorporated into the Hebrew at a very early date. At the time of Ezekiah, Aramaic had become the official language of both Judea and Assyria; that is, the language spoken at the courts. After the fall of Samaria the Hebrew inhabitants of Northern Israel were largely carried into captivity, and their place was taken by colonists from Syria, who probably spoke Aramaic as their mother tongue. The fall of the Jewish Kingdom hastened the decay of Hebrew as a spoken language, as is generally assumed, but after the return to Judea the Jews found themselves, a people few in number, among a large number of surrounding populations using the Aramaic tongue. When the latest books of the Old Testament were written, Hebrew, though still the language of literature, had been supplanted by Aramaic as the language of common life. From this time on the former tongue was the exclusive property of scholars, and has no history save that of a merely literary language.—Inter Ocean.

A Disabling Disease.

No disease which does not confine a man to his bed so completely unfits him for business as dyspepsia. When the stomach is foul, the brain is always muddy and confused, and, as the cares and anxieties of life are a sufficient burden for the organs of thought to bear, without being tormented by the miseries born of indigestion, it is highly desirable for the brain's sake, as well as for the sake of every other portion of the system, that the disordered stomach should be restored with the utmost dispatch to a healthy, vigorous condition. This object can always be accomplished by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and best of vegetable specifics, which evacuates the morbid humors through the bowels, rouses and tones the torpid stomach and regulates the liver, imparting firmness to the nerves, and clears the sensorium of its mental cobwebs. Persons subject to attacks of indigestion, bilious headache, irregularity of the bowels, sickness of the stomach, or "the blues," should take the Bitters once or twice a day throughout the present season.

Davy Jones' Locker.

Sailors call the sea "Davy Jones' Locker" because the dead are thrown there. Davy is a corruption of "duffy," by which name ghosts or spirits are known among the West Indian negroes, and Jones is a corruption of the name of the Prophet Jonah, who was thrown into the sea.

Locker, in seamen's parlance, means any receptacle for private stores. So that when a sailor says, "He's gone to Davy Jones' Locker," he means, "He is gone to the place of safe-keeping where duffy Jonah was sent to."

It is claimed that a successful typesetting machine has at last been put in operation. We go right smart on machinery, but we want to see it trot around the office hunting sorts and stealing leads before we take much stock in it.

"Shoot Polly as She Files."

—Pop. was the way it appeared in the proof slip. The argus-eyed proof-reader, however, knew the quotation intended and changed it to read: "Shoot Polly as she files."—Pop. Of course it was an error, yet how many are daily committing such gross errors by allowing the first symptoms of consumption to go unheeded. If afflicted with loss of appetite, chilly sensations, or hacking cough, it is suicidal to delay a single moment the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery,"—the great and only reliable remedy yet known for this terribly fatal malady. Send two letter stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on this disease. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A SALOON that is closed up may not be haunted, but it is a place of departed spirits.

DELICATE diseases radically cured. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Color of the Eye.

The following is attributed to the Indianapolis Journal. Whether it be true or not we are unable to say: "When both parents have eyes of the same color 88 per cent. of the children follow their parents in this feature, and of the 12 per cent. born with eyes other than the parental color, a part must be attributed to intermittent heredity. More females than males have black or brown eyes in the proportion of 49 to 45. With different colored eyes in the two parents, 53 per cent. of the children follow the fathers in being dark-eyed, and 60 per cent. follow their mothers in being dark-eyed. We read and speak of black, blue, brown, and gray eyes, but of these four colors there are a hundred varying shades in eyes, so that the vendors of false eyes are compelled to carry a very large stock of different shades in order to suit all comers."—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

"Laugh and Grow Fat."

is a precept easily preached, but not so easy to practice. If a person has no appetite, but a distressing nausea, sick headache, dyspepsia, holls, or any other ill resulting from inaction of the bowels, it is impossible to get up such a laugh as will produce aldermanic corpulence. In order to laugh satisfactorily you must be well, and to be well, you must have your bowels in good order. You can do this and laugh heartily with Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the little regulators of the liver and bowels and best promoters of jollity.

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WHERE there's a will there's a way—for the lawyer to get around it.—Boston Star.

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for Coughs and Colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Gratz, Ky.

