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Holland City News, Volume 11, Number 19: June 17, 1882

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XI.—NO. 19.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 539.

The Holland City News.

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

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.
Editor and Publisher.

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

103. 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 | 3 50 | 5 00 | 8 00 |
| 2 " " | 5 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| 3 " " | 8 00 | 10 00 | 17 00 |
| 4 " " | 10 00 | 17 00 | 25 00 |
| 5 " " | 17 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 |
| 6 " " | 25 00 | 40 00 | 65 00 |

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two XX sig-
nifies that no paper will be continued after date.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.
P. Rowell & Co's News-
paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where
advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW
YORK.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Jan. 15, 1882.

| From Holland to Chicago. | | | | From Chicago to Holland. | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|--|
| N't Exp. | Mix. Exp. | Mail. | TOWNS. | Mail. | Mix. Exp. | N't Exp. | |
| p. m. | a. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | a. m. | a. m. | |
| 10:30 | 9:30 | 11:50 | Holland..... | 3:25 | 8:00 | 5:15 | |
| 10:40 | 10:10 | 12:00 | East Saugatuck | 3:05 | 7:35 | 5:00 | |
| 10:55 | 10:40 | 12:20 | Richmond..... | 2:55 | 7:20 | 4:45 | |
| 12:00 | 12:15 | 1:55 | Gd. Junction..... | 2:15 | 5:45 | 3:55 | |
| 12:25 | 12:50 | 1:10 | Bangor..... | 2:00 | 5:15 | 3:35 | |
| 1:50 | 3:10 | 3:30 | Benton Harbor..... | 12:50 | 3:15 | 2:10 | |
| 2:05 | 0:25 | 4:45 | St. Joseph..... | 12:40 | 3:05 | 2:00 | |
| 3:30 | 6:00 | 3:50 | New Buffalo..... | 11:40 | 1:00 | 11:55 | |
| 7:30 | 5:50 | 5:50 | Chicago..... | 9:00 | 9:00 | 9:10 | |
| a. m. | p. m. | p. m. | | a. m. | a. m. | p. m. | |

On Saturday night the Night express north runs
earlier, leaving Chicago 5:15 p. m., arriving at
Holland 2:20 Sunday morning.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

| From Holland to Grand Rapids. | | | | From Grd. Rapids to Holland. | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| a. m. | a. m. | p. m. | | a. m. | p. m. | | |
| 5:30 | 9:15 | 3:25 | Holland..... | 11:45 | 9:10 | 10:10 | |
| 5:35 | 9:40 | 3:35 | Zeeland..... | 11:35 | 8:40 | 9:55 | |
| 5:57 | 9:20 | 3:52 | Hudsonville..... | 11:15 | 7:40 | 9:25 | |
| 6:15 | 10:00 | 4:05 | Grandville..... | 11:00 | 7:10 | 9:05 | |
| 6:35 | 10:30 | 4:20 | Grand Rapids..... | 10:45 | 6:35 | 8:45 | |
| a. m. | a. m. | p. m. | | a. m. | a. m. | p. m. | |

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

| From Holland to Muskegon. | | | | From Muskegon to Holland. | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| a. m. | p. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | a. m. | p. m. | |
| 7:30 | 3:25 | 11:45 | Holland..... | 3:25 | 10:45 | 10:40 | |
| 6:00 | 12:15 | 12:15 | West Olive..... | 3:05 | 10:05 | | |
| 6:15 | 12:20 | 12:20 | Bushkill..... | | | | |
| 6:35 | 12:25 | 12:25 | Johnville..... | 2:55 | 9:55 | | |
| 6:55 | 4:15 | 12:40 | Grand Haven..... | 2:40 | 9:10 | 8:40 | |
| 7:10 | 4:30 | 12:50 | Ferryburg..... | 2:30 | 9:00 | 8:35 | |
| 7:20 | 4:40 | 1:30 | Muskegon..... | 2:05 | 8:15 | 8:00 | |
| a. m. | p. m. | p. m. | | p. m. | a. m. | p. m. | |

| From Holland to Allegan. | | | | From Allegan to Holland. | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| a. m. | p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. | a. m. | |
| 10:45 | 3:25 | 11:45 | Holland..... | 11:45 | 9:45 | 5:45 | |
| 11:15 | 3:40 | 12:00 | Fillmore..... | 11:20 | 5:10 | | |
| 11:35 | 4:00 | 12:10 | Hamilton..... | 11:07 | 4:55 | | |
| 1:00 | 4:15 | 12:20 | Dunham..... | 10:53 | 4:15 | | |
| 12:45 | 4:40 | 12:30 | Allegan..... | 10:30 | 3:30 | | |
| p. m. | p. m. | | | a. m. | p. m. | | |

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

Business Directory.

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

MOBRIDE & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law,
Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties
will be promptly attended to. 9-1y

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BEEK'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BEEK'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps,
Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-
prietors. The only first-class Hotel in the
city. Is located in the business center of the town,
and has one of the largest and best sample rooms
in the State. Free bus in connection with the Ho-
tel. Holland, Mich. 10-1y

PHENIX HOTEL. E. P. Monteth proprietor.
Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R. R. de-
pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and
its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accom-
modation of guests. On Ninth str., Holland, Mich.

SCOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and
Fish str., convenient to both depots. Terms,
\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always
be relied on. Holland, Mich. 18-1y

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's
Hotel. 33-1f

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

Meat Market.

BUTKAU, Wm. New Meat Market, near corner
Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sau-
sages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

STEGENGA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and
Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short
notice. Office at his residence New Holland,
Michigan. 9-1y

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be
found in his office, on River street, next door to
D. R. Meeng's drug store, on Tuesdays, Thurs-
days, and Saturdays, and the balance of the week
he will treat the Eye and Ear at No. 132 Monroe
st., Grand Rapids, Mich. 6-1y

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-
dence on Ninth street, near the cor. of Mar-
ket street. Office one door west of Van Raalte's
boot and shoe store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to
12 m., and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. 50-1y

SCHIPHORST, L., Physician and Surgeon;
office at the drug store of Schouten & Sche-
pers; is prepared at all times, day or night, to
attend to "calls."

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accounter.
S. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth
street. 40-1y

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 12 to 2 p. m. 26-1y

Photographer.

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

Watch and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.
M. HARRINGTON, K. S.

& A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, June
28, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
H. C. MATRAU, W. M.
D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

The Hercules Powder is still doing its
work of annihilation. Orders are coming
in for it from all parts of the State, for
blasting stumps and stones. It's a sure
go. R. Kanters & Sons are the agents for
Ottawa, Allegan, Kent and Muskegon
Counties. 16-1f

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered you by
the Burlington Route. It will pay you to
read their advertisement to be found else
where in this issue. 52-1y.

Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why woman everywhere
uses Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because
they have learned by experience—the best
guide—that this excellent medicine over-
comes despondency, periodical headache,
indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys,
and other troubles of the sex.—Home
Journal.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|
| Apples, 7 bushel..... | \$ 75 @ | 1 00 |
| Beans, 7 bushel..... | 2 00 @ | 2 50 |
| Butter, 7 lb..... | @ | 17 |
| Clover seed, 7 lb..... | @ | 4 50 |
| Eggs, 7 dozen..... | @ | 16 |
| Honey, 7 lb..... | @ | 18 |
| Hay, 7 ton..... | 10 00 @ | 12 00 |
| Onions, 7 bushel..... | @ | 1 00 |
| Potatoes, 7 bushel..... | @ | 1 40 |
| Timothy Seed, 7 bushel..... | @ | 2 50 |

Grain, Feed, Etc.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|
| Wheat, white 7 bushel..... | @ | 1 28 |
| red..... | @ | 1 30 |
| Lancaster Red, 7 bushel..... | @ | 1 30 |
| Corn, shelled 7 bushel..... | @ | 78 |
| Oats, 7 bushel..... | 50 @ | 55 |
| Buckwheat, 7 bushel..... | @ | 1 00 |
| Brn. 100 lbs..... | @ | 1 00 |
| Feed, 7 ton..... | @ | 32 00 |
| " 100 lb..... | @ | 1 75 |
| Barley, 7 ton..... | @ | 1 75 |
| Middling, 7 ton..... | @ | 1 75 |
| Flour, 7 bri..... | @ | 6 75 |
| Pearl Barley, 7 ton..... | @ | 1 75 |
| Rye 7 bush..... | @ | 80 |
| Corn Meal 7 100 lbs..... | @ | 1 75 |
| Fine Corn Meal 7 100 lbs..... | @ | 2 00 |

Additional Local.

We call the attention of ladies to the
advertisement in this paper of "Dr. Mar-
chisi's Uterine Catholicon." We have in
our possession indisputable evidence of its
worth, and we recommend the afflicted to
try it. This remedy differs from quack
nostrums in the following respects: 1st.
It is prepared by a regular physician; 2d.
It is not recommended for all diseases,
but only for a particular class, peculiar to
females; 3d. It is recommended and used
in practice by many physicians, one of
whom at least is well known to the people
of New Bedford. 47-1y.

An almost endless variety of Ladies' and
Children's Fancy Collars and Fichus, may
be found at the store of D. BERTSCH.
He has just received a new supply, and
has now on hand the finest assortment in
the city. 18-2w

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNCLE Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment
is for man and beast and is a balm for
every wound. Sold by all druggists.
40-1f.

Any person with a Cough, Cold, or any
Bronchial Complaint or even in the first
stage of Consumption will be relieved and
cured by Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild
Cherry. It is especially prepared for
Bronchial Complaints. Thousands who
have tried it now live to testify of its
merits—give it an immediate trial, you will
be surprised at the result.

CHILDREN have health and Mothers rest
when Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup is
used. It produces natural sleep, regulates
the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea
arising from teething or other causes.
Sold by all druggists at 25 cts. a bottle.

UNCLE Sam's Condition Powder pre-
vents disease, purifies the blood, improves
the appetite, give a smooth glossy coat,
and keeps the animal in good condition.
All druggists sell it.

A LARGE ice-box for sale cheap. In-
quire at the hardware store of
16-1f R. KANTERS & SONS.

The most wonderful curative remedies
of the present day, are those that come
from Germany, or at least originate there.
The most recent preparation placed upon
the market in this country, is the *Great
German Invigorator*, which has never been
known to fail in curing a single case of
impotency, spermatorrhoea, weakness and
all diseases resulting from self-abuse, as
nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety,
languor, lassitude, depression of spirits
and functional derangements of the ner-
vous system. For sale by druggists, or
sent free by mail on receipt of the price,
\$1.00 per box, or six boxes for \$5.00. Ad-
dress F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O., Sole
Agent for the United States. Send for
circular. Schouten & Schepers, Sole
Agents for Holland. 9-ce-3m

CRUELTY TO IMMIGRANTS.

We have perused, to the best of our
ability, all the papers printed in the Hol-
land language, in this city or vicinity, for
some one word condemning the recent
cruel treatment of Holland immigrants,
by the officers of the steamers *Surrey* and
Nemesis, belonging to the Royal Nether-
land Steamship Company. So far we
have met with no reward. A great many
of the readers of the *News* are Hollanders
who have relatives or friends in the "old
country" and we deem it our duty, under
the circumstances, to give the facts as we
glean them from the *N. Y. Herald*.

"The steamer *Surrey*, of the Royal
Netherlands line, arrived in this port June
1st. She had nearly a thousand immigrant
passengers, stowed in the steerage, but no
cabin passengers. As soon as the immi-
grants were landed at Castle Garden they
complained to the emigration authorities
that they had been the victims of bad
treatment by the officers of the steamer
and that the company had violated its con-
tract in the matter of the quantity and
quality of the food furnished them. About
twenty of the passengers appeared before
the Superintendent of Castle Garden to
make formal complaint of their wrongs,
and were given a hearing before the
Emigration Commission.

A communication was received by the
Commission, from Dr. Tuttle, physician-in-
chief and acting superintendent of Ward's
Island institutions, calling attention to the
condition of the passengers received by
him, from the steamship *Nemesis*, which
arrived May 28th, and when interviewed
by a reporter made the following state-
ment: 'My note was a hasty one and
scarcely does justice the subject, it was
merely intended to call the attention of
the Commissioners to the most out-
rageous case of cruel treatment toward
immigrants which I have ever seen. The
manner in which the poor passengers on
the *Nemesis* were abused needs no other
comment than the fact that about eight-
teen of them have died from the effects of
it. It is scarcely less than murder.
What makes the case even the more
pitiful in my eyes is the fact that the
victims are children, helpless little ones
who have been killed by the horrible diet
to which they were subjected. The grown
people fared badly enough, but they sur-
vived the horrors of the voyage. With
the poor little ones it was different. It
was a choice with them between starva-
tion and drinking a rancid mess made of
condensed milk and salt water. From
what I can learn from the poor immigrants,
who speak only Holland Dutch, ten
children died at sea and three died while
they were being put ashore at Castle
Garden. Since the sick ones have been
brought to our hospital five have died and
others will probably follow. The cause
of death was diarrhoea and dysentery, re-
sulting from bad milk and foul water on
board the ship. The poor little things
were brought here in an emaciated, puny,
half dying condition. Come with me if
you want to see a specimen.'

The reporter followed the doctor as he
led the way into one of the wards of the
great hospital. In a far corner of the
room a plain looking woman, with the
broad face of a Hollander, and a sick
child in her arms, was bending with an
expression of solicitude and grief over
something that lay on the cot. As the
reporter drew near he saw a sight which
caused an involuntary shrieking and a
sensation of pain. The motionless figure
of a child lay upon the little bed. But
for the languid movement of the eyes it
would have been taken for death, for it
was literally a skeleton of skin and bone
and had no semblance of life. The poor,
wasted frame, with its staring eyes, its
livid complexion and with the skin so
tightly stretched upon its bones that it
seemed about to burst, was pitiful beyond
expression. The little sufferer's death was
only a question of time. It was wasted
away from diarrhoea and there was no
possible hope for it.

