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### Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 18: June 7, 1884

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 18.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 638.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: No. 52 EIGHTH STREET.  
WILLIAM H. ROGERS.  
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	8 00	15 00	28 00
2 "	10 00	18 00	32 00
3 "	12 00	20 00	36 00
4 "	14 00	22 00	40 00
5 "	16 00	24 00	44 00
6 "	18 00	26 00	48 00
7 "	20 00	28 00	52 00
8 "	22 00	30 00	56 00
9 "	24 00	32 00	60 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.  
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday, May 18, 1884.

From Holland to Chicago. From Chicago to Holland.

Exp.	Day	Mail	TOWNS.	Mail	Day	Exp.
10:00	p.m.	10:15	Holland	p.m.	10:05	a.m.
10:30	"	10:45	East Saugatuck	"	10:35	"
10:40	"	10:55	New Richmond	"	10:45	"
11:30	"	11:40	Ed. Junction	"	11:35	"
11:55	"	12:10	Bangor	"	11:55	"
12:30	"	12:45	Benton Harbor	"	12:30	"
1:00	"	1:15	St. Joseph	"	1:00	"
1:30	"	1:45	New Buffalo	"	1:30	"
2:00	"	2:15	Chicago	"	2:00	"
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

### GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grd. Rapids to Holland.
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3:00 a.m.	



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

FRED D. GRANT, in his assignment papers, which he filed in New York, shows liabilities of \$2,215,066 and nominal assets of \$1,990,013. Jesse R. Grant has debts of \$95,429 and assets of \$131,950. Mrs. Gen. Grant has sold her Washington house to John R. McLean for \$6,500. Gen. Grant has mortgaged to W. H. Vanderbilt an undivided quarter of 135 acres near Chicago. In the stables in Blissville, Long Island, are numbers of cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, the afflicted animals being first milked, then killed, and the carcasses secretly conveyed to New York and Brooklyn and sold for food. Since the suspension and reopening of the Metropolitan Bank of New York deposits have been diminished \$9,000,000. Thomas W. Evans, Cornelius F. Thompson, and John B. Dickson, bank officials of New York, have been held for trial for overcertification of checks.

ONE De Nera, said to be a scion of "one of the best and noblest French families," tried to commit suicide in a New York hotel by drinking water in which he had steeped the heads of matches. He did not succeed, and is recovering. Hiram Sibley has given Cornell University \$80,000 for an additional building. At a meeting of the barbed-wire manufacturers of the West and Northwest held in Chicago it was resolved to close the factories during the months of July and August.

THE true inwardness of the Penn Bank collapse at Pittsburgh reaches the public in interesting slices. President Riddle has filed a confession of judgment in favor of the wreck for \$99,750. The overdrafts of \$350,000 reported previously have now swollen to \$1,200,000, and it is expected that the liabilities will reach \$2,000,000. The officers of the concern are charged with desperate speculation in oil ever since the Cherry Grove district was opened.

THE western end of the Laurel Hill tunnel of the South Pennsylvania Railroad, near Somerset, Pa., caved in, fatally injuring eight men, and seriously crushing two others. President Riddle, of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburgh, after making another confession of judgment for \$82,400, has issued a card requesting his friends to withhold judgment upon him. It is stated that nearly all the \$40,000 currency known to be on the counter when the concern closed has been abstracted, together with bonds and stock to a considerable amount.

GEORGE MOUNTFORT, son of one of the leaders of the celebrated Boston "tea party," died in the Massachusetts capital in his 87th year.

THE coroner's jury investigating the Knapp Tunnel accident in Pennsylvania, by which eleven men lost their lives, returned a verdict exonerating the contractors.

A CAVE-IN under the tracks of the Reading Road at Turkey Run, Pa., caused a suspension of work in the collieries. The ground is gradually sinking.

A HEAVY frost in Northern New England the other night did very great damage to the corn and bean crops, also to fruit trees, injuring most of the apple and peach buds in some sections. The loss to farmers and gardeners is the greatest for many years.

JOSEPH EIDEN, engineer at Lackawanna mill at Scanton, Penn., caught his over-shirt on a shaft. He was whirled against the iron beams at the rate of two hundred revolutions per minute, and when the machinery was stopped his body was a shapeless mass of matter. It appears that John C. Eno managed to escape from New York by the aid of Monsignor Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church. The charge against the absconder is forgery, in signing a check for \$90,000 as President of the Second National Bank after his forced resignation. His father was compelled to make the amount good.

### THE WEST.

TWO MASKED men, armed with Winchester rifles, halted the Fort Benton coach twenty-five miles from Helena, robbed the passengers, and rifled the mail bags.

It is charged at Yankton, Dakota, that the United States Marshal has "fixed" a jury in favor of Gov. Ordway, who will be soon tried on the bribery charges. A dynamite cartridge was discovered in the basement of the building at Xenia, Ind., in which the *Journal* of that place is printed. The discovery, as a matter of course, caused "intense excitement." Prentice Tiller, who stole a large amount of money from an express company at St. Louis, was arraigned in the Criminal Court of that city. He astonished everybody by pleading guilty, whereupon Judge Van Wagoner sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Dave Stone, the imbecile who outraged and killed his 6-year-old niece last week near Hillsdale, Mich., confessed, was taken into court, pleaded guilty, sentenced to solitary life imprisonment, and immediately removed to the Jackson Penitentiary.

A VAST crowd assembled in the Criminal Court-room at Chicago to learn the result of the McKeague trial. Judge Anthony expressed the hope that the audience would make no demonstration over the verdict, but when the acquittal was announced the floor shook with applause. The accused was permitted to hold a reception, when he was returned to his cell to await trial on an indictment for the murder of Mrs. Willson.

A SEVERE frost in several of the Western States damaged corn considerably, and fruit and garden truck were severely injured.

WESLEY JOHNSON was hanged at Napoleon, Ohio, for the murder of George W. Williams and his wife near that place the 23d of October, 1883.

KIRALFY BROTHERS' latest attraction, "Excelsior," a grand spectacular and pantomimic ballet, will be the attraction at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, during the current month. Extra attention will be

given to music, scenery, and other accessories; and the fourteen exits of this well-appointed and commodious place of amusement enable an audience, however large, to gain the streets in three minutes' time after the close of each performance. Strangers visiting the Garden City during the sessions of the great political conventions should not fail to see "Excelsior."

AN enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, at which the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Hon. Leonard Swett, and others made remarks denouncing Sunday racing. On a farm near Aurora, Ill., M. O. Fletcher killed Otto Hope and mortally wounded one of his employees. The tragedy arose from a dispute about pasturing cows on the roadway.

NEAL McKEAGUE, who was acquitted of the murder of James L. Willson at Winnetka, was released from the jail in Chicago. State's Attorney Mills having entered a nolle prosequi on the remaining indictment, for the murder of Mrs. Willson. McKeague at once started in search of his father, with whom he will probably go to Canada for a visit.

### THE SOUTH.

THE absence of its President caused a run on the Hot Springs National Bank and forced a suspension. Inge & Mahone, tobacco dealers of Petersburg, Va., have failed. Mahone, the junior member of the firm, is a son of the noted "Readjuster" Senator.

H. T. DUNCAN, editor of a daily newspaper at Lexington, Ky., has been fined \$200 for malicious libel because his journal published the card of a citizen casting reflections on the Judge of the Circuit Court. Duncan was away from home when the card was issued.

INCENDIARIES burned the Court House at Floresville, Texas, the records, deeds, mortgages, and all valuable papers being consumed. The Belmont coal mines, in Jackson County, Alabama, which were purchased by Grant & Ward from Gen. John B. Gordon, have shut down, throwing several hundred men out of employment.

SEVERAL inebriated men at Sharpsburg, Ky., amused themselves by shooting at lighted lamps in a grocery store. One of the lamps exploded and set fire to the building. The flames spread rapidly, and nearly all the principal business places of the town were destroyed. The total loss is placed at \$40,000.

HOOPER'S building at Baltimore collapsed from the weight of cotton it contained, the fourth floor first giving way, and forcing the others down. Of a number of persons in the structure six bodies have been recovered. Three persons were fatally injured, and two others are missing and supposed to be in the debris.

In Mitchell County, North Carolina, two prominent gentlemen resorted to the code to settle a mining difficulty. The parties were Col. Nellis Borden, late of Louisville, Ky., and Capt. Lineback, of Mitchell County. The duel took place in the mouth of a mica mine, the weapons being revolvers, and Borden was instantly killed.

### WASHINGTON.

MR. KER, of the star-route counsel, informed the Springer Committee that William Pitt Kellogg had said he ought to take a shot-gun and blow out Ker's brains, and the latter desired it known that Kellogg can have that kind of satisfaction by giving notice of the time and place.

THERE is good authority for the statement that the Secretary of War has informed the President that the evidence against Gen. Swain is sufficient to require his trial by court-martial. The banking-house of D. W. Middleton & Co. has made an assignment. The liabilities amount to \$500,000. Among the sufferers are newspaper correspondents and army and navy officers. The Western Union officials offered to run wires into the private houses of five of the candidates for the Presidency—Blaine's, Logan's, Sherman's, Lincoln's, and Edmunds'. The offer, it is understood, was accepted. Mr. Blaine does not propose to use the line to his house, however, as he intends to leave Washington for Augusta, Maine, in the vicinity of which he intends to pass the summer.

### POLITICAL.

SAN FRANCISCO telegram: "The election of delegates in the forty-seven city clubs to the State Democratic Convention was continued till past midnight. The double resolution pledging the delegates to Tilden and against Field was unanimously adopted." St. Louis dispatch: "The Democratic county conventions so far held in this State, either for the nomination of county tickets or the selection of delegates to the State convention to choose delegates to the national convention, have expressed decided preference for Samuel J. Tilden for President. There seems to be a strong desire throughout the State for the renomination of the 'old ticket.'"

JUDGE FORAKER, of Ohio, is, at his own request, to nominate Senator Sherman for the Presidency at the Chicago convention. The Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin adopted resolutions denouncing the present tariff as a masterpiece of injustice and false pretense, and demanding that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, was nominated for President by the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis. Judge West, of Mississippi, was nominated for Vice President. The Minnesota Democratic Convention met at St. Paul and elected delegates to Chicago. While not instructed, those chosen are in favor of Tilden.

WALTER H. SHUPE stated at a Greenback meeting at Indianapolis that Peter Cooper sunk \$100,000 in an effort to float the *Advocate*, the Greenback organ of which Shupe was editor.

### GENERAL.

THE loss of life from the port of Gloucester, Mass., since Aug. 1, 1883, caused by the heavy gales on the fishing banks, has reached

the total of 250 men, the largest loss recorded from that port in any one year, 1879 ranking next, with the total of 249. These fishermen have left about seventy widows and 134 fatherless children upon the world's charity. The Canadian Government has decided to try the experiment of reducing tolls on the canals for the season.

D. L. WHEELER, statistical agent of Nebraska, estimates the yield of wheat in his State this year at 31,750,000 bushels. The acreage sown to corn has been largely increased. The collections of internal revenue for ten months of the fiscal year are \$99,164,745, a decrease of \$19,908,627 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The principal decrease was on tobacco. There was an increase of \$12,460,564 from spirits. The Methodist General Conference, at Philadelphia, adopted a report by the Committee on the State of the Church that divorces should only be granted for adultery, and that the guilty party should not be married again by any minister of the church.

THE Union Deposit Bank at Greensburg, Pa., has closed its doors. It is owned by David Tintman, who is absent, and John Walker, now lying ill at home, and its liabilities are believed to be in excess of \$100,000. Capt. W. E. Dove, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, was drowned while attempting to cross to the Canada side from Fort Niagara.

WILLIAM BROWN, a colored man, who murdered a peddler named Lavigne at Cahokia, Illinois, and buried his body in the fireplace, was executed at Belleville. He confessed his crime, and scarcely had strength to reach the scaffold. John Tucker was hanged at Paris, Alabama, for the murder of a companion named Aaron Baker.

DECORATION DAY has a more general observance than usual. About 12,000 persons gathered on the lake front in Chicago to hear addresses, and the city militia and the veterans of the rebellion formed an imposing procession. The assemblage at Gettysburg cemetery was the largest ever known. Four thousand men of the Grand Army went from Washington to the battlefield of Fredericksburg, where interesting ceremonies took place. Five seamen of the sealing brig Confederate, now hemmed in by ice in Notre Dame Bay, reached St. John, Newfoundland, praying that aid be sent to the famishing crew on board, numbering seventy-four. They have no fuel, all the provisions except a little bread have been devoured, and the craft is surrounded by an ocean of ice as far as the eye can reach.

DEATH has taken away Harvey D. Parker, who built the Parker House, at Boston; Hon. Wesley C. Hobbs, of the St. Louis bar; Samuel S. Shoemaker, ex-Vice President of the Adams Express Company, and a prominent citizen of Baltimore; Judge Henry H. Coolidge, of Niles, Mich.; John D. Gibson, one of the proprietors of the Gibson House, Cincinnati; and Dr. Thomas Griffith, of Louisville, of paralysis, after a long illness. John C. Eno, late President of the Second National Bank of New York, was captured at Quebec, on board a steamship about to sail for Liverpool. With a companion dressed as a priest, Eno took passage at Montreal, and the suspicious behavior of the pair led to their arrest.

### FOREIGN.

THE race for the Derby stakes resulted in a dead heat between St. Galien and Harvester, and the money was divided between their owners. William H. Vanderbilt was a spectator. "Gen. Mite" and Millie Edwards, the English Midgits were married at Manchester, England. There was a wedding breakfast, after which the religious ceremony of marriage according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church was performed. A dispatch from Cairo says a new black false prophet appeared suddenly before Dargut and defeated El Mahdi's troops. At the meeting of the Irish National Land League, in Dublin, Timothy Harrington, Secretary of the League, said that two or three years ago from £1,000 to £2,000 were received weekly from America, while the league was now obliged to depend almost exclusively upon funds contributed in Ireland.

SIR BARTLE FREER, well known in connection with British South African politics, died in London after a protracted illness. He took a conspicuous part in connection with the Boer and Zulu difficulties of England in the Cape region.

THE French Government has resolved to celebrate the centenary of the French revolution of 1789. An international exhibition will be held in Paris. Emperor William appeared on horseback at the review of the German army at Berlin. The conference of the European powers on Egyptian affairs will be held on the 23d of June.

ROCHEFORT, in his Paris paper, the *Intransigent*, continues to make violent attacks on Gen. Grant. The motive of the attack is said to be Grant's refusal to receive Rochefort when the latter visited America. The Marquis of Normandy, who for sixteen years has been Governor General of Victoria, has arrived in Chicago with his family, en route for England.

THE London *Mining Journal* has an article severely reflecting on Vanderbilt and Gould and their methods of speculation. The former is accused of leaving New York recently because he knew a crisis was at hand. The *Mining Journal* thinks that American railroad securities will not reach old prices, and may decline even below the prices during the period of the recent Wall street panic. A Papal encyclical was read in all the Roman Catholic churches in England, warning people against joining secret societies.