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

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They prevent the growth to serious illness of a dangerous class of diseases that begin in mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such. They cause free action of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING THE BLOOD, restoring the normal powers to throw off disease

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C. N. U. No. 22-25.

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SPOOPENDYKE ON THE TETONS.

Mrs. Spoopendyke Enlightened as to the Make-Up and Characteristics of Her Husband's New Subjects.

"Why, that's just too sweet for anything!" squealed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as she absently dropped her thimble into her coffee-cup in mistake for a lump of sugar.

Mr. Spoopendyke was standing on the hearth-rug, his face flushed, his left hand supporting his coat-tails, and his right extended holding the letter which told him of his succession to the chieftanship of the Tetons.

"It's just lovely!" reiterated Mrs. Spoopendyke, "and we'll go and live in a tent out on the prairies, and I'll be a queen, and when the Tetons—"

"Dod-gast the woman!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke, "she thinks I'm the Kaiser Wilhelm. What d'ye suppose these Tetons are, anyway? Think I'm going to be a long-haired German with spectacles and an opichleide? D'ye fancy Spoopendyke proposes opening a lager beer hall and laying an embargo on American hogs? Show me the man that suspects me of hankering after sauerkraut and duelling! Bring on your man! Produce your measly individual!" and he waved the letter threateningly at the stovepipe. "They're Tetons, that's what they are; the aboriginal vermilion-tinted children of the wind-swept Sierras! Tetons!"

"Well, Tea-things, then," said Mrs. Spoopendyke. "But I know what they are. They are Indians, and they live on a reservation and dog sausages, and there won't be any more buttons for us to sow on. And we'll live in a tent and teach baby the war whoop, and—and—and will they all come and sit round us in a circle and say 'Waugh!' the pale-faced brother speaks well" when we call them together?"

"We'll an' what d'ye suppose you've got to do with this thing? You'll be one of the squaws," shouted Spoopendyke.

"Oh-ow-w-w!" whined his spouse, "I won't be a squaw, and you shan't have more than one of me, will you darling?"

"Well, don't you go thinking you've got to run this tribe. If you do, when any dusky Pocahontas comes along—"

"Well, but I won't," gurgled Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I'll just sit and bead moccasins for you, and I'll make myself a saque of wigwam trimmed with elk-teeth."

"Wigwam! eh? Don't you mean wampum?" snarled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Think I'm going to let the chief's squaw go round in a full suit of tents? Suppose you're going to have a skirt made of pine lumber faced with brick? Going to give order to a contractor for a full suit of underwear made of Ohio sandstone with granite trimmings, and a Queen Anne left wing to 'em? Like to have your boots made of fire-clay, and a mansard roof to your bonnet trimmed with lightning-rods?"

"No, of course I didn't; but I'll have a saque made of wampum, trimmed with elks' teeth and eagle's feathers, and baby shall have a beaded pelisse and a hood edged with pemmican and—"

"Great Scott!" shouted Mr. Spoopendyke, kicking over a chair; "what d'ye think pemmican is? Want to disgrace me by your ignorance before the whole tribe? Perhaps you'd like to see baby in a nightdress of hash and a cloak made of fricasseed chicken, trimmed with parsley? Want to have him dressed in olives with a hood made of fish-balls? Think the government is so liberal with it: rations that the Tetons can afford to flaunt themselves in full-dress suits of jerked buffalo meat and crackers?"

"Well, I thought pemmican was something to dress in. It sounds like it," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke as she recommenced fishing for the lost thimble with her little finger. "But," as she sucked her finger to dry it, "we will go out, won't we? and they will call me the pale-faced lilly of the land of the rising sun, and I'll wheel over the prairies on a beautiful milk-white steel and scour—"

"Guess you will," puffed Mr. Spoopendyke. "I'd like to see my wife sitting on a measly, pink-eyed cayuse. You'll wheel the baby carriage, that's all the wheeling you'll do, while Spoopendyke holds the reins of government, and you can scour the dod-gasted tin dishes."

"Well, but that's what Indian princesses always do," expostulated Mrs. Spoopendyke, "and they call the steed Queecha, and they carry a bow and arrow and shoot eagles with it, and at night they gather round the fire and light the peace-pipes of the braves and sing lullabies to the dusky papooses, and—"

"Oh, you know all about Indians, don't you? You've spent your life on an agency, haven't you? You only need a tabulated statement at one end and to be mailed to a confiding constituency to be a report of the Secretary of the Interior. You only want to embezzle a few million dollars and keep two bald-headed clerks to be an Indian bureau at Washington. If you were sold for 20 cents and had a plug tobacco advertisement on your hind cover you would pass for a sensible edition of the 'Last of the Mohicans.' You've studied the red men, haven't you?"