There were six Dutch families in the
Ward's Island Hospital who were passen-
gers on the *Nemesis*. Some of them were,
taken there, while others remained at
Castle Garden for a few days. They are
a meek, long suffering people and made
no complaint at Castle Garden to the few
who understood their tongue. So they
stayed in the great crowds in the rotunda
until somebody happened to discover the
mothers nursing dying babes and sent
them at once to the hospital.

The *Herald* reporter, through an inter-
preter, conversed with some of the victims
of the *Nemesis*. The following is one of
them:

"Johann Doehling, a fisherman from
East Vriesland, on the borders of Holland,
is a man of about forty years. He has an
honest, frank face, and no one could
listen to his story without being con-
vinced of his entire sincerity and truth.
He and his family, with about one hun-
dred Hollanders engaged passage on the
steamer *Pollux*, of the Netherland Com-
pany, which was to sail from Amsterdam
on April 29. The company contracted to
take them on this steamer and on that
date. Instead of doing so they were not
allowed to go on this vessel, but were
kept in Amsterdam for eleven days in
dirty, squalid quarters, where they got
barely enough dried beans, peas and salt
meat to keep them alive. There were
1,400 of them, all steerage passengers.
About one hundred were Hollanders.
On May 10 they were crowded on board
the steamer *Nemesis*, an English freight
vessel which had been specially chartered
for this human freight

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The New York Stock Exchange, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the governors expelled William J. Hutchinson for frauds practiced upon John Duff, Jr., in the Hannibal and St. Joe deal, after he had paid back \$750,000.

SEVERAL petitions have been filed at Washington for the pardon of Thomas Ballard, the famous counterfeiter, who is serving a term in the Penitentiary at Albany.

THE WEST.

A HEARTRENDING accident occurred near Harris Station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, in Missouri. John Jackson and his wife went to church, leaving their four children, the eldest 14 and the youngest 2 years old, locked in the house. From some unknown cause the house caught fire, and when the parents returned they found their dwelling in ruins and their children dead and burned to a crisp.

MASKED highwaymen robbed the Brookfield (Mo.) bank of \$6,000, in broad daylight. There were four desperadoes, all masked. Three marched into the bank with drawn revolvers, while one stood at a convenient corner and held their horses. One of the three who entered the bank remained at the entrance to guard it, while the other two walked up to the cashier, John Ford, and his assistant, Miss Nettie Scott, and coolly requested the cashier to hand over what money he had in the bank. This the cashier declined to do, but was finally compelled to comply, and the robbers were soon in possession of nearly \$6,000 of the bank's funds. They lost no time in getting out of town, firing their revolvers in the air as they departed. The Marshal gathered a posse and started in pursuit in a very short time after the gang left the bank.

ARRANGEMENTS are making for a great inter-State military and civic Fourth of July celebration, by Wisconsin and Illinois military organizations and others, at the Lake Bluff camp grounds, on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Gen. John A. Logan is to be the orator of the occasion. Losses in stock speculations caused the suicide of Charles J. Gummer, receiving teller of the Bank of California.

THE Chicago wheat market, says the Times, is believed to have been oversold about 20,000,000 bushels, despite the rule making winter wheat regular. It is alleged that the largest deal for many months is now in progress, and there are predictions that July will be pushed up to \$2. Agents of the combination have been chartering vessels to distribute the grain among New England dealers.

THE four men who robbed the bank at Brookfield, Mo., were captured fourteen miles west of Kirksville. After one posse had traced them to their lair a company of forty armed men left Brookfield by special train and reached the rendezvous before daylight. Their names are Winfield Allen, Frank Ward, Bert Ward, and Ben Fox. They recently rented the farm on which they were captured. Their house was almost an armory, sixty revolvers being found, beside masks and explosives. The Illinois Department of Agriculture reports the prospect favorable for more than an average yield of wheat per acre, although the army worm has stripped off the blades in some of the southern counties. Reports from nearly all parts of Minnesota are to the effect that corn is making up for lost time, while wheat on high land begins to show the need of rain.

A MASKED mob of 100 appeared at the jail in Lawrence, Kan., at midnight, demanded the keys, and, when refused, burst in the door and took from the cell Peter Vinegar, Isaac King and George Robertson. They took them to the bridge and hung them. All three were colored, and their crime was the murder of Daniel Bannan, a farmer from Ohio, who had arrived in Lawrence the day before with a large sum of money, the proceeds of the sale of his farm.

THE SOUTH.

THE river steamer Evansville exploded one of her harbor flues while unloading freight at Calhoun, Ky. Eight men were badly scalded and four others blown overboard. The passengers escaped unhurt. A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Va., says that a storm swept over Southampton county, in that State, demolishing houses and ruining crops. Some hailstones were a foot long, weighing a pound and a half. One woman will probably die from fright. Another of the men who attempted to rob the Missouri Pacific train near Denton, Texas, was overtaken by the pursuing posse, killed and buried about ten miles from Denton. The fourth robber is still at large. The town of Pochontas, Ark., has been laid in ashes, entailing a loss estimated at \$60,000.

A DUEL was fought in St. Bernard parish, La., between Maj. E. A. Burke, of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and C. H. Parker, editor of the Picayune. Pistols were used, and five shots exchanged. At the fifth exchange Burke was shot through the thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

THE postoffice at Columbus, Ky., was entered by means of skeleton keys, the safe was blown open, and \$2,000 in Government checks and over 150 watches were carried off.

FIVE THOUSAND persons in Patrick county, Va., are said to be almost on the verge of starvation, on account of the drought of last summer.

WASHINGTON.

The court en banc having denied his motion to correct the record in the Guitau case, Charles H. Reed appealed to Judge Wylie, who holds the Criminal Court, and who did not sit with the court en banc, to make the same correction. This Judge Wylie refused to do, adding that, beside, Mr. Reed asked him to make a new record rather than to correct the old one. Representative Townsend's bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Interstate Commerce as a bureau of the Interior Department will have a favorable report to the House. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably a bill providing for a duty on immigrants of 50 cents per head. The bill also provides for the return of all foreign convicts, except such as have been convicted of political offenses.

In reply to the resolution recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Plumb, asking for information with regard to the Government Printing Office, S. P. Rounds, Public Printer, has addressed a communication to Vice President Davis covering the ground of inquiry. Among the questions asked was the following: "Whether the prosecution of the business of said office is in any wise dependent upon the action of any organization existing inside or outside of said office." To this Mr. Rounds replies:

The prosecution of the business of the Government Printing Office, working now, as it has been for many years past, in accordance with the Typographical and Bookbinders' Unions, is dependent upon the action of those organizations, in so far as that if, on the refusal of the Public Printer to abide by any or all of their rules and regulations, a general strike of workmen in the office was ordered it would make necessary the stoppage of the Government printing until the office could be supplied with non-union workmen, and in the opinion of the Government Printer to supply the Government Office with so large a number of skilled workmen necessary to do so great an amount and so high a grade of work from among the number of non-union workmen would involve a serious loss of time, and for such time necessarily lower the standard of work done in the Government office. At any and all times, should any serious difficulty or difference arise between the public service and these unions, the Public Printer, holding the interest under his charge and the laws of Congress paramount to all other considerations, would sustain them without regard to the laws and regulations of any and all trade organizations, and as Congress might direct.

In the International Typographical Union at St. Louis, a telegram from the Washington Union was read, stating that Senator Plumb had made war upon it because of its refusal to allow one of his political followers to work in the Government Printing Office as a proof-reader.

The pay of the Tariff Commissioners is to be \$10 per day and expenses. Their route, as outlined in advance of confirmation, will be Long Branch, Coney island and Newport, spending the month of August at Saratoga, then a trip to the vineyards of California, and an autumn visit to the sugar plantations of Louisiana.

HON. W. A. WHEELER declined to serve on the Tariff Commission on account of ill health.

POLITICAL.

THE Greenback State Convention of Ohio was held at Columbus. A long series of resolutions opposing monopolies were adopted, and a ticket nominated: Secretary of State, George L. Hafer, Miami county; Supreme Judge, L. G. Tuttle, Lake county; member of the Board of Public Works, L. B. Stevens, Lucas county. A Greenback and Anti-Monopoly convention met at Emporia, Kansas, and nominated D. J. Cyle for Congress from the Third district, and S. H. Wood, of the Kansas State Journal, for Congressman-at-Large.

THE Ohio Republican Convention, at Columbus, nominated the Hon. Charles Townsend for Secretary of State, and John H. Doyle, of Toledo, for Judge of the Supreme Court. The platform adopted laments the untimely death of President Garfield, commends the administration of President Arthur, and indorses the official acts of Gov. Foster. It condemns the persecutions of the Jews in Russia, and approves the action taken by the United States Government to ameliorate their unhappy condition. It asserts that the State constitution, in so far as it prevents the representatives of the people from controlling the liquor business, should be amended; and that all laws upon the statute books should be respected and enforced.

THE Iowa Greenback State Convention at Des Moines was largely attended. The following gentlemen were selected to represent the party in the State canvass this fall: For Secretary of State, W. J. Gaston, of Keokuk county; Treasurer of State, George Dorr, of Union county; Auditor of State, G. A. Wyant, of Ringgold county; Attorney General, J. H. Rice, of Mahaska county; Judge of the Supreme Court, M. H. Jones, of Mahaska; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. M. Clark, of Allamakee; Reporter of the Supreme Court, J. H. Williamson, of Buchanan. The Alabama Democratic State Convention nominated E. A. Neal for Governor by acclamation. H. C. Tompkins was nominated for Attorney General, Elias Phelan for Secretary of State, J. H. Vincent for State Treasurer, J. M. Carmichael for Auditor and H. C. Armstrong for Superintendent of Education. The Illinois Democratic State Committee has selected Springfield as the place, and Sept. 7 as the date, for holding the State Convention.

THE Democratic Committee of Ohio have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Columbus on July 20.

A DISPATCH from Portland, Ore., says "the average Republican majority on the State ticket is 1,800. George will have no less than 3,000 in the State, the largest majority ever given a candidate. Moody, for Governor, will have about 100 less. The Republicans have the Legislature by a certain majority of ten, which may be increased to thirteen."

GENERAL.

THE Michigan State Greenback Convention is called to meet at Grand Rapids on Wednesday, Aug. 23. The basis of representation will be two delegates-at-large from each county, and one additional delegate for each 100 votes and portion over even hundreds cast for Weaver at the last general election. The election in Oregon on Monday, the 5th inst., resulted in the success of the entire Republican State and Congressional tickets by a majority estimated at 1,500. The Legislature, upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator, is claimed by both parties.

ALL the iron manufacturers west of the Allegheny mountains, representing a capital of \$35,000,000, gathered at Pittsburgh and resolved to stand firm against an advance in wages. The Superior rail mill, in Allegheny City, started up with a force of green hands, who ruined four tons of good material.

THE Canadian Northwestern Land Company, under the Presidency of the Duke of Manchester, has purchased 5,000,000 acres from the Canadian Pacific syndicate, at \$2.70 per acre, to be paid for in bonds of the railroad company. Half the \$15,000,000 stock has been taken in Toronto; \$2,500,000 will be allotted to Montreal, and the remainder will be raised in London.

MRS. FRANCES M. SCOVILLE, sister of Guitau, has drawn up another petition and calls upon the public for signatures to it. She addresses it to the President of the United States, and asks that a stay of proceedings be granted in the Guitau case. A company of representative negroes from Mississippi is on its way to Chihuahua, to prospect in the agricultural and mining region of Mexico, where a location is sought for a colony of 200 families.

At Powhatan, Va., Armistead Gray, colored, was hanged for the cruel murder of his little boy; at Talequah, in the Indian Territory, Daniel Lueky, colored, was executed for a murder committed last December; at Brownsville, Texas, Quirino Galitan was strung up for murder of a Mexican; and at Perham, Minn., John Tribbetts, the youthful desperado who murdered a surveyor and his assistant, was taken from jail by a party of determined men and hanged to a telegraph pole near by. A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says that a party of American railroad hands attacked a number of Mexicans in camp at Jago ranch. A desperate fight followed, during which three Americans and a number of Mexicans were killed. The failures in the United States for the past week aggregate 130, the largest number since March 18. The iron strikers in the vicinity of Pittsburgh are organizing fishing clubs, and propose taking matters easy during the summer. At Cleveland both employers and employees exhibit a stubbornness that bodes no near solution of the problem. President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association, decided at a meeting

at Covington that the Cincinnati strike was unjustifiable.

THE June report of the Department of Agriculture announces a decrease of 12 per cent. in the area of spring wheat. The condition of winter wheat is 100, and indications favor a crop of both varieties exceeded only by that of 1890. Corn planting in half the States was not completed by June 1, but a large increase in acreage is reported. There are brilliant prospects for oats, with an increase of 7 per cent. in area.

FOREIGN.

THE International Conference on Egyptian affairs has been simply pushed aside by the action of the Porte. Arabi Pasha explains that the earthworks at Alexandria were repaired only for the purpose of calming the natives. The German representative at Constantinople has learned from the Sultan that the Khedive will be energetically sustained. Four additional French iron-clads have sailed for Alexandria. French crops, according to the Finance Minister, will yield an abundant harvest, and prevent a large amount of capital from leaving the country.

GARIBOLDI's family decided, on account of the difficulties in the way, to forego cremation, and the body was interred provisionally at Caprera. An attempt was made to embalm the remains, but decomposition was too far advanced. King Humbert, Gambetta and the Swiss and Uruguay Governments sent special telegrams of sorrow at the liberator's demise. Intelligence from South America is to the effect that Ecuador is in the throes of revolution, Peru in anarchy and disorder and Chili smitten by epidemics and cursed by brigandage. Spurious bank notes to the amount of \$50,000,000 have been put in circulation in Peru. Many hitherto respectable people are involved.

WALTER M. BOURKE, a Galway landlord, residing at Rahasane, was shot dead while returning from Gort. His escort, a soldier, was also killed. Bourke was riding in front of his dragon's escort when a volley from rifles was fired from behind a wall, and both fell dead. Bourke was a magistrate, and son of the late Crown Solicitor for Mayo. He was a barrister by profession, and had amassed his fortune in India. He possessed two estates in Ireland, one at Curleigh, the other at Rahasane. He had several disputes with his tenants, and recently left London to carry out evictions. Two hundred insurgents attacked an Austrian battalion near Morinie, and compelled it to retreat with a loss of ninety-five killed, the insurgents having twenty-six men killed or wounded. The Austrian barracks at Bischnia were destroyed, twenty-five soldiers being killed. Foxhall, the American racer, won the Ascot gold cup in England, taking 1,000 sovereigns.

