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### Holland City News, Volume 12, Number 32: September 15, 1883

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 32.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 601.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: No. 32 EIGHTH STREET.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.  
Editor and Publisher.

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

**JOB PRINTING** Promptly and Neatly Executed.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents for  
first insertion, and 35 cents for each subsequent  
insertion for any period under three months.

|          | S. M. | S. M. | S. M. |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Square | 8 50  | 5 00  | 8 00  |
| 2 " "    | 5 00  | 3 50  | 5 00  |
| 3 " "    | 3 50  | 2 50  | 3 50  |
| 4 " "    | 2 50  | 2 00  | 2 50  |
| 5 " "    | 2 00  | 1 50  | 2 00  |
| 6 " "    | 1 50  | 1 25  | 1 50  |
| 7 " "    | 1 25  | 1 00  | 1 25  |
| 8 " "    | 1 00  | 75    | 1 00  |
| 9 " "    | 75    | 50    | 75    |
| 10 " "   | 50    | 40    | 50    |

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 X's sig-  
nify 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 July 23, 1883.

| From Holland to Chicago. |       |       |                | From Chicago to Holland. |      |       |      |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Nit.                     | Mix.  | Mail. | TOWNS.         | Mail.                    | Mix. | Nit.  | Exp. |
| p.m.                     | a.m.  | a.m.  |                | p.m.                     | a.m. | a.m.  |      |
| 10 30                    | 9 20  | 11 15 | ...Holland.... | 3 25                     | 8 15 | 5 15  |      |
| 10 55                    | 10 00 | 11 35 | East Saugatuck | 3 10                     | 7 30 | 4 45  |      |
| 11 05                    | 10 20 | 11 45 | New Richmond.  | 3 00                     | 7 15 | 4 30  |      |
| 11 57                    | 11 55 | 12 35 | Gd. Junction.. | 2 30                     | 5 52 | 3 30  |      |
| 12 10                    | 12 35 | 12 55 | Bangor ..      | 2 00                     | 5 20 | 3 30  |      |
| 1 50                     | 3 15  | 2 25  | Benton Harbor. | 1 05                     | 3 20 | 2 30  |      |
| 2 15                     | 3 30  | 2 35  | St. Joseph...  | 12 55                    | 8 10 | 2 30  |      |
| 3 40                     | 6 00  | 3 45  | New Buffalo..  | 11 55                    | 1 10 | 1 10  |      |
| 7 30                     |       | 5 50  | ...Chicago.... | 9 00                     |      | 11 30 |      |
| a.m.                     | p.m.  | p.m.  |                | a.m.                     | a.m. | p.m.  |      |



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

**JOHN JACOB ASTOR**, of New York, is said to have deeded to his only son, now United States Minister to Italy, property valued at the lowest estimate at \$60,000,000, subject to a pension of \$100,000 per annum. The object is believed to be the concealment of the amount of the estate.

**JAY GOULD** was a witness before the Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor, at New York. A large audience gathered to hear him recite his autobiography. He said he was 47 years old, and was in his youth a cow-boy. He studied mathematics night and day, learning at a tender age that \$40,000,000 and \$40,000,000 make \$80,000,000, and later applying that principle with success to the stock of the Western Union. He next joined a surveying party, which beat him, and he was forced to sell sun-dials for his diurnal food supplies. He got a surveying contract, and made \$5,000 in his 23d year. He then began business as a tanner with a partner. The partner killed himself. He then became Superintendent of a railroad, and everybody lost faith in that road except Mr. Gould, who bought nearly all the stock. The road then did better, and Mr. Gould was rich. Skipping over many incidents in his career, the autobiographer came down to his operations in Union Pacific. There he declared he saved the property of 7,000 investors. Next came the Southwestern system. Mr. Gould simply wanted to see what could be done by combination. When he got the 10,000 miles of road together they earned \$10,000 a month. Last month they earned \$5,500,000. He was also a Director in many of the greatest railroads of other regions of the country. The Senators asked Mr. Gould about postal telegraphy. It did not strike him favorably. Government interference would be deplorable. Supply and demand, he thought, would fix everything and bring about the millennium.

**JUDGE GABRIEL**, of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie, Pa., has revoked the charter of the National Longevity Association, whose object was to defeat death. The ostensible reasons for this suicidal act are that the society is a fraud, and likely, if undisturbed, to catch an enormous number of gudgeons. A boat modeled after the old Maid of the Mist successfully passed through the Niagara rapids, though minus a crew. Forty thousand persons witnessed the experiment.

The operatives at Fall River were visited and catechized by the Senate's Sub-Committee on Education and Labor. The homes of the mill-operatives owned by the corporations were found to be in a bad condition. An old English woman said the operatives were better off in England than here. Frost did considerable damage in New England and along the valley of the Hudson. The loss on tobacco in three counties in Massachusetts is placed at \$125,000.

**JOHN SWINTON**, of New York, appeared as a witness before the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education, sitting in that city. He recommended the revival of the income tax, as originally in force; the establishment of a National Board of Industry empowered to collect labor statistics of every description, and including power to enforce the Eight-Hour law; the establishment of effectual Boards of Health, Education and Public Works; industrial schools and colleges on the French system; the Belgium system of freedom from patents; postal banks under the British system; land laws which will prevent the holding by private individuals of great tracts of land; public ownership of coal, iron, gold and other mines, and all oil wells. Everyone of these measures has been put in practice in one country or another, and they were all capable of enforcement by legislation, and have in every instance proved successful. Witness maintained that industrial schools, such as exist in nearly all European countries, should be instituted here and be under the control of the Government; working railroads and telegraph lines by the Government in Berlin showed conclusively it should be adopted in this country. He thought the Legislature had the power to do this. He was also of the opinion that the Government should institute postal banks, where the poorer classes could make deposits. Ex-President John Jay, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was also before the committee. He favored the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, and prevention of strikes by arbitration. There should be a national law, he thought, incorporating trades unions. He believed in the organization of capitalists as well as workmen. The witness said there was a tendency to lower wages by the employment of Bohemians to do unskilled labor, and this tendency is encouraged by the constant introduction of labor-saving machines. Steel manufacturers have imported workmen for the purpose of lowering wages.

A BOSTON dispatch says that "the severe drought from which New England is now suffering has not only ruined the ripening crops and spoiled the fall feed, on which every farmer depends, but it has dried up the brooks and wells and scorched the forests until every meadow and grove is a tinder-box, ready to spring into a blaze on the first contact of fire. Forest fires have been burning for several weeks in some of the outlying towns near Boston. It is impossible to estimate the real and entailed loss from these causes, but it will probably reach \$1,000,000. Destructive forest fires are also reported in New York and other Eastern States. Mrs. Julia P. Smith, the novelist, was killed by a runaway at New Hartford, Ct.

A SCORE of villagers attended the auction in Chappaqua, N. Y., at which Horace Greeley's farm was sold. One bid was made for the seventy-seven acres, and it was sold to Miss Gabrielle M. Greeley for \$10,000. Neighbors who wanted the property would not bid against the daughter. The place cost Horace Greeley about \$10,000, and he expended on its improvement about \$75,000. N. A. H. O'Donnell's steam cooperage works in Jersey City were consumed by fire, with all the machinery and eight car-loads of staves. The total loss is about \$38,000. The Elkhorn tannery, belonging to Michael D. Kestler, at Stroudsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, covered by insurance.

### THE WEST.

**HENRY VILLARD's** party were enthusiastically received at Fargo, Dakota. All of the Northern Pacific buildings in the city were gayly decorated with wheat, evergreens, and bunting. Five car-loads of evergreens and forty-five acres of oats and wheat were used in the display. Besides the Stars and Stripes, the flags of France, Germany and England, were displayed. Arches extended over the railroad tracks.

Immense vegetables were shown, bands of music were out, and several thousand people filled the platform steps and the park. 550 school children being on the grass in the park. Speeches were made by a dozen or more of the excursionists. The Grand Trunk had contracted for an iron steamer, costing \$285,000, to transfer cars across the river at Detroit.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation was most royally entertained by the Chicagoans, and, from all indications, had a jolly good time in the Garden City.