"You say your prayers in Chinook, and talk Sioux to the baby, don't you? Oh, there's nothing worth knowing about frontier life and buffalo hunting that you are not up in," snorted Mr. Spoopendyke, as he pranced away to compose his address to President Arthur.

"Well, I don't mind," soliloquized Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I'll go and get his Sunday pants, and cut them down to half his size, and put a fringe of red flannel up the sides, and if he don't

like them, they'll do for baby when he grows up."

And she wiped the thimble on the corner of the tablecloth, and went up stairs to get the pants.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Another Belief Shattered.

One by one the cherished beliefs of the past are swept away, or attempted to be swept away, by some smart Aleck who can't find anything better to do. Nothing is sacred from their touch. Stories that have been handed down from generation to generation as gospel truths are pronounced fables of myths or downright prevarications, even though they have been implicitly believed in for centuries.

According to these ghouls there was no William Tell, archer extraordinary; or at least, if such a personage really existed, he never shot an apple from the head of his boy; the story of Washington and his hatchet is laughed to scorn; Leander never saw the Hellespont—he wasn't such a devil of a swimmer anyway; Shakspeare, the "divine bard," did not write the plays credited to him, but Bacon did, and so on, and so forth.

Almost every week some new theory is advanced regarding something that has endeared itself to the people from long association, and one of the latest is that Castile soap is not made in Castile, and moreover, instead of being the *ne plus ultra* and *de nortuis nil nisi bonum* of saponaceous purity, the very best of it is made from rancid olive oil and other unknown refuse. Think of it, gentle reader—the beautifully mottled soap which erstwhile played such an important part in your very first bath, and in the ablutions of a large part of the children in the civilized world, it is said to be a likely cause of most skin diseases so prevalent, such as tetter, salt rheum, ring-worm, spavin, St. Vitus Dance, string-halt, eczema, seasickness, blind staggers, pole evil, rash, pimples, fistula, and many others.

This attack on Castile soap by physician is accounted for on one hypothesis, however. Some of the diseases enumerated above are constantly occurring among wealthy families, where the utmost attention is paid to cleanliness; and the physicians, unable to give any better reason, and knowing that the cause is expected to be explained, fall back on Castile soap, used in infancy, even if there hasn't been a piece in the house for years.

It is just barely possible that civilized people use too much soap, as frequent ablutions may have a tendency to open the pores of the skin for the admission of molecules, microbes, infusoria, and various other parasites which the science of the last decade has brought to light. Savages and others not addicted to the use of soap to any great extent, are, we believe, comparatively free from cutaneous eruptions, and it may be worth the while of some M. D. to investigate and see if we as a nation don't wash too much; or, the washing being all right as to frequency, whether we thoroughly rinse the soap off after each bath. That may be the cause of the trouble.

Another sanitary crank has lately commenced a crusade against oat meal. He should be caged and played to death with bagpipes.—*Peck's Sun.*

The Antarctic Polar Regions.

The climate of the Southern polar regions is much more severe than that at the North pole, the ice fields extending ten degrees nearer the equator from the South than from the North. Within the arctic circle there are tribes of men living on the borders of the icy ocean on both the East and West hemispheres, but within the antarctic all is one dreary, uninhabitable waste. In the extreme North the reindeer and the musk-ox are found in numbers, but not a single land quadruped exists beyond 50 degrees beyond southern latitude. Flowers are seen in summer by the arctic navigator, as for as 78 degrees north, but no plant of any description, not even a moss or a lichen, has been observed beyond Cockburn Island, in 64 deg. 12 min. south latitude. In Spitzbergen, 70 degrees north, vegetation ascends the mountain slopes to a height of 3,000 feet, but on every land within or near the antarctic circle the snow-line descends to the water's edge. The highest latitude ever reached at the south is 78 deg. 10 min., while in the north navigators have penetrated to 84 deg. The reason for this remarkable difference is the predominance of large tracts of land in the northern regions, while in the south is a vast expanse of ocean. In the north continental masses form an almost continuous belt round the icy sea, while in the southern hemisphere the continents taper down into a broad extent of icy sea. In the north the plains of Siberia and of the Hudson's Bay territories warmed by the sunbeams of summer, become at that season centers of radiating heat, while the antarctic lands, of small extent, isolated in the midst of frigid waters, and chilled by cold sea winds, set at every season as refrigerators of the atmosphere. Further, in the north the cold currents of the polar sea, having but two openings of an extent through which they can convey drift ice, have their chilly influence confined to comparatively narrow limits, but the cold currents of the antarctic seas have scope to branch out freely on all sides and carry their ice even into temperate waters. Finally, at the northern hemisphere, the Gulf stream conveys warmth even to the shores of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, while on the opposite regions of the globe no traces of warm currents have been observed beyond 55 deg. of south latitude.—*Inter-Ocean.*