TWO FARMERS in County Cork, Ireland, were shot and seriously wounded, and Castle Davies was burned. Rewards amounting to \$17,500 have been offered for information leading to the detection of the assassins of Mr. Bourke and the soldier accompanying him. The holding of trials without jury is strongly opposed by the Irish Judges. Baron Fitzgerald will resign if this obnoxious clause of the Repression bill becomes a law.

An important address to the Irish people has been issued by the Roman Catholic Bishops. It is signed by Cardinal McCabe, Archbishop McGettigan, Archbishop Croke, Bishop Nulty, and twenty-one others, and is an earnest appeal to the people of Ireland to refrain from acts of violence and disorder and to have no connection with the secret societies which are the instigators of the crimes so prejudicial to the interests of Ireland. While condemning lawlessness in unmeasured terms, the prelates express sympathy for the oppressed people, and denounce evictions as the inciting cause of crime and disorder. Bloody rioting occurred at Alexandria between the natives and Europeans. Many houses were wrecked, a number of persons mortally wounded, and twenty killed. The English Consul received a gun-shot wound, and the engineer of a British man-of-war was killed. The rioting continued for five hours, and the police for a time declined to interfere. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in addressing a deputation of school teachers, said there was abundant proof of the existence of an organization which killed and maimed in defiance of law.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE State Convention of Greenbackers in Tennessee assembled at Nashville and nominated J. R. Beasley for Governor. The platform of 1890, adopted at Chicago, was reaffirmed.

A RAIN storm, accompanied by water spouts, swept over Denver, Col., doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage and drowning several people. Three persons were killed at Virginia City, Nev., by the premature explosion of a blast. President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, has been appointed Superintendent of the Cleveland Public Schools. A half-witted fellow was hanged by a gang of railroad laborers for killing a fellow-workman near Las Vegas, New Mexico.

GEORGE BECKETT, a negro, attempted to outrage a 7-year-old girl in Monroe county, Miss. A party of citizens with shotguns and bloodhounds started in pursuit of the brute, and he was run down near the Tombigbee river. He refused to surrender and defied his pursuers, who opened fire on him, wounding him seriously. He was then taken to jail and a guard placed over him. At night a crowd of men overpowered the jailer, broke into Beckett's cell, dragged him out and hanged him to the limb of a tree. A negro named John Johnson was strung up by a mob, for a similar crime, at Rock Hill, S. C.

GEN. IGNAZIEFF, at his own request, has been relieved of the portfolio of the Russian Ministry of the Interior, and is succeeded by Count Tolstoy. Italy's policy on the Egyptian question, as enunciated by her Foreign Minister, is to refuse assent to armed intervention by any power but Turkey, and that only as a lesser evil. In the British House of Lords, a motion to give second reading to the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by 123 to 132.

A. R. CAZATAN, the famous playwright, who for some time has been quite ill, is in a private insane asylum at New York, and his death is an event of the near future.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has received an invitation from the Union League Club of Chicago to visit that city this summer, and Munk's favorably of the proposition.

BERLIN has a negro colony of about sixty persons, many of whom came from this country, though others are natives of Africa and arrived direct. With one exception they are all employed as servants. One is a servant to Prince Charles. Many of them have not only acquired the German language, but are said to use the real Berlin dialect. Three have married white girls.

THE Ozar likes to go to church, and is particularly fond of all the chants but one, which is the chants of being suddenly blown up with dynamite concealed in his hymn-book.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Slater introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 6th inst., to prohibit the collection of party assessments by Government employees, the penalty being a fine of \$500 and deposition from office. Mr. Hollins presented a joint resolution for a commission on the revival of international commerce by the use of steamships built and owned by American citizens. Mr. Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted, for an inquiry into the propriety of reducing letter postage to 2 cents and on newspapers to half the present rate. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. A motion to exempt Gens. Sherman and Sheridan from compulsory retirement was defeated. Mr. Logan secured the insertion of a clause appropriating \$100,000 to erect an army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. The bill was then passed by a vote of 42 to 11. The President nominated George P. Pomeroy to be Consul-General at Cairo, E. T. Brulston for Secretary of Legation at Paris, and E. G. Van Rifer Consul at Moscow. In the House, a bill was reported to suspend the issue of silver certificates and limit the coinage of silver dollars. A report on the Northern Pacific land grants stated that no legislation is required to hasten the completion of the road. A bill was reported to compel the Kansas Pacific to defray the cost of surveying and conveying certain lands. In the contested-election case from the First district of Florida, a recommendation was made that Mr. Davidson have leave to withdraw. Mr. White indulged in some personal remarks in regard to the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the Bonded Spirit-bill. The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was read by sections. Mr. McCook called attention to the clause appropriating \$32,328 for liabilities incurred by the Yorktown Centennial Commission, and asked an explanation. Mr. Cobb caused the bill for liquors to be read, which covered \$6,529, on which a lively debate arose. Mr. Hewitt presented a resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce in opposition to the sale of the Brooklyn navy-yard. Mr. Kasson secured the unanimous passage of resolutions in eulogy of Garibaldi. The petition of M. D. Ball to be admitted as delegate from Alaska was reported back without recommendation.

Bills were passed by the Senate, at its session on the 7th inst., to erect public buildings at Clarkburg, W. Va.; Camden, N. J., and Lynchburg, Va., involving \$215,000. In regard to the bill to give the administratrix of John C. Underwood \$5,000 for contesting his claim to a seat, the statement was made that deceased was a Judge in the Federal Court, and constantly in receipt of a salary. The District of Columbia bill, which appropriates \$2,367,767, occupied the remainder of the session. The House went into committee of the whole on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Sparks made a fruitless attempt to strike out the clause setting aside \$900,000 for army transportation for two years. Mr. Holman failed in an effort to cut out \$125,000 for army transportation to land-grant roads. Mr. Blount, in moving to strike out an appropriation of \$150,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy, called out Mr. Robeson, who boasted that every ship bearing the American flag had been built by him, and that they are the best of their kind. Mr. Sparks apologized to Mr. Cox for having, in debate, called him "a little scamp."

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate, on the 8th inst., after refusing to remit \$40,000 unpaid taxes on the property of the late Superintendent Patterson, of the Coast Survey. Mr. Hawley reported a joint resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$10,000 to furnish food to destitute people in the overflowed portion of Mississippi. The House passed a bill increasing to \$40 per month the pension of any soldier who lost a leg, hand or foot in the late war. The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up and passed, motions being defeated to strike out the clauses of \$125,000 for land-grant railroads, of \$352,000 for the Naval Bureau of Construction, and of \$112,000 for Special Deputy Marshals. A joint resolution was passed to lead 1,000 army tents to shelter Russian refugees at Vineland, N. J. Bills were reported to create the Oregon Short-Line Railroad Company and the National Railroad Company. Mr. Calkins reported in favor of limiting to \$2,000 the expense of contesting seats. The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus to consider the nominations on the Tariff Commission. Considerable opposition to the make-up was developed. Senator Vest received a dispatch from ex-Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, declining the appointment.

A joint resolution to refund internal-revenue taxes illegally collected from the Detroit House of Correction was passed by the Senate on the 9th inst. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was laid over, that the nominations to the Tariff Commission be considered in open session. A bill was passed authorizing the Postmaster General to extend mail routes, at pro-rata additional pay, for any distance not exceeding twenty-five miles. The Japanese Indemnity bill was discussed and flung aside. The House spent the day in committee of the whole on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. A proposition by Mr. Burrows to equalize the salaries of Senate and House employees was agreed to. Mr. White objected to the item of \$2,300,000 for salaries in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and it was passed until the bill is completed by the committee. Nearly half the items were considered, when a recess was taken. At the evening session twenty-five pension bills were passed.

The entire session of the House, on Saturday, the 10th inst., was devoted to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. There was no session of the Senate.

The Japanese Indemnity bill was up for consideration in the Senate on the 12th inst., the principal feature in the debate being a war of words between the two Kansas Senators, Ingalls and Plumb, on the one side, and Morgan, of Alabama, on the other. The bill went over as unfinished business. Bills were passed to divide Iowa into two judicial districts, and to authorize the Sioux City and Pacific road to bridge the Missouri river. Mr. Pendleton presented a petition from 10,000 citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, asking the passage of the Civil-Service Reform bill. Mr. Brown offered a resolution authorizing each Senator to employ a clerk at \$1,200 per annum, to be paid from the contingent fund. On motion of Mr. Logan, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and a conference committee was appointed. In the House Mr. Butterworth reported back the Army Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, and recommended non-concurrence in the clause making retirement from the army compulsory at the age of 64 years, but the clause was agreed to by 101 to 75. Mr. Townsend reported a bill to create a Board of Commissioners of Interstate Commerce. Mr. Humphrey reported a bill for a uniform system of bankruptcy. A long debate took place on the Senate measure to increase the water supply of the District of Columbia.

Growth of Railroads.

The first railroad in the United States was completed in 1827, at Quincy, Mass., by Gridley Bryant and T. H. Perkins. It was used for the transportation of granite for the building of the Bunker Hill monument, and was operated by horse-power. The rails were wooden, plated with iron. The total length of line in the United States, ac-

cording to the statistics given in 1881 in "Poor's Manual," is 93,671 miles.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The Tariff Commission nominated by the President comprises William A. Wheeler, of New York; Chairman; John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts; Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Austin M. Garland, of Illinois; Jacob Ambler, of Ohio; John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Robert P. Porter, of the District of Columbia; John W. H. Underwood, of Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana. Nearly all the members of the commission are known to be favorable to protection. A Washington correspondent thus outlines the views of the members of the commission: Mr. Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, the Chairman, is a strong advocate of the "American" system, but is believed not to be opposed to a general revision of the tariff.

Mr. John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts, represents the manufacturers of wool, and is a strong protectionist. He is a man of very extended information on the wool and general tariff question, and he cannot fail to be of service on the commission. He assisted in drafting the existing tariff on wool, and has probably stated the side of the wool manufacturers to every Committee on Ways and Means for a quarter of a century. He has been, and probably now is, Secretary of the National Wool-Growers' Association, which unanimously recommended him for the place.

Mr. Austin M. Garland, of Illinois, who was once President of the National Association of Wool-Growers, is appointed especially as representing the wool-growers. It is believed that Hayes and Garland, representing respectively the manufacturers and growers of wool, are agreed that some revision of the tariff is desirable.

Henry W. Oliver is identified with the iron and steel interests of Pennsylvania, which he represents on the commission.

Jacob Ambler, of Ohio, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is a protectionist. He served in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses as a Republican.

John S. Phelps, of Missouri, a Democrat, is a native of Connecticut. He served eighteen years in Congress. He is not a protectionist.

Robert P. Porter, appointed as from the District of Columbia, is a native of England, and for a long time a resident of Illinois, where he first attracted attention as a writer on statistical and economic questions. He was called by Gen. Francis A. Walker to take charge of a portion of the census work, and acquitted himself with distinction. He is now editor of the International Review.

Judge W. H. Underwood, of Georgia, represented that State in the United States Senate, but left his seat in 1861 to join the "Confederacy." He agrees with Senator Brown, of Georgia, and ex-Representative Felton, in advocating moderate protection for Georgia interests.

Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana, is a wealthy sugar-planter, and is expected to represent the sugar interests. He is a Democrat, but is a protectionist as to sugar. He achieved some prominence as a witness before the Potter Committee and in connection with the Electoral Commission.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 14.

It is two weeks since the ironworkers struck, and they are as determined and enthusiastic as at the beginning. The manufacturers, on the contrary, show signs of uneasiness, which is interpreted to mean that they are weakening. The starting up of the mills at Cincinnati and other points is against them, as it draws trade from the city which may never return. This is part of the plan of the strikers, who think it will force the Pittsburgh manufacturers to resume sooner than they would under other circumstances. The coal strike continues. Strikers at Robbins' works are to be evicted to make room for colored miners. There may be trouble before this is accomplished.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.

Nearly 1,300 men went to work in the various mills of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company at Newbury yesterday. This is a greater number of men than has been at work at any time since the attempt to start the mills a week ago, and the strike may be considered as virtually at an end.