DYNAMITE explosions at London caused widespread alarm and indignation. The police, says a cablegram, are completely baffled, and for the first time in the history of great crimes in the metropolis, have not even a theory to offer. In fact, they find themselves to be a laughing stock. The public are becoming hourly more restive and agitated over the apparent incompetence of the police, and the wildest schemes of reprisals against Irish agitators are mooted. The appointment of local vigilance committees on the American Western plan is seriously discussed in some hitherto very conservative quarters.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

It has been editorially stated in the *Washington Post* that Samuel J. Tilden will not be a candidate before the Democratic Convention in Chicago, and will under no circumstances accept a nomination. A mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Butler and West was held at Joliet, Ill., the other night. Workingmen, Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, and Independent Democrats were out in force.

THE Commission of the German Reichstag has approved the bill for the insurance of working people against accidents. The *Republique Francaise* condemns the United States Government for allowing dynamitards to plot in this country, though there is more reason to believe that Paris is the headquarters of the miscreants than New York. The German papers advise England to exact reprisals from the Irish; while the London *Telegraph* appeals to the American Government not to harbor assassins.

The stomach of Sabin Trowbridge, Postmaster at Lee Center, Ill., who died last February, has been sent to a Chicago chemist for analysis, it being charged that his young wife poisoned him. Letters found secreted in an old lounge, recently sold, gave the clew to the crime. The whereabouts of Mrs. Trowbridge are unknown.

FIVE Mexican States have revolted against the rule of Gonzales on account of the revenue-stamp tax. Troops are being concentrated in the interior for the suppression of the rebellion. There was a decrease of 22.2 per cent. in the aggregate clearances of twenty-five clearing houses outside of New York last week as compared with the aggregate clearances for the same cities the corresponding week last year. The decrease in New York was 6.7 per cent. Yellow fever has reappeared at Guaymas, Mexico.

In the Senate, on the 2d inst., with Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Logan, Hawley, and Allison in their seats, the greatest day's work of the session was performed. Among the forty bills passed were those to bridge the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and St. Croix Rivers; making the cities of Tacoma and Seattle ports of delivery; for the relief of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, and to enlarge to four ounces the newspaper limit of weight for penny postage to the general public. The House passed the legislative appropriation bill, with an amendment giving certain exemptions to distilleries. A bill was introduced to appropriate \$25,000 in aid of the Southern Exposition at Louisville and to admit exhibits free of duty. A resolution was presented calling for the names of persons with whom contracts have been made for supplies for the army or the Indians. Mr. Stewart, of Texas, introduced a bill authorizing the President to issue a proclamation carrying into effect the Mexican reciprocity treaty whenever he is satisfied that the President of Mexico has issued a similar proclamation. The legislative bill was debated and amendments reducing the number of internal-revenue districts to forty-three and the number of customs districts to sixty-two were adopted by large majorities. An amendment abolishing Storekeepers at small distilleries was adopted by a vote of 118 to 74. Mr. Hisecock moved to suspend the rules on a motion favoring the abolition of the internal revenue tax on tobacco, on alcohol used for artistic purposes, and on fruit brandies. Pending a vote on the motion, the House adjourned.

"Is this young man your son?" asked the Judge of an old negro who had been arraigned before court. "He's my half son, sah." "Half son? How do you make that?" "His mudder wuz married 'fore I married her." "Then he's your step-son." "No, sah, he ain't, 'cause he wazn't born'd fur two years arter his mudder married me." "Then he's your son." The old fellow scratched his head for a moment and said: "Doan de fack dat his mudder wuz a married 'oman 'for she eber seed me make dis boy my half son?" "Of course not." "Den he's my whole son, is he?" "Yes." "Come heah ter me, Silas, an' let yer daddy fling his arms 'roun' yer. Been er 'busin' half o' dat boy all o' his life. Come heah ter yer daddy, sah." —*Arkansas Traveler*.

A WOUND from a tongue is worse than a wound from a sword, for the latter affects only the body, the former the spirit—the soul.—*Pythagoras*.

### THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair to Good.	6.00	@ 6.50
Butchers.	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to Choice Spring.	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.	.24	@ .25
OATS—White.	.40	@ .44
POK—Mess.	17.50	@ 18.00
CHICAGO.		
BEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair to Good.	6.00	@ 6.50
Butchers.	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to Choice Spring.	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.	.24	@ .25
OATS—White.	.40	@ .44
POK—Mess.	17.50	@ 18.00
ST. LOUIS.		
BEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair to Good.	6.00	@ 6.50
Butchers.	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to Choice Spring.	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.	.24	@ .25
OATS—White.	.40	@ .44
POK—Mess.	17.50	@ 18.00
DETROIT.		
BEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair to Good.	6.00	@ 6.50
Butchers.	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to Choice Spring.	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.	.24	@ .25
OATS—White.	.40	@ .44
POK—Mess.	17.50	@ 18.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair to Good.	6.00	@ 6.50
Butchers.	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to Choice Spring.	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.	.24	@ .25
OATS—White.	.40	@ .44
POK—Mess.	17.50	@ 18.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
BEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair to Good.	6.00	@ 6.50
Butchers.	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to Choice Spring.	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.	.24	@ .25
OATS—White.	.40	@ .44
POK—Mess.	17.50	@ 18.00



## BUTLER IS CALLED.

### The Greenbackers Nominate the General on the First Ballot.

General A. M. West, of Mississippi, Named for the Vice Presidency.

Every State in the Union except two was represented at the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, May 28, Delaware and Mississippi being the exceptions. South Carolina was represented by Morse Churcutt, a proxy. The convention met in English's Opera House, and was called to order by Jesse Harper, of Illinois, Chairman of the National Committee, after which the Hon. John Tyler, of Florida, was chosen Temporary Chairman. The anti-Butler feeling among some of the Southern delegates manifested itself early in the day, and was chiefly noticeable in the determined effort to give proxies permission to vote. Solon Chase, of Maine, and George O. Jones, of New York, argued vehemently against excluding proxies, but, after three hours' heated discussion, the Butler men were triumphant, and it was decided that delegates could only cast individual votes. This decision made the actual vote of the convention 411.

During the day the following telegrams passed between Gov. Begole, of Michigan, and Gen. Butler:

To Gen. Ben Butler, Boston:  
Will you accept nomination on satisfactory platform? No other question here.

J. W. BEGOLLE.

To J. W. Begole, Indianapolis:  
Thanks for your consideration. But why should I be asked a question which, under like circumstances, was never put to any other man? Is not my record as a Greenbacker for twenty years sufficient, without a formal pledge to you, which would cause me to be pointed at as a man who bids for a nomination?

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Permanent organization was effected by the selection of Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, as Chairman; Vice President for Illinois, Charles Voris. Among the Secretaries were C. C. Post and S. I. Norton.

Gen. Weaver was conducted to the chair and delivered a speech reviewing the growth of the Greenback party, commending its principles and denouncing financial measures enacted in recent years by members of the old parties.

One of the best speeches of the day was made by Mrs. Augusta Bristol, of New Jersey. Her remarks were almost entirely political, with an incidental reference to woman suffrage. She made a telling hit in describing the characteristics of the man the convention should nominate, and closed by saying he should be a man with an eye single to the best interests of the people. This was taken as referring to Butler, and was roundly cheered.

At the conclusion of Weaver's speech a recess was taken until 7:30.

The convention was slow in reassembling, and it was 8 o'clock when Chairman Weaver called to order. The roll of States was called for members of the National Committee, with the following result:

Arkansas, C. E. Cunningham; California, D. Shellhouse; Colorado, G. De La Matry; Connecticut, Henry C. Baldwin; Georgia, Charles D. Parker; Illinois, Jesse Harper; Indiana, Richard Gregg; Iowa, E. H. Gillette; Kansas, A. J. Uley; Kentucky, L. A. Wood; Louisiana, W. H. Hyer; Maine, Charles S. Emerson; Massachusetts, G. B. Hutchinson; Michigan, E. S. Greene; Minnesota, C. H. Roberts; Missouri, Henry D. Hill; Nebraska, L. O. Pace; New Hampshire, Warren G. Brown; New Jersey, B. W. Terlinde; New York, Lewis F. Post; North Carolina, George R. Wren; Ohio, J. S. Clarkson; Pennsylvania, J. A. Case; Rhode Island, D. P. Chase; Texas, Andrew Young; Vermont, M. N. E. Baker; West Virginia, J. W. Gorham; Wisconsin, Robert Shilling; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall.

After the appointment of the national committee, and pending the receipt of the report of the committee on resolutions, speeches were made by a number, including Solon Chase of Maine, Mrs. Marion Todd of California, Mrs. Martha J. Strickland of Michigan, Charles Roberts of Texas, and Mr. Small of Georgia—"Old Si," of the Atlanta Constitution.

At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on the 29th without transacting further business, the committee on resolutions not being ready to report.

Upon reassembling, the convention spent some two hours in listening to brief addresses. Then a recess was taken until 2, at which hour it was again announced that the platform was still in process of construction. Meantime several resolutions of thanks were passed, one to William H. English for the free use of the Opera House. A resolution of sympathy with union printers and organized labor in boycotting the New York Tribune was adopted.

At 3 o'clock Chairman Weaver announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready, and it was ascertained that there were three reports. The minority reports were by Jones, of New York, and Blanchard, of Michigan, the latter receiving much praise for the stand he took on temperance and woman suffrage.

The majority report was adopted, and is as follows:

1. That we hold the late decision of the Supreme Court on the legal-tender question to be a full vindication of the theory which that party has always advocated on the right and authority of Congress to overrule legal-tender notes, and we hereby pledge ourselves to uphold said decision and to defend the Constitution against alterations or amendments intended to deprive the people of any rights or privileges conferred by that instrument. We demand the issue of such money in sufficient quantities to supply the actual demands of trade and commerce in accordance with the increase of population and the development of our industries. We demand the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes and the prompt payment of the public debt. We want that money which saved our country in time of war, and which has given it prosperity and happiness in peace. We condemn the retirement of the fractional currency and small denominations of greenbacks and demand their restoration. We demand the issue of the hoards of money now locked up in the United States Treasury by applying them to the payment of the public debt now due.

2. We denounce as dangerous to our republican institutions those methods and policies of the Democratic and Republican parties which have sanctioned or permitted the establishment of land, railroad, money, and other gigantic corporate monopolies, and we demand such governmental action as may be necessary to take from such monopolies the powers they have so corruptly and unjustly usurped and restore them to the people to whom they belong.

3. The public lands being the natural inheritance of the people, we denounce that policy which has granted to corporations vast tracts of land, and we demand that immediate and vigorous measures be taken to reclaim from such

corporations for the people's use and benefit all such land-grants that have been forfeited by reason of non-fulfillment of the contract, or that may have been wrongfully acquired by corrupt legislation; and that such railroad lands and other public domains be henceforth held as a sacred trust, to be granted only to actual settlers in limited quantities; and we demand that alien ownership of land, individual or corporate, shall be prohibited.

4. We demand Congressional regulation of interstate commerce; we denounce "pooling," stock-watering, and discrimination in rates and charges; and that Congress shall correct these abuses, even if necessary by the construction of national railroads; we also demand the establishment of a Government postal telegraph system.

5. All private property, all forms of money and obligations to pay money, should bear their just proportion of public taxes; we demand a graduated income tax.

6. We demand an amelioration of the condition of labor by enforcing sanitary laws in industrial establishments by the abolition of the convict-labor system; by a rigid inspection of mines and factories; by a reduction of the hours of labor in industrial establishments; by the fostering of educational institutions; and by abolishing child labor.

7. We condemn all importation of contract labor made with a view of reducing to starvation wages the workmen of this country, and demand laws for its prevention.

8. We insist upon a constitutional amendment reducing the terms of United States Senators.

9. We demand such rules for the government of Congress as shall place all representatives of the people upon equal footing and take away from committees a veto power greater than that of the President.

10. The question as to the amount of duties to be levied upon various articles of import has been agitated, quarreled over, and has divided communities for nearly a hundred years. It is not now and never will be settled unless by the abolition of indirect taxation. It is a convenient issue always raised when the people are excited over abuses in their midst. While we favor a wise revision of the tariff laws with a view of raising a revenue from luxuries rather than necessities, we insist that as an economic question its importance is insignificant as compared with the financial issues; for, whereas, we have suffered our worst panics under low and also under high tariffs, we have never suffered from a panic or seen our factories and workshops closed while the volume of money in circulation was adequate to the needs of commerce. Give our farmers and manufacturers money as cheap as you now give our bankers, and they can pay high wages to labor and compete with all the world.

11. For the purpose of testing the sense of the people upon the subject, we are in favor of submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution in favor of suffrage, regardless of sex, and also on the subject of the liquor traffic.

12. All disabled soldiers of the late war should be equitably pensioned, and we denounce the policy of keeping a small army of officeholders, whose only business is to prevent on technical grounds deserving soldiers from obtaining justice from the Government they helped to save.

13. As our name indicates, we are a national party, knowing no East, no West, no North, no South; having no sectional prejudices, we can properly place in nomination for the high offices of the candidates from any section of the Union. We appeal to all people who believe in our principles to aid us by voice, and pen, and votes.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a Presidential ticket, the first ballot resulting: Butler, 323; Jesse Harper, of Illinois, 98; Allis, of Wisconsin, 1. Solon Chase, though not placed in nomination, received 2 votes. Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, was chosen by acclamation for Vice President. When the nomination of Gen Butler was announced, the delegates from Colorado and Louisiana withdrew and declined to participate further in the deliberations of the convention, asserting it had selected a man for its standard-bearer who was not a member of the party, and was simply an office-seeker. The opposition to Gen. Butler's candidacy is headed by Lee Crandall, of Washington, Secretary of the National Committee, and George O. Jones, of New York.

A committee of five was appointed to wait on the nominees and notify them of the action taken, and the convention adjourned.

### Minnesota Democrats.

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota was held at St. Paul, with the Hon. L. L. Baxter as Permanent Chairman and Capt. J. C. Wood Secretary. P. H. Kelly, Michael Doran, C. F. McDonald, and B. A. Jones were chosen as delegates-at-large to the national convention. A long discussion arose as to whether the district delegates should be chosen in the convention as a whole or the convention should dissolve itself into district conventions, each of which should elect its own delegates. It was finally decided to dissolve into district conventions. This was done, and the following district delegates were elected:

First, W. J. Whipple, B. P. Cook; Second, John C. Wise, Henry Poesler; Third, W. M. Campbell, George N. Baxter; Fourth, R. A. Smith, T. W. Durant; Fifth, T. E. Heenan, A. Gurnon.

The platform declares in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the Government and the reduction of the surplus in the national treasury by lowering the taxation on the necessities of life; denounces, in a long and exhaustive series of resolutions, the present tariff as a masterpiece of injustice and false pretense, and as the cause of the decay of the merchant marine and the present depression, and calls for liberal pensions for the Union veterans of the late war.

### A TUNNEL HORROR.

#### Nine Railroad Laborers Killed by the Collapse of a Scaffold.

(Special from Ligonier, Pa.)

Krupp's tunnel, on the South Pennsylvania Railroad, was the scene of a terrible accident, by which nine men were instantly killed and eleven others severely injured, with slight hopes for recovery. A large force of men were engaged in excavating a tunnel about a hundred feet from the main entrance, when the heavy scaffolding gave way with the above appalling result.