The presence of the distinguished visitor in the city had been so extensively advertised by the local press that there was a feverish excitement and constant anticipation by people who wanted to see a real live President. The first evening of his stay he accepted a personal invitation from the veteran comedian and manager, J. H. McVicker, to attend his theater. When the party, consisting of President Arthur, Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Sheridan and others, entered the theater, the audience rose and applauded. The play was "Hunchback," and Miss Mather the star. At the end of the third act, when Miss Mather was called before the curtain with Mr. Levick, she had a bank of flowers in the center of which in vultures were the words, "To the President, from Margaret Mather." She handed this to him, and he bowed in return while the house applauded. At the end of the fourth act the President asked to be presented to Miss Mather, and she was accompanied to his box by her manager, Mr. Hill. The President thanked her personally and said he had been delighted by her acting. Miss Mather replied briefly and gracefully, thanking the President for the honor he had bestowed upon her by his presence. The party sat, the play out, and when it was over the audience halted on the stairway and sidewalk while the President passed out, and cheered him as he was driven away. The next day the President visited the Board of Trade, and devoted an hour or so watching the wild bulls and bears. A dense crowd assembled to see the distinguished visitor. The President was next driven to the rooms of the League Club, where a fine lunch was served. In the evening two hours were devoted to a public reception at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and thousands of citizens availed themselves of this opportunity to see the nation's ruler. The President left at midnight, expressing himself highly pleased at his sojourn in the Western metropolis.

At a meeting at Milwaukee, the Wisconsin Medical Society, believing that consumption was an infectious disease, resolved that they would do their utmost to keep the phthisical members of families isolated as much as possible from healthy persons. Six miles east of Springfield, Ill., the house of John Everett was destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Everett were absent. Mrs. Everett's mother, an aged lady, and two little children were burned to death. Near Waldron's Station, Ohio, one section of a freight train dashed into the preceding one, twelve or fifteen of the cars falling through a trestle. Two brakemen were killed. August was a healthy month in Chicago, the deaths numbering 350 less than usual. Eleven of the 1,108 deaths were suicides. In 1881 1,730 people died in August. Frank James was acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury of his peers at Gallatin, Mo. There was the greatest of joy among the banditti and their friends, whose name is legion.

It is generally declared in Chicago, says the Tribune, that the new postal notes have proven a failure. It was hoped to use these notes in the mails to fill the gap made by the abolition of the fractional paper money. The banks refuse to accept the postal notes and business concerns receiving a good deal of money in the aggregate by means of postal notes find themselves put to serious inconvenience and loss.

The young tragedienne, Miss Margaret Mather, is in the third week of her engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, which has proven a highly-successful one, artistically and financially. This week she appears in "Romeo and Juliet," "Lady of Lyons," and "Leah, the Forsaken."

A CHICAGO dispatch of the 10th inst. says: "Advices from representative points in the corn belt make it positive that frost has wrought great destruction. Michigan seems to have fared badly, nearly everything in the vegetable line having been killed at Battle Creek and Saugatuck. Tobacco in Dane and Rock counties, Wis., was ruined with the corn, and cranberries at Sturgeon Bay got nipped. Light frosts are reported at Des Moines, Atlantic and Burlington, Iowa, and ice at Dubuque. Vegetables were injured at Elkhart and Huntington, Ind. Ice formed at Macomb, Ill., and frost was quite general throughout the central part of the State, but the dry atmosphere saved corn at some points. Reports from Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Ohio are to the effect that the standing corn has been irreparably damaged. In some sections on the lowlands corn is a most entirely destroyed. On the higher ground the frost was not so serious, and less injury was inflicted." A Des Moines dispatch says: "Reports from different parts of the State to-night indicate that the damage to the corn crop of Iowa has been almost wholly confined to the lowlands and has been slight." A dispatch from Sioux Falls, Dakota, reports: "Another heavy frost last night has left no room to doubt the ruin of the corn crop of this section."

The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad was formally effected forty miles west of Helena, Montana, on the 8th of September. Jay Cooke, the man that began, and Henry Villard, the man that finished the work, were accorded the honor of driving the golden spike.

While a construction train on the South Park railroad was coming down Kenosha mountain, in Colorado, the engine jumped the track and eight cars back of it were telescoped down the embankment. Conductor Livingston, Engineer Foster and Brakeman Lake were injured, probably fatally.

### THE SOUTH.

DURING the inaugural ceremonies, at Frankfort, Ky., the outgoing Governor, Blackburn, endeavored to excuse himself for the large number of pardons granted, and the incoming Governor, Knott, declared that in no case would he remit criminal penalties unless satisfied that the sentence was unjust to the convict. Two negroes of Edwards, Miss., confessed having robbed the grave of Mr. Howell. One of them who attempted to escape was riddled with bullets. The other was taken from the Sheriff and hanged. They confessed that they stole the body for the purpose of securing the bones of the arm, which they used in carrying out their profession as conjurers. Samuel Bulger (colored), for outraging a white child some time ago, was hanged in the jail at Maysville, Ky.

A HAVING maniac, armed with a club, entered a school-room at Williamson, Va., and attempted to kill all the girls in the room. His hallucination had taken the form of belief that, in order to escape eternal torment, he must sacrifice 200 female children. He hurt a number of the pupils, and was himself knocked senseless before his capture. At Plaquemine, La.,

Henry Dickenson, colored, was hanged for murder, and at Greensboro, Ala., Frank Sheldon, also colored, paid the extreme penalty for uxoricide.

### WASHINGTON.

The United States of Colombia are again in trouble. Don Pedro Soler Martinez has set up a little Government for himself at a town in the interior, and President Otalora has marched with 1,000 men to overthrow the insurgents.

The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office will show that 50,000 agricultural patents were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883. This is the largest number of patents ever issued in any one year.

COL. DAVID P. HOLLOWAY died at Washington last week in his 74th year. He edited the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium for many years, commencing in 1852, was a member of the Indiana Legislature for ten years from 1843 to 1853, and was one of the Indiana Representatives in Congress in the 1855-'56 term. He was appointed Commissioner of Patents by President Lincoln in 1851.

### POLITICAL.

SOME statements alleged to have been made to President Arthur by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, of the Utah Commission, so astonished A. B. Carlton, another member, that he has addressed Secretary Folger on the subject. He claims that the board was completely successful in excluding polygamists from voting or holding office, and that ten Mormons have sued the Commissioners for using authority in excess of that granted by the Edmunds act.

In the New York Greenback State Convention at Rochester George O. Jones, of Albany, was nominated for Secretary of State, and declined. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was then nominated by acclamation. Louis A. Post, of New York, was nominated Attorney General by acclamation. G. L. Halsey, of Canfield, was unanimously nominated for Comptroller. Julian Winne, of Albany county, was nominated for Treasurer. Edward A. Stillman, of Ontario county, was nominated for Engineer.

The dissatisfied Democrats of Hamilton county, Ohio, held a convention at Cincinnati at which eighty delegates were present. They nominated a ticket in opposition to the "regular" one, which the resolutions said was controlled by fraud and violence. The platform indorses the Democratic State platform and ticket, demands municipal reform and a reduction of taxes, opposes "boss" rule, and favors honest primaries and fair conventions. Emissaries of the National Woman's Suffrage Association are now at work hoping to eliminate from the new constitution of Dakota the hated word "male."

### GENERAL.

CAPT. EADS seems to have impressed Pittsburgh capitalists with the practicability of his ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama. One of the heaviest coal operators says the work will be ready for the commerce of the world within four years, without assistance from the Government.

The Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dunn & Co., of New York, in their latest weekly review of the state of trade say that during the week nothing occurred of a character adverse to the steady improvement of trade. It is true the exchanges show a considerable decline in transactions, but this may be the result of hesitation and embarrassment growing out of the recent heavy depression in securities and produce. But notwithstanding this fact the figures show the volume of business is large on the whole, and larger than ever before at about half the leading centers outside of New York city. All indications point to the fact that general business is getting into better shape steadily and the assurance of good crops and a fair market abroad for our products is stimulating most lines of trade. In this city dry goods interests seem in the main healthy, and the demand is beginning to be quite active, absorbing large quantities of goods. In the grocery trade the situation seems to be equally favorable. The demand for iron continues slow, and quotations were about steady. The business failures in the United States for the week numbered 142, being sixteen more than during the preceding week, and an increase of twenty-one over the corresponding period of 1882. The yacht Explorer foundered on Greenough Shoals, Lake Huron, and all on board perished. Hanlan offers to row Laycock on the Thames for \$5,000 a side.