THE most-curious fishery of all to our apprehension would be that for the palolo, which is carried on among the Fiji Islands and in other parts of the South Pacific Ocean. The palolo are small worms three or four inches long, and the bigness of a fine straw. The natives feast upon the dainty morsels raw, or bake them in leaves of the breadfruit tree and send them as gifts to friends in less-favored neighborhoods.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| BEEVES..... | \$3 00 | @ 16 00 |
| HOGS..... | 7 25 | @ 8 25 |
| COTTON..... | 12 1/2 | @ 12 1/2 |
| WHEAT—Superfine..... | 3 90 | @ 5 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... | 1 30 | @ 1 81 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1 44 | @ 1 49 |
| CORN—Ungraded..... | 58 | @ 62 |
| OATS—Mixed Western..... | 18 | @ 20 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 19 50 | @ 20 50 |
| LARD..... | 11 1/2 | @ 11 1/2 |

CHICAGO.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers..... | 8 10 | @ 9 75 |
| Cows and Heifers..... | 3 25 | @ 5 50 |
| Medium to Fair..... | 6 50 | @ 7 50 |
| HOGS..... | 6 25 | @ 8 50 |
| WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex..... | 6 75 | @ 7 25 |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex..... | 6 50 | @ 7 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... | 1 32 | @ 1 33 |
| No. 3 Spring..... | 1 10 | @ 1 13 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 69 | @ 70 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 50 | @ 51 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 71 | @ 72 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 94 | @ 95 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | 23 | @ 25 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | 18 | @ 19 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 20 25 | @ 20 50 |
| LARD..... | 11 1/2 | @ 11 1/2 |

MILWAUKEE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | 1 32 | @ 1 33 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 69 | @ 70 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 50 | @ 51 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 71 | @ 72 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 94 | @ 95 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | 23 | @ 25 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | 18 | @ 19 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 20 25 | @ 20 50 |
| LARD..... | 11 1/2 | @ 11 1/2 |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|----------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1 34 | @ 1 35 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | 73 | @ 75 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 56 | @ 56 |
| RYE..... | 74 | @ 75 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 20 50 | @ 20 75 |
| LARD..... | 11 1/2 | @ 11 1/2 |

CINCINNATI.

| | | |
|----------------|--------|----------|
| WHEAT..... | 1 33 | @ 1 35 |
| CORN..... | 76 | @ 77 |
| OATS..... | 63 | @ 64 |
| RYE..... | 75 | @ 76 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 20 25 | @ 20 50 |
| LARD..... | 11 1/2 | @ 11 1/2 |

TOLEDO.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1 37 | @ 1 38 |
| CORN..... | 64 | @ 65 |
| OATS..... | 54 | @ 55 |

DETROIT.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| WHEAT—Choice..... | 6 25 | @ 6 50 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White..... | 1 28 | @ 1 29 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | 70 | @ 72 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | 64 | @ 63 |
| BARLEY (per cental)..... | 2 00 | @ 2 20 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 20 50 | @ 20 50 |

INDIANAPOLIS.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1 31 | @ 1 32 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 72 | @ 74 |
| OATS..... | 53 | @ 55 |

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

| |
|------------------|
| CATTLE—Best..... |
|------------------|

THE BURNT THUMB.

That Part of Michigan Thus Designated
Recovering from Last Fall's
Forest Fires.

Supplies of Food, Clothing and
Shelter Have Sustained the
Destitute During the
Winter.

Returning Prosperity—Incidents of the
Fire—A Trip Through the
Burnt District.

[Letter from Bad Axe to the Chicago Times.]

God seemed to have forgotten a part of His own creation during the fervid July and August days that preceded the terrible fires of last September on this unfortunate peninsula. But, if He was unmindful, the elements of destruction failed not to remember it with fire and desolation, death and indescribable suffering. Though for a time death and disaster were sovereign, nature has again asserted her sway, and the fields of the country, so recently devastated, are clothed in green and are pregnant with a bountiful harvest. Though to those who suffered the loss of friends there can be no adequate compensation, other sufferings have been not only alleviated by the lavish hand of a great public liberality, but, in many cases, losses have been wholly made up.

An examination of the map of Michigan will show that it has the shape of a hand, or mitten; on the eastern side projects what is known as the "thumb peninsula." On the eastern side of this thumb are the historic waters of Lake Huron, and on the west an arm of the lake—Saginaw bay. About where the nail should be delineated on this imaginary thumb lies the burnt district, and about the center, near the top, is where, after an extended exploration through the most-unfortunate district, the Times' explorer sits down to relate the conditions antecedent, and history of the fire; the events of the long winter just ended; the future prospect of those who were rendered destitute; and the measures, methods and extent of relief originated and pushed forward by the aid of a liberal public to a remarkably satisfactory conclusion. The territory devastated has been settled for about thirty years. Originally pine lands, it had to be cleared before it became available for agriculture. This operation was performed in part by the removal of the valuable timber for lumber, but leaving much that was worthless standing. This, in time, by fire, wind and other causes, was prostrated. Through it the undergrowth slowly reached upward to the sun.

Fire swept it at intervals, killing the small brush and standing trees, until the mass became an impenetrable "windfall" or "slashing." In this condition the extraordinary drought of 1881 found it, and the two months without rain rendered it highly inflammable. In this condition it is not surprising that the small fires kindled by individuals for the purpose of clearing small patches of land got beyond control, and swept with fury over the peninsula. The population of the peninsula is largely foreign born, but generally long residents in this locality. They embrace Germans, Poles and Canadians, and, while thrifty and industrious, are not equal in intelligence to the rural population of Illinois and Iowa. The soil is clayey and white, and not so productive as the black soil of the Mississippi valley. It responds generously to proper tillage with ample crops of corn, wheat and other cereals. Natural pasturage is not good, and stock raising but incidental to grain raising. Most of the land is, or was, under fence, and the population was surprisingly numerous, farmers owning very small farms which were valued at \$6 to \$50 per acre. Nevertheless, half or more than half of these forty or sixty-acre patches were windfalls such as described, and, while the settler built his house, he cherished about his home the elements of its own destruction.

In this condition, happy and contented, the people of this unweary peninsula were on the 6th of September when the events which have not only a tragic but a scientific bearing took place.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

Fires from the burning off of the "slashing," as it is known, had been started near McDowell's farm, one and a half miles southwest of this place. During Sunday the fires became so extensive that help was sent from Bad Axe to fight the fire, which by this time had reached McDowell's farm and was hourly increasing in fury and beginning to assume a threatening aspect.

Whatever success was attained in fighting it on Sunday night was quickly overcome by the spread of the flames during the forenoon of Monday. A sharp wind which was blowing at the time from the southwest increased in violence and sent the fire forward with augmented fury. At this place, which is a town of nearly 500 inhabitants, the first intimation of the fire was the rapid rising of the wind and the roar of the flames.

In an hour all the inhabitants of the place, with whatever security they could give their property and valuables, ran to the brick Court House, and at 1:30 the fire broke upon the town, sweeping a path from the west to the northeast. The character of the fire here was not so marked in its speed, the intensity of the heat and density of the smoke as at other places, though all were remarkable except by comparison. At Bad Axe no lives were lost, and nearly all the town destroyed.

From Bad Axe the fire swept eastward toward Verona. Mills, six miles distant, which it exhibited its most peculiar freaks. The first intimation that the inhabitants of the village had of the fire was a sudden darkness settling down, as if night had fallen before its time. Lamps were lighted and people groped about from house to house with pale faces; women wept and spoke in tremulous tones, and children clung to their parents in terror. Domestic animals seemed lost, and looked at their owners, asking an explanation from lips as dumb as their own. During this time preparations to meet the fire were in progress. Goods were buried and valuables taken on the persons of the owners, or, where possible, hidden. Some of the people went into a field of high, green corn near by, and others went into a large frame hotel, which singularly escaped. The story of John Ballentine, who is a man of good education, a New Yorker by birth, well off, the owner of a grist and saw mill and of farm property here, is of great interest, and was related to the Times explorer amid the ruins of his mill:

"I went to Bad Axe that morning," said Mr. Ballentine, "and beyond it several miles. On coming home I saw no signs of a great fire and apprehended none. When I reached Verona Mills I went to the mill. It was then about 12 o'clock. I stayed there some time, when I noticed the smoke to the westward and the increasing force of the wind. I went into the engine room and told the engineer to throw off the driving belt and attach the hose, of which we had 200 feet, to the pump, and to begin to wet down. By this time the fire was upon us—a mass of rolling flame and smoke. I stayed at the mill and fought it until I found it useless, as the fire fell in round balls like electric lights, which, when the stream of water struck them, appeared to jump off to another

part of the mill or lumber pile. I went at once to my house down there (about a block away), and took my family and a boy over into a corn field over there (about two blocks off). By the time we got there my house was on fire, and in a few minutes gone. While we were in the corn field a little and feeling the rest, I got a bucketful. Pretty soon great pieces of blazing boards and shingles began to fall about us, and I ran toward several with the water to extinguish them, but no sooner would they fall than they would rise up again and fly off. No, sir," said Mr. Ballentine, in response to a question, "the wind did not roll them along the ground. They fell almost straight down, and went almost straight up, and, mind you, we were in a field of high corn." None of Mr. Ballentine's family were injured seriously.

While these things were transpiring those who were in the hotel were fighting the fire with water, and successfully, though the hotel was not subjected to the worst of the fire-storm, buildings equally strong being blown to fragments by the wind. In Verona Mills a singular fact was that in the town-straw-tricks and highly inflammable old stables were unburned when the sparks appeared to be raining from all directions. Another feature was the tendency of the fire to move forward and not sideways. Fences at right angles with the fire had gaps burned in them, indicating the width of the fire; fences running parallel with the fire were burned if in the track, and if not were unharmed except by the wind. Verona is rebuilt and is a pretty little village of perhaps 100 inhabitants. Its people are courageous and thrifty, and many have lived in it twelve to fifteen years. At the mill was saved the lumber which took the prize at the Centennial exhibition.

The country about Verona is hilly, the valleys being dense swamps through which rough corduroy roads run their interminable length. On these swamp lands was a great deal of windfall, as well as green undergrowth, upon which the fires fed. Away from Verona the country in all directions is more level, and with more swamp lands.

In the course of the fire from Bad Axe to Verona no lives were lost, nor were there any fatalities west of Bad Axe, and but few north or south. From Verona to Sand Beach, on the eastern shore, but few lives were lost. But to the north and northwest of Sand Beach about thirty persons were suffocated or burned to death. Immediately south of Verona, about four or five miles, the loss of life was the greatest. From Verona, southward, the Times explorer proceeded along one of the worst corduroy roads possible, through a swamp which presented a scene of frightful desolation. Trees bare of branches, charred from bottom to top, Allen trunks propped, small second-growth of timber broken and massed together in inextricable confusion, through which a traveler could scarcely find his way, were visible in every direction, with not a leaf of foliage. Under this soft, oozy ground, covered in the lower places with green, stagnant water, completed a picture that no description can portray. Beyond rose a steep hill, which, ascending, unfolded a scene of quiet agricultural life, new farm-houses, fences and barns, and growing fields of thrifty wheat and rich, green meadows. On one side of the roadway was a man building a rail fence. Stopping to talk with him, the fact was learned that he was a Scotchman, with whiskers trimmed after the fashion of the Lone Fisherman, a blue coat, and a touch of Calvinism in his nature. He had lost a great deal because he was well off, and lamented his loss more complainingly than did those who had less to lose and not so much left. At this point a barn was picked up and carried a mile, and tumbled down abaze on top of a saw-mill, which also burned. Another half-mile, and the house of Joseph Fayner was reached. This family, with a neighbor and three children, went into an open field, lay down on their faces, and escaped. Mrs. Fayner described the scene as one of terrible grandeur. When the fire was above her she said it looked like one solid blaze, and was as red as blood. She, like others previously seen, said that an immense pressure seemed to weigh them to the ground.

John Freeburg, a German, lived with his wife and six children across the road half a mile, in a little open, surrounded with "slashing." When the fire came, he started for a neighbor's, as supposed, with his family. When near the edge of the clearing, all succumbed to the smoke and heat and fell down. Their bodies, blistered but not burned, were found next day by a neighbor. The dead wife was locked in the arms of the blackened corpse of her husband; the children were near by, and the baby close to its parents with its burned hands reaching toward the sky. Freeburg's little opening is bright and green in the fair spring weather, sloping gently to the east. About it dead pines and cedars, some nearly one hundred feet high, stand silent and forbidding, and as yet no occupant is found for the spot, attached to which is such a terrible recollection.

A mile further on is the new house of John Kubacki. Kubacki is a Pole, and when seen was plowing near his house with a new yoke of oxen, supplied by the "relief." He is as fine a specimen of physical development as one often meets, and possessed of a clear head. At the time of the fire he was at his house, and sent his family eastward, ahead of the fire, while he remained to save his house and barn. The first fire that caught he described the same as the "ball fire" described by Mr. Ballentine. He said he first noticed a flame light on his fence and fire it; this he put out; next on a stump, then on many stumps, and one near his barn. This latter he extinguished. Then a ball of the same kind of fire lighted in some peastraw in his open barn. Seizing a bucket of water he threw it on the fire, when the blaze flew in every direction, and in an instant the barn was ablaze all over. In describing the fire he said it was like the flame from alcohol, and he was confident it was not blazing wood, for he saw such pieces falling frequently afterward. His family, meanwhile had gone about a quarter of a mile ahead and found the bridge burned, and could go no further. His baby and his wife's mother, Mrs. Cuza, were suffocated at this place. When the fire passed over them at the bridge the sky was red and like a sheet of fire. For three days after the fire Kubacki lay in a neighbor's house, perfectly blind, without food for himself or family, when a preacher brought them some bread and butter. In the same party at the bridge Simon Ruble's little girl was burned to a crisp by her clothes taking fire. Frances Cuza, a pretty-faced Polish girl, with ladylike manners and good English speech, wearing a Derby hat with some tips of peacock feathers in it, evidently "relief" goods, told the inquirer about the scene at the bridge and the death of her mother (the mother also of Mrs. Kubacki). She said her father was just beside her, and her mother died of suffocation in his arms. The girl's lip quivered, her voice faltered, and her eyes filled with tears as she said: "We did not know my mother was dying till it was all over." She said the fire was preceded by a wind-storm, and that lights, blue, red and green, were seen in all directions, and the atmosphere about them smelled of sulphur; that stones an inch in diameter and red-hot fell among them, on their clothes, and burned them, showing as proof a well-shaped arm frightfully scarred from the wrist to the elbow. The story of the death of Frank Lock's wife and five children was also told by the same person, and it so happened that our inquirer had stopped within ten feet of where they had perished. This poor woman lived westward a short distance, and was attempting to reach her mother's, a half-mile east, with a blind confidence that her parent's roof would be a safe refuge. Her husband stayed to fight the fire away from the house, and escaped. When half-way to her mother's the fire overtook Mrs. Lock, and she and the children were reduced to ashes, nothing but a few bones remaining.

In the same neighborhood John Speck, another Pole, saw the fire coming, and tried to take care of his house and keep the children in it. They were all quickly suffocated, the house caught fire, and burned them to ashes. Speck's clothes caught fire, and his wife ran to a stump and crouched behind it. The husband being engaged in putting out the fire in his clothing, did not notice where she had gone, and commenced calling her. The people at the burned bridge, near by his house, heard him, and answered. Thinking it to be his wife, he ran thither, only to find his wife not among them. He then ran back to his house, and found his wife at the stump, dead, blackened and blistered with the fire.