The frightful disaster occasioned the wildest excitement, and a great crowd gathered at the mouth of the excavation. Physicians were hastily summoned and the work of recovering the dead and injured was commenced without delay. A great amount of debris had to be cleared away, and when the dead and dying were reached it was found that their bodies were so horribly mangled as to be almost unrecognizable. Legs were broken, arms torn off, and skulls smashed in. It was found that the break had taken place about one hundred feet from the entrance where the men were at work.

As far as is known at present, the victims are all Italian laborers who had been brought there for the work of excavation. Their names cannot now be learned.

Similar accidents having taken place at the tunnel before, the excited community demand a rigid investigation at the hands of the authorities.

CEDAR KEYS is shipping a ton of turtles to New York daily.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICANS.

### Eighth Quadrennial Convention at Chicago.

John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, Elected Temporary Chairman.

Meeting of the National Committee.

At a meeting of the Republican National Committee, in Chicago, June 3, for the purpose of arranging preliminary matters, deciding contests, etc., nominations for Temporary Chairman of the convention being in order, the following-named gentlemen were proposed for the position: Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan; and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

A vote was taken, and the result was: Clayton, 27; Hoar, 13; Grow, 2; Horr, 2.

Whereupon Mr. Clayton was declared the unanimous choice, and that gentleman accepted in a speech as follows: "Gentlemen of the Committee: I deem it proper to return thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, not as being rendered to me personally, but to the section which I am representing. I also accept it with pleasure as having no significance whatever as to the nomination of a candidate for President. In fulfilling the functions of the office, if there be any mistake, they will, gentlemen, let me assure you, be of the head, and not of the heart."

### The Convention.

Twelve o'clock noon of June 3 was the hour set for the opening of the Eighth National Republican Convention at the Exposition Building, Chicago, but groups of people began to gather about the entrance to the hall before 10, clamoring for admission. Fully half of the early arrivals were ladies, and it goes without saying that they were handsomely costumed. Prominent among the notables present were Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Gen. Schofield, Carl Schurz, Frederick Douglass, and Elihu B. Washburne.

The following members of the United States Senate were present among the delegates and on the main stage: Messrs. Aldrich, Blair, Hoar, Platt, Miller, of New York; Miller of California; Sewall, Mahone, Palmer, Conger, Harrison, Cullom, Sablin, Plumb, Manderson, Bowen, Dolph, and Jones of Nevada.

Among the Representatives in Congress forming part of the State delegations and among the observers of the scene were Messrs. Boutelle, Milliken, Dingley, of Maine; Stewart, of Vermont; Rice, of Massachusetts; Skinner, Burleigh, Wadsworth, of New York; William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; Bayne, Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Hutton, of Maryland; Laby, of Virginia; O'Hara, of Ohio; Calkins, of Mississippi; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Houk and Pettibone, of Tennessee; Ochiltree, of Texas; McKinley, Robinson, and Hart, of Ohio; Calkins, Browne, Pelee and Steele, of Indiana; Thomas, Davis, and Adams, of Illinois; Washburn, of Minnesota; Horr, of Michigan; Anderson and Morrill, of Kansas; and Valentine, of Nebraska.

At 12:25 Senator Sablin, Chairman of the National Committee, called the convention to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bristol, as follows:

"God of our fathers! We adore and worship Thee, and to Thy by whose grace and providence we are what we are as a nation, we would lift our hearts in devout thanksgiving and everlasting praise. We thank Thee for our glorious national heritage; for this magnificent land of wealthy hills and fertile plains, and for the laws and institutions which make it a land of progress and of liberty. We thank Thee for our Christian sires, lovers of freedom and of God—men of conscience and integrity whose names have jeweled history and the memory of whose deeds is an inspiration to heroism and patriotic pride. We thank Thee for Plymouth Rock, for Yorktown, for Appomattox—footsteps to mark the progress of righteousness and the higher law. We thank Thee for the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Emancipation Proclamation—our blood-bought charters of freedom. We thank Thee for the Republican party, and for its splendid history, and its still more splendid possibility. And now, as this great convention enters on a work which will involve the most precious interests of 50,000,000 of people and (in a large sense) the interests of free institutions, we devoutly and most earnestly supplicate the blessing of Almighty God. Bless the members of this body, the homes, the States, the parts of the nation which they represent. May the ambition of patriotism, the wisdom of statesmanship, and the righteousness of Christian consciousness possess every breast and control every action. And may the result of this convention be in harmony with the will of God concerning us and be received with joy by the people of the whole land. And grant, Almighty God, that the coming political campaign may be conducted with that decency, intelligence, and patriotism, and that the dignity of the people becomes a free and intelligent people. Continue Thy mercies to us. Bless our country with peace, prosperity, and universal enlightenment. May we never deny the faith of our fathers. May we never cease to be a temperate, a free, an industrious, a Sabbath-keeping, a God-fearing, and a Christian people, blessed with the righteousness which exalteth a nation."

The call for the convention was read by the Hon. J. A. Martin, Secretary of the National Committee.

Chairman Sablin, on behalf of the National Republican Committee, called the convention to order in its name. He said: Chicago was known as the convention city. It was the field of Republican victory. Here it was that that immortal patriot, Abraham Lincoln, was chosen; here the party chose that great chieftain, Gen. Grant; here it nominated that honored soldier, that great statesman, that representative citizen, James A. Garfield. Every action of the party on this historic ground had been followed by victory. Having succeeded against its opponents on all former occasions, it was about to put its house in order for another conflict. As a consequence of the vote adopted by the last convention the present body was largely made up of men instructed by their own constituents, and it was therefore to be hoped that the voice of the people would be largely puissant in its deliberations. He closed with an expression of the hope for victory, and proposed for Temporary Chairman the Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas.

When the Chairman had concluded and mentioned the name of Powell Clayton, Mr. H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, rose and proposed the name of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi. He said they recognized the claim of the South, and therefore he had proposed this second name as one acceptable to the Republican convention. Elias B. Dutcher, of New York, seconded the nomination of Mr. Lynch.

At this point considerable debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. George William Curtis of New York, Horr of Michigan, Roosevelt of New York, Stewart of Pennsylvania, and others, the speakers, while counseling harmony and deprecating any factional issues, urging the claims of Clayton and Lynch, respectively. The Chairman quoted approvingly the decision of Senator Hoar, in the last convention, to the effect that, in the absence of any rule, the method of taking the question must rest in the sound discretion of the Chair (subject, of course, to the action of the convention). This was, emphatically (he said) a convention of the people, and every delegate had an undoubted right to a free expression of his opinion, and to have his vote recorded.

A call of the roll was then had, and the votes of the delegates from each State recorded amid a great deal of confusion and applause. The Chairman announced the whole number of votes cast to have been 813, of which Lynch received 431 and Clayton 387. Mr. Clayton moved to make Lynch's election unanimous, which was carried by acclamation, and a committee was appointed to conduct him to the chair.

Mr. Lynch was then introduced by Mr. Sablin as Temporary Chairman.

After the delegations had named their Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and committees the convention adjourned to 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

### Tilden the First Choice of the Badger State Democracy.

### Kansas Democrats Indorse the New York Statesman and Revenue Reform.

### Wisconsin Democrats.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, met in the State House at Madison. The attendance was uncommonly large, nearly every district being fully represented. The gathering was notable for containing a very large number of old-timers, many of whom had not attended conventions for many years. It was almost a foregone conclusion that Tilden delegates would be chosen; and although a strong effort was made by Mr. George, of Milwaukee, to get together a following for his uncle, Roswell P. Flower, of New York, the sentiment for the old ticket was overpowering, and the delegation is a unit. The convention was called to order by Judge L. R. Larsen, of Eau Claire, who in his speech took strong ground in favor of free trade. His remarks were received enthusiastically. Delegates were chosen as follows:

At Large—William F. Vilas, E. S. Bragg, J. G. Jenkins, and J. M. Morrow.

District Delegates—First, J. R. Doolittle and Aaron Rogers; Second, A. K. Delaney and Barney S. Potter; Third, D. S. Rose and R. M. Bashford; Fourth, John Black and Charles F. Freeman; Fifth, A. L. Gray and Carl Ziller; Sixth, G. W. Pratt and George Krues; Seventh, J. W. Lusk and J. L. H. McCullum; Eighth, W. H. Smith and G. Y. Freeman; Ninth, Alexander Brazeau and L. Marchie.

The resolutions reaffirm the principles of the platform of 1876, and denounce the present tariff levied upon 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense, which has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few, degraded American commerce from a first to an inferior rank, cut down the values of American manufactures, depleted the returns of American agriculture, obstructs the process of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It is also declared that the tariff issue is of first importance in the coming campaign, and the course of the Democratic members in Congress in endeavoring to bring about a reduction in taxation is indorsed.

### Kansas Democrats.

The Democratic State Convention of Kansas, which met at Topeka, was the largest body of that complexion in politics ever held in the State, nearly every county being fully represented.

J. T. Buriss, of Jackson County, was elected Temporary Chairman. In a brief speech he pronounced for tariff reform, and hoped the great political crime in 1876-7 would not be forgotten, and that the national convention would nominate S. J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. This remark met with wild applause. The usual business committees were then appointed.

The resolutions adopted indorse Speaker Carlisle's position on the tariff, and denounce the present system of taxation, which imposes duties on the necessities of life for the benefit of a few to the injury of the many. The resolutions also declare emphatically for Tilden, but do not instruct Gov. Glick, the first Democratic Governor of the State, is also indorsed. The temporary organization was made permanent.

Congressional delegates were chosen as follows: First, C. C. Burns and Ed Carroll; Second, B. J. Sheridan and W. C. Jones; Third, C. C. Black and A. Mathewson; Fourth, H. E. Norton and J. Mileham; Fifth, A. H. Martin and E. A. Halliwell; Sixth, John A. Schaffer and J. H. Schlyer; Seventh, A. F. Petillon and C. Diefendercker.

Gov. Glick was then nominated for delegate-at-large, upon which the rules were suspended and the nomination made by acclamation. The Governor made a brief speech, in which he hoped the national convention would declare against sumptuary legislation. The other three delegates-at-large are T. P. Fenian, W. C. Perry, and T. J. Hudson.

### DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS.

#### Mining Engineers Pass on the Causes of the Pocahontas Mine Disaster.

(New York Dispatch.)

Stuart Buck, of Coolbaugh, W. Va.; J. H. Bramwell, of Roanoke, Va.; and E. H. Williams, Jr., of Bethlehem, Pa., a committee appointed to investigate the Pocahontas (Va.) mine explosion of March 13, submitted a report at the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. They reported "an exceedingly dry and dusty mine, the dust floating into the chambers," was among the causes leading to the disaster. The ignorance of the under bosses in having unimportant doors tended while the main door was left fastened open during the night was another contributory cause. The committee found that the subordinates were not only careless but failed to follow the rules of the company in reporting such a state of affairs to the Superintendent. It was found that powder had been carelessly used in blasting off from the solid without making the necessary under cuts.

There was the bare possibility, in the committee's estimation, of a very slight amount of fire-damp, as shown by the persistence of flame of blown-out shots, and when the smoke from the blast was subsequently ignited. No trace of gas was found in any part of the mine before the ventilation was resumed. Any of the causes named were harmless singly, but combined were sufficient to cause the explosion. Dust was the agent for extending the explosion. Had it been gas it would have been local. The mine was well ventilated, and the carrying out of the rules of the company by its employees would have spared the necessity of investigation.

### ITEMS.

FERDINAND WARD smokes cigarettes incessantly.

THE Comte de Brionte has been non-suited in the Paris tribunal in his action for alimony against his wife, Mme. Schneider, the actress.

JOHN LAWRENCE, who was Admiral Farragut's pilot in the famous naval battle in Mobile Bay, died recently in the Mobile, Ala., poor-house.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A four-pound eel has been caught in a Kalamazoo lake.

—Thirty Kalamazoo liquor-dealers have taken out licenses.

—For the first time in fifty years Galesburg has no saloon.

—Emmet County Indians are suffering severely from sickness.

—A female peddler with a two-horse team is doing the State, selling notions.

—Some thirty buildings in process of erection constitute Gladwin's boom.

—Flint is having an immense building boom, which shows that the city is alive.

—According to the census of 1880, there were then 6,130 negro voters in Michigan.

—There are now 340 boys in the Reform School, and the number is steadily increasing.

—Warren R. Day, an old and respected resident of Hudson, died there of pneumonia.

—Mrs. Isaiah Dibble, 71 years old, and weighing 400 pounds, was buried recently at Hudson.

—A hearse drawn by a yoke of oxen attracted considerable attention in the streets of Cadillac the other day.

—Leonard Pike & Co.'s saw-mill at Standwood burned early the other morning. Loss about \$2,500. No insurance.

—The Roman Catholics of Fair Haven, St. Clair County, will build a \$3,000 addition to their church this season.

—The people of Omer, Arenac County, are very public spirited, and will donate the County Court House if they secure the county seat.

—There is something in a name after all.

A man named Budge is looking around in Northern Michigan for a location to establish a drug store.

—A Flint man wintered seventy-five swarms of bees for himself and eight for outside parties and every swarm came through alive and well.

—An 18-months-old daughter of Wm. Neal, of Saginaw City, ate some morphine pills she picked up in the house, and lies in a precarious condition.

—While driving logs for the Big Rapids Booming Company, Michael Robin fell into Muskegon River and drowned before assistance reached him. His age was 22 years, and his home was in Canada.

—Col. Joseph Fisk, for many years a leading railroad contractor, and formerly Sheriff of Allegan County and President of the village, died at his residence, aged 74 years. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Allegan County.

—A Bay City drayman had six large lights of plate glass in his dray for delivery to a block on Washington street, when in some manner, by a sudden jar, the glass was thrown to the ground, breaking in dozens of pieces. They were valued at \$500.

—A Riga man ran away with another man's wife. The other man made a fuss about it, and a settlement was effected by the eloper giving a mortgage on his farm for \$500. Then the deserted husband got a divorce and will now foreclose that mortgage.

—At Kalamazoo a certain colored damsel refused to keep her promise, and also would not give up the valuable articles her beloved had bestowed upon her, whereupon he proceeded to recoup by taking what he could find, such as lace curtains, Brussels carpets, silk dresses, etc., and then there was a row.

### Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending May 24, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 44:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number of cases reported during the week ending May 24, 1884.	Number of cases reported during the week ending May 24, 1884.
1 Rheumatism.....	17	70
2 Intermittent fever.....	70	73
3 Neuralgia.....	70	68
4 Bronchitis.....	66	67
5 Consumption of lungs.....	66	61
6 Tonillitis.....	65	59
7 Diarrhea.....	52	45
8 Influenza.....	32	45
9 Remittent fever.....	30	24
10 Inflammation of kidneys.....	30	27
11 Erysipelas.....	25	30
12 Pneumonia.....	23	23
13 Diphtheria.....	20	20
14 Measles.....	20	23
15 Scarlatina.....	20	23
16 Whooping cough.....	16	14
17 Inflammation of bowels.....	16	14
18 Inflammation of brain.....	9	9
19 Dysentery.....	9	9
20 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	7	5
21 Cholera morbus.....	7	2
22 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	7	7
23 Membranous croup.....	7	5
24 Typho-malarial fever.....	5	9

For the week ending May 24, 1884, the reports indicate that diarrhea, whooping-cough, and bronchitis increased, and that influenza and tonsillitis decreased in area of prevalence. At the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending May 24 were southwest; and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was considerably higher, the absolute and the relative humidity considerably more, the night ozone more, and the day ozone the same.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending May 24, and also at 14 places, namely, Ann Arbor, Brooklyn, Calumet, Detroit, Fenton, Grand Rapids, Holly, Kalamazoo, Linden, Maple Rapids, Pontiac, Pontage, Texas, West Bay City; scarlet fever at 20 places, Almont, Ann Arbor, Adrian, Berlin, Calumet, Clay, Columbusville, Coldwater, Detroit, Emerson, East Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Muskegon, Richmond, Vicksburg, West Bay City, Winfield. Typhoid fever at 10 places, Adrian, Brooklyn, Detroit, Cedar Springs, Grand Rapids, Marshall, Mendon, Maple Rapids, Thornville, Ypsilanti.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.