### FOREIGN.

FURTHER accounts of the horrors in Java and Sumatra arrive with every hour. A whole district is entirely inaccessible, and the population is supposed to have perished. Nothing can be heard from Lampong, the district of Sumatra nearest to Java. The tidal wave which swept over the inhabitants, at out 10,000 people. Specialists to London journals say 15,000 Chinese troops have entered Tongkin territory and others are moving to the frontier. The French Cabinet decided to send reinforcements to Tongkin. Advices received at Berlin are to the effect that China means war. Marwood, the English hangman, is dead. The Swiss Government refuses to extradite an American student, named Leung, who killed a schoolmate in a duel in Germany, as dueling is not named in the treaty.

At Le Puy, France, a large concourse attended the ceremonies of the unveiling of a statue to Lafayette. Messrs. Morton and Sargent, Ministers to France and Germany, were among the distinguished persons present. The Zulus are fighting among themselves.

An article by Henri Rochefort, in his Paris journal, charging King Humbert of Italy with having pocketed funds sent for the relief of the Ischia sufferers, has caused much indignation in Humbert's domain. An Italian officer challenged Rochefort for the insult, but the latter refused to fight. Under instructions from his Government, the Marquis Tseng d. mandated that the French withdraw from the Hue treaty. Prime Minister Ferry refused to reply, but gave assurances that France will guarantee the integrity of the Chinese frontier. The cattle plague in Russia at present is very virulent. Within four years 1,000,000 head have fallen victims to the disease. Famine is adding to the havoc wrought by the volcanic eruptions in Java. Wet weather is hindering harvest work in England, and a large quantity of grain is still uncut.

RICHARD POWER, a Parnellite member of Parliament, addressing a meeting at Waterford, described England as a nation insulted by France, hated by Europe and embarrassed by Ireland. Michael Davitt, who addressed the same meeting, said that the object of the National League was to achieve national independence for Ireland, by which he doubtless meant legislative independence. A dispatch from Rome says the Vatican has about come to an understanding with Prussia in regard to the church question.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

The Treasury Commission appointed to investigate the conduct of Architect Hill have submitted their report to Secretary Folger. They find the office which he held guilty of official favoritism, which in its consequences entailed great loss upon the Government. The firm of Bartlett, Robbins & Co., of Baltimore, were paid \$18,500 for simply drafting the plans for the heating apparatus of four buildings. In one case an outsider's shutters were rejected because they were too good rather than exactly of the quality advertised for. Mismanagement, robbery, inefficiency and many other kinds of rascality are stated to have been prevalent all around Architect Hill, but 21 persons are not found to have been corrupt. The Agricultural Department at Washington has issued its September report on the cotton crop, the average of which is now reduced to 74, while the same time in 1882 it was 92 per cent. Drought has had this bad effect in almost every State, and rust, caterpillars, and the boll worm are prevalent in many districts.

At a colored celebration in Beaufort county, S. C., boiled shrimps were freely dispensed. Three negroes have died from their effects, and seven are not expected to live. A boy of 16 and a boy of 17 fought a duel at Richmond, Va. The difficulty was caused by a miss of 15. The difficulty was smoothed over after a miss on both sides. The deadly toy pistol did not figure in the affair.

The Boston Herald says James G. Blaine recently informed a party of Maine politicians that if Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, was elected Governor again he would be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and win the contest. Mr. Blaine said that, as for himself, he was out of politics, and was not a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. The Greenback and Democratic Central Committees met at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and decided to support J. C. Cook for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Mr. Cutts.

A YOUNG man called for a glass of soda-water in New Orleans. The clerk responded. The customer said the glass was dirty. The clerk denied it. The customer called the clerk a hog in French. A duel was arranged. After a combat with rapiers lasting eighty-seven minutes one of the young men was "winged," and the affair was "honorably" terminated. A mob of sixteen masked men forcibly entered the Yell County jail at Danville, Ark., seized John Coker and Dr. Flood, took them to a bridge and hung them from the center-spoke cross-beam. Coker was accused of leading into ambush the Sheriff's party in search of the Danville outlaws several weeks ago, in which two men were killed. Flood was accused of harboring the outlaws.

EDWARD D. COWAN, city editor of the Leadville Herald, was brutally assaulted by Ald. Joy, of that city. The parties were discussing local politics. Joy took exceptions to a remark of Cowan's, and knocked him down, and with drawn revolver kept the crowd at bay. Then he jumped on the face of the prostrate man, and with his heavy boots kicked and stamped until his victim was almost unrecognizable. Cowan will probably die. Joy escaped to the mountains. Cowan was well known in the West as a brilliant young writer of excellent character. George Williams, a colored porter in the First National Bank at Las Vegas, New Mexico, suddenly became demented. He took a gun and compelled the clerical force to stand in a row and go through military drill. Outsiders came in and captured him.

The Newark (N. J.) Evening News publishes two letters from the abductors of little Charlie Ross, written Nov. 22 and 24, 1874 (the year in which the child was spirited away) to Mr. Christian K. Ross, and demanding \$30,000 ransom or his son would be put to death. The documents were found among the papers of the late William R. Heins, Chief of the Philadelphia detectives. The point aimed at by the News is that the evidence of those letters was unknown to Mr. Ross or his friends, and so prevented, in a measure, the return of the child to his parents. At a rehearsal in a theater in Fourteenth street, New York, a bridge gave way, precipitating a number of supernumeraries thirteen feet. Several persons were severely injured.

HARRY HILL, the stakeholder in the Mitchell-Blade contest, has issued an ultimatum that the men must fight Oct. 23 at a point within 100 miles from New Orleans.

MRS. PHILIP SPEED, of Louisville, a niece of John Keats, the English poet, died at Cobourg, Ontario.

### THE MARKET.

| NEW YORK.                        |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| BEEVES.....                      | \$ 4.15 @ 6.60      |
| HOGS.....                        | 5.00 @ 5.75         |
| FLOUR—Superfine.....             | 3.30 @ 4.30         |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White.....           | 1.09 @ 1.09 1/2     |
| No. 2 Red.....                   | 1.15 @ 1.16         |
| CORN—No. 2.....                  | .61 @ .62           |
| OATS—No. 2.....                  | .34 @ .35           |
| PORK—Yess.....                   | 13.50 @ 13.75       |
| LARD.....                        | .08 1/2 @ .08 3/4   |
| CHICAGO.                         |                     |
| BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers..... | 5.85 @ 6.25         |
| Common to Fair.....              | 4.00 @ 4.40         |
| Medium to Fair.....              | 5.25 @ 5.75         |
| HOGS.....                        | 5.00 @ 5.75         |
| FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex..... | 5.75 @ 6.00         |
| Good to Choice Sp'g Ex.....      | 5.00 @ 5.50         |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....          | .97 1/2 @ .97 3/4   |
| No. 2 Red Winter.....            | 1.04 1/2 @ 1.05     |
| CORN—No. 2.....                  | .49 @ .49 1/2       |
| OATS—No. 2.....                  | .25 1/2 @ .26       |
| RYE—No. 2.....                   | .56 @ .56 1/2       |
| BARLEY—No. 2.....                | .58 @ .58 1/2       |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....      | .20 @ .25           |
| EGGS—Fresh.....                  | .16 @ .17           |
| PORK—Mess.....                   | 11.30 @ 11.35       |
| LARD.....                        | .08 1/2 @ .08 3/4   |
| MILWAUKEE.                       |                     |
| WHEAT—No. 2.....                 | .96 1/2 @ .96 3/4   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                  | .49 1/2 @ .50       |
| OATS—No. 2.....                  | .25 1/2 @ .26       |
| RYE—No. 2.....                   | .54 1/2 @ .55       |
| BARLEY—No. 2.....                | .64 1/2 @ .65       |
| PORK—Mess.....                   | 13.25 @ 13.30       |
| LARD.....                        | .08 @ .08 1/2       |
| ST. LOUIS.                       |                     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....             | 1.02 1/2 @ 1.02 3/4 |
| CORN—Mixed.....                  | .46 @ .46 1/2       |
| OATS—No. 2.....                  | .26 @ .26 1/2       |
| RYE.....                         | .48 @ .48 1/2       |
| PORK—Mess.....                   | 11.90 @ 12.00       |
| LARD.....                        | .07 1/2 @ .08       |
| CINCINNATI.                      |                     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....             | 1.04 1/2 @ 1.05     |
| CORN.....                        | .51 1/2 @ .52       |
| OATS.....                        | .25 1/2 @ .26 1/2   |
| RYE.....                         | .56 @ .57           |
| PORK—Mess.....                   | 12.50 @ 12.75       |
| LARD.....                        | .07 1/2 @ .08       |
| TOLEDO.                          |                     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....             | 1.07 @ 1.07 1/2     |
| CORN.....                        | .53 @ .54           |
| OATS—No. 2.....                  | .27 @ .27 1/2       |
| DETROIT.                         |                     |
| FLOUR.....                       | 4.00 @ 4.75         |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White.....           | 1.05 1/2 @ 1.06 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2.....                  | .51 1/2 @ .52       |
| OATS—Mixed.....                  | .23 @ .23 1/2       |
| PORK—Mess.....                   | 13.00 @ 13.50       |
| INDIANAPOLIS.                    |                     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....             | 1.02 @ 1.02 1/2     |
| CORN—No. 2.....                  | .48 @ .49           |
| OATS—Mixed.....                  | .25 @ .25 1/2       |
| EAST LIBERTY, PA.                |                     |
| CATTLE—Best.....                 | 6.00 @ 6.25         |
| Fair.....                        | 5.00 @ 5.85         |
| Common.....                      | 4.00 @ 5.25         |
| HOGS.....                        | 5.25 @ 5.45         |
| SHEEP.....                       | 3.75 @ 5.15         |

### ACQUITTED.

The Result of the Gallatin (Mo.) Trial.