These terrible events took place near the township line between Paris and Bingham townships, there being twenty-three lives lost in the former and twenty-one in the latter. In the six townships south thirty-four lives were lost, and, skipping a tier above, twenty-six lives were lost in three townships. Thus, in an area of forty-eight miles long by thirty-six miles wide 130 lives were lost, and in the two counties of Huron and Sanilac, on the east and north sides of the thumb, a total of 180.

Three miles northwest of Sand Beach the family of Robert J. Wade lived in a wide clearing, safe from all ordinary fires. When the smoke fell upon Sand Beach, about 2 o'clock, his friends became alarmed for his safety, but could do nothing to aid him. All night long they searched for them among the constantly-arriving fugitives from the country, but they never came. So soon as it was light, the brother of Mrs. Wade hastened to their house, and found them dead a few feet from the ruins of their home. The body of Wade lay flat on the back, and that of Mrs. Wade across his breast, with his arms about her waist. One of the children lay near by, the others being burned up with the house. The supposition is that Wade stayed out to fight the fire, and when the house seemed doomed he went to bring out his family, and found them suffocated or helpless. Bringing out the child first, he went back, and was carrying out his wife, when, overcome by the heat, he fell backward, and perished where he fell.

A man in Evergreen township went to a logging bee in the morning. The fire came up and he could not get home. When the route became passable he returned. Finding in the deep darkness the place where the fence stood, he groped toward the house, ignorant of its fate. Suddenly his foot caught and he fell over something. Reaching backward, he passed his trembling fingers over the charred face of his dead wife. Then with a burning stick he found his children, all dead, and sat down in the darkness with his dead waiting for day.

Another case was that of an old man who, lying on his two grandchildren, tried to shield them. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Such experiences are numerous, and serve to show in every instance a heroic bravery on the part of the men and unflinching fortitude of the women.

An Irish couple had a lively experience. Mary, the wife, tells the story, much to Pat's discomfort. She says: "Pat was scared, and when it began to get dark they commenced to carry out and bury the things. Purty soon it got dark, and I could see the boy, and I called him, but he did not answer, and so I kept carrying out, thinking I would save the things first and the house last, and let Pat take care of himself. It was dark, mind ye, and purty soon I stumbled over something, and it was Pat on his knees a-praying, so I jerked him up and told him that it was no use jerking so long as the house was standin', and for him to get to work and save the house first, and we would pray after it burned down," and they saved the house, and Pat is always across the next field by the end of the story.

Some men were burying dead stock near Bad Axe, and saw two bears come out of the woods, smell about as if in search of something, pick up an object, carry it a short distance, dig a hole and bury it. Curious to know what it was, they unearthed it, and found it to be a cub that had been killed by the heat.

A great many animals and birds were killed, and at Mariette bears, it was said, passed through the town, going south, all winter in search of food.

Thousands of persons being rendered not only homeless but left without a particle of food, and many without clothing, except such as they were scantily attired in during the excessively-hot weather, were worse than helpless. Added to this was the fact that many were totally and all partially blinded by the smoke; others frightfully burned; some delirious and raving, others again prostrate and idiotic from their misfortunes. These unhappy people divided themselves into two classes: Those who remained at or near their former homes, and those who crowded into the towns. Of the first a few found shelter in the houses of neighbors that had escaped destruction, but the majority—and they nearly all foreigners—erected shelters by rolling two logs together and covering them with smaller timbers and thatching it with rubbish and earth. Under this they crawled, and in the dismal chilling rain that followed waited for help, without even straw for a bedding, with no covering save their scanty attire, and in some cases with their clothing burned so as to leave them naked. In these holes lives went out and new lives came in, for in this hour of unnatural anguish was precipitated the travail of motherhood. In this emergency men forgot the natural aversions, and it is said, also the bones of animals killed by the fire, and waited, hoping, despairing, praying, cursing. Others who were at the houses of neighbors were but little better off as to food and clothing, as it must be remembered the people of this part of the world as a rule were miserably poor, with their crops gathered at the time of the fire, all their possessions in a single room, perhaps, with no surplus provisions for their own family a week ahead, and of clothing little or none. But so much the more to their credit was the universal charity they extended to their suffering neighbors, often inviting want upon themselves.

Those who went to the towns perhaps fared better at the time, as they were more accessible to the sources of relief, and therefore received earlier attention, though many lived in tents, churches and school-houses, while the sick and injured were lodged in improvised hospitals and given medical attendance. During the evening and night following the day of fire nearly three-fourths of the population fled to the towns, and many learned that their lives were safe, but crops and stock gone, or perhaps only partially lost. These at once returned gratified at their good fortune, but in many cases requiring aid during the winter. How all these people—and it must be remembered they numbered many thousands—survived the first few weeks is a mystery. Each man has his story. Some had relatives in other parts and were partially relieved by them; others were sent for and taken care of by friends, and many emigrated to Eastern States. But by far the largest portion depended entirely on relief societies, and subsisted on very small allowance, for it must be remembered that it was weeks before money could be collected and goods sent and delivered to those who needed them, however expeditiously it might be done.

The first news of the calamity did not reach the outside world until Wednesday morning, when refugees from the lake towns reached Port Huron in the boats, which by the smoke had, until last Tuesday, been unable to make the ports of the burned district. The one railway and telegraph line was badly injured, and communication, except by water, cut off by the burning of bridges. Promptly on these developments, the citizens of Port Huron set about organizing measures for relief, and appeals were telegraphed over the country. On Thursday evening a meeting was held at Detroit for the same purpose. By Saturday the Port Huron committee had received \$5,000 and by the next week \$45,000. The work of relief went rapidly forward, and emigration from the burned district was checked. Seed wheat for fall sowing was provided to the destitute farmers, and, at the same time, lumber for shanties, and food and clothing. During

the months which followed the relief may be said to have been ample, but difficult of equitable distribution, so that, as is usual in such cases, some got rather more than their share, while others got less. The amount of clothing and other supplies sent was enormous. The Port Huron committee shipped between Sept. 8 and Feb. 18 an average of six and one-half car-loads, and Detroit perhaps as much more per day. These goods embraced clothing, flour, agricultural implements, crockery, and in fact everything. The clothing was remarkably good, nearly all being of better goods than ever worn by the people to whom it was sent, and much being comparatively unworn. This great liberality more than compensated the loss of clothing, and many families now have more than they had before.

The present condition of the people who were burned out is comparative. Some are well fixed in new and comfortable houses, while others are living in hovels with board roofs. This difference is due largely to the energy of one and the complacent negligence of the other. Some have gone to work and cleared up the land burned over—an operation which, during the winter and spring, was rendered by the fire comparatively easy—while others neglected to take advantage of the opportunity.

The amount of relief cash from all sources up to the present time amounts to over \$1,000,000, as shown by the following table:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Port Huron Relief Committee, official, \$ | 196,309.41 |
| Port Huron Committee, official, | 207,274.81 |
| Detroit Committee, official, | 200,431.81 |
| East Saginaw Relief Committee, official, .. | 2,251.34 |
| Bay City Relief Committee, official, | 23,063.81 |
| Flint Relief Committee, official, | 2,457.91 |
| State appropriation, official, | 265,000.00 |
| Masonic lodges, official, | 23,837.88 |
| Total, | \$ 932,629.77 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Contributions to religious societies, estimated, .. | 50,000.00 |
| Contributions to individuals, estimated, | 50,000.00 |
| Total cash contributions, | \$1,032,629.77 |

In addition to this amount of cash, contributions of goods estimated as worth at least \$500,000 were received and distributed, making an aggregate of \$1,500,000. Much of these goods was such as flour, seeds, plows, etc., while those not having a market value were estimated at very low values.

The expenses incurred in the distribution of these supplies of cash and goods, exclusive of freights, were: Detroit Committee and Commission, 5.70 per cent.; Port Huron, 3.64 per cent. Port Huron freights cost 3.33 per cent. in addition. The expense account for the distribution of the State funds is not included in this estimate, nor is the State fund considered in computing the above 5.70 per cent. of the Detroit Committee's expenses. This showing is made, not to throw Detroit and Port Huron into comparison, but to show that these charities have not been swallowed up in dispensation, as some are always anxious to make out in such cases.

At the north end of the thumb is Huron county, on the east side is Sanilac, and below it St. Clair. On the west side are Tuscola and Lapeer. From the southwest corner of Tuscola the burned district reaches north and east nearly to the lake at all points. The following table shows the losses and relief by counties:

| | Huron county. | Sanilac county. | St. Clair county. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Loss of life, | 80 | 60 | 46 |
| Families aided, | 1,164 | 1,646 | 46 |
| Total of persons aided, .. | 4,439 | 1,676 | 179 |
| Houses burned, | 676 | 490 | 4 |
| Value of property destroyed, | \$1,111,816 | \$928,392 | \$9,322 |

This table, it will be observed, omits Tuscola and Lapeer counties, as they were not embraced in the Port Huron Committee's books, from which these statistics are derived.

The Detroit Committee publishes a report by agencies, covering the entire burned district, showing the number of families burned out to be 3,326, and the number of persons comprising those families as 14,790. The distribution of relief was difficult. Some fancied the committees were insurance companies to make good all or a pro rata of losses; others presented the facts of utter poverty, or sickness, or large families of children, etc. It was found that the necessities of the sufferers must be the basis, and in consequence some lay back in the arms of the relief committees and did not pretend to aid themselves. Some received more than they, according to their own statements, lost, as shown, for example, in the following cases in Huron township, Huron county:

| | Loss. | Received. |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Charles E. Davis, | \$270 | \$351.61 |
| William C. Elliott, | 429 | 597.92 |
| Henry Lee, | 115 | 144.47 |

Douglas in Chicago in 1854.

In the account of the meeting in October, 1854, in the North Market Hall, one is quoted from who is styled "A Conservative Biographer of Senator Douglas" as to the character of the speech there made by the Senator, and its reception. I was present at that meeting, and my recollections of the affair differ considerably from the account of that biographer.

Dr. Douglas had been the most popular man in the State, but his course in Congress on the Kansas and Nebraska bill had alienated all anti-slavery men. In a speech delivered in 1854, or thereabouts, in Chicago, Mr. E. C. Larned, then a young member of the Chicago bar, had exposed the plausible and dangerous policy of Stephen A. Douglas. The people of Illinois understood that, in order to gain favor in the South, their Senator was betraying the North, and when he addressed them at North Market Hall it was at once evident that his popularity was waning. They, however, listened quietly at first, but the tone of his speech soon became arrogant and offensive, and when he brought forward his argument about the right of the Territories to regulate their affairs in their own way, they showed their disapprobation loudly. The real meaning of this policy was to throw Kansas into the hands of the slave power, and this the audience well understood. Mr. Douglas, unaccustomed to opposition, lost his temper and became insolent. This made matters worse, and, after a stormy half hour, he retired from the stand, completely beaten; his friends took him away to this hotel, where, as the story went, he wept tears of mortification. I was near enough to the speaker to hear all that he said, and am confident that the triumphant closing speech to the Abolitionists of Chicago attributed to him by "A Member of the Western Bar" was like the speeches put by classical historians into the mouths of their heroes—an after thought. As to the time of adjourning being midnight, and the affair lasting four hours, my recollection is that Douglas began to speak about 8 o'clock and that he left the stand before 10.

If the course of Douglas was at that time objectionable, it should be remembered that when the conflict came in 1861 his conduct was patriotic, and all his influence was for the Union.—Georgia Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

A WICKED WOMAN.

The Wife of a Michigan Farmer
Shoots and Kills Her Husband—
Bloody Ending of a Married Life
Marked With Many Bickerings.

Gladwin county is rapidly coming to the front as notorious in the line of genuine tragedy. The particulars of the killing of Robert Graham in that county by John Anderson are still fresh in the public mind, and is now closely followed by a tragedy doubly sensational in character. William Stevenson and his wife settled on a homestead in the township of Gladwin, Gladwin county, some ten years ago. At the time of the occurrences recited below, there was living with the family Wesley Lakins, a son-in-law, whose wife, a daughter of Stevenson, died some months ago, and a boy of 12 years, named Robert Thompson. On Saturday afternoon of last week Stevenson and his son-in-law went to the county seat, and left for home about 8 p. m. On reaching home Mrs. Stevenson had barred the door, and refused to permit them to enter. She finally opened the door and admitted Lakins, but refused to let the old man in. He remained outside some time, and finally made an effort to enter through a side-window, telling his wife he had as much right inside as she. He was in front of the window, when she discharged a large navy revolver full in his face through the window. The bullet struck the husband full in the forehead, and he dropped dead in his tracks, never moving a muscle. Justice Johnson was notified and an inquest was held on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. The woman was taken into custody. It is said they did not live happily, and had frequent quarrels, and on the 24th of May last they had a terrible fracas. Both were armed with revolvers and a regular skirmish ensued, the wife behind a stump and the husband in the rear of an ash-barrel, where they exchanged a number of shots. It is said the wife was the most expert marksman, and boasted afterward that she "plugged the ash-barrel at every shot." They separated on that day, the wife retaining possession of the house, and the old man taking refuge in a shanty on the premises, where he lived until the evening of the fatal occurrence which resulted in his death.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by sixty-one observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness during the week ending June 3, 1882, as follows:

| Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence. | Number. | Per Cent. |
|---|---------|-----------|
| 1. Bronchitis, | 45 | 74 |
| 2. Consumption of lungs, | 45 | 74 |
| 3. Intermittent fever, | 41 | 72 |
| 4. Neuralgia, | 44 | 70 |
| 5. Rheumatism, | 43 | 69 |
| 6. Influenza, | 29 | 48 |
| 7. Remittent fever, | 29 | 48 |
| 8. Tonsillitis, | 29 | 46 |
| 9. Pneumonia, | 28 | 39 |
| 10. Diarrhea, | 24 | 31 |
| 11. Erysipelas, | 19 | 30 |
| 12. Measles, | 18 | 25 |
| 13. Scarlet fever, | 15 | 23 |
| 14. Diphtheria, | 14 | 21 |
| 15. Inflammation of bowels, | 13 | 20 |
| 16. Whooping-cough, | 12 | 20 |
| 17. Typho-malarial fever, | 12 | 15 |
| 18. Puerperal fever, | 9 | 11 |
| 19. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, .. | 7 | 11 |
| 20. Dysentery, | 6 | 10 |
| 21. Inflammation of brain, | 5 | 8 |
| 22. Cholera morbus, | 5 | 8 |
| 23. Mumps, | 4 | 7 |
| 24. Membranous croup, | 4 | 7 |
| 25. Small-pox, | 3 | 5 |
| 26. Typhoid fever (enteric), | 3 | 5 |
| 27. Small-pox, | 3 | 5 |
| 28. Cholera, | 2 | 3 |
| 29. Rubella, | 2 | 3 |
| 30. Cholera infantum, | 2 | 3 |

Beside those tabulated above, the following-named diseases were reported each by one observer: diabetes, hysteria, gastro-enteritis, exudative pharyngitis, pleuritis and dyspepsia.