**HOLLAND CITY NEWS.**  
**WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.**  
**SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.**

Next Monday the Chicago & West Mich. R'y will put on a fruit train which will leave Muskegon for Chicago at 11:45 a. m. and this station at 2:15 p. m. This train is put on the road thus early in anticipation of a large crop of small fruit, principally strawberries, which will be shipped to Chicago.

GREAT preparations are making at Bay City for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Michigan press association, which meets there Tuesday, June 24. Papers on the following subjects will be read by the gentlemen named: The Law of Libel, by A. G. Boynton, Detroit Free Press; Relation of the Press to Social and Moral Reform, A. S. Kedzie, Grand Haven Herald; Mechanism of a Newspaper, Wm. Van Buren, Lansing Republican; Practical Points in Publishing, M. D. Hamblen, Monroe Commercial; Relation of the Newspaper to Politics, A. J. Aldrich, Coldwater Republican; The Country Editor as a Business Man, D. B. Ainger, Charlotte Republican; Legal Advertising, Geo. M. Dewey, Owosso Times; What I Know of a Country Newspaper, H. C. Kudner, Lapeer Democrat; Advertising Agents, J. W. Halleck, Grand Rapids Post; Editorial Class Meeting, Wm. P. Nibbitt, Big Rapids Herald and Geo. F. Lewis of Bay City Call, class leaders. An excursion to Mackinac will be one of the features.

THE respectable papers of Grand Rapids all condemn, editorially, the verdict of the jury in the McPhillips murder trial. The following taken from the Grand Rapids Post tends to show the state of public sentiment in Grand Rapids on the outrage which has been perpetrated in one of their courts of justice:

"After a deliberation of six hours Thursday evening, the jury in the McPhillips case brought in a verdict of not guilty. And now why should not this man arrested for a crime—the highest known to the law—of which he was entirely innocent; deprived of his liberty for several months; his business and his character greatly injured, obtain damages from the county? Has lawyer Clay done his whole duty in this case when he has merely proved Mr. McPhillips an innocent man? What assurance of protection against a like outrage have other citizens, who may desire to become insane long enough to shoot the one against whom they held a grudge, if McPhillips has no redress for this unjust arrest and imprisonment? In the name of justice, and the rights and liberties of American citizenship, we demand that restitution be made to the gentleman for the great injury done him in this matter.

THE growth of a town depends very much on the character of the people that make up its population. This seems so self evident a truth as not to need any mention, but we wish to call attention to one class of people who work much injury to their town. We refer to the grumblers who run down their own place as a business point and think every other village has a better opening. The men who refuse to stand by their town are not a few in number and their influence is a bad one. If a stranger comes along to invest in some business he is told by these croakers that the place is "no good," and if they could get away themselves they would be glad of it. There is too much competition already, and they do not believe a business man is making money. There are but few towns which have no representation of this class of croakers. There may be no harm, and no doubt would like to see their places advance, but they themselves are the barnacles which prohibit any progressive movement. Stand by your town and sound its praises if you would see it grow. Encourage investments and petitions, for by them will improvements be.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., June 5, 1884: Jacob Coon, Delia Hull, D. A. Kullen, Miss Conie Stegenger and Frank Yochman.

WM. VERBEK, P. M.

**Hamilton Items.**

THE firm of Keppel & Skipper, proprietors of Hope Mills, has been dissolved. The mill will now be run by Mr. J. R. Keppel.

DANGREMOND & Co., hardware merchants of this place, are doing a fine business and will become permanent residents of our village.

THE Hamilton Brick Yard Co., turned out forty thousand brick this week. This is considered as excellent work for the first week.

H. J. FISHER who has been very ill for the last two weeks is now fast improving. Mr. Fisher is erecting a building and intends to embark in the lime, hair, and stucco business.

**A Card.**

In behalf of the Holland Soldiers' Union I desire to thank W. Z. Bangs and the ladies who worked so faithfully and effectively as committee on Decoration for Memorial Day for their services on that day. JAS. L. FAIRBANKS, Pres't.

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

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. 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. Subjects: Morning, "Crucified with Christ," by Rev. R. E. Decker, of Grand Haven. In the afternoon the services will probably be conducted by Rev. D. De Bey, of Clymer, N. Y.

Hepe Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching in the morning by Rev. John Steele, D. D., of East Greenbush, N. Y., and in the evening by Rev. John A. De Baun, D. D., of Fonda, N. Y. Congregational singing led by the choir. Opening anthems. 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. It is expected that next Sunday the pulpit will be occupied by delegates of the General Synod.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45. Subjects: Afternoon, "The grace of the Lord finds sinners lame and poor at the beautiful gate, but makes them walking and praising within the house of God." Afternoon, "How sinners are justified by God."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9 a. m., 1:30 and 7 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, pastor.

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. Preaching morning and evening by delegates to the General Synod of the Reformed Church.

THE yacht "Grand Rapids Eagle" was launched near Godfrey's plaster beds yesterday afternoon. It was just completed, and is twenty-five feet over all, seven feet beam, sleep rigged, iron keel. Every thug is new, clean and ship shape. She will make her first trip to Holland by way of Grand river to Grand Haven. After a short stay at Holland she will make a trip down the shore, visiting the principal ports and the northern resorts. Her captain is A. B. Turner, jr., and the crew are Frank Fisher, Frank Godfrey, Frank Benjamin and Will Turner. The name is painted on her starboard and port quarters in fac simile letters to the heading of the *Daily Eagle*.—*Democrat*.

**Board of Education.**

HOLLAND, Mich., June 2, 1884. On motion W. H. Beach was called to the chair.

Members present: Beach, Harrington, McBride, Steffens, De Roe and Boggs.

The Secretary read the applications from teachers when the Board proceeded to elect by ballot. After eight of the candidates had been elected further consideration of the matter was laid over for an adjourned meeting to be held on the 12th inst.

A committee consisting of McBride, Steffens and Beach was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the graduating exercises of the High School.

On motion it was ordered that the Committee on Buildings and Repairs see that the rooms of the school building are calcimined.

A communication was received from the City Clerk stating that the primary interest fund of \$1,870.26 is now in the County Treasurer's office subject to the order of the Board. Adjourned.

T. J. BOGGS, Secretary.

A new stock of Parasels, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Children's Cellars, etc., just received. Call and examine our stock.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

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

**Angler's Complete Outfit.**

This is our latest and best outfit. It consists of a fine 11 foot jelted rod, with brass tips and ferrules; 1 bob; 1 cork bob with hook and line; 6 sinkers; 2 forty foot sea-grass lines and 1 shorter; 12 assorted hooks; 3 trout and 2 bass flies; 1 fine bait box, hinged cover and highly ornamented; 1 trolling hook and 1 reel holding 40 feet of line. This is a splendid outfit for those who delight in fishing. Price \$1, or 3 for \$2.75. Remit by POSTAL NOTE OR CURRENCY. 17-4t. J. C. COLBY CO., Chicago, Ill.

**New Advertisements.**

**Dissolution Notice.**

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Peter Prins and Cornelis De Jong, under the firm name of P. Prins & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts both in favor of and against the late firm, will be settled by the new firm, Prins & Geerlings. PETER PRINS, CORNELIS DE JONG. Holland, Mich., May 24, 1884. 17-4w.

The Great Events of History in One Volume. **FAMOUS DECISIVE BATTLES** Of the World. By CAPT. KING, U. S. A. HISTORY FROM THE RATTLE FIELD.

Shows how nations have been made or destroyed in a day—how Fame or disaster has turned on a single contest. A Grand Book for Old or Young—saves time, aids the memory, gives pleasure and instruction. Maps and Fine Illustrations. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for description and terms. Address: J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia.

**SUMMER HAS COME!**

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**SUMMER DRES GOODS,**  
—and—  
**Straw Hats of all Descriptions!**

A large variety of  
**Crockery, Stone & Glassware.**

Also a very large and assorted stock of  
**DRY GOODS**  
Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics.

We have in stock constantly  
**FRESH GROCERIES**  
and a superior stock of Canned Goods.

**PLUG TOBACCO!**

We are agents for the Celebrated "Duck" Brand of Plug Tobacco. Every customer buying this tobacco has a chance of drawing an alarm clock.

**DECORATED AND PLAIN FLOWER POTS.**  
**FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.**

C. STEKETEE & BOS.  
HOLLAND, May 22, 1884. 26-1y

**Order of Publication.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa.—  
s.s. In the Circuit Court of the County of Ottawa—IN CHANCERY.  
DELORE A. HUNGERFORD,  
Complainant.

VS.  
ALBERT F. HUNGERFORD,  
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa in chancery, at the City of Grand Haven, on the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1884. It is satisfactorily appearing to this court by affidavit on file that the defendant, Albert F. Hungerford is not a resident of this State, but resides at Jamestown, Stutsman County, Dakota. It is ordered that the said defendant, Albert F. Hungerford cause his appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS*, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for his appearance.

Dated at Holland, Ottawa County, this twenty-second day of May, in the year A. D. 1884.  
AREND VISSCHER,  
Circuit Court Commissioner, Ottawa county, Mich.  
G. J. DIEKEMA, Complainant's Solicitor. 17-7t

**J. W. BOSMAN,**  
**Merchant Tailor,**

and dealer in  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**  
**NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.**

**SUITINGS**

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

**GIVE ME A CALL.**

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

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BOSMAN,  
HOLLAND, Mich., April 23, 1884. 12-1y

**Otto Breyman**

—Dealer in—  
**Jewelry, Watches,**  
**DIAMONDS,**  
**Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.**

**Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.**

The largest assortment of  
**DIAMOND RINGS**  
ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of  
**SPECTACLES**

—and a—  
**FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.**

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner.

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

O. BREYMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884. 48-1y

**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 neatly and promptly done.

**CALL AND SEE US!**

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.  
E. HEROLD,  
HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1884.

**NEURALGIA,**  
**Rheumatism** and all other Affections, Acute or Chronic  
**Lumbago, Sciatica and LACETAL Nervous Headache.**  
Cadwell's NERVEINE Their complete and perfect cure accom- plished in a few hours, with a degree of certainty that challenges dispute. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1. Ask for circular. JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Agents, DETROIT. 2-1y

**ANDERSON'S CAMPING GROUND.**

A considerable number of lots of sufficient size for a summer residence, and beautifully located on the south side of and fronting on Macatawa Bay, immediately east of Scott's Hotel, being one half a mile from Lake Michigan, are offered for sale to the public at terms within the reach of all who desire a healthy and pleasant summer resort. Those applying first will have the largest number to select from. For further particulars apply by mail or in person to  
AREND VISSCHER,  
Holland, Mich. 12-4t

**HALL'S**  
**Vegetable Sicilian**  
**HAIR RENEWER**

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

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

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

**BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

FOR THE  
**WHISKERS**

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

PREPARED BY  
**R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.**  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

**FOR ALL THE FORMS**  
OF  
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is  
**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**  
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

**DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL**  
CURES Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and Aches.  
**FOSTER, MILBURN & COMPANY, Proprietors, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.**

1884. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1884

**Millinery and Fancy Goods.**  
**BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS.**  
FEATHERS, POMPONS, RIBBONS, SATIN, SILK, VELVET, CRAPE, VEILING, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.  
Jersey Jackets, Gossamer Water Proofs, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Corsets, and Hair Goods.  
Infant Cloaks and Clothing a Specialty. Worsted, Card board and canvas.

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

**A. F. SLOOTER,**

(Successor to L. T. Kanters.)  
DEALER IN  
Confectionery,  
Stationery,  
Blank Books.  
**CIGARS,**  
And Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Our handsome Ice Cream Parlors are being refitted and will be, when completed, the most magnificent of any in the city.

Cool and refreshing Soda Water drawn from the finest equipped fountain in the city can be obtained at my store.

**GIVE ME A CALL.**  
A. F. SLOOTER.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 15, 1884. 15-1m

**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, 38 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.  
For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.  
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.  
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

**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.

**FITS STOPPED FREE**  
Insane Persons Restored  
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER  
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVARIABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$3 trial bottle free to all patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 157 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. 12-1y

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN**  
**LIVER**  
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.  
Savely Vegetable; No Oiling. Price 25c. All Druggists.



## JOTTINGS.

### JAMES G. BLAINE NOMINATED.

Just as we go to press we learn that James G. Blaine, on receiving the vote of Pennsylvania, has received enough votes for the nomination. Whole number of ballots cast for him 544. Evidences tend to show that John A. Logan will be given the second place on the ticket.

Don't be bashful about bringing in local news.

METZ's tannery has been shut down for about two weeks for repairs.

THE hotel of Mr. W. J. Scott near Macatawa Park will be formally opened during the latter part of next week.

THIS week Student Te Linde tried to catch a base ball with his eye. Dr. Best says that in a few days he can again try the experiment.

BRO. HOLMES, of Fennville, "took in" the Chicago convention this week and arrived home in time to help us get out this issue of the News. Thanks.

IN spite of the large number of fish that have been caught in the Bay this spring with nets, Bass fishing is excellent, and large "strings" are being caught daily.

WE understand that Messrs. Fairbanks & Lewing, of Fillmore, will rebuild their saw mill which was lately destroyed by fire. Work is to be commenced immediately.

LAST Wednesday the Grand River Valley Medical Society met in this city at the City Hotel. The meeting was not largely attended but was of much interest to the member present.

LAST night, Friday, the teachers and pupils of our public schools gave an ice cream and strawberry festival at Lyceum Hall. A large attendance and a liberal patronage was the result.

A MEETING of our citizens to take steps toward the proper observance of the Fourth of July will be held in the City Hall, on next Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Let all interested attend.

LAST Wednesday Mr. H. Boone received 16 very fine horses from Oregon, Wis. Mr. Boone is a reliable dealer in horses and any who apply to him for a good horse will get what they call for every time.

LARGE parties of folks from the country pass through this city daily on their way to the Bay fishing. As yet very few from abroad have arrived, but this is owing mainly to the fact that there is no boat running. Capt. Hopkins informs us, however, that if nothing intervenes, the repairs on the Macatawa will be completed and the boat will be here ready to make regular trips on Monday next.

LAST Thursday Sheriff Vaupell was in this city and served processes on the elders and deacons of the First Church of this city in a *quo warranto* suit before the Supreme Court. The hearing is to be had on Tuesday, the 24th day of June at which time defendants are to enter their appearance, after which a copy of the complaint will be served on them. This action was unexpected and caused quite a flutter in certain church circles of this city.