Frank James Declared by a Jury Not Guilty.

(Telegram from Gallatin, Mo.)

Frank James has been acquitted. Upon the announcement of the verdict quite a decided demonstration of applause came from certain quarters of the court-room. The court, however, quickly frowned it down, and singing out a young man who had made movement to throw up his hat called him to the bar and administered a severe reprimand. The youth proved to be Luther James, of Kansas City, cousin of the defendant.

The question of the disposition of the remaining indictments, completed in the killing of Westfall at Winston, and the robbery and murder of Sheets at the Gallatin bank robbery in 1868, come up, and after consideration the case was continued until the October term, and the prisoner was remanded to await further trial.

It is announced that he will not attempt to give bail, but will remain in jail till next term. The prisoner received the verdict with perfect composure, as did also his wife, but Mrs. Samuels was much affected. In order to guard against any disturbance which might follow, the single saloon of the place was closed. It can truthfully be said that the verdict was a genuine surprise to the community, and much indignation is expressed. A member of the jury stated that the first ballot stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, and that one, after hearing an explanation of the others' views, voted to acquit. A conversation with the foreman of the jury corroborated the statement of this jurymen. As indicating public sentiment a subscription paper was circulated and signed by over 100 citizens, including the foremost men and most of the business men of the place, for the purpose of presenting to Prosecutor Wallace, of Kansas City, a testimonial of their indorsement of his conduct of the case and appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the State.

Public Feeling in Missouri.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Frank James' acquittal. "There are many who say they expected it, but the majority say they looked for a disagreement of the jury. Public sentiment can be quoted as strongly in condemnation of the verdict, although there are those who argue from a strict legal standpoint that the jury was justifiable in acquitting. The State's evidence being made up of Liddell's testimony supported only by circumstantial evidence. The general feeling, however, is one of disappointment and chagrin that the strong chain of evidence woven by the State failed to stand. Expressions of sympathy with the prisoner or satisfaction over the acquittal are confined to a few who are and have been James' friends, and can be taken in no way whatever as an indication of the actual public sentiment here. A frequent expression is, 'the verdict is an outrage and an unjust stigma upon the State.' Charges of jury-fixing also are bandied about."

An Independence dispatch says: "There are a few of the people, friends of Frank here, who of course are jubilant, but the majority of the people here are very indignant and pronounce the verdict an outrage on justice."

What the Governor of Missouri Says. Gov. Crittenden was asked by a reporter at Jefferson City if he had anything to say regarding the acquittal of the noted bandit. He replied that he had not. "It is the verdict of a jury," he said, "it would be improper for me to comment on it."

"What do you think of the manner in which the case has been prosecuted?" "It has been prosecuted with great ability by Mr. Wallace, whom I regard as one of the best Prosecuting Attorneys in the State."

"You think, then, that an honest effort has been made to convict Frank James?" "I certainly do. The case has been well managed and pushed with great energy."

"You think the case has been ably defended, do you not?" "Indeed it has. It has been both prosecuted and defended with great ability. Perhaps no criminal case in the history of the State has had engaged upon it more legal ability. It is not only one of the most remarkable criminal cases in the State's history, but will take its place as one of the leading criminal cases of the country."

"What effect does this acquittal have upon Frank James in regard to a requisition from Minnesota? There are other indictments against him, are there not?"

"Yes, I believe so. There is one for the murder of Westfall and for the Blue Cut robbery; and, I think, but I am not certain of it, one for the murder of Sheets."

"He would still be regarded as in the custody of the State, so far as requisitions from other States are concerned?"

"Yes; but I cannot say what course will be pursued toward him in the counties where the indictments were found."

St. Louis Press Comment.

[The Republican.]

The trial of Frank James, the noted train robber and desperado, resulted, contrary to general expectations, in a verdict of acquittal. The explanation doubtless is that the defense managed to impress the minds of the jury with a doubt as to the actual presence of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the particular crime for which he was arraigned. Whatever difference there may be as to whether the case of the State was fully made out according to the strict requirements of the criminal law, with its presumption of innocence, acquittal carries with it no vindication of the desperate and infamous character of the accused, which was shown or admitted at almost every stage of the trial.

[The Globe-Democrat.]

The public were no more prepared for a verdict of acquittal in Frank James' trial than they were in the star-route case. A disagreement was thought probable by those acquainted with the section from which the jury were secured, but that twelve men, even in that locality, would be a unit against conviction in the face of the evidence produced, was a possibility which was seriously entertained by very few. The outcome is a misfortune to the Commonwealth of Missouri. It cannot do otherwise than create an unfavorable impression abroad. It is a practical revelation that there exists a public sentiment in a not inconsiderable portion of the State which regards with complacency such a career as that of Frank James and in some incomprehensible manner connect it with the cause of the South in the War of the Rebellion. One of the telling points of the defense was the attempt to establish this very connection. The conduct of Gen. Shelby in emotionally expressing an affection for the accused was a representation of the feelings of many beside himself. The saying that comes most readily to the lips in this connection is, "Poor old Missouri." The accused, however, has a difficult road yet to travel before he is either a free or a convicted man. Dispatches from Gallatin say the general feeling is one of great disappointment.



## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

### Formal Opening of the Great Railway Signaled by Impressive Ceremonies.

### Driving the Golden Spike at the Joining of the Two Sections of the Road.

### History of the Work—The Discouragements Encountered by Its Builders.

At a point fifty miles west of Helena, Montana, which has appropriately been christened, and will hereafter be known as Gold Spike, the formal ceremonies of completing the Northern Pacific railroad were celebrated on the 8th of September. A pavilion had been erected for the guests, capable of holding 1,000 persons, and the band of the Fifth United States infantry furnished the music. President Villard made the opening address, and introduced Hon. W. M. Everts, who was the orator of the occasion. Secretary Teller, ex-President Billings, Gen. Grant, the Governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Oregon and Washington made brief speeches of congratulations. The German Minister, Von Elsendecker, presented the good wishes of his countrymen, and was followed by Dr. Kneiss, of Berlin University, and Dr. Hoffman, the greatest living microscopist. A photograph was taken of the entire assembly.

Immediately before the final ceremonies took place, 300 men stepped up and laid the connecting rails on the 1,000 feet left uncompleted, spiking them firmly, leaving the last spike for the railroad king himself to drive. Meanwhile the band was playing and the crowd shouting, through all of which noise was heard the clanking of the bars of iron and the beating of the sledges. When nearly completed, a salute was fired, and the golden spike was tapped by President of the road with a silver sledge. The final blows were given by H. C. Davis, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the road, who drove the first spike on the opening of the road. The last spike was connected by telegraph with New York, and the blows were thus heard throughout the length of the land.

### History of the Road, from Its Inception to Its Completion.

Although the Northern Pacific railroad was the first projected across the continent, it has proved the last to be completed in the United States. In 1853, almost fifty years ago, the newspapers of the country discussed a proposition to build a railway from New York city to the mouth of the Columbia river. While the papers presented an advanced theory, they coincidently expressed the belief that, although the task then seemed to be herculean in its nature, it would eventually be accomplished. Many of the papers that then took part in the discussion have survived the storm and blasts that crowd upon the newspaper world, and will chronicle the completion of the great railway which they then advocated.