For the week ending June 3, 1882, the reports indicate that inflammation of bowels, scarlet fever and erysipelas increased, and that intermittent fever and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State Capitol, the prevailing winds were southwest; the average temperature was higher, the average absolute and average relative humidity and the average day and night ozone were more, during the week ending June 3, than during the preceding week.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending June 3, and since, at 18 places; scarlet fever at 17 places, measles at 19 places and small-pox at 9 places, as follows: At Kalamazoo, June 1; at Detroit 2 new cases; at Wayne, in Wayne county pest house; at Port Huron, 1 case; at Cadillac, 2 cases, convalescent; at Flint, 1 case, June 3; at Grand Rapids, 1 death, June 6, 6 cases, June 7. Three cases of varioloid were reported at Pontiac June 7, two being children successfully vaccinated last year and recently exposed to chicken-pox. May 27 a case of small-pox, from Quebec, was found at Port Huron on emigrant train passing over the Grand Trunk railway; May 29 a well-marked case was found there on a train from New York. June 2 the Sanitary Inspector at Port Huron reported measles on immigrant train passing through the State over the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway. June 1 one case of measles was found by the Sanitary Inspector at Detroit among immigrants arriving on the Canada Southern railway, and leaving Detroit on the Michigan Central road.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.
LANSING, June 9, 1882.

A LITTLE daughter of a Methodist minister was invited by a friend to spend a few days with her. The mother said as she left: "Don't you think mamma will be lonely while you are away?" "Oh, no, the Lord will be with you and I'll be home soon," was the reply.

JOTTINGS.

Bass fishing is all the rage.

BASEMENT of the new mill will be completed next week.

MR. H. NIEMEYER, who has been ill for some time, died yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and six children.

LAST Tuesday Mrs. C. Vinke, of this city, left on a two month's visit to her parents in Jamestown, Dakota.

WALKING down Eighth street last Wednesday was like traveling across the great desert of Sahara in a sand storm.

THE cellar and foundation for the hotel at Macatawa Park are completed, and it is expected that the frame will be raised next Monday.

THE schr. Josee arrived in this port last Wednesday and left again yesterday with a load of brush for R. Kanters & Sons, at Lincoln Park, Chicago.

THE pay-car of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway passed through this city last Wednesday, dispensing happiness to its numerous employees in this city.

THE large addition to the Phoenix Planing Mill is nearly completed, and is a glorious monument to the pluck and energy of its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Werkman & Van Ark.

News was received last Wednesday, from the General Synod stating that a gentleman of Newtown, L. I., has given \$10,000 to Hope College, the announcement caused cheering in that reverend body.

THE Right Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Western Michigan, will hold services in Grace Church, to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The seats in this church are free and all are cordially invited to attend the services.

ABOUT the smallest thing a person can do is to steal canned fruit out of a private cellar. This thing has happened to quite an extent in our city within the last few weeks. The next thing we shall hear of, will be a coroner's inquest, with a verdict of "death from Giant Powder."

THE steam yacht Henry F. Brower commenced making regular trips to Macatawa Park last Monday. It is already noticeable that our citizens enjoy a ride on the Bay, and we think that Messrs. Brower & Doesburg will have no occasion to complain of a lack of patronage from the people of this city.

MR. and Mrs. Warren have been holding temperance meetings, visiting from house to house and talking with the people in a very agreeable manner, since last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Warren's lectures are said to be very fine and spirited. She will lecture to-night and to-morrow night in the Methodist Church.

CHILDREN'S day was observed at the Methodist Church last Sunday evening and was attended by a crowded house. The decoration of the church was very fine indeed, and the exercises were excellent. Bennie Gee's Juvenile Band was present and rendered "Nearer my God to Thee" and several other pieces very creditable. We intend to give next week a brief synopsis of the pastor's address to the children.

WORK on the road leading to Macatawa Park near the harbor has been discontinued. Highway Commissioner G. H. Souter, in examining the records of the township, discovered that there was no road ever laid out according to law or otherwise, beyond where Lake street road strikes the county line, and consequently having no jurisdiction stopped the work. The property belongs to the Park Association and it now lies with them to provide a good driveway. Mr. Souter in taking up this job was acting on the precedent established by his predecessors, and certainly no blame can be attached to him for their curious blunder.

HOPKINS College Commencement Announcements are as follows:

Examinations of the undergraduate classes on Wednesday, June 21, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., continue until Friday noon.

Baccalaureate sermon by the President, Dr. Chas. Scott, in Hope Church, on Sunday, June 25th at 8 o'clock p. m.

Closing Rhetorical Exercises of the Preparatory Department, in the Chapel, on Monday, June 26th at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Children under the age of 12 are not admitted.

Meeting of the Council on Tuesday, June 27th at 8:20 o'clock a. m.

Meeting of the Alumni Association on Tuesday afternoon. Public meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock in the College Chapel.

Commencement exercises in Hope Church, on Wednesday, June 28th at 7:30 o'clock p. m. promptly. The citizens of Holland and neighboring places are cordially invited.

Two weeks from next Tuesday is Fourth.

REV. E. C. OGDEL, of Chicago, Ill., was in town this week.

THE schr. Scud arrived Thursday morning from Chicago with a load of stone for the new mill.

THE Common Council have taken the initiatory steps toward improving Twelfth street.—See Council proceedings.

HIGHWAY Commissioner Geo. H. Souter, of the township of Holland, received a permanent boarder last Wednesday morning—it was a boy.

MR. J. W. VISSCHER, of this city, returned last Tuesday from an extensive tour in Oregon, California, and other extreme Western States.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., June 15th, 1882: George Barber, George T. Bryant, Miss Jane Cole, Mrs. Cook, Thomas White. WM. VERBECK, P. M.

THE steam barge Douglas, in leaving this harbor last week Wednesday, set fire, with a spark from the smoke stack, to a pile of government saw dust, damaging some timber on the pier to the extent of about \$25.

LAST Friday evening Mr. J. Van Putten, the new foreman of Eagle Fire Engine Co., No. 1, entertained the "boys" at his expense. They all report having spent a very pleasant evening and say Jake is a "brick."

THE 106th anniversary of our national independence is near at hand, and no move has, as yet, been made toward a proper observance of the day. If we are going to "glorify," it is time we were making preparations. Come, let us have a good old fashioned celebration.

THOS. ERVIN, of Battle Creek, Mich., a fireman on the Chicago and West Michigan Railway was instantly killed last Monday morning at East Saugatuck. He had been to New Buffalo and was returning to his post of duty at Muskegon on the morning freight train. While standing on the steps between the engine and tender, looking back, he was struck by the platform of a coal car, and knocked directly under the running train. His body was mangled in a horrible manner.

RELIGIOUS services for to-morrow: Hope Church—Rev. D. Van Pelt, Pastor. Morning, services at 10:30. Evening, Floral Concert of the Sunday School.

First Ref. Church, (Church Edifice)—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m.

First Ref. Church, (College Chapel)—Services 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. The services will be conducted by the Theological Student, T. J. Kommers.

Third Ref. Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor; services at 9:30, a. m. and 2 p. m., Rev. J. Brook, of Beaverdam, officiating.

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

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, Pastor. Morning, "Bread for the hungry." Evening, Mrs. R. S. Warren, will lecture. Subject: "The growth and progress of the Temperance Reform."

ZEELAND ITEMS.

THE portable saw mill of the village is being moved to Borculo, five miles north.

MR. Peter DeKruif has been offered and has accepted a position with Peck Bros., Druggists, of Grand Rapids, and will enter upon the duties of his new situation next Monday.

WICHERS, De Kruif & Co., have been compelled by increase of business, to put a forty-eight inch boiler in their wagon factory. Veeneklaasen & Sons, brick-makers, and De Pree & Van Bree, proprietors of planing mill, will follow suit as soon as they can get the boilers made.

MR. H. DOORNIK, of Milwaukee, has purchased an interest in the photograph gallery of Mr. S. Stobbelaar. The firm will now be known as Stobbelaar & Doornik. They have refitted and furnished their gallery with new and handsome back grounds, out door scenes, chairs, instruments, etc. The work turned out by these gentlemen is second to none, and they can now boast of having one of the neatest and most convenient galleries in the county,—a credit to our village.

LAST Thursday afternoon the annual review of the Fire Department, by the President and Trustees of the village, was the event of the week. After the review, refreshments were served in the village hall, and speeches were made very complimentary to the department. Music was furnished by the Zeeland Cornet Band. The company is a large one for so small a town, while the officers are very efficient and drill the men with especial rigor. The "village fathers" will undoubtedly show their appreciation by purchasing for the "boys" a new uniform. We have twenty reservoirs, each of which holds an ample supply of water in case of fire, and more reservoirs will be built as soon as required.

FROM the regular monthly crop report of the Secretary of State we glean the following: "Wheat, during the month of May, not only maintained its condition, but, in the latter part of the month, greatly increased in vitality. Seven per cent each of the wheat and corn crops, and six per cent of the oat crop, of 1881, is estimated, to be still in farmers' hands. The unfavorable weather has seriously interfered with the preparation of land for corn, and caused unusual delay in planting. On the first of June very many fields were yet to be planted. The acreage in corn this year will doubtless exceed somewhat the acreage in 1881. The acreage in oats is slightly in excess, and in barley about the same as in 1881. The condition of oats is 93 per cent, of barley 94 per cent, clover meadows and pastures 69 per cent, timothy meadows and pastures 86 per cent, and of clover sowed this year 99 per cent of the condition June 1, 1881. About one-tenth of the acreage seeded to clover this year has failed to grow. In view of the very general loss by drowth, of the clover sowed last year, and of one-third or more of the clover in meadows and pastures by winter-killing, it is safe to say that the amount of clover to be cut in Michigan the present season will be less than one-fifth the amount of an average annual yield. This deficiency must seriously affect the quantity and price of hay and the cost of carrying stock the coming winter. The suggestion is therefore offered that timely provision be made against the great loss and inconvenience likely to arise from this deficiency by a very general resort to the several forage crops, such as sowed corn, millet, and Hungarian grass. The prospects for apples continue favorable, but peaches now promise only 82 per cent of an average crop, as compared with 105 per cent on the first of May."

For the Holland City News:

SCHENECTADY, June 14th, 1882.

Synod was promptly called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, June 7th, 1882, by the retiring President, Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D. D., of Utica, N. Y.

After prayer and calling of the roll, Synod proceeded to the election of officers. Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President, and Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., of the Collegiate Church, New York City, was elected Adressor. Revs. Daniel Van Pelt, and Charles H. Pool were elected temporary clerks. Among the standing committees are the following "Western Men": Professorate, Elder Andrew Hageman; Synodical Minutes, Rev. A. P. Peeke, Chairman; Domestic Missions, Rev. J. W. Warnshuis, and Elder J. Den Herder; Foreign Missions, Elder C. Rhynsberger; State of Religion, Elder A. Van Deursen; Education, Rev. C. Van der Veen; Judicial Business, Rev. N. M. Steffens; Board of Direction, Elder F. Van Driele; Systematic Benevolence, Rev. A. Kriekard.

On Thursday morning communications from various classes on various subjects were received and some of them read, and referred to the appropriate committees. Among these were the memorials on Free Masonry from the Classes of Holland and Wisconsin.

Various items of business were transacted during the working sessions of Thursday and Friday. Friday evening was the time appointed for the reception of delegates from the Assemblies and Synods of other denominations.

Synod adjourned on Saturday noon, till Monday at 10:30 a. m. In the afternoon the report of committee on overtures, so far as it related to the memorials on Free Masonry, was heard. The Holland and Wisconsin memorials were read and patiently listened to. The three resolutions recommended by the committee were then adopted one by one. The sum and substance of these was, that every consistory has the inalienable right and power to discipline in the way of censure, suspension, and ex-communication, any member of the church, for any cause judged adequate to condemn. If throughout any part of the Church, East or West, any consistory choose to sever a man from its church-union, on the ground of his connection with Free Masonry, or any other oath bound secret society, there is nothing to interfere with such action of consistory. Thus Synod does not protect Free Masonry, nor pretend to say that Free Masonry may not be touched by the discipline of the Church. Thus if any church is troubled at the presence of such within their communion, no conscience in such church needs be forced to hold communion with them, but consistory can act in the free and full exercise of prerogatives. And if such parties feel aggrieved by such action on the part of their consistory, the way is open for them to appeal, so that no injustice may be done or suffered on either side. It is felt in Synod that Synod has gone as far as it can go, and can be reasonably asked to go in this matter. If any wish to go further, the only open and manly thing to do, is to bring accusations against the persons who are well known to be Free Masons; and thus to cease flinging away energy and argument upon mere abstractions. It will therefore be seen that it is a most unjust and unwarrantable slander against the Reformed Church, that it protects Free Masonry. As long as men refuse to bring the matter up before Synod in a way that it can act, it is unfair to charge it with cowardice and unfaithfulness in this matter. This is the state of Synod's business up to time of writing. D. V. P.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

R. A. BRAYMAN,

At the old place of L. T. Kanters.

An entire new stock of

Stationery and Confectionery,

FANCY GOODS, CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

Complete and well selected stock of Photo. and Autograph

ALBUMS

As cheap as the cheapest.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 9, 1882.