BECAUSE a man says he lives on faith, you must not infer that he will refuse a good dinner.



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of Invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner right in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," By R. V. Pierce, M.D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, enclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases.

Recognizing the fact that no great institution dedicated exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of the afflicted of our land, without the most perfect, complete and extensive provision for the most improved treatment of diseases of the passages and lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations, atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, postpaid, ten cents; A Treatise on Asthma, or Phtisis, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid, ten cents; A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid, two cents.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstructed Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved marvelous success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULES.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistula, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic diseases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study.

Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the

home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates.

PILE TUMORS. PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, and other diseases affecting the region of the lower bowel, are largely treated, and with marvelous success, by specialists, who give their whole time to the study and treatment of this class of affections. We never fail to cure pile tumors, however large. When the patient can come here for treatment, we will guarantee a cure.

Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has been perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without causing any severe suffering. Send ten cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles.

Hernia (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, of what size, or what the age of the patient may be (if not under four years), is speedily and radically cured in every case undertaken by our specialists, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, without pain, and without danger.

THROW AWAY TRUSSES. There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, awkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give only partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict great injury and induce inflammation and strangulation, from which thousands annually die.

There is no safety in depending upon any kind of truss. NOT though, no doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies of a strangulated hernia, and died, thought himself safe. **SAFE.** Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and induce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder, and associate organs.

CURES GUARANTEED IN EVERY CASE UNDERTAKEN. Can any sufferer ask for greater inducements than these?

Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment has been thoroughly applied, has been perfectly cured. Only a few days residence at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute is necessary.

Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write them.

An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men.

WE OFFER no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We fully agree with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this malady to be avoided in private practice."

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Although we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Among the longer papers in Lippincott's Magazine for June none is more deserving of attention than "Letters from the Isthmus." The writer, John Heard, Jr., whose "Letters from Sonora" were published in a recent number, is a most intelligent observer, besides being a practical engineer; and his description of Panama and the adjacent region commend themselves by their unpretentious vividness and evident veracity. "With the Conquerors in 1870," by Frederick Stone Daniel, deals not so much with the great events of the Franco-Prussian War as with its incidental phases and the personal experiences of the writer, who was a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and who here gathers up the gleanings from his note-books and presents them in a very agreeable style. "What Shall a Woman Do When Her Husband Fails in Business?" is a question which the anonymous writer discusses with an evident knowledge of all its practical bearings and a sympathetic appreciation of the sad and often delicate perplexities connected with it. "A Great Little Man," by John R. Tait, the artist, is an account of Johann Wilhelm Freyer, the diminutive but distinguished painter of "still-life," and "The Return of the Native," by Horace Lunt, is one of those pleasant and seasonable papers on birds which come regularly with the spring and are welcomed like its other phenomena.

The magical cure of colds and coughs, by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is indisputable.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

St. NICHOLAS for June contains the opening chapters of "Sheep or Silver?" a new serial by the late W. M. Baker, author of "His Majesty, Myself." The story deals with and compares the experiences and final achievements of two brothers who seek their fortunes in the West,—one on a Texas sheep ranch; the other among the silver mines of Colorado. The illustrations will be furnished by James C. Monks and Henry Sandham.