Ten years after the question was first presented by the newspapers of the country, in 1863, Mr. Asa Whitney, a merchant of New York, submitted a proposition to Congress for the construction of a railroad from the head of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Columbia river, on the Pacific coast. His plan embraced a provision for a grant of land sixty miles in width—thirty miles on either side of the line—for the whole length of the road. After the maturity of his plan, it was embodied in a bill which was presented to Congress, where it hung for many years, and in 1847 came very near passing. Mr. Whitney traversed the country from Maine to Louisiana in support of the bill, addressing public meetings at various points, for the purpose of creating public opinion in its favor, and legislative bodies, in order to have them pass resolutions recommending Congress to take favorable action in reference to his bill. In his efforts to accomplish his purpose he expended his entire fortune and was forced to retire from the scene, acknowledging, for the time being, that his project was a failure.

For his propositions and his advocacy of them, Mr. Whitney is entitled to be recognized as the father of the enterprise, which is now an accomplished fact, after a period of nearly forty years has elapsed, under the title of the Northern Pacific railroad.

In 1853, 1854 and 1855, an expedition of officers and men under the leadership of Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory, who was commissioned by the United States Government, made an exploration of the country lying between the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels of latitude, to determine the practicability of a route for a railroad from the great lakes and the Upper Mississippi to the waters of Puget's sound. The scope of the exploration included, among other data, the characteristics of the intermediate regions, then very indefinitely known, or wholly unknown, as to their adaptability to agricultural pursuits, their water supplies, their mineral, timber and other resources, and their conditions in general for the maintenance of a civilized and progressive population. The official report of the expedition confirmed the truly national character of such an enterprise as the Northern Pacific, brought prominently into view its advantages in respect to distances as a route of travel and commerce, its greater proximity to Asia, its shorter distance between great water lines, its greater proximity to Europe, and the fact that it was much the shortest and most direct route between Asia and Europe. It also established the fact that by the Northern route were the easiest gradients, the least and fewest engineering difficulties, and that there existed an abundance of wood, water and materials of construction. With respect to the general resources of the countries to be traversed by the proposed line, for the support of a compact population, the elaborate reports of the expedition presented the strongest confirmatory proofs. Except at the crossings of the mountain ranges the entire route was found to pass through a succession of fine, arable lands—countries extraordinarily well watered by large rivers, many important continents and numerous tributary streams—and covered with a vegetation which plainly indicated the richly productive capacity of their soils. The climate was shown to be universally superior in the qualities which assure healthful and pleasant living, generally favorable for the production of crops, and often more propitious than elsewhere found for the growth of wheat, oats, rye, barley and the vegetable.

In 1862, when the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies were chartered, a very strong effort was made to obtain a charter for the Northern Pacific line. For the time being it failed, but it was again revived in 1864, at the time the Union and Central Pacific Companies were asking Congress for legislation subordinating the Government to the first mortgages of the two lines.

Supported by the well-ascertained facts embraced in the report of Gov. Stevens and his corps of engineers, the enthusiastic friends of the Northern route again confidently sought the aid and encouragement of

the Government, and by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1863, a large body of corporations were created, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with power to build a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget sound, on the line of the forty-fifth parallel. The man who succeeded in getting the charter was Josiah Perham, who had organized a company, under the sanction of the Legislature of Maine, called the People's Pacific Railroad Company, and had attempted, in 1862, to obtain the Union Pacific charter for his corporation. Failing in this, he turned his attention to the Northern route, and, by promising to ask for no subsidy in bonds or money from the Government, he obtained, in 1864, a charter coupled with a land grant just double in area that given to the Union and Central Pacific Companies. The Northern Pacific grand embraces the alternate sections of land for twenty miles on each side of the road in the States and for forty miles in the Territories, with an additional ten miles on each side as an indemnity limit, within which lands may be selected to compensate for those taken by settlers inside of the original grant. Perham had been a merchant in Maine, and also in Boston, and was principally known for his success in organizing railroad excursion parties; in fact he was the inventor of the cheap excursion system. He tried in vain for nearly five years to obtain capital for the Northern Pacific Company, of which he had been elected President. The obstacle in the way, besides the tendency in the public mind to regard the Northern belt of States and Territories as a semi-Arctic region, was chiefly a clause which Perham himself had inserted in the charter, and which prohibited the company from mortgaging its road or land grants, or issuing bonds. Perham's idea was that \$100,000,000 of the stock of the company would at once be taken by popular subscriptions.

The first set of Directors was elected Dec. 6, 1864, and on the following day organized by the election of Josiah Perham, President. Mr. Perham and his associates were not men of practical experience. They proposed to raise \$100,000,000 by the subscription of a million individuals, whom they believed could be found willing to take one share of stock each at par, and thus build the road. The scheme, of course, failed, and in December, 1865, Mr. Perham turned over the franchise to a syndicate of New England capitalists for barely enough to pay his debts, and did not live to see the first spadeful of earth turned in the prosecution of the enterprise for which he had obtained from Congress a grant of land greater in extent than many of the kingdoms of Europe. He died at Boston in 1868.

The next set of Directors, headed by J. Gregory Smith as President, memorialized Congress to the effect that the land grant, being mainly located remote from the then settled portions of the country, and little known to the public, had, with the many other favorable provisions of the charter, proved insufficient to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise, more particularly because other roads to the Pacific were able to offer not only their land-grant security, but also the bonds of the United States. The memorialists solicited similar aid for the Northern Pacific in Government bonds. Congress finally failed to adopt legislation authorizing aid in Government issues, and in May, 1869, and in January, 1870, the Northern Pacific Company, then controlled and directed by a combination of the best railroad experience and general ability and wealth in this country, made a contract with Jay Cooke & Co., then become eminent in finance by their success in negotiating the war bonds of the Government, to act as the fiscal agents of the Northern Pacific.

Jay Cooke obtained legislation in Washington authorizing the issue of bonds and changing the main line of the road, so that it should run down the Columbia river to Portland, and thence north to Puget sound, instead of across the tremendous barrier of the Cascade mountains. Cooke first proposed to place the Northern Pacific loan in Europe, but his plans to this end were defeated by the breaking out of the Franco-German war.

He then put the bonds upon the American market, using the same means to popularize them which he had successfully employed in selling the great war loans of the United States Government. In two years' time, beginning in the spring of 1870, he sold about \$30,000,000 of bonds. In 1870, with the means supplied by him, the company began to build its line, commencing work at Thompson Junction, twenty-three miles west of Duluth. Jay Cooke was then building a line from St. Paul to Duluth, and the Northern Pacific bought a half interest in the twenty-three miles from its junction to Duluth. Duluth was an obscure hamlet in the forest, inhabited by perhaps a hundred people. It had no harbor, but a good one was obtained by cutting a channel across a long, narrow sand-bank inclosing the Bay of Superior. Construction was also begun in the same year, on the extreme Western division of the road, running from the Columbia river at Kalama northward to Puget sound. In 1871 the road was finished across Minnesota to the Red River of the North, and in 1872-3 it was built as far as the Missouri river, where a town was laid out and named Bismarck. On the Pacific side 105 miles of road, between the Columbia river and Puget sound, were completed by the fall of 1873, and a terminal city laid out in a dense fir forest, on the sound, and named Tacoma. During the same period there were completed and put in operation 553 miles of road—viz.: The Minnesota division, from Thompson Junction to Fargo, 230 miles; the Dakota division, from Fargo to Bismarck, 195 miles; and the Pacific division 105 miles, from Kalama to Tacoma; also, jointly with the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, the line from Thompson to Duluth, 23 miles.

In September, 1873, the house of Jay Cooke & Co. suspended—a memorable event, which precipitated a general financial revolution, a sudden and enormous contraction of prices and values which had obtained in the period of extravagance and the paper issues of the Government. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. involved the speedy bankruptcy of the Northern Pacific.

Two years were required to complete the readjustment of the company's affairs. The foreclosure of its mortgage was initiated by the Trustees, with the concurrence of parties in interest. April 14, 1875, and a receiver appointed by the court property was sold under decree of foreclosure, and purchased by a committee of the bondholders. The reorganization was perfected and a new Board of Directors elected Sept. 20, 1875. The directors were organized by the election of Charles B. Wright, President; George Stark, Vice President; Samuel Wilkeson, Secretary, and by the choice also of Treasurer and a general counsel. In May, 1879, Mr. Wright, for reasons of health, resigned the Presidency of the Northern Pacific, which he had held for more than three years, and was succeeded by Frederick Billings. During the incumbency of Mr. Wright in the office of President the difficulties and condition of the country and the difficulties imposed by extension into Montana by continued Indian hostilities had long rendered the recommending of construction across the continent impracticable. Important renewals, improvements and betterments in road-bed, track and equipment of the operated line had, however, been made. Also a branch line had been built, six-and-a-half miles from Brainerd to a connection with the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, at Sauk Rapids, and thirty-one miles had been added from Tacoma to Wilkeson, on the Pacific coast.