LAST Tuesday a special train passed through this city on the C. & W. M. R'y to Grand Rapids. The train conveyed Messrs. C. Merriam, E. Thayer, directors of the C. & W. M. R'y, Manager Kimbell, Supt. Nichols, Attorney Nims, and J. B. Milliken, general manager of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern R. R. The party were on a tour of inspection, at least that is all we are able to learn of the object of the trip. Conductor F. S. Royce, of this city, had charge of the train.

FROM the Eighteenth Annual report of the Council of Hope College to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which has just been published, we take the following facts: Rev. John A. De Baun, D. D., of Fonda, N. Y. was chosen as President of the College, subject to the confirmation of Synod. This election was in accordance with the action of the last General Synod. The whole number of students in the Institution is 137. Of these 25 are in the Academic Department, the balance in the Preparatory Department. Of the 102 in the Grammar School 27 are young ladies. In regard to the Finances the report says: "We are happy to report to General Synod that the salaries of the Professors have been promptly paid, and the contingent expenses of the institution have been fully met during the year now closing, without contracting any debts. The vested funds however are not materially increased." The total amount of the investments is \$77,313.23. The report presents the needs, yes, the urgent needs, of Hope College in a very forcible manner and asks for at least \$10,000 for immediate use in improving the different departments of the Institution. It is to be hoped that the friends of Hope will use every endeavor to secure this amount.

SAUGATUCK has a brass band.

A BENT pin on a chair is an indication of an early spring.

CUT worms are working badly at the corn in some localities in this vicinity.

THE "mid-night oil" is not burned now-a-days, but used on the hinges of the front gate.

ANOTHER editor, Orno Strong, of Nashville, Mich., has got into trouble. This week he shot and severely wounded a doctor who was too officious in his, Strong's household.

LAST Monday the Standard Roller Mills shut down for repairs on their arch and since then have been running seventeen hours a day.

OUR popular jeweler, Mr. Otto Breyman, has this week received an elegant silver water service consisting of a very beautiful pitcher and goblet. Call and see it.

FOREPAUGH's shows will be at Grand Rapids next Wednesday. The C. & W. M. R'y. will sell round trip tickets from this place, including tickets to show, for \$1.25.

THE Golden Seal Bitters sold by H. Walsh of this city is rapidly gaining an enviable reputation. They work wonders in the human system. Try them after reading the special notice in another column.

A FIRST-CLASS situation as jeweler with J. J. Harvey, No. 6 Canal street, Grand Rapids, having been offered Mr. N. H. Reynolds, who recently commenced the repair of watches and jewelry on his own account in this city, has accepted and will leave this place for his new field of labor on next Monday morning.

THE most attractive feature of the reception tendered by the Reformed Church and College of this city, will be the Literary Exercises in the college campus at 10:30. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Dr. Charles Scott and Rev. P. Lepeltak. An original poem prepared for the occasion will be sung by the choir of Hope Church. Other interesting addresses are expected. To this service a general invitation is extended.

ATTENTION is called this week to the advertisement of R. Kanters & Son who have a full line of Alaska and Detroit Refrigerators. A number of them have been sold in this community and they are giving good satisfaction. Oil Stoves, of which this firm keeps a full stock, are becoming more and more popular with our citizens. The latest improved oil stove, called the Tubular, can be seen in operation at their store. Call and see it.

THIS week the Republican National Convention at Chicago has been attracting the attention of the people of this country. The Garden City has been in a perfect ferment. Tumultuous excitement has reigned supreme. On Tuesday the convention was called to order by the chairman of the National committee and John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, was chosen temporary chairman and the temporary organization perfected, after which the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning. On the re-assembling of the convention on Wednesday the committee on permanent organization reported Gen. John B. Henderson as permanent chairman. Mr. Henderson took his seat amid continuous and enthusiastic applause. The balance of the business of Wednesday's session was in receiving memorials and resolutions. The convention met at 11 o'clock Thursday and the reports of the committee on credentials, rules and order of business and resolutions, were ratified without opposition. The platform was presented and adopted and recommends such a revision of the tariff as will protect American interests and American labor; it favors the establishment of a National labor bureau, the enforcement of the eight hour law, a wise and judicious system of education, and that the public lands are the heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved for holdings by actual settlers. At the evening session fully 10,000 people were in attendance. The call of states for the nomination of candidates began at 7:40. The first nomination was that of Hawley of Connecticut by Mr. Brandegee. Senator Cullum nominated Gen. Logan of Illinois. Judge West, of Ohio, nominated Blaine, paying an eloquent tribute to him. The audience raising and applauding loudly. Martin I. Townsend nominated Arthur. Judge Fekaker placed Sherman in nomination and in making reference to Blaine was greeted with cheers. George William Curtis nominated Edmunds. The convention adjourned at 1:46 Friday morning. At 11 o'clock a. m. Friday, the convention was called to order but all the delegates were not present owing to the fact that they could not get to their places. The mayor was called upon for an extra force of police to assist in clearing the way for delegates. At 12:30 p. m. the result of the first ballot reached this city as follows: Blaine, 332½; Arthur, 278. The second ballot was received at 1:45 p. m. resulting as follows: Blaine, 349; Arthur, 278. Third ballot was received at three o'clock as follows: Blaine, 375; Arthur, 275.

MR. JOHN N. VOORHIS, of New York City, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Cappen.

MR. JAS. VAN DER SLUIS, of the G. R. *Vrijheids Banner*, attended the exercises here on Memorial Day.

THE earnings of the Chicago and West Michigan Road since January 1 have been \$533,396 against \$565,219 last year, the increase being \$17,177.

THE tug Protection which went ashore at Saugatuck last fall, during the gale which destroyed the H. C. Akeley, was released from the beach last Tuesday morning.

TO-DAY the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will visit this place. A special train will convey this august body to our city. A reception will take place at the College Campus after which dinner will be had at the City Hotel. In the afternoon a trip to the park on the steamer Macatawa will be taken.

REV. JOHN STEELE, D. D., of East Greenbush, N. Y. will preach in Hope Church to-morrow morning and in the evening the pulpit will be filled by Rev. John A. De Baun, D. D., of Fonda, N. Y. Dr. Steele is a brother-in-law of the late Dr. A. T. Stewart formerly pastor of Hope Church and Dr. De Baun, is the gentleman recently elected as President of Hope College.

WE have been requested to publish a complete list of the subscribers to our telephone exchange and through the kindness of Bert Barnes, who is in charge, we are enabled to comply with the request. It will be noticed that several "phones" have been placed since we last published the list, among which is *De Grondwet* office. We are also authorized to state that in the near future several instruments in Graafschap, and one in each hotel at Macatawa Park will be added, possibly inside of two weeks. This will make the exchange much more valuable to the city subscribers and will also result as an inducement for those of our tradesmen who have not subscribed, to immediately connect their places of business with the exchange. The list is as follows: Dr. Best's office, residence, and drug store, one instrument at each place; W. H. Beach, flour and feed store; H. Boone, livery stable; Cappen & Bertsch, tannery; freight depot; passenger depot; city hall; E. Vaupell, city marshal; Williams Bros., City Hotel; L. Mulder, *De Grondwet* office; W. H. Rogers, HOLLAND CITY NEWS office; J. Van Putten, bank; Kremers & Bangs, drug store; Dr. Kremers' residence; J. R. Kleyu, planing mill; P. H. McBride, attorney; I. Marsilje, clerk of town of Holland; J. C. Pest, attorney; B. Van Raalte, agricultural implement depot; B. Van Raalte, residence; G. Van Putten & Sons, merchants; Walsh, De Roo & Co., Standard Roller Mills. In all twenty-four instruments.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Church in America opened in Grand Rapids last Wednesday afternoon at the First Reformed Church with about 200 delegates present. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. P. Meredyke, of the First Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. Graves, of the Baptist church. They were responded to by the retiring president, Rev. D. W. Duryee, of Jersey City. The Synod then proceeded to elect the officers for the present Synod with the following result: President, Dr. David Cole, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Vice President, Rev. Beulah W. Strong, West Troy, N. Y.; Secretaries, Rev. Paul D. Van Cleave, of Jersey City, and Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, of New Brunswick, N. J.; Assistant Secretaries, Rev. J. P. Searle, Somerville, N. J., and Rev. P. Lepeltak, of Overisel, Mich. In the evening Rev. Duryee delivered an eloquent address in the church. Thursday morning the Synod assembled in the Second Reformed Church and was opened with a half hour's devotional exercises. An invitation from the Reformed church of Syracuse, N. Y., to hold next year's Synod in that city and church was received and the invitation accepted. President Cole announced the standing committees. A communication was received from the Wisconsin classis, recommending that clergymen and members of churches discourage, so far as possible, the progress of Free Masonry. The paper was very mild in tone, and it was referred to the committee on overtures for recommendations. At the afternoon session the auditorium of the church was well filled. The entire services were in connection with the celebration of the Lord's supper, and the opening prayer, by the president, was an appeal for the sanctifying of this rite to the spiritual welfare of the assembly. The evening session was called to order. The Synod completed its organization, committees have all been appointed and a large number of documents and communications await the action of the Synod. The chief business of this session was the announcement of a large number of communications, all of which were referred to committees. Among the most important were some from western classes urging the restoration of a course of theology in Hope College. The Synod then adjourned until Friday morning, of which session we have been unable to learn anything.

## L. C. SEARS,

—dealer in—

**Fresh Salt Meat,  
BEEF,  
MUTTON,  
PORK, and  
LARD,**

always on hand.

**Fish, Poultry and Game**

in their season.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

Meat delivered to any part of the City free of charge.

**GIVE ME A CALL!**

L. C. SEARS,  
HOLLAND, Apr. 3, '84. 43-17

**THE TUBULAR OIL COOK STOVE!**  
The most complete and best operating stove made. We kindly invite all to come and see it in operation at our store at any time. To a  
**Full Line of Alaska Refrigerators**  
of which we have sold a large number, giving the very best of satisfaction, we have added the DETROIT REFRIGERATORS  
**EQUALITY AS GOOD.**  
Holland, Mich., June 5, 1884.  
**R. KANTERS & SONS, General Hardware Merchants.**

**SPRING HAS COME!**

**G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS**

have received a large Spring stock of goods, consisting of

**Dress Goods, Cottons, Tickings, Prints and Gingham.**

**Hosiery, Corsets, Hamburg Edgings.**

**LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK AND COTTON!**

**GENTS' NECKWEAR!**

A full stock of

**GROCERIES**

always on hand.

**G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,**

HOLLAND, Mich., March 27, 1884.

## A NEW

and very fine line of

**Curtains, Wall Paper, Borders,**

—and—

**CEILING DECORATIONS!**

**BABY CARRIAGES, PARLOR SUITES, LOUNGES,**

and a general line of furniture, just received at the

**Cheap Cash Store**

—of—

**Meyer, Brouwer & Co.**

HOLLAND, Mich., March 26, 1884. 8-2m

**H. WYKHUYSEN**

—dealer in—

**Gold and Silver Watches!**

**Solid Gold and Plated Chains. Ladies' and Gents' Lockets, Silverware, Platedware, Jewelry and Clocks.**

I also keep on hand a full line of **SPECTACLES!**

My stock of **SILVERWARE** is unsurpassed in this city.

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

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

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH. H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24, 1882. 24-1

**W. VORST,**

The North River Street

**TAILOR**

is still alive, and is ready to make you a good

**COAT, PANTS, OR VEST,**

or to clean and renovate your old and soiled garments.

**Repairing done Neatly!**

and at reasonable prices. Come and convince yourself.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 20, 1884. 417

**Now is the chance for Farmers.**

Our popular wagon manufacturer

**J. Flieman**

Offers his superior made wagons just as cheap as anybody sell them in Zeeland, and claims that they are a

**Better wagon in every way,**

and will not be undersold by anyone.

**Call and Examine.**

Also keeps on hand a line of

**TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES**

AND

**Open and Top Buggies,**

And a fine stock of

**SQUARE AND SWELL BODY CUTTERS.**

And a nice assortment of Buggies for Farmers and Tradesmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

**BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.**

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883. 20-17



## A WALTZ QUADRILLE.

BY ELIA WHEELER.

The band was playing a waltz quadrille—  
I felt as light as a wind-blown feather,  
As we floated away at the caller's will  
Through the intricate many dance together,  
Like a mimic army our lines were meeting,  
Slowly advancing, and then retreating,  
All decked in their bright array:  
And back and forth to the music's rhyme  
We moved together, and all the time  
I knew you were going away.

The fold of your strong arm sent a thrill  
From heart to brain as we gently glided  
Like leaves on the waves of that waltz quadrille,  
Parted, met, and again divided,  
You drifting one way and I another,  
Then suddenly turning and facing each other;  
Then off in the blithe chase:  
Then softly back to our places swaying,  
While every heart of the music seemed saying  
That you were going away.

I said to my heart, "Let us take our fill  
Of mirth and pleasure, and love and laughter,  
For it all must end with this waltz quadrille,  
And life will never be the same life after.  
Oh that the caller might go on calling—  
Of that the music might go on falling—  
Like a shower of silver spray—  
While we whirled on the vast forever,  
Where no hearts break and no ties sever,  
And no one goes away."

A clamor, a crash, and the band was still,  
'Twas the end of the dream and the end of the  
measure.

The last low notes of that waltz quadrille  
Seemed like a dirge over the death of pleasure.  
You said good night, and the spell was over—  
Too warm for a friend and too cold for a lover—  
There was nothing more to say;  
But the lights looked dim, and the dancers  
weary  
And the music was sad, and the hall was dreary  
After you went away.

## ONLY A MAID-OF-ALL-WORK.

"Even the clock seems to tick faster,  
as if hurrying to make up for lost time,"  
she said to herself as she re-folded the  
telegram announcing her brother's  
arrival in New York. The ticking  
seemed louder, clearer, than it ever  
sounded before, she thought, as her  
eyes rested on the clock, and noted the  
apparent rapidity with which the  
minutes separating her from her brother  
were measured off. The house seemed  
so silent, too; or was the stillness  
broken at intervals by the claug of the  
mills mere fancy?

The summer air blew in through the  
open door, tossed half a dozen withered  
leaves from the vine through the win-  
dow, then lifted a paper lying on the  
table near her. She grasped it quickly,  
sighed, and said:

"Thanks be to God, he's well over,  
anyhow. He sailed on the eighth—and  
here it's only the eighteenth, and me  
allowing twelve days at the lowest! Sure  
they couldn't do much better than  
that if they built a bridge over the  
ocean. He'll be here before I have  
everything ready for him."

She looked at the clock again in an  
absent-minded way. It was plain her  
mind was not upon her work. For  
that matter, the bulk of her day's work  
was done. The room was clean; every-  
thing was in its place. The maid-of-all-  
work was enjoying a "breathing spell."  
When the messenger boy came with the  
telegram she was making curious marks  
on a piece of paper, the paper she now  
held in her hand as she looked at the  
clock, as though noting the flight of the  
hours that divided her from her brother.

"I wonder what he is like now?" she  
asked herself. Like people who scruti-  
nized an unexpected letter, examin-  
ing the post-mark, date of reception,  
and chirography, speculating upon the  
writer, she indulged the pleasures of  
anticipation. "It was on a day much  
like this I left Banbridge. The grass  
was green—far greener than it is here  
—anyway, there's no such dirt as we  
have here. Will I ever see such a sky  
again? Jamie was a bit of a goosoon  
that cared no more for the next day  
than the wind that tossed his curly  
hair. He was the worst—and the  
brightest lad in the school. He scarce-  
ly sat still long enough to find the place  
in his book, the master told me, and he  
stood at the head of his class. No  
thanks and no credit to him, as Dr. Low  
said more than once, for it cost him no  
trouble at all. He'll be a head taller  
than me at least, if he takes after the  
Sloan's side of the house. He'll be six  
feet, maybe."