In addition there is a full quota of short stories and articles. Frank R. Stockton opens the number with a quaintly fanciful story entitled "Old Pipes and the Dryad," illustrated by a frontispiece picture by Kenyon Cox. There is a historical and practical article on "The Royal Game of Tennis," with illustrations showing the antiquity of the game; "Helen's Prize Dinner," by Anna McClure Sholl, one of the prize-winners in the recent competition, will find many interested readers; "A Terrible Gymnast" is a thrilling tiger story, by Mrs. M. Sheffey Peters; "Princess Papillonnes" is a bright butterfly story from Central America.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best alterative, tonic, diuretic, and blood purifier, ever produced.

A Monster Show.

The season of 1885 will be a memorable one in the circus world, witnessing the crowning event in the career of W. W. Cole as an amusement caterer. The show this year bids fair to totally eclipse all past, present or, indeed, future efforts in the circus line. The tour of 1885 will embrace nearly all the States, through which the show will make a grand triumphal progress.

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

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

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

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.

LEAVE your ice orders with R. KANTERS & SONS.

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., 106 W. 4th 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 constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with 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 to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their "mild action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 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.

LIVER

Purely Vegetable; No Gripping. Price 50c. All Druggists.

DE LAND & CO'S CALEAF SALERATUS SODA

Best in the World.

H. WYKHUYSEN,

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, 1885.

\$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, 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. 52-4

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.



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.

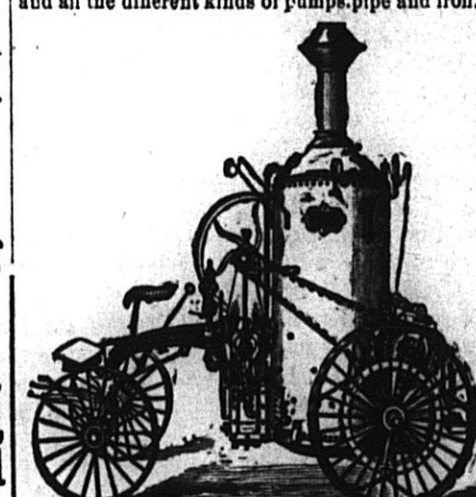
Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

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. 12-17

Holland, April 22, 1885.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT IN MINNESOTA!

Frederiksen & Co., Prins & Zwanenburg

offer to sell to the public 34,000 acres of land in the counties of Renville, Kandiyohi and Chippewa in Minnesota. The lands are only about 100 miles west of St. Paul and Minneapolis, is finely adapted to Agriculture, the breeding of cattle, and lies only from 3 1/2 to 7 miles from the well settled places of Olivia, Renville, and Sacred Heart, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and only from 8 to 12 miles from the stations, Wilmar, St. Johns, and Kerkhaven, on the competing line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. The price is from \$6 to \$8 per acre, easy terms, interest at 7 per cent. All agricultural products, which are raised in Iowa thrive upon these lands and compare favorably with any products raised in this country, and, being raised near large cities, command a high price. Wood and coal can be had cheap. We will help, financially, during the first years, the building of Churches and the paying of salaries to ministers.

In Olivia, Mr. T. Haan, our agent, will show these lands free to all who desire to look them over, and as he keeps a hotel, will accommodate landseekers at a low rate.

The undermentioned gentlemen have seen our lands: Rev. G. Hoeksema, pastor, Muskegon; J. G. Van Putten, merchant, Holland; W. C. Walsh, druggist and miller, Holland; F. I. Walsh, Holland; Antony Wiersema, mail clerk, Holland; C. Blom, merchant, Holland; W. H. Rogers, editor, Holland; C. Dok, butcher, Holland; Plaggemeyer Bros., Grand Rapids; all of whom have seen the land to their entire satisfaction, and have given us the permission to publish that they find the foregoing to be true, and consider these lands and the location far preferable to any in Dakota, and they will give full information.

By applying to us landseekers can procure cheaper tickets than of any ticket agent. First-class return tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Orange City, to our lands, we sell for ten dollars only. Excursions will leave these places under our own management. Return tickets from Holland, Muskegon, Grand Haven and Grand Rapids for seventeen dollars only. Go and judge for yourself. Write or apply to

FREDERICKSEN & CO.,

51 S. Clark St. Chicago.

PRINS & ZWANENBURG,

263 Sibley St. St. Paul, Minn.

For information, apply to Isaac Marsilje and John C. Post, Esq., at Holland, Jan Garvelink at Graafschap, or to S. Wesselius, attorney, Grand Rapids. 15-3m