In 1879 the company had so far recovered

its credit that it was able to borrow money to resume construction operations on a large scale. It began to build from the Missouri river westward, and from the Columbia river, in Eastern Washington Territory, near the junction of the Snake river, northeastward toward Lake Pend d'Oreille, in Northern Idaho. The company did not feel strong enough to put forth any financial scheme for completing the entire road, but only asked for money enough to build two divisions, which it mortgaged separately, with the land grants attaching to them. In 1880, after Mr. Billings had succeeded to the Presidency, negotiations were completed with a syndicate of bankers, including the New York houses of Winslow, Laufer & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co. and August Belmont & Co., and the London house of J. S. Morgan & Co., by which a loan of \$40,000,000 was placed during that and the two following years, and money thus secured for completing the road across Montana and filling the gap in the track, which then amounted to over 800 miles.

In 1881 a very important change took place in the management of the Northern Pacific's affairs. Henry Villard, a German by birth, who came to this country at the age of 18, and who won considerable reputation as a newspaper correspondent during and after the civil war, and who had become interested in railroad management in Kansas and Oregon as the representative of large financial interests, had gradually obtained control, during the six years following the panic of 1873, of the transportation lines by rail, river, and sea in the State of Oregon. These lines he had consolidated and greatly extended, so that they represented what for a new country, was a remarkably efficient transportation system. In 1880 Mr. Villard determined, if possible, to secure a harmony of interests and control between his Oregon lines and the Northern Pacific line, so as to make the former the western extensions and feeders of the latter. In 1881 he organized what was known as the "bund pool" in New York, and obtained within a few weeks from subscriptions over \$8,000,000 of money, without disclosing the use which he meant to make of this large sum, and without giving any other security than his personal receipts. With this money and other means of his own he quietly purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Northern Pacific Company and was elected its President in September of that year, placing his friend and former associate in railroad management in Kansas and Oregon, Mr. Thomas F. Oakes, in the Vice Presidency as the chief executive officer of the company.

Construction operations went on rapidly during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 from both ends of the line, and at the beginning of the year 1883 the track remaining to be constructed was reduced to about 300 miles, on which the grading had been mainly done. The Missouri division was completed in the spring of 1882, 217 miles to Glendive, its western terminus, and was at once accepted by the Government.

There are two great tunnels on the line; one at the Bozeman pass, in the Belt mountains, and the other at the Mullan pass, in the main division of the Rocky mountains. The former is 3,600 feet long, and the latter 3,850 feet.

There are two great bridges upon the Northern Pacific: The Bismarck bridge, across the Missouri, at Bismarck, Dakota, which is placed so high above the river as to require no draw, and fairly ranks among the great railroad bridges of the world; and the Ainsworth bridge, not yet completed, across the Snake river, at Ainsworth, Washington Territory, which is a low bridge with a draw. Both these bridges are built upon stone piers, with superstructures of iron and steel. The Yellowstone river is crossed three times, the Upper Missouri once, and the Clarke's fork of the Columbia three times, by Howe truss bridges. Other interesting features of construction are the two long pile bridges across the arms of Lake Pend d'Oreille, each about a mile in length; and the great Marent Gulch trestle in the Coriarian delle, which has a height of 226 feet.

The mileage of the main line and branches of the Northern Pacific system, now in operation, is as follows:

| MAIN LINE DIVISIONS.  |        | Miles. |
|---|--------|--------|
| Minnesota Division, Duluth to Fargo.....  | 232½   |        |
| Wisconsin Division, Northern Pacific Junction to Superior.....  | 63½    |        |
| St. Paul division, St. Paul to Brainerd.....  | 137    |        |
| Dakota division, Fargo to Mandan.....   | 133    |        |
| Missouri division, Mendota to Glendive.....   | 210    |        |
| Yellowstone division, Glendive to Billings.....   | 225    |        |
| Montana division, Billings to Helena.....   | 289    |        |
| Rocky Mountain division, Helena to Heron.....   | 274    |        |
| Pend d'Oreille division, Heron to Wallula.....  | 229½   |        |
| Pacific division, Portland to Tacoma.....   | 145    |        |
| Total mileage, main line divisions.....   | 1,960½ |        |
| BRANCHES.   |        |        |
| Little Falls and Dakota branch, Little Falls, Minn., to Morris, Minn.....   | 68     |        |
| Northern Pacific, Fargo and Black Hills branch, Wadena, Minn., to the present end of the track in Dakota.....   | 116    |        |
| Fargo and Southwestern branch, Fargo, Dakota, to Lamoure, Dakota.....   | 88     |        |
| Jamestown and Northern branch, Jamestown, Dakota, to Devils Lake, Dakota.....   | 404    |        |
| St. Victor branch, Carrington, Dakota, to System, Dakota.....   | 144    |        |
| National Park branch, Livingston, Montana, to the boundary of the National Park.....  | 84     |        |
| Palouse branch, Palouse Junction, Washington Territory, to Moscow, Idaho, (nearly completed).....   | 150    |        |
| Cascade branch, Tacoma, Washington Territory, to Wilkeson, Washington Territory (under construction across the Cascade mountains and down the Yakima valley to Ainsworth, 210 miles)..... | 30     |        |
| Seattle extension, Puyallup to Seattle, Washington Territory.....   | 30     |        |
| Total mileage of branches.....  | 614    |        |
| Grand total mileage of main line and branches.....  | 2,574½ |        |
| The distance from Portland, Ore., to New York, all rail, is 3,283 miles.  |        |        |

### GENERAL NOTES.

GEORGIA'S manufactured products will aggregate almost \$400,000,000 this year.

The aggregate demands of Philadelphia's Councils for appropriations for next year foot up at \$13,219,755.

TWO SUNFLOWERS in Lancaster, Pa., measure respectively forty-eight and forty-nine inches in circumference.

OVER 71,000 California mountain trout and 565,000 salmon trout have been placed in Lake Keuka, N. Y., this season.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR bodies of drowned persons were taken from the East river, Brooklyn side, during the year ending July 31, 1883.

THE Montana Assessors' Convention voted to assess the roadbed of railways within the Territory at \$1,500 a mile and telegraph and telephone lines at \$200 a mile.

THE body of Joe King, one of the rioters who was hanged on the 24th of October, 1882, at Eastman, Ga., and buried at Cochran, was unearthed recently and found to be petrified.

IN a population of 1,800,000 New York City has 61,032 real-estate owners. It further appears that while the real estate annually increases in value the owners become fewer.

IF no better in other respects than their brethren in Eastern cities, San Francisco sinners certainly have the virtue of superior boldness. In a single number of a Monday newspaper published in that city there are accounts of pigeon-shooting matches by three different clubs, of a great billiard tournament, and a base-ball match, all of which took place on Sunday.

## HOMESTEADS.

### Statement Showing the Number Taken Since 1862.

### Kansas Heads the List, with Dakota Second and Minnesota Third.

(Washington Telegram.)