She marked a spot on the side of the  
door, smiling curiously, walked back  
and looked at it. "That's about the  
height I'm to look up to all my life, I  
suppose. John reaches there, and if  
my brother is as tall—but what odds  
whether he is short or tall. It's all  
one—only he might have told me. It's  
a grand secret he has made of it every-  
where. And he'll be here to-morrow."

She looked across the river at the  
hilltops, where quiet stretches of farm-  
land lay in the broad, warm sunlight;  
at the columns of smoke vomited from  
the great chimneys near, and which  
sometimes shut out the beautiful land-  
scape, darkening the sky. Then again  
she was recalled to herself by the  
silence of the house. Where were the  
children? She looked out of the win-  
dow. At a considerable distance from  
the house, something that might be a  
child's head or a dog was moving back  
of a log. Then another object appear-  
ed and disappeared, but the instant of  
time sufficed to satisfy the maid-of-all-  
work. The children were playing in  
the open field near the house. But  
where was the nurse? Strolling a long  
distance from the little heads that were  
bobbing up and down between the logs  
that were scattered over the open field,  
Nelly Moore observed a familiar figure;  
beside her, moving an arm as though he  
were switching the air with a cane, was  
another form almost as familiar. The  
nurse evidently was proud of her con-  
quest. It was not every girl in her  
sphere who could boast a lover who  
carried a cane.

The maid-of-all-work turned back  
from the window, renewed the fire in  
the range, and sat down at the table  
with the paper she still held in her  
hand. Producing a piece of lead pencil  
as long as one's finger, she bent over  
the paper.

And she drew curious lines upon the  
paper, her thoughts ran thiswise:

"The new suit, the cravat, gloves, hat  
and boots must wait Jamie's  
coming. So long as the main thing—  
the money—is provided, I'm noways  
uneasy. There's enough and to spare  
—it'll be my lookout to set him off so  
that no one will call him a 'Paddy,'—  
although there's no disgrace in it—only  
when one comes among strangers there's  
nothing lost by putting the best foot  
foremost. Many a pain and ache I  
would have been saved these seven years  
past if somebody had thought for and  
provided for me beforehand. I hope  
Jamie will never experience what I've  
endured, and nobody any the wiser.  
There?" looking sideways at the paper  
covered with curious marks and lines  
crossing each other. "That'll be Mow-  
er's mills up there by the dam. I think  
I've not got it too near Drexel's mills.  
He'll never lose himself once he is in  
sight of either. That's the short side  
of the city, too. If he'll get Penn avenue  
set fairly in his mind, the long side will  
be as easy to learn. But I must make  
the near cut plain—the near cut across  
to the South side. And the bridges—  
that'll be all that's needed. There's  
not a mill left out."

"Nelly!" a voice cried at that moment.  
It was Mrs. Britt, who stood on  
the landing.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Where are Mary and the children?"

"In the open lot."

"Is Mary with them?—the fence is  
down now, and they must not be allowed  
to go near the railroad. Tell her to be  
very careful. I am going to my room  
and must not be disturbed."

Mrs. Britt spoke like a woman ac-  
customed to implicit obedience. Mrs.  
Britt, a well-meaning woman who had  
never experienced hardship nor mis-  
fortune—one of those people who are  
born to ease and plenty, and accept  
them as a matter of course rather than  
as blessings—sat down before her  
escritoire, waiting for the inspiration  
which experience justified her in as-  
suming nine times out of ten was belat-  
ed ere it reached her pen. The best  
incidents, the extraordinary coinci-  
dences and dramatic situations were al-  
ways worked out by other people. In  
her leisure she had written many  
verses—performances that occupied her  
time, were admired by her friends and  
dreaded by the editors of the daily pa-  
pers of Gritsburgh more than a com-  
petitor's proposition to compare circula-  
tion. Unfortunately for Mrs. Britt and  
the editors, two or three of these per-  
formances got into print, and ever after  
they were compelled to do penance.  
Mrs. Britt's life was as placid as a pool  
of water in a prairie, but like many  
whose lives are barren of incident, she  
was forever in quest of the intense; her  
disrelish of the common-place was so  
great that she was in the habit of de-  
claring "it positively amounted to dis-  
gust." Time and again she began in-  
tensely thrilling poems and stories, but  
she never got farther than five or six  
verses or as far as the middle of the  
first chapter. Fragments of these per-  
formances littered her escritoire and  
amused her husband. Of the tragedies  
enacted every day about her, she had  
no conception. She sought incidents in  
the new West, in flood and battlefield  
and in the wake of lost steamers. The  
drudgery of every day life could not  
supply her with heroism.

Mrs. Britt had at last found a thrill-  
ing situation. All it required was good  
management. There was the great  
steamer with its machinery disabled,  
signal guns firing, a tremendous cliff  
within biscuit-throw of the steamer,  
the steamer pounding on the rocks, and  
breakers foaming all around the helpless  
passengers. It required some dexter-  
ity to reach this point and extricate the  
half-dozen passengers essential to Mrs.  
Britt's story after committing the re-  
mainder to the waves.

Down stairs Nelly Moore was making  
strange lines and marks on the paper  
that occupied her attention.

Mr. Britt, who was employed  
in a large factory near at  
hand, "run in a moment to see how they  
were doing," and to satisfy the inner  
man with a piece of pie and a glass of  
milk. He was in the habit of popping  
in and out unannounced. As he returned  
to the factory a vision of a curly head,  
laughing, mischievous eyes, and blue  
stockings—stockings that seemed to  
twinkle in the sunlight, as his youngest,  
Benny, scampered from log to log,  
scrambling up and down with his brother  
Oscar and his sister Grace in his  
wake—rose before him.

The first chapter of Mrs. Britt's new  
story was half completed, when the  
loud, shrill and unusually prolonged  
whistle of a locomotive attracted her at-  
tention. She glanced carelessly, aim-  
lessly out of her window. The noon  
express was thundering around a curve  
near the open lot where her children  
were at play half an hour ago. Here  
and there a head was thrust out of a  
car window. A cry of warning, a pierc-  
ing cry, followed by others, as shrill and  
sharp caused Mrs. Britt to rise and ad-  
vance to the window. Then suddenly  
Mrs. Britt's pulses seemed to stop, her  
heart swelled as if it would burst. She  
strove to cry out, but her tongue clove  
to the roof of her mouth.

There, fair in the path of the rushing  
locomotive, standing motionless as  
though paralyzed with fright, stood her  
baby boy, Benny.

Sky and earth were blurred together,  
as Mrs. Britt fainted dead away.

The open lot was not large enough  
for Benny. His venturesome little legs  
had marked out new territory beyond  
the fence-line; beyond the railway, up  
nearer the hillside. While the nurse  
was listening to the soft nonsense which  
flowed from a loiterer's tongue, Oscar  
and Grace heedlessly pursued Benny  
on the new ground. When the train

swept round the curve the nurse was  
nowhere to be seen. The eldest chil-  
dren were on one side of the track, Ben-  
ny on the other. Benny started to meet  
his brother and sister; Grace was en-  
deavoring to reach him when Oscar  
held her firmly, shouting to Benny to  
run back. So Benny stood dazed in the  
middle of the track while the locomot-  
ive swooped down upon him.

Nelly Moore was smiling in a self-  
satisfied way over the bit of paper with  
the curious marks and curves on it,  
when the prolonged whistle of the loco-  
motive attracted her attention likewise.  
She looked quickly across the vacant  
lot. It was deserted. Then she described  
the children on the hillside.

"I'll save the child if I die for it!"  
she exclaimed between her set teeth as  
she sped across the open lot.

Those who witnessed her subsequent  
actions from a distance averred they  
never beheld mortal lessen distance as  
rapidly as Nelly Moore in that mad race  
for a human life. Men at a distance  
shouted warning. Passengers on the  
train seeing people on the streets mak-  
ing motions, craned their necks out of  
car windows.

The supreme moment in the life of  
Nelly Moore presented itself then and  
there. She realized that the chances  
were against her; that in all proba-  
bility one, perhaps both, would be  
killed. If she had time to grasp and  
throw little Benny from the path of the  
locomotive, its cruel wheels would  
grind her remorselessly. How often  
had she shuddered at spectacles pre-  
sented near that spot? The laws of a  
great State, powerful and far-reaching  
though they were, were not as powerful  
as the railway lobby that exempted  
the great corporation from the outlay  
necessary to the erection an mainten-  
ance of that simplest form of preventive  
—an enclosure. The corporation plowed  
its way through flesh and blood as if  
they were things of less moment than  
the machinery that mangled human  
forms beyond recognition.

The passengers looking out, and the  
witnesses on the street turned shud-  
deringly away as Nelly Moore sprang  
upon the railway and tossed the child  
far from it. The many wheels revolv-  
ing stopped with a grating sound, and a  
score of men rushed to the spot where  
the maid-of-all-work lay writhing and  
gasping in a heap.

"I'm next death's door—take me  
home," she gasped when they lifted her  
tenderly.

"I would never have believed that,  
sur, if I had not seen it with my own  
eyes," said a fine-looking, straight-  
limbed young fellow, whose dress and  
accent indicated the new-come Irishman.  
He was visibly affected. His voice  
trembled. He did not attempt to restrain  
his tears as he looked after the group  
bearing Nelly to her mistress' residence.

"What did you say her name is?" to a  
lad standing near, who was talking  
with the volubility of youth to those  
around him.

"All aboard!" the conductor shouted  
as he walked leisurely toward a plat-  
form. The young Irishman looked at  
the motionless train, turned again to the  
group of horror-stricken people near,  
and again asked:

"What name did you say, my lad?"

"Nelly Moore. She lives with Britts  
over there, and—"

The man's strong hand grasped the  
boy's arm with a vise-like grip as he  
bent over him. His lips were drawn,  
his face ashy pale, his eyes staring wild-  
ly, as he exclaimed:

"It can never be—it is not possible—  
there's some awful mistake, my lad—  
F—"

His features worked convulsively,  
his grasp relaxed as he staggered back,  
and James Moore, who had never known  
either sickness or fear, swooned, and  
would have fallen had not a friendly  
hand caught him in time. When he re-  
gained consciousness he said:

"Take me to her. If there's life in  
her, she will remember her brother,  
Jamie. The merciful God will not let  
her die without seeing—without speak-  
ing to me."

But Nellie Moore to all appearance  
had looked her last on things earthly.  
She was groping feebly, very feebly in  
the night which precedes death. Per-  
haps the morning would never dawn  
again for her.

When James Moore sat down beside  
her, he lifted her unmoving hand to his  
lips, kissed it through blinding tears,  
stroked it gently, and with streaming  
eyes said: "Aye, this is the hand that  
worked and slaved to pay for my school-  
ing; that gave me all I ever had; that  
paid my way over, when I was running  
over the meadows, and dabbling in the  
burn, this hand wrought hard,  
bearing my burden, sparing me all the  
sharp corners. She might have saved  
her earnings—put them in bank—she  
might have done like thousands before  
her—married and made a home for  
herself, and no one would have said she  
did not do her duty. But she never  
thought of herself. She was not con-  
tent until I was schooled—made fit for  
the new country. 'When you come,  
Jamie,' she wrote me, 'I want you to  
surprise the Americans extractin' the  
cube root, you talk about. Don't come,'  
she wrote, 'till I send for you. I'll be  
sure to send in good time.' She wrote  
me the names of the coin—and the cu-  
rious words a poor stranger like me  
would never make out at all. There was  
nothing she did not think of; no task  
too heavy for her. And I was to repay  
her four-fold some day. That was her  
way of putting it. She would have a  
double pleasure—the pleasure of help-  
ing me, and of getting her own back  
with interest when I was sure of my  
footing."

He stroked the cold, nerveless hand  
that lay limp in his own; softly, now,  
with dry eyes, kissed it again and again,  
and, kneeling down beside her, bowed  
his head in prayer.

Through the long night he knelt be-  
side her. When the attendants looked  
in upon this picture—the brother kneel-  
ing beside the sister he had traveled  
thousands of miles joyously to meet—  
when they saw his haggard face and  
burning eyes, they stole softly out again.

Mrs. Britt, who was prostrated  
throughout the night, was up betimes  
in the morning. As she flung open her  
window shutters and looked out on the  
reddening sky, the sound of a voice be-  
neath her arrested her attention. It  
was the brother's voice praying for his  
only sister. Mrs. Britt stole softly to  
the side of the crib where Benny and  
Oscar lay with arms interlaced, and  
bending over, kissed first one, then the  
other. Then she descended to the liv-  
ing room. The disorder noticeable  
everywhere reminded her of the dying  
servant. Nelly's dress—the dress the  
surgeons removed with a single move-  
ment of the scissors, was lying over a  
chair. Mrs. Britt lifted it mechanically  
and removed the articles from the  
pocket. Among other articles was a  
piece of yellowish, tough paper. A  
crumpled, yellow envelope attracted  
her. A footstep approached at that  
moment, and her husband looked over  
her shoulder.

"Why, she must have known he was  
coming, Oscar. This is the saddest of  
all."

Mr. Britt read the telegram slowly.  
"Poor Nelly—that should have been  
given to her the evening before. And  
she got it at noon yesterday. Don't  
you see the date here?" His finger  
pointed to the hour the message was  
received. "No matter. It is not worth  
making a fuss over now," he added sad-  
ly, for he appreciated the excellent  
qualities of the dying maid-of-all-work.

"I will never—never forgive myself,"  
said Mrs. Britt, sobbing. "If I had even  
taken the trouble to talk to Nelly of  
her brother more—if I had looked at  
this dispatch yesterday—who knows?  
Her life might have been saved."

"What is this?" Mr. Britt smoothed  
out the crumpled paper covered with  
eccentric lines and curious marks. "It  
is a rough map of the city. Here are  
the rivers—the point—the Court House  
—and what are these? This is really  
wonderful."

Mr. Britt looked at his wife wonder-  
ingly, who in her turn now examined  
the paper. "Why, what made the poor  
girl waste all that time when she could  
have bought a good map of the city for  
half a dollar."

"You do not understand it," said Mr.  
Britt. "Every mill in the city is down  
—every large manufacturing establish-  
ment—all the principal points of  
interest. Plainly this was made  
for her brother—a guide for him. With  
this in his pocket he could never go astray.  
He would learn the city thorough-  
ly in a week's time, or less. The  
thoughtfulness that girl displayed sur-  
passes everything." He folded the pa-  
per almost reverently, and carefully  
placed it in his pocket. "I will give  
this to her brother when she is dead."

The sun was gliding the eastern hori-  
zon with its wealth of summer beauties  
when the watcher fancied he saw the  
dying girl's eye-lids move. He bent  
closer, grasping the hand he had held  
the livelong night.

"Speak to me, Nelly. Open your eyes  
that I may see their light before you  
pass into glory."