1-1y

MACATAWA PARK

—AND—

LAKE MICHIGAN.

The new and fast steam yacht

Henry F. Brower

will leave the dock at the head of Black Lake every week day, commencing Monday, June 12th, at 8:30 a. m. and at 1:30 p. m., for round trip to Macatawa Park and return. Fare 25 cents for round trip. HOLLAND, June 9, 1882. 18—

DRESS and SHIRT MAKING.

I desire to inform the people of Holland and vicinity, that I am prepared to do

DRESSMAKING

in a first class manner; also make shirts to order; good fits guaranteed.

MRS. G. W. FRINK.

Residence: Opposite the Dental office and residence of Dr. D. M. Gee, on Ninth street. 18-1m.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa.

At a session of said Court, held at the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1882.

Present: Dan J. Arnold, Circuit Judge.

In the matter of the petition of Evert Van Kampen to supply the loss of certificate number 6680, for part-paid State land.

On reading and filing the petition of Evert Van Kampen, showing that he is the owner of the West half of the South West quarter of Section numbered sixteen, Town five North, Range fifteen West, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, and that said land is part-paid State land; and also that the certificate issued by the Commissioner of the State Land Office, being certificate number 6680, and issued to Jan Keppel, for said land has been lost without the fault or connivance, either directly or indirectly of said petitioner Jan Keppel, or any one interested in said lands, and praying that this Court may direct the manner of proceeding to supply the loss of said certificate, and the notices which shall be given to the parties interested in the application, and to the Commissioner of the State Land Office. Therefore it is ordered that said petitioner appear before the Circuit Court, at the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on Friday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, with his witnesses to give evidence as to the matters set forth in said petition, and that the testimony of said petitioners and of such witnesses as may be produced by him, at said time be taken as to the facts in regard to the loss of said certificate, and who is the owner of said land and entitled to a new certificate therefore. And that notice of such hearing be given to Teunis Keppel and Hendrik Meengs, both of the city of Holland, in said county, by serving on said Keppel and Meengs a copy of this order, at least ten days before said hearing. And that notice be given to Herbert Keppel and Gerrit Keppel, of Briggs Station, Battle county, California; to Frank Keppel, Cornelis Keppel, and Neeltje Mechelson, of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa; to Elizabeth Harmen, and John Harmen, heirs of Bastiaantje Harmen deceased, of Pella, Marion county, Iowa, and to Deles Steenberg, William Steenberg, John Steenberg, Balbert Steenberg, Charles Steenberg, Lizzie Steenberg, George Steenberg, Josie Steenberg, and Grace Steenberg, heirs of Cornelia Steenberg, deceased, of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, by causing a notice of this order to be published, within forty days from the date hereof, in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed, published, and circulating in said county of Ottawa, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession; and that notice of said hearing be served on the Commissioner of the State Land Office, by mailing to said commissioner a copy of this order, enclosed in an envelope, securely sealed, and with the full legal postage prepaid thereon, and addressed to the Commissioner of the State Land Office, Lansing, Michigan, at least ten days previous to the said day of hearing.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

ARNOLD VISSCHER, Attorney for Petitioner. 15-7w

FROM

GRAAFSCHAP to HOLLAND

The undersigned desires to call the attention of the people of Holland and vicinity to the fact that he has purchased the

First Ward Grocery House

COR. EIGHT & FISH STREETS,

and is prepared to serve the public with everything that pertains to a first-class

GROCERY Store

Butter & Eggs always on hand.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Don't forget the place No. 192, Eighth street, cor. Fish.

F. DEN UYL.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 24, 1882. 12-3y.

ALBERT M. HARRIS, Photographers' Supplies

Frames, Velvets, Mats, Glass, American Optical Co.'s Boxes, Dry plate outfits \$10, \$12, \$18.50, \$41.00 a specialty

15 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich. 17-4w

R. Kanters & Sons,

dealers in—

General Hardware

We keep on hand a full stock of

Mixed and Dry Paints, Oils,

White Lead, Brushes, Etc.

Doors, Sash and Glass,

Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers,

OIL STOVES,

REFRIGERATORS,

DRAIN TILE.

Gas, Steam Fitting and Pump

Driving promptly done on short notice.

Prompt attention given to all work in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

9-12

Miss M. MEENGs

has opened a

MILLINERY STORE

on River Street, next to the drug store of D. R. Meengs, where she is prepared to furnish the public with all the latest style of

Hats and Bonnets

and wishes to announce to the Ladies of Holland and vicinity, that she is able to suit the most fastidious tastes with the latest styles of

TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Give her a call and see for Yourself.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1882.

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and elegant stock of FINE Ladies and Gentleman's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

—:O:—

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

Clocks which have been sold for \$4, are now for sale at \$3. The entire stock on hand will be sold at that rate. Plated ware, Spectacles, etc., etc., will be sold at cost for the next 60 days.

Oct. 15, 1881.

37-1y

Kremers & Bangs,

—dealers in—

Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

KEMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 19th. 11-1y

THE SCULPTOR BOY.

BY BISHOP DOANE.

Chisel in hand stood a sculptor boy
With his marble block before him,
And his face lit up with a smile of joy
As an angel dream passed o'er him.
He carved the dream on that shapeless stone
With many a sharp incision;
With heaven's own light the sculpture shone,
He had caught the angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we as we stand,
With our souls uncased before us,
Waiting the soul when at God's command
The light dream passes o'er us.
If we carve it then on the yielding stone,
With many a sharp incision,
Heavenly beauty shall be our own,
Our lives that angel vision.

LINDA'S LEGACY.

It was one of those strong affections which sometimes exist between the old and the young, and which seem to shake the theory of natural inheritance. For old Mr. Walters was much more like Linda's father—or grandfather, for the matter of that—than was her own legitimate progenitor; and the love between the two would have afforded a capital theme for a discourse on the power of elective affinity. Both were artists; old Mr. Walters being a master in the craft whereof Linda was but an humble beginner; and part of the tie between them was the old man's desire to see his favorite's professional improvement, and the consequent lessons which he gave her on the management of her colors and the laws of perspective. It was thus a double bond—master and pupil, father and daughter; and on either side it was equally strong.

"I will always be your friend, little Linda," Mr. Walters used to say. "When I die you shall find I have not forgotten you. I have not much to leave, but you shall come in for your share with the rest."

But whenever he spoke like this Linda would begin to cry, and protest that she wanted nothing to do with his property and did not care to be remembered in his will. "Only say," she used to sob, "that I have been a good and obedient daughter to you and that I never made you angry."

For Mr. Walters was a peppery-tempered old gentleman, and had the knack of quarreling with his best friend for a word or a look. He was the Boanerges of his society, and his thunder was formidable. But Linda had somehow learned the secret of keeping peace with him; and never since their first acquaintance had there been a cross word between them.

Things went on comfortably enough for some years, when, one summer—Linda being away nursing a sick sister—it is to be supposed the heat mounted to the old master's brain, for he broke out like a tornado against a certain Mrs. Law, and the quarrel became so embittered, and the old man put himself so much in the wrong by his passion and violence, that he was forced to leave Fairfield and go over to Tours, where his family and certain of his friends lived. For he had a wife and children all the time; only, for sundry reasons which may well be imagined and need not be particularized, he and they found it more agreeable to have the sea between them than to live under one roof. Now, however, when his own home had tumbled about his ears, he was forced to rub shoulders with theirs. And so it came to pass that Linda, being still held by her duty to her sick sister, these two dear friends never met again, and only letters of adieu took the place of the daughterly devotion and fatherly protection which had been the rule of life between them.

At Tours lived a certain obscure, but ambitious, and, for the matter of that, eccentric painter called Maze. This worthy had ideas, only, but he expressed them in such hideous colors and with such extraordinary contortions of lines and limbs, that very few could understand what his pictures meant when they were done. He called them one thing, but they might as well have been another—anything, in fact, you like to say—without much loss to sense or probability. They did not sell, but Maze always asserted that one day they would, and even now other men borrowed from them.

Maze and Mr. Walters were what the world called friends. In spite of the old master's temper he had the power of attaching people to his service, while all painters of note or aspiration clustered around him like devotees around a shrine. His talk was full of valuable information on his art, and his professional criticisms were of so much account that to be able to say—"Walters told me to do this"—"Walters praised that"—was of itself as good as a diploma of merit. And Maze was a man who, of all others, knew his best mental feeding grounds, and how to spread his own hay in the sunshine of another's intellect.

Among the few things of value which Mr. Walters had to leave were certain rare old bits of plate which he had picked up at curiosity shops and the like. He was fond of goldsmiths' work, and he prided himself on his judgment—perhaps a little more than it deserved. To hear him, he had as many cups and vases by Cellini as all the rest of the world taken together; and he even insisted on "Michael Angelo's" when the work was especially coarse—he called it broad—and asserted, without fear of contradiction, that he could see the great master's touch here on this silver flagon as well as on the "Moses" or the "Pieta." All the same, the collection was a valuable one; and who was to have the revision was a matter of anxious speculation among the friends. To none was it so anxious as to Mr. Maze, the obscure, ambitious, eccentric and inconspicuous genre-painter at Tours.

When the time came for the old man to go over to the majority, and while he had the still strength enough to arrange his affairs according to his will, he called Maze to him and said, "Maze, you have been uncommonly civil and attentive to me; and, by the Lord, sir, I am half

inclined to believe that you are sincere." "Make the half whole, Mr. Walters, and then you will square the circle," said Maze, who affected as much oddity in his speech as in his painting.

"Well, I will; I am going to trust you," said Mr. Walters. "Bring me that box, there in the corner, and take out what you find in it. One, two, three, four," he added as Maze took out one by one of those bits of rare old plate which the master had picked up with so much enthusiasm, cherished with so much care and the revision of which was a matter of much anxious thought to so many friends. "Now pack these carefully and address the box to my little daughter Linda. The others I give to Dasha and Star."

"Yes, sir," said Maze, glibly as to tongue, heavily as to heart; for nothing was assigned to him—not a cup, not a vase—and he had spent his time and some of his not over fat substance in earwigging the old gentleman, hoping for a substantial solatium when all was over. And now he saw himself out out by a little girl whom he did not know and of whose friendship with the monster he was, as well as were some others, mortally jealous.

"Dear little Linda!" said Mr. Walters, faintly; "she was always a good and dutiful daughter to me; she never angered me, never crossed me and I want to her have something by which to remember her old father to the end of her life. Are those cups well packed, Maze?"

"Yes, sir; perfectly." "No chance of being bruised or battered or shaken out by the way?—no chance of those thieves of the custom house putting their roving fingers into the pulling out of a stray plum, hey?"

"No, sir; I have done them up as carefully as if they were for myself," said Maze.

"That is right, Maze. You will see to it all for my little girl—see that she gets them safe and sound and in the state in which they are now?"

"I will see to it all, Mr. Walters; you may rely on me," said Maze.

"It will be worse for you if you do not do your duty," said the old man. "Mark my words, Maze—worse for you."

"Yes, sir," said Maze, submissively; and with that the old master turned his face to the wall and died. The last act of his life had been to bequeath that box of rare old plate to his favorite pupil and adopted daughter, Linda.

When all was over and the brave old man was buried beneath the shadow of the yew tree, in the churchyard at Tours, Maze wrote a letter to Linda in which he told her of her old father's bequest; but he added this paragraph, which somewhat spoiled the rest:

"I have done my duty and fulfilled my promise to my old friend in informing you of this legacy; but now I put it to you to say whether or not you will accept it. Honorably and rightfully it belongs to certain members of his family, who have incurred much expense, without remuneration, during this last illness of their relative, and who, therefore, are justly entitled to all there was to leave. About this there can be no two opinions with honorable people. As I think you are one of those people, and will, therefore, see things in the light in which I have put them, I will hold the box over until I receive your instructions as to its destination; that is, whether you will profit by the last moments of weakened intellect of a dying man, or restore to the family what should never have been willed from them."

Linda was not slow in deciding. One of those sensitive people who pride themselves on the purity of their love, she would always rather give than receive. And, indeed, to receive benefits from those whom she loved was always a matter of some pain to her. The letter set her imagination ablaze. She seemed to hear the sneers of those who laughed at the clever way in which she had feathered her nest—the masterly manner in which she had got around the old man, so that he should leave her this splendid legacy; and she seemed to hear the reproaches of those members of the family who had incurred expense without remuneration, and who, therefore, naturally expected to receive whatever there might be to leave. It would be dishonorable to accept this bequest, it would be mean and selfish and unworthy. Mr. Maze was quite right. It was her duty to renounce it. Whereupon she wrote an impulsive letter, full of high feeling and self-abnegation, and gave up her legacy for the sake of those undesignated members to whom it rightfully belonged. And she thanked Mr. Maze for his kindness in telling her the truth.

When he read that letter, Maze laughed softly to himself and passed the box through the custom house.

Linda did not regret what she had done—those who act from principle never do—but she was certainly rather surprised not to receive a word of thanks, nor even of acknowledgment, from any one. Even Maze did not reply, and certainly no member of the family, here or elsewhere, sent her a line. She let the thing pass, not troubling much about it; only thinking to herself that they were not quite so courteous to her as she would have been to them had their positions been reversed, and that she did not envy them their manners.

The kaleidoscope of time changed all matters for both Linda and Mr. Maze. The former went to Tours, the latter came to England, where one of his pictures struck the public taste, so that he suddenly became a celebrity where formerly he had been unknown by one-half of the world and laughed at by the other. He was now said to paint pictures unsurpassed by any of the dead, unattainable by any of the living, masters. His obscure tints and strange conceptions were extolled to the skies; and money poured like water from an artesian well into the former dry bucket of

his shallow purse. His house became the rendezvous of all the big-wigs of society, and such of the little fry as could get an invitation; and he who had been one of the most industrious of toadies of his time was, in his turn, the most industriously toadied. He gave grand receptions and select parties; he went everywhere and received everyone; and his house, with its artistic furniture and perfect arrangement, was the talk of the multitude who thronged there.

But of all his fine possessions, nothing was so fine as that noble buffet of old silver cups and flagons, which formed the most striking feature of the whole.