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared a very interesting statement showing the number of original homesteads entered in the several land States and Territories, by fiscal years, from the passage of the Homestead act, May 20, 1862, to June 30, 1883. The grand total of homesteads taken in this time is 608,630, distributed as follows:

|                 |        |                  |        |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Alabama.....    | 31,207 | Michigan.....    | 27,303 |
| Arkansas.....   | 47,945 | Minnesota.....   | 73,762 |
| Arizona.....    | 429    | Mississippi..... | 13,845 |
| California..... | 26,807 | Montana.....     | 30,044 |
| Colorado.....   | 9,849  | Nevada.....      | 863    |
| Dakota.....     | 74,794 | New Mexico.....  | 2,393  |
| Florida.....    | 18,036 | Nebraska.....    | 85,045 |
| Illinois.....   | 22     | Ohio.....        | 171    |
| Indiana.....    | 13,968 | Utah.....        | 13,299 |
| Iowa.....       | 3,514  | Washington.....  | 15,205 |
| Kansas.....     | 90,448 | Wisconsin.....   | 26,182 |
| Louisiana.....  | 10,101 | Wyoming.....     | 631    |
| Missouri.....   | 28,763 |                  |        |

It will be seen that the greatest number of homesteads were entered in Kansas, while the next largest number was entered in Dakota, the next in Minnesota, and so on in the other States and Territories in the following order: Nebraska, Arkansas, Alabama, Missouri, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Florida, Washington, Mississippi and Oregon, the smallest number being entered in Indiana. The first three homesteads entered in Illinois were in 1863. In 1878 forty-six homesteads were entered in the same State. The number of homesteads entered in Dakota gradually and rapidly increased from seventy-five in 1863 to 32,041 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, a larger number of homesteads entered than by any other State or Territory during that or any other year. During the last fiscal year homesteads were entered as follows:

|                  |        |                 |       |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------|
| Nebraska.....    | 4,639  | New Mexico..... | 1,014 |
| Dakota.....      | 22,061 | Louisiana.....  | 639   |
| Kansas.....      | 3,549  | Michigan.....   | 699   |
| Minnesota.....   | 3,416  | Idaho.....      | 699   |
| Arkansas.....    | 3,013  | Montana.....    | 699   |
| Washington.....  | 2,637  | Utah.....       | 432   |
| Alabama.....     | 2,212  | Wyoming.....    | 189   |
| California.....  | 2,057  | Arizona.....    | 70    |
| Missouri.....    | 1,735  | Iowa.....       | 26    |
| Florida.....     | 1,646  | Nevada.....     | 26    |
| Oregon.....      | 1,589  | Indiana.....    | 1     |
| Colorado.....    | 1,387  | Ohio.....       | 1     |
| Mississippi..... | 1,357  | Tennessee.....  | 0     |

The totals of homesteads entered by years are as follows:

|           |        |           |        |           |        |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1863..... | 8,223  | 1870..... | 33,972 | 1877..... | 18,675 |
| 1864..... | 8,223  | 1871..... | 39,708 | 1878..... | 35,630 |
| 1865..... | 8,925  | 1872..... | 38,742 | 1879..... | 41,005 |
| 1866..... | 15,355 | 1873..... | 31,561 | 1880..... | 47,239 |
| 1867..... | 16,957 | 1874..... | 29,120 | 1881..... | 36,399 |
| 1868..... | 22,745 | 1875..... | 30,668 | 1882..... | 45,331 |
| 1869..... | 25,628 | 1876..... | 25,104 | 1883..... | 56,520 |

|  |       |           |       |
|--|-------|-----------|-------|
| Homesteads were entered in Minnesota as follows: |       |           |       |
| 1863.....  | 2,299 | 1870..... | 3,025 |
| 1864.....  | 3,358 | 1871..... | 3,309 |
| 1865.....  | 3,372 | 1872..... | 3,308 |
| 1866.....  | 3,372 | 1873..... | 3,299 |
| 1867.....  | 2,993 | 1874..... | 2,939 |
| 1868.....  | 2,916 | 1875..... | 2,463 |
| 1869.....  | 3,389 | 1876..... | 2,664 |
| 1877.....  | 1,678 |           |       |
| 1878.....  | 4,986 |           |       |
| 1879.....  | 5,668 |           |       |
| 1880.....  | 5,191 |           |       |
| 1881.....  | 3,903 |           |       |
| 1882.....  | 4,244 |           |       |
| 1883.....  | 3,146 |           |       |

|           |   |           |   |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| ILLINOIS. |   |           |   |
| 1863..... | 3 | 1874..... | 1 |
| 1865..... | 1 | 1875..... | 6 |
| 1866..... | 2 | 1876..... | 2 |
| 1872..... | 1 | 1882..... | 7 |

|           |     |           |        |
|-----------|-----|-----------|--------|
| DAKOTA.   |     |           |        |
| 1863..... | 75  | 1870..... | 577    |
| 1864..... | 111 | 1871..... | 861    |
| 1865..... | 64  | 1872..... | 1,009  |
| 1866..... | 154 | 1873..... | 1,297  |
| 1867..... | 187 | 1874..... | 1,778  |
| 1868..... | 614 | 1875..... | 812    |
| 1869..... | 823 | 1876..... | 1,929  |
|           |     | 1883..... | 22,061 |

### CAREY'S FATE.

### Further Particulars of the Killing of the Informer.

A newspaper printed at Capetown, South Africa, gives some interesting details of the outward voyage of Carey in the Kinfauns Castle. "A fellow-passenger named Williams, and one of the stewards of the ship, seem both to have been struck with the resemblance of the man to the pictures of Carey which they had seen in the illustrated papers, and the fact that his family was of the same number as Carey's, and that the eldest boy answered to the description given of him at the time when he appeared as a witness in the Dublin trials, tended to confirm their suspicions. Between Madeira and this port the steward and Williams made it their especial business to find out conclusively whether the man was the notorious character they believed him to be. They had plenty of opportunities for doing this, as Carey and his wife freely indulged in liquor throughout the voyage, and the secret was wormed out of the children without much difficulty, so that a few days before the arrival of the Kinfauns Castle in Table Bay all doubts were removed as to Mr. Power's identity. He had an unlimited supply of ready cash, and both his wife and children were treated to anything they might desire. He said he was a builder by trade, and was going to settle in Natal. One of the persons who was taken into the secret was O'Donnell. When told that Power was none other than Carey, he declared that if he were but satisfied of the man's identity, he would, as soon let daylight into his vile career, and the ship seems to have arrived here before his doubts on this point had been removed. While the Kinfauns Castle was in the dock, Carey came ashore with his two eldest boys, and while in town fell in with Williams and another man who came out in the ship, known as 'Scotty.' Among other places they visited was the City Hotel in Waikanae street, and while there an altercation arose among them on political questions. Carey said the English were a people too base to live. If he had his way, he said, he would exterminate every one of them. 'Ireland for the Irish' that's my motto,' he said. 'And what would they do with it?' retorted Scotty. 'They would eat one another up.' 'Do you mean to say that they are cannibals?' roared Carey, and his hand was on the throat of Scotty, whom he would have choked but for the intervention of Williams. Saturday morning, when the *Argus* appeared, it was known all over town that Carey had been recognized, and the news soon spread over the ship. Williams was ashore about 10 o'clock and procured a paper. When he got back to the ship Power asked him if he could let him see a copy of the *Argus*. Williams said he could, and watched him while he read it. He looked hurriedly through the paper until he came to what he required, read that, and then sat for some minutes with his hand covering his face. He asked permission to take the paper to his wife, who was in the cabin, as there was something in it which he wished her to see. He returned it a few minutes afterward, saying that it was so dark in the cabin that he could not see to read. He subsequently asked for the loan of the paper a second time, and is said to have worn a very terrified appearance from the moment he knew that his identity was established. From what transpired in Cape Town O'Donnell seems to have been satisfied as to his man, and in taking leave of Williams, who assured him that there could be no doubt on the matter, he again vowed that he would 'let daylight into the scoundrel before they got to the next port.'

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

The electric light has reached Big Rapids, Kalamazoo has seventeen places of public worship.

MRS. OPHELIA HINSDALE, the oldest person in Fairfield, Lenawee county, died this week, aged 92 years.

MISS CHALONER, of Adrian, has a tortoiseshell snuff-box presented to her grandfather by the late Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., bearing the inscription, "C. J. Chaloner, 1830."

THREE Coldwater females, aged 35, 33 and 41 years, respectively, happened to meet each other at a store, when they were prevailed upon to be weighed. The combined weight of the infants was 577½ pounds.

A MONSTER sturgeon, supposed to be the largest ever captured in Little Traverse bay, was recently caught near Harbor Spring. The fish was as large as a shark, measuring six feet in length, thirty-eight inches in girth, and weighing 105 pounds.

KALAMAZOO is not only the birthplace of a great many tough stories, but it is becoming one of the great celery markets of the world. They claim to ship on the average three tons a day of the relish.

As Miss HAZZARD, of Cheboygan was walking along the railroad track recently one of her feet became entangled through a cattle guard, and workmen were compelled to saw away one of the guard rails before she could be released.

MISS FANNIE STRICKLAND, aged 17, died at Adrian, from a strange cause. The post-mortem revealed the fact that the abdominal cavity was filled with pus, and low down in the intestinal canal was found a piece of grape stem about an inch in length.

It is reported that one of the citizens of Cheboygan interviewed Gov. Bagole during his recent visit to that city, and asked him what his views were in regard to the hanging of Till Warner. The Governor is said to have replied: "Officially, I have nothing to say, but privately if I had been here I think I could have taken a hand in it."