Instead of opening her eyes, Nelly  
started him by saying very quietly:  
"Hands off now. Give one a chance.  
There's never one of you can beat me  
across the burn, an' give me fair play.  
But no holding back now. There! I  
won't run at all. Listen! Hush!  
Hold yer claverin'. Listen to the lark.  
Be quiet, Jamie. See! That's the  
sweetest bird ever sung—the bird of  
birds. See! You an' I'll never be as  
high as that, Jamie, till we are in the  
arms of the angels."

"You are all gay an' merry this morn-  
ing, as if we hadn't a hard day's work before  
you. Well, it's work ye'll have without  
let or stop till ye go to America, where  
they're nothing to do at all, they say,  
but eat and drink, and wonder what  
new dish they'll have for supper. If  
I'd a few more years over me, I'd go  
there myself, and take you along Jamie."

"With! There's the lame Maguire.  
Sorra one of him will ever pit a sound  
foot on the ground again, I'm afeard.  
Patience! Look at the sack on his  
back. Come now—who'll be the first  
to give him a lift? Sure there's as much  
fun in it as in paddlin' over the burn.  
Do a good turn when you can—it costs  
nothing."

"Now, Jamie—hoo! ain't ye ashamed  
to let your sister beat ye runnin'? Now  
then. Hold! That's no fair, Jamie.  
Come back—come back, an' take a fair  
start. I'll give ye as far as from here  
to the road—an' beat ye across the  
meadow. Come—away now—away,  
Jamie, an' no trippin'."

And so the spirit of the maid-of-all-  
work sped heavenwards.—David Lowry,  
in the Current.

## Too Few Vines.

A Rochester nursery firm who are  
shipping trees and vines to Nebraska  
received a letter early in the spring  
from a resident of that State, who  
asked if grape vines should be enriched  
with any sort of fertilizer. He was  
answered to the effect that bones were an  
excellent thing for grape vines. He at  
once put the inquiry:

"I have got thirty of your vines.  
How many bones do I need?"

The firm wrote in answer: "A bar-  
rel full will be plenty."

In three or four days there came in  
response to this a letter saying:

"Then send me two more vines, as I  
have just wiped out my seventh man  
and am long on bones."—Wall Street  
News.

## THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

To abort a sty, paint it over careful-  
ly with tincture of iodine, using a small  
camel-hair brush so as to avoid touch-  
ing the eyeball.—Dr. Foote's Health  
Monthly.

To MAKE MUSTARD WHEY.—Boil to-  
gether one pint of milk and half an  
ounce of bruised mustard seed, until the  
milk is curdled; then strain. This whey  
has been found to be a useful drink in  
dropsy. A teacupful at a time may be  
taken.

To MAKE BEEF TEA.—Take a piece  
of raw, lean beef, chop it fine and im-  
merse it in cold water ten minutes, and  
then boil ten minutes, and flavor it with  
salt, perhaps a very little pepper, and  
garnish with rice, bread, etc., as the  
patient can bear it.

How TO CURE STAMMERING.—*Dio  
Lewis's Monthly* contains a queer  
story of how stammering may be cured.  
Dr. Lewis tells of a wonderful magician  
who successfully cured many stammer-  
ers in his neighborhood. Dr. Lewis  
determined to learn his secret. It was  
easily done—by the payment of a large  
fee—and is recited as follows: "The  
stammerer is made to mark the time in  
his speech, just as is ordinarily done in  
singing. He is first made to beat on  
every syllable. One may beat time by  
striking the finger on the knee." "I  
doubt," says Dr. Lewis, "if the worst  
case of stuttering can continue long if  
the victim will read an hour every day,  
with thorough practice of this art, ob-  
serving the same in his conversation." This  
is worth trying. As it costs nothing  
all who stammer should try it.

CHARACTER AT HOME.—Home life is  
the true test of character. Let the  
husband grow cross and surly, and the  
wife grows cold and unamiable. The  
children grow up saucy and savage as  
young bears. The father becomes cal-  
lous, peevish, hard; a kind of two-leg-  
ged brute with clothes on. The wife  
bristles in self-defense. They develop  
an unnatural growth and sharpness of  
teeth, and the house is haunted by ug-  
liness and domestic brawls. This is not  
what the family circle should be. If  
one must be rude to any, let it be some  
one he does not love—not to his wife,  
brother or parent. Let one of the  
loved be taken away, and memory re-  
calls a thousand sayings of regret.  
Death quickens recollections painfully.  
The grave cannot hide the white faces  
of those who sleep; the coffin and the  
green ground are cruel magnets. They  
draw us farther than we would go.  
They force us to remember. A man  
never sees so far into human life as  
when he looks over a wife's or mother's  
grave. His eyes get wondrous clear  
then, and he sees, as never before, what  
it is to love and be loved. It is a pitia-  
ble picture of human weakness, when  
those we love best are treated worst.—  
Hearth and Home.

## Fish as Food.

The efforts made by the Government  
to restock our streams with fish has di-  
rected considerable attention to them  
as an article of food in the community  
generally. It becomes a matter of in-  
terest not only to understand the value  
of the various substances as nutrients.  
The elements that compose the flesh of  
fish are the same that compose the  
flesh of other animals, though differing  
from them in flavor. To compare the  
nutrient value of different kinds of flesh,  
the offal, entrails, bones, skin, etc.,  
must first be removed; then allowance  
must be made for the water contained.  
The proportion of these differ greatly  
in different kinds, and also in the same  
kinds in different states. Thus a sam-  
ple of flounder contained 68 per cent. of  
refuse and only 32 of flesh, while halibut  
had only 18 per cent. offal and 82  
of flesh. Lean beef contains 77 per  
cent. water and fat beef only 55. In-  
vestigations in this direction have for  
some time been made under the super-  
vision of Prof. Baird, of the Smith-  
sonian Institute, of Washington, D. C.

The value of all articles of food is  
determined not only by the amount of  
edible solids, but also by the amounts  
of their chemical constituents. The  
most important ingredients may be di-  
vided into three classes—albuminoids,  
or protein, fats, and carbo-hydrates.  
Examples of albuminoids are such sub-  
stances as albumen (white of an egg),  
lean meat, curd of milk, and the gluten  
of wheat. Lard, butter, tallow, olive  
oil, cotton-seed oil, etc., are fats. Sugar,  
gum, starch, cellulose (woody fiber), and  
glucose (grape sugar) are carbo-  
hydrates. The carbo-hydrates and fats  
are composed of only carbon and hydro-  
gen. The albuminoids are charac-  
terized by containing nitrogen in addi-  
tion to the other two. The use of the  
carbo-hydrates and fats is by their  
combustion in the lungs, to supply the  
animal heat, and also to produce mus-  
cular forces of strength. The albu-  
minoids are converted into carbo-hy-  
drates and fats, and thus perform the  
work of both; but besides this, they go  
to form all the nitrogenous tissues of  
the body, muscles, nerves, cartilage,  
etc. With albuminoids we might sus-  
tain life for a long time, but with only  
fats and carbo-hydrates as food we  
should soon starve. Albuminoids are,  
therefore, the most valuable, the fats  
are next, and the carbo-hydrates are  
the least valuable. When the chemical  
composition of a substance is known we  
can readily calculate its value as food.  
—Cincinnati News-Journal.

The faith of eighteen is that society  
exists for its sake. Middle age is gen-  
erous and tolerant, and does not care to  
tell the young that they are valued  
mainly for their future, and that the  
real work of the world is done by men  
who have ceased to be ornamental.—  
Amelia Barr.



## "STUMPY WICKS."

How the *Coeur d'Alene* Boys Started Him Upon His Last, Long Stampede "Over the Range."

Stumpy Wicks was dead. The mountain fever had killed him. A few days before he had started off into the hills, telling the boys that he would find something rich, or never go out again. He did not find anything, and he never went out again. The fever laid its grip upon him, and in three days he was dead. He had "gone over the range," the boys said.

It became necessary to bury Stumpy Wicks. And how was he buried? By his relatives? He had no relatives. By the town? There was no town. By his pard? He had no pard. Forty years ago Stumpy Wicks had left his home—no one knew where—and his people—no one knew whom—to wander alone in the West. He died alone. His wife, his mother, his sister, if he had one, will never know where he died, or what lands laid him in his grave.

It was the boys. They got together and made a coffin out of a box or two, and covered it with black cloth. They put Stumpy into it, with a clean flour sack over his poor, dead face. They chipped in and hired an ex-parson, who for years had abandoned his profession, to give "Stumpy a send-off." They dug a grave to a good and honest depth in the tough red earth. They went out and found a flat rock for a headstone, and on it, with an engineer's graver, they scratched the brief epitaph, "Stumpy Wicks." Then they followed the coffin-wagon to the grave, walking through the mud and rain.

There were forty men in that funeral procession, and not one woman. Very few were drunk, and nearly all had taken off their six-shooters. There were forty men who stood around that open grave, and not one woman to drop a tear, as the ex-parson read a brief portion of the Episcopal burial service and offered a short prayer for the safe journey of Stumpy's soul across the range. There was no history of Stumpy's life. No one knew that history. It was doubtless a sad enough one, full of slaps and stumbles, full of hope, perhaps, before he "lost his grip." They found a woman's picture, very old, and quite worn out, indeed, in Stumpy's pocket, and this was buried with him. This was probably his history.

There was not a tear shed at Stumpy's funeral. Not a sob was heard. But neither was there any oath or any laughter.

When the time came to fill up the grave, ready hearts assisted ready hands, and the experienced miners quickly did the work. They rounded up the mound and fitted up the headstone. When the ex-parson stepped back from the grave he stumbled over the headstone of Billy Robbins, the gambler, whom Antoine Sanchez knifed. There were a good many of the boys resting there. The bullet, the knife, and the mountain fever had finished them, except those whom the committee assisted. It was the committee who put Antoine Sanchez at the foot of Billy Robbins' grave.

There was no green thing in this graveyard, no living plants, no little flowers. It lay red and bare, upon a red and bare hillside. There were no white stones to mark the homes of the sleepers; those used were of the rough, red granite.

The boys were quiet. They were thinking, perhaps. They looked up at the sky, which, strangely enough, had in it no tint of blue, and the sky, in pity that no tear was shed, wept some upon them.

As the procession broke up and moved back to the saloons one was heard to say that it was the "d—dest mournfullest plantin' he ever had a hand in." In fact, the camp did not get back to its normal condition until the next day. There was something too sad even for these rough souls in the lonely, broken life, the lone, unwept death of Stumpy Wicks. It made them think—and I wonder if some of them did not reach out their arms from their blankets that night and hold them up and call out softly, "Oh, Stumpy, Stumpy! What is it you see over the range?" After a broken, wretched life, what is there for a man over the range?—*Coeur d'Alene Eagle*.

## Boating in England.

Many changes have been introduced since the first university race was rowed in 1829, and since the amateur sculling championship was founded in the following year. The old tub boats have developed into very different looking craft. Out-riggers, sliding seats, self-acting row-locks, and steering sails have all been successively added, with divers other refinements of the boat-builder's art; but the science of rowing remains after all essentially the same, and the same bodily shape and muscular conformation are still usually to be observed in the most successful oarsmen. If we could confine our attention solely to the great clubs and the two universities, there would be little cause for finding fault with amateur rowing or sculling. Unfortunately, the prospect is by no means so limited or so gratifying. The increasing taste for "boating," as it is very advisedly termed—that is to say, of going in a boat—has led to the formation of a host of third, fourth, and fifth rate clubs, as well as an enormous amount of rowing in hired boats by people who think they would like to learn the art all by themselves. Now, rowing is, of all things, that which a man finds most impossible to learn by himself. There is nothing, perhaps, in which unaided practice is so certain to make a man develop a bad style. If any person doubts this, let him look at the River Thames on a Saturday after-

noon. From Teddington to Wandsworth it is covered with boats, which are being rowed and sculled by persons exhibiting every possible fault that an oarsman can commit. The round back, the bent arms, the hanging head, the wriggling body—these are only a few of the hideous distortions observable on every side. How are they to be accounted for? Simply by this—that the wretched creatures who indulge in them are too proud to take a lesson. Go and suggest to one of the tradesmen's clubs which are out for practice on a Saturday evening that one or two of its members would be all the better for a little coaching, and ten to one both those individuals themselves, and the bulk of the club, if not even its captain, will feel insulted at any such suggestion.—*Saturday Review*.

## The Blue Grass Country Not Blue.

The term "Blue Grass Region" of Kentucky is quite extensive in its application, but in its popular sense it applies only to the remarkable body of land in the center of the State, which comprises six or eight counties surrounding Lexington. This favored district, which scientific authority has styled "the very heart of the United States," is underlaid by a decomposable limestone, which imparts to the soil an unsurpassed fertility, and gives to grass, known to botanists as *Poa Pratensis*, a rich and permanent luxuriance which it attains nowhere else. Hence the term "The Blue Grass Region," a synonym for the acme of fertility of a district which also bears the proud distinction of "the garden spot of the world." But why our grass is called "blue," when it never is blue, is one of the unsolved problems. It is always green except when in bloom, when the heads have a brownish purple tint. If, however, the term "blue grass" is meant for an abbreviation of blue limestone grass, then it will do, for certainly it only reaches its highest perfection on wonderful blue limestone soil. Propagated without cultivation, it comes up thick and juicy early in the spring, ripens in June, renews its growth in autumn, and retaining its verdure in spite of snow and ice, furnishes abundant and unequalled pasturage during the entire winter. It is believed to be indigenous.—*The Sportsman*.

## Why O'Connor Went to Nantucket.

It is asserted that the origin of Chas. O'Connor's determination to remove to Nantucket arose from his association in a law case with a lot of very old people from that quaint island. Most of those with whom he had dealings were octogenarians or nonagenarians, while the men and women of 70 and thereabout whom he met seemed to consider themselves still youthful. He therefore decided that Nantucket would be a good place to live in when he got ready to retire from his profession. Capt. E. E. Morgan, who thirty years ago was a well-known shipmaster in the London packet line, a personal friend of Dickens and other celebrated people whom he had for passengers across the Atlantic, once went to church in a Connecticut village on Long Island Sound and saw so many gray-heads among the congregation that he resolved to settle down there upon leaving the sea. He did so, but, it happened, only lived a year or two thereafter, in spite of the supposed healthfulness of the surroundings.

## Blue Grass Breeders.

Mr. R. S. Withers, of Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes: "I have such confidence in St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure, that I use it on everything; myself, my horses, my negroes. Everybody and every horse, for all kinds of aches and pains, believe in its sovereignty as a cure."

## Oysters in Summer.

A reporter of the *Tribune* has been talking with the famous oystermen, the Dorlans, in regard to the old notion that oysters must not be eaten in any month which can be spelled without "r." Mr. Dorlan promptly denounced the whim as superstitious; declared that one could get as good oysters in summer as in winter. He said they have a way now of planting oysters in deep water for the summer trade, and that some of the very finest are brought to market during the month of May. Mr. Dorlan predicted that this superstition, like the prophecies of Mother Shipton, will gradually fade out of the prejudiced mind. The notion that oysters were poisonous during the summer was specially ridiculed by Mr. Dorlan.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly*.