Many a collector envied that buffet; and some asked anxiously where he had found them. To which he would answer carelessly that he had picked them up in old second-hand shops in London and the provinces—having made his collection since he settled there. The things were French, all of them, but that did not prevent their having been bought second-hand in London and the provinces. How else, indeed, could they have been picked up? Maze had not one of them while he lived at Tours. How else, then, could he have collected them, save by careful scrutiny of old bric-a-brac shops in England and cleverly understanding good things when he saw them?

But the odd part of the matter was—they were all like poor old Mr. Walters' collection; and all like the legacy left to Linda and renounced for honorable compensation to those members of the family who had been put to expense without remuneration.

"God bless my soul, this is very like old Walters' 'Michael Angelo!'" cried one who knew, taking up a certain coarsely-wrought, but effective cup. "And I could swear this was the 'Cellini' he used to be so proud of; and this, and this," he added, rapidly running over the various pieces, while Maze stood by, quite calm and smiling.

"Yes," he answered, "they are his. They found their way in some odd manner over here, and I recognized them for my old friend's favorites, and picked them up wherever I saw them."

"Who inherited them?" asked Hardman, the man who knew.

"Well," said Maze, with the shy look of a good man caught out in a virtuous action which he had wished to keep secret; "to tell the truth, Hardman, they were left to me. I implored the dear old man not to make such an invidious distinction in favor of an outsider, to let the sleeper wear the night-cap and short-coat go to the dancing booth, as arranged by the eternal harmonies of things, but you know how arbitrary he was—how he took the cord and chain into his own hands, and would not be led nor driven? He would not listen to me; and these things were assigned to me—as a mark of his gratitude for all that I had done for him. He said this more than once, and to please him I consented and so let him die enthusiastically. Of course, when all was over I passed them on to certain members of his own family. And they must have sold them. Finding them scattered all abroad, like Osiris' members, I made it a point of conscience to re-collect them. I bought them up, no matter what the price. It was a labor of love, transcending filthy lucre. Here you have the whole history. Simple enough, when you come to the pith and marrow of it!"

"You are a noble fellow, Mr. Maze," said Mr. Hardman.

"It was only loyal and honorable," said Maze, with the dignified humility of conscious virtue.

At Tours, Linda went to see Miss Walters, the only representative left of the dead master's family. In the course of conversation Linda asked, "Which member of the family received that box of silver bequeathed to me by my dear old friend and master?"

"What box? what silver?" asked Miss Walters.

"Those cups and flagons which he had at Fairfield. They were left to me, in the care of Mr. Maze, but he wrote to me and asked me to give them up in favor of certain members of the family who had incurred expense and ought to be remunerated. Of course I did; but I never heard a word from any one, and I am curious to know who had them."

"My father left you a box of silver which Mr. Maze asked you to give up?"

"Yes." "For the family?"

"Yes."

"The old rascal!" shouted Miss Walters. She had inherited her father's temper as well as his smile. "Not a member of our family had one single cup or vase, and we never knew what he had done with them all. Be sure, Linda, that old fox has taken them for himself. He worked on your feelings to make you give them up, and then he secured them."

"Oh, Miss Walters, is that possible?" cried that foolish Linda, beginning to cry.

"I am sure of it, child. When you go to London see if Maze has not some fine old cups and things which he will account for in some extraordinary manner. I know him!" said Miss Walters, contemptuously. "I know what he is capable of. It were a wonder if I did not."

But Linda could scarcely believe that any man in Maze's position could be guilty of such a glaring piece of iniquity, and one which, if she chose, she could at any time make public; for we can scarcely understand in others those things of which we ourselves could not be guilty. Nevertheless, there the matter stands, Maze, the noted genre painter, has a buffet full of rare old silver cups and flagons, recognized by those who knew as having once belonged to Mr. Walters. And Linda lost her legacy.

THE man who lives chiefly on flesh, eggs and bread obtains in two or three pounds of such food nutriment equivalent to an Irishman's ten pounds of potatoes and extra.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Good coral is worth five times its weight in gold, and the finest pink coral is worth \$600 an ounce.

SETH GREEN says fish never sleep or close their eyes, and that the natural age of a trout is about 15 years.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India, over the River Kistnah, between Bezorah and Sectanagram. It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

At an Eastern mill is a square block of compressed paper fastened on a turning lathe, and so hard that if a fine steel chisel is held against it when it is moving, instead of cutting the paper it will break the chisel into a hundred pieces. The strength is astonishing.

There is residing near Schraalenburg, N. J., a man named Peter Durie, who was born without hands or arms, and yet can write remarkably well, chiefly by using his lips. His ambition, backed by a persevering industry, has enabled him to overcome difficulties that seemed insurmountable, and he therefore qualified himself for an active business man. He is now nearly 30 years of age, and is a subject of absorbing interest to all who come in contact with him.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER says that last year 154,184,300 tons of coal were mined in England. This is sufficient to make a wall 200 miles long, 100 feet high and forty-two feet thick—a mass which exceeds that of the celebrated Chinese wall by sufficient to add 346 miles to its length. It would construct fifty-five pyramids as large as the great pyramid of Egypt, or more than one every week. It will be curious to know how long the energy born of the combustion of this mass annually will require to exhaust itself.

A NUMBER of English coal mines are being worked under the ocean. In Northumberland the net available quantity of coal under the sea is estimated at 403,000,000 tons, and on the Durham coast, under the sea, including a breadth of three and one-half miles, with an area of seventy-one square miles, 734,500,000 tons. The latter mine is in a vein of an aggregate thickness of thirty feet, distributed in six seams. Engineers are considering how it can be successfully worked in the future.

ALL have seen the immense boulders called "lost rock," in some sections, scattered over the northern part of the United States, which have little or no resemblance to any mass of rocks anywhere in the vicinity, and have perhaps asked the question: Where did they come from? Also the heaps of sand, gravel and cobble-stones of various sizes, which form many of our ridges, knolls and hills, and which are totally unlike any fixed rock near them. All these phenomena are attributed to a single cause, and that is the great sheet of ice which nature stored up ages ago without the necessity of protecting it in an ice-house. According to Agassiz, the sheet of ice extended in this country as far south as South Carolina, or Alabama, and was thick enough to cover all the mountains of the eastern part of North America, with the exception of Mt. Washington. This peak projected, a lone sentinel on that vast waste of ice, two or three hundred feet. In the latitude of Northern Massachusetts, he conceives the ice to have been two or three miles thick. The boulders were all torn off by the advancing ice sheet, from the projecting rocks over which it moved, and carried or pushed as "bottom drift," scratching and plowing the surface over which they passed, and being scratched and polished themselves in return, till they were finally brought to rest by the melting of the ice. They were not carried so far south as the ice sheets extended, seldom beyond the parallel of 40 degrees north. The native copper of Lake Superior was drifted four or five hundred miles south; and the pudding stones of Roxbury, Mass., were carried as far south as Island of Penikese.—Scientific American.

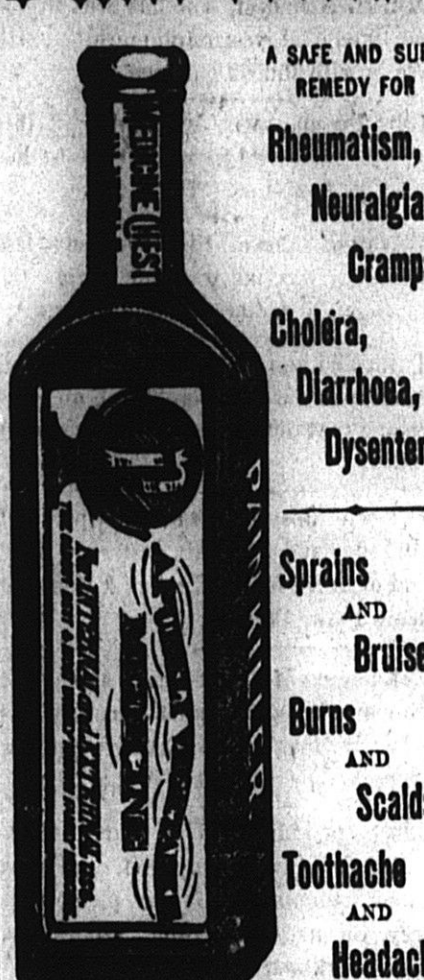
Longfellow's Independence.

The most urbane and sympathetic of men, never aggressive, nor vehement, nor self-asserting, he was yet thoroughly independent, and the individuality of his genius held its tranquil ways as surely as the river Charles, whose placid beauty he so often sang, wound through the meadows calm and free. When Longfellow came to Cambridge, the impulse of Transcendentalism in New England was deeply affecting scholarship and literature. It was represented by the most original of American thinkers and the typical American scholar, Emerson, and its elevating, purifying and emancipating influences are memorable in our moral and intellectual history. Longfellow lived in the very heart of the movement. Its leaders were his cherished friends. He, too, was a scholar and devoted student of German literature, who had drunk deeply also of the romance of German life. Indeed, his first important works stimulated the taste for German studies and the enjoyment of its literature more than any other impulse in this country. But he remained without the charmed Transcendental circle, serene and friendly and attentive. There are those whose career was wholly molded by the intellectual revival of that time. But Longfellow was untouched by it, except as his sympathies were attracted by the vigor and purity of its influence. His tastes, his interests, his activities, his career would have been the same had that great light never shone. If he had been the ductile, echoing, imitative nature that the more ardent disciples of the faith supposed him to be, he would have been absorbed and swept away by the flood. But he was as untouched by it as Charles Lamb by the wars of Napoleon.—George William Curtis.

A MAN's true wealth is the good he does in the world to his fellow men.

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A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery.



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For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STIMSON & CO., Portland, Me.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Madame Wambold's Specific permanently removes Superfluous hair without injuring the skin. Send for a circular. MADAME WAMBOLD, 34 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.



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A preparation which is unequalled for Purifying the Blood and Toning Up the Female System.

LADIES' Tonic is prepared by Mrs. Van Buren, at 104 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y., and has been used successfully by ladies for years. It is a sure cure for all Female Complaints, Low Fever, Ague, Scrofula, Sick Headache, and all weaknesses caused by those irregularities which are so common to womanhood. This is no Patent Medicine, but is prepared by Mrs. Van Buren, after years of experience, and recommended by her, as she knows it will give new life to any broken-down, worn-out or over-worked member of her sex. WIVES and MOTHERS need something to assist nature in holding her own under the constant strain which is constantly dragging them down. Mrs. Van Buren answers all letters free. Send for Circulars. For sale by Druggists. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

THE New Combination for Agents! O. C. Haskell & Co., of Chicago, the leading Map Publishers, have just completed a combination which will bring joy to the army of Agents; also to the public, who will be the most benefited by it. They furnish to the public, through their agents, their latest Map of the United States and World, a map showing every town and village, all railroads and stations, and distances between stations, both in this country and Europe. It is, without question, the most complete map ever produced. They combine and furnish along with each map a new Census Book of the United States free of charge. It is a large, splendidly-bound book, showing the new census of every town in the United States, and is worth \$3 to any one; but Haskell & Co. charge only \$3 for the map, and furnish free to each purchaser of the map a copy of the book. Agents are wanted in each county to sell this Combination. Address O. C. HASKELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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A PERFECTLY safe preparation of iron and vegetable tonics that will not harm the most delicate, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It gives health and strength.

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

Look Out, Young Man.

When it is said of a youth that "He drinks," and it can be proven, what store wants him for a clerk? What church wants him for a member? Who will trust him? What dying man will appoint him as his executor? Letters of recommendation, the backing of business firms, a brilliant ancestry cannot save him. The world shies him off. Why? It is whispered all through the community, "He drinks! he drinks!" That blasts him. When a young man loses his reputation for sobriety he might as well be at the bottom of the sea.

There are young men who have their good name as their only capital. Your father has started you out to city life. He could only give you an education. He gave you no means. He started you however, under Christian influence. You are now achieving your fortune, under God, by your own right arm. Now, look out, young man, that there is no doubt of your sobriety. Do not create any suspicions by going in or out of liquors establishments, or by any odor of your breath, or by any glare of your eyes, or by any unnatural flush of your cheeks. You cannot afford to do it, for your good name is your only capital, and when that is blasted by the reputation of taking strong drink, all is gone forever.—Ez.

Mr. C. E. Young, of Allegheny City, Pa., writes: "Disease and suffering had completely discouraged me. I took no pleasure in eating. I found no comfort in living. I felt myself a burden, and my mind bordered on insanity. Dyspepsia and urinary disorders troubled me. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and now, thank God, I feel myself the equal of any man. It has saved my life!"

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ALL our druggists now heartily endorse the amazing success of Magnetic Medicine, and recommend it for both sexes in all cases of sexual weakness. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh. 17-4w

Faded Colors Restored.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume.

A Good Square Meal

Is too often followed by a disordered stomach, symptoms of dyspepsia or indigestion. Every miserable dyspeptic in the land should know that he can be cured by a timely use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00.

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Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column.

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Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance.

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Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Thomas' Electric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days."

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Over-eating is in one sense as productive of evil as intemperance in drinking. Avoid both, and keep the blood purified with Burdock Blood Bitters, and you will be rewarded with robust health and an invigorated system. Price \$1.00.

No Matter What Happens

You may rest assured that you are safe in being speedily cured by Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy.

Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND, Clerk's Office, June 12th, 1892. Sealed proposals, from the tax-payers of the City of Holland, for the furnishing and delivering of lumber to the City of Holland, from the first day of July, 1892, to the first day of July, 1893, will be received at the clerk's office, until the 21st day of June, 1892. No payments to be made until the 15th day of December, 1892.

By order of the Common Council, GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians! \$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance. It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and accept no imitation or substitute. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Schouten & Schepers, Holland.

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An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates. This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandarins, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, & is the best and surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Indigestion, or the motions Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

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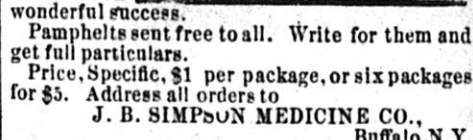
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