FIFTEEN years ago John Engle, a German living near Adrian, early one morning filled his pockets with boiled eggs, took a pillow from his bed, and without a word to his family left home. It was afterward learned that he went back to Germany. He had two children, whom his wife has reared, and she now resides with them in Detroit. Recently John returned and went directly to his former home, but found that his family were not there. Learning the situation, he notified the occupants of the house that hereafter the rent must be paid to him, as the property was his. The family will have nothing to do with him, however.

JOHN WOOLVER is under arrest at Parry, Shawansee county, on a charge of having caused the death of Henry Cutcher, by putting strychnine in some whisky which Cutcher drank. The men live near Perry and recently went together to that village. On the drive home Cutcher was taken sick. They stopped at the house of a doctor and then proceeded home. On their arrival at Cutcher's house, Woolver left Cutcher in the wagon, went into the house and went to bed. Neighbors discovered Cutcher in the wagon. He was then alive, but died soon afterward.

THE Lighthouse Board makes the following recommendations for Michigan: That the tower at Fort Gratiot be replaced by a new one, to cost about \$25,000; that a coast light be built between Fort Gratiot and Sand Beach, Lake Huron, at a cost of \$40,000; that the tower at Thunder Bay Island be replaced by a new one to cost \$25,00







## JOTTINGS.

STRAW hats must go.

AUTUMN leaves like young ladies are to be pressed.

WORK on the new City Hall is progressing finely.

THE matrimonial fever has reached the News office. Further particulars shortly.

GRAND HAVEN has prohibited the running at large of cattle in the streets within the city.

MR. G. VYN and wife, and Mr. H. Van Eyck, of Zealand, have returned from their trip to Europe.

MR. GEO. METZ, Sr., and family, removed from this city last Thursday to Watertown, Wisconsin.

R. KANTERS leaves for Buffalo to-morrow night on business pertaining to his break-water contract in that city.

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y are building fifty large new cars for the furniture traffic of Grand Rapids, at Muskegon.

THE annual fair of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society will be held in Grand Rapids, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

TO-DAY physicians must file certificates with the County Clerk, stating where they were graduated, and the number of years they have practiced.

DR. F. S. LEDEBOER, of Spearfish, Dak., is visiting in this city. Dr. Frank looks as hale and hearty as ever, and maintains his former good state of preservation.

WE were shown a ferret this week by "one of our local sports." He obtained the little animal for hunting rabbits. The next thing we want to see is some of the rabbits.

MRS. MARKLE desires to inform the people of this city that she is prepared to do all kinds of laundry work at reasonable prices. Her residence is on Market street, opposite the City Hotel.

REV. J. A. DE BRUYN will be installed as pastor of the Holland Christian Ref. Church to-morrow morning by Prof. Boer, of Grand Rapids. In the afternoon the installation sermon will be preached by the pastor elect.

SOME of our business men are complaining that the general office of the telephone company in our Post Office, is in the wrong place, there being too much noise in the office to send or receive a message intelligently. It should be changed.

MAC. WALKER, Hydraulic Engineer of Port Huron, is in town making plans and specifications for our Water Works. He is expected to give his opinion as to the best place to locate the building so as to obtain a sufficient quantity of water for all purposes.

T. C. SOUTER and sister, Mrs. Elmer, of St. Thomas, Ont., have been visiting their brothers, the Souter brothers of this vicinity the past two weeks. They visited Macatawa Park, while here, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with our pleasant summer resort.

ABOUT seventy-five persons enjoyed the moonlight excursion and open air concert given by Dr. Gee's Music Class on last Wednesday evening. The evening was a beautiful one and all seemed to enjoy the ride and the music. The alto and cornet solos rendered by Dr. Gee and Mr. J. A. Lambert were very fine and were duly appreciated.

LAST week the Holland Leather Company sold all their tannery property to the Cappon and Bertsch Leather Company. It is expected that large additions will be made to the Cappon tannery during the coming year and our people may expect to see a number of additional hands employed in the institution on the completion of the improvements.

THE work of moving the freight depot of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y from Ninth street to the corner of Seventh and Fish street, is nearly completed. Station Agent Baumgartle has his office now located in the old "Allegan depot," which has been moved to the east side of Fish street, and a new house track has been laid on the south side of the main track.

OUR old and genial, though of late somewhat erratic Sir Knight, Henry Koenigsberg, after spending a vacation of six months out West, has again returned. The object of his trip was said to be to invest his back pension, \$1,500, in his own peculiar way, of course. Last Sunday morning at 4 o'clock he returned, coming via Saugatuck, and hooding it all the way from there. At the door, where he was met by his much abused wife, he announced himself as a tramp, "all over mit der rheumatism, py good gracious." The kind-hearted woman took him in. *Sic semper trampus, py tam.*

A FIRE nights and mornings is in order now.

D. BERTSCH has a very fine stock of ladies cloaks. Call in and look at them.

SHERIFF VAUPELL and Prosecuting Attorney McBride were in the city last Tuesday.

PROF. AND MRS. G. J. KOLLEN returned home this week from a few weeks' visit to friends in New York.

M. W. ROSE, general travelling agent of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, is about to locate an office in this city.

SEVERAL schooners sought refuge in this port last Saturday on account of the "heavy sea" that was on Lake Michigan.

MRS. JOHN LANDAAL and daughter Mrs. De Groot, of Alto, Wis., are visiting the family of our City Treasurer, Mr. C. Landaal.

J. H. DOESBURG, youngest son of Prof. C. Doesburg, who has been spending the summer in northern Wisconsin, is home on a visit.

MANY of our citizens report having seen a very brilliant meteor in the northern sky, on last Tuesday evening at about 10:30 o'clock.

"PETE" STEARNS and wife, of Grand Junction, are visiting in this city. Mr. Stearns was formerly night train dispatcher at this station.

A CHRISTIAN Convention will be held in Farwell Hall, Chicago, September 18, 19, and 20. The convention will be conducted by D. L. Moody.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y paid \$56,000 to their employees in Muskegon on last Monday, that sum being the wages of the employees for the past month.

WE have received intelligence from Mr. A. K. ROOS who is at present in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Roos says that there is no perceptible change in his health, as yet, but that he has hopes for the best.

D. W. McMARTIN caught the largest fish this week that has been captured in these parts for a number of years. It was a muskallonge, weighing forty-one pounds and measuring five feet in length. This fish was caught near the park.

OUR Common Council have made provisions in the annual appropriation bill for the raising of a sufficient sum of money to put in a system of Water Works in this city. We are patiently waiting to see the good work rapidly pushed.

THE conference of the Methodist E. Church have made appointments for this county as follows: For this city and Ventura, Rev. T. T. George; Grand Haven, E. H. Deseth; Spring Lake, J. L. Thompson; Berlin and Lamont, J. N. Homer; Coopersville, H. J. Jordan.

A PARTY of some twenty-five ladies and gentlemen from Grand Rapids came to this city last Thursday and visited Macatawa Park. Some six or seven nice strings of black bass were caught and the entire party expressed themselves as highly pleased with the Bay and Park.

LAST Saturday morning Minnie, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Braam, died of typhoid fever. She was seventeen years of age and a general favorite among her friends and acquaintances in this city. The funeral services were held in the First Church on last Monday afternoon, being conducted by Revs. Bos, Broek and Steffens.

OUR people will remember that the "Cheap Store," opposite the Post Office, is to remain in this city but a few days longer and that in order to secure good bargains they must call early. Their cheap counter goods are rapidly disappearing and some extra good opportunities for making cheap purchases are offered.

THE "hard scrabble" band on the north side of Macatawa Bay, had occasion to vent their pent up feelings on the new married couple in their neighborhood this week. Their serenade came to an end in a short time by the bridegroom politely inviting them in. The invitation was accepted, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

A FEW weeks ago it was stated that the new Toledo and Michigan railroad would be sold and not run as an independent road, and that in all probability, the Chicago and West Michigan or the Chicago and Michigan Grand Trunk railway would be the purchaser. Since this time negotiations for the purchase have been made between the C. & W. M. and Brown, Howard & Co., the owners of the T. & M. We do not understand that the transfer has already been made but that it will be in a short time. This will afford the people of this city a direct outlet to the eastern markets, which will be shorter and more direct than any road that could be constructed. The importance of this purchase for this city cannot be too highly estimated and we hope for the speedy consummation of the purchase.

NEXT Wednesday the fall term of Hope College begins.

REV. H. E. NIES, of