## The Rule of Three.

Such diseases as dyspepsia, constipation, and liver complaint are subversive of the healthful action of every organ. To the speedy relief and ultimate eradication of these foes to health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. It is potent in composition, unobjectionable in flavor, and its laxative effect upon the bowels is never accompanied by the pain in the gastric and abdominal region which precedes the operation of the average cathartic. It does its remedial work thoroughly, and is much to be preferred to the cheap appetizers and local bitters sometimes sold as possessing properties of a kindred nature. Physicians who have tested this medicine in practice, recommend it as an article worthy of public and professional confidence. It cures and prevents fever and ague, and cures rheumatism, kidney and gastric troubles.

A SAILOR is called an old salt because the minute he gets on shore he is in a pickle.—*Philadelphia Herald*.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A RELIABLE ARTICLE.  
Dr. E. Cutter, Boston, Mass., says: "I found it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

The original D'Arco horse is supposed to have been that which Joan first rode.—*Somerville Journal*.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for a dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun; but that it does all that it claims to do, thousands of good women know and declare.

## A THRILLING EPISODE.

A Locomotive Engineer's Instinct—How He Saved a Train and How He Saved Himself.

On one of the darkest and stormiest nights of the recent unusual winter, the express on one of the leading New York railroads was moving westward from Albany. The engine's headlight threw a strong reflection in advance, but the storm was so blinding it was almost impossible to distinguish anything even at a short distance. Under such circumstances instinct necessarily takes the place of sight. All seemed to be going well, when, in an instant, the engineer reversed his engine, applied the air brakes, and came to a full stop. Why he did so he could not tell any more than any of us can account for the dread of coming disaster and death, and to the wondering inquiry of his fireman he simply said: "I feel that something's wrong." Seizing a lantern he swung himself down from the cab and went forward to investigate. Everything appeared to be right, and he was about to return to his engine when his eye caught sight of a peculiar appearance at the joint of the rail next to him. Brushing the accumulated snow away, he looked a moment, and then uttered an exclamation of horror. The rails on both sides had been unsplined and would have turned over the instant the engine touched them. What inspired this attempt at train-wrecking is unknown, but it was presumed the confederates of some prisoners who were on the train hoped, in the confusion of an accident, to deliver their friends.

Engineer John Donohoe, of Albany, to whom a wonderful instinct was due the salvation of the train, when asked by the writer why he stopped his engine said:

"I can't tell why. I only know I felt something was wrong."

"Do you have those feelings often when upon the road?" continued the writer.

"No, very seldom, although for the past twenty years I have been in a condition to feel apprehension at almost anything."

"How is that?"

"Why, I have been a victim of one of the worst cases of dyspepsia ever known. I have not been confined to my bed, as, like thousands of others, I am compelled to work whether able or not. Indeed, when it first began I had only a loss of appetite, a faint feeling that would not go away, and a bad taste in the mouth, but I finally got those terrible cramping and gnawing feelings that make life so unbearable, and are known as general debility."

"What did you do?"

"I tried physicians until I became discouraged. I gave eight different ones fair tests, but none of them benefited me. I then tried proprietary medicines, but they failed, likewise. It looked pretty dark for me, so far as any more peace or enjoyment in this world were concerned, and I became terribly discouraged."

"You certainly do not look that way now."

"Oh, no, indeed, I am in perfect health now," was the reply, "and I propose to continue so. My nervousness is entirely gone; I can sleep nights; the aching numbness has disappeared; the pale, sickly appearance has given place to the color of health, and I have readily put on flesh. This is what has been accomplished by means of Warner's Peppermint Cure. If I can be cured after a chronic illness, I believe all suffering in a similar manner can be restored by using the same great remedy."

Such is the testimony of a man who could detect and remove unseen danger on the road, but could not remove the dangers from within his own system until brought face to face with the great preparation above-named which did so much for him and can do as much for all those who require it.

## A Fond Parent of Cincinnati.

"How do you like your new boarding school, Larry?" asked a wealthy pork-packer of his son, who had just come home for the summer vacation.

"Bully, pop."

"That's good," added the old man.

"Education comes high these days, Larry; but it's all the style, and I'm glad I've got the money to give it to you. You're gettin' on, I reckon, as well as the rest of the boys, ain't yer?"

"Bet yer life, pop; I used up two bicycles in three months."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

If you are troubled with sores, aches, pains, and general weakness of the various bodily functions, don't be deceived by the advertisements of bitters, kidney medicines, etc., whose certificates of pretended cures are often paid for. Put your trust in that simple remedy called Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It will cure you by purifying the blood and strengthening the weak portions of your body. You will also find it very refreshing to the brain and nervous system. The proprietors receive hundreds of letters bestowing upon it the highest praise.

Whose best works are most trampled upon? A shoemaker's; because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

## "Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$3 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot Elevator; all appointments first-class.

H. W. Hoyt, Proprietor.

## Write for a Copy.

If you would like to know all about the remarkable curative agent called Compound Oxygen, write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard st., Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen. Sent free.

THOUSANDS, yes, millions, of bottles of Carboline have been sold, and the sale still goes on. If there were no merit in this great natural hair renewer do you suppose that the people would still buy, as they continue to do.

### St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in all languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Incorporated in U. S. A.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangement brought on by impure blood when Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillinger, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the best blood purifier ever discovered, curing scrofula, syphilis disorders, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria, nervous disorders, debility, bilious complaints and diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, skin, etc.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks, etc.

THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE is the Standard Axle Grease of the world.

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-bite, chilblains.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION does not dry up a cough; it removes the cause.

"Buchu-Palpa." Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney and urinary diseases. \$1.

THE SHORT, HACKING COUGH, which leads to consumption, is cured by PISO'S CURE.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete, cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

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## PAIN.

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used in an emergency, when we are made to feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in that old Reliable Family Remedy,

## PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer

It was the first and is the only permanent Pain Reliever.

## ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

It is found to

## CURE CHOLERA

When all other Remedies fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with Rheumatism, Gout, or Neuralgia, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN-KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will. In sections of the country where

## FEVER AND AGUE

Prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them.

## SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## CATARRH THIS REMEDY

was discovered by its present proprietors, and is the result of experiments, based upon many years' experience as Pharmacists. It is wholly different from all other preparations ever used for these troubles; being perfectly harmless and agreeable; and offering in these respects marked contrast to the dangerous and harmful cathartics, purgatives, and cathartizing powders. Apply by the nose into the nostrils, one drop for each nostril, 50 cents at Druggists'. 60 cents by registered mail. R. T. BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

## DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in Every Home.

## KIDNEY and LIVER CURE

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver troubles, Constipation and Weakness.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is secured. It has an unbroken record of success for many years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, Dr. Kennedy states his personal and professional reputation as the discoverer of this Favorite Remedy will do for you.

For sale by all druggists, or write to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

## THE NARROW ESCAPE

Of a Massachusetts Engineer—Timely Warning of Mr. John Spencer, Baggage-master of B. & A. R. R.

Sleep after fatigue, and health after disease, are two of the sweetest experiences known to man. Fourteen years is a long time in which to suffer, yet Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had led a miserable life for that period through the presence of stone in the bladder. That he sought in all directions for a cure is an almost superfluous statement. He did obtain temporary relief, but nothing more. Last January he called on Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who said, after examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have stone in the bladder. We will first try DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Rondout Postoffice:

"DALTON, Mass., Feb. 6.  
"Dear Dr. Kennedy—The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now."

"PETER LAWLER."

Dr. Kennedy now has the stones at his office, and they are sufficiently formidable to justify the claim that KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter Mr. Lawler mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY also cured him of rheumatism. The subjoined certificate tells its own story:

Old BERNHARD MILLER, Dalton, Mass., April 27, 1882.

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

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704 Broadway, N. Y. City. AGENTS WANTED.



## U.S. STANDARD JONES OF BINGHAMTON

5 TON WAGON SCALES, Iron Ladders, Steel Drawings, Brass Tires Bells and Bells Bells.

\$60 and JONES pays the freight—for free. Price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

## KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

## KIDNEY-WORT

ASK FOR HOPS & MALT TRADE MARK BITTERS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Liver and Kidney Remedy, Compounded from the well known Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cassia, Sassafras, etc., combined with an agreeable Aromatic Elixir.

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION, Act upon the Liver and Kidneys, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, They cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the Nervous System.

As a Tonic they have no Equal. Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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## Consumption Can Be Cured.

DR. WM. HALL'S FOR THE LUNGS. BALSAM

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

It cures where all else fails. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use it often. Sold by Druggists.

C. N. U. No. 25-24.

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This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

## W. G. T. Union.

For the Holland City News.

"Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."

Righteousness, according to Webster, is "Purity of heart and rectitude of life—conformity of heart and life to the Divine law; justice and equity between man and man." If righteousness contains within itself such great power, should not all that tends to promote it, be cultivated and practiced by the people who desire to be thus elevated? Surely there ought never to be a lack of good, moral and Christian men to favor such national promotion. Yet, how often do we find apparently good men on the wrong side. Men despite drunkenness, call it a national vice, load the poor victim with approbrium, and when maddened by alcohol he commits a crime, do not hesitate to have him arrested and punished, and yet declaim against prohibition. What would we say of a government that aided in making 75 or 85 per cent of its criminals and then enacted laws to punish them when the crimes were committed. That criminals should be punished is right, but what shall we say of the nation that places snares, gins and pitfalls to entrap the people, and then punishes them for being caught, or of the government that places a cup, into the hands of the people, that has the power to produce furious madness, and then punishes them for crimes perpetrated while in this state of madness? Can we claim for such a nation the elevation spoken of in the sacred Word? If we cannot claim the promise mentioned, where does the difficulty lie? Many of our Legislators and Voters claim to be good, moral and Christian men. Are they on the right side? If they were on the right side, would this maddening demoralizing cup be sanctioned by law, and put in the hands of the people? If they are not on the right side can they give a reason for their position? The name of moral and Christian they claim, yet they assist in leading the race in the downward path, and are become partaker, with thieves. Do men to whom the world look for wise counsel realize the importance of their position?

M. S. V. O.

(To be Continued.)

### An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette* writes: "For the past five years I have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of the most severe character, as well as those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in the same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at H. Walsh's drug store and get a free trial bottle. Large size \$1.

### She Laughed too Soon.

A woman stood at the front gate watching her neighbor's dog coming down the street with a kettle tied to its tail. It amused her vastly. Presently the owner of the dog scurried by in hot pursuit, whereupon the woman at the gate laughed a gleeful, unneighborly laugh. Then a little boy rounded the corner with a bright, innocent look upon his face, as who should say: I—am—on—an—errand—for my—dear—ma—so—don't—detain—me. He stopped and said to the woman at the gate: What are you laughing at? She replied with hilarity: I'm laughin' at old Bullrag's dog with a kettle tied to his tail. It's awful funny, ain't it? the little boy said, as he hurried on. The kettle is yourn. Then the woman at the gate suddenly stopped laughing.

M. L. BLAIR, Alderman 5th Ward, Scranton, Pa., stated Nov. 9, '93: He had used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for sprains, burns, cuts and rheumatism.

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

### The Fountain of Youth.

Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of civilized life. A weak dyspeptic stomach acts very slowly or not at all on many kinds of food gases are extricated, acids are formed and become a source of pain and disease, until discharged. To be dyspeptic is to be miserable, hopeless, depressed, confused in mind, forgetful, irresolute, drowsy, weak, languid and useless. It destroys the Teeth, Complexion, Strength, Peace of Mind, and Bodily ease. It produces Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bileous Attacks, Palpitation of Heart, Inflammation of Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms. Dyspepsia invariably yields to the vegetable remedies in GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS, the great purifier of the blood and restorer of health. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement. For sale by H. Walsh.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It cures colds, croup, asthma, deafness and rheumatism.

## Van Oort & Beeuwkes,

Successors to W. C. MELIS.

are selling and keep for sale some very fine

## COOKING STOVES, AND RANGES.

A large stock of

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always on hand.

We have a large assortment of

## Paint and Calcimine Brushes.

## ALABASTINE

in all shades.

## Garden and Farming Tools.

The best of

## Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and White Lead.

can be obtained of us.

We keep all kinds of

## Barbed Fence Wire

## COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,

WHIPS, PUMPS,

GRIND STONES, FISH TACKLE,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH, AND

GLASS, ETC., ETC.

## GIVE US A CALL.

We promise prompt and gentlemanly treatment and good bargains, to all who trade with us.

VAN OORT & BEEUWKES.  
HOLLAND, Mich., April 2, 1884. 42-17

THE LIGHT-RUNNING  
**NEW HOME**  
Sewing Machine  
Simple Strong Swift & Sure

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.  
HAS NO EQUAL NEVER OUT OF ORDER.  
**NEW HOME**  
SEWING MACHINE CO.  
30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.  
CHICAGO ORANGE ATLANTA  
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FOR SALE BY

**MEYER, BROUWER CO.,**  
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**H. BOONE,**  
Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best HEARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1883.

H. BOONE.

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

have been received in immense quantities at the One-Price Store of

**E. J. HARRINGTON, HOLLAND, MICH.**

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of

## Spring Dress Goods, New Style of Prints, and Dress Patterns.

**CHAMBRAY, CHAMBRAY,**

a new dress goods that is rapidly growing very popular with ladies.

**Towelings, Table Linen, Hosiery, Lace, and Calicos**

in an endless number of styles and designs.

In the Clothing Department we have some of the finest

## Mens' and Boys' Spring Suits

ever brought to this city.

Fine Business Suits ranging in price from \$8 to \$18.

Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

**A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.**

**COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS**

HOLLAND, Mich., April 3d, 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. 17-17.

G. J. VAN DUREN, W. VAN DER VEERE

## City Meat Market,

VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's!

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

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

We make

## LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 2-

## For Sale!!

### County Poor Farm.

The Board of Supervisors of Ottawa county, Mich., have instructed the Committee on Poor to sell the Poor Farm. This farm consists of about 215 acres, 150 acres under cultivation, the balance in timber. It is located 1 mile from Eastmanville and 5 miles from Coopersville. The soil is adapted to raising grain and hay and for general farming purposes. The buildings are a good large barn, with two sheds attached, and a comfortable dwelling house. There is a wind mill on the premises with good and sufficient water. This farm is for sale at a sum not less than \$6,000. The payments are: one-third of purchase price cash down, the balance on time.

Further information may be procured from the committee.

K. SCHADDELEE, Holland,  
GEO. LATHAM, Allendale,  
GEO. F. PORTER, Chenter.

Committee.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 15, 1884. 15-6w

**CHAS. DUPONT, HOLLAND, MICH.**  
breeder of thoroughbred

**Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns.**  
EGGS \$1.50 per SETTING.

## TUTT'S PILLS

**TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.**

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Beats before the eyes, highly colored Urine, COICUTIS & TION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

**ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.**

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

**TUTT'S HAIR DYE.**

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

**TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.**

**GOLD** for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample 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. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 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. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STIKSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**GEO. T. MCCLURE,**

[--Dealer in--]

## Sewing Machines, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The only reed instrument made having the patent Qualifying tubes, giving the nearest approach in tone to that of the pipe organ.

**White Sewing Machine!**

The Best in the World!

Every Machine warranted for five years.

A full line of sewing machine merchandise constantly on hand.

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

Cor. of Eighth and River streets,

Holland Mich

17-17

**A PRIZE.**

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to make money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUB & Co., Augusta, Maine.

## SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

### A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me."

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN.

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. BATH, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

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FACTS REGARDING

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It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE WEAKNESS AND VIGOR OF YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

**LADIES** suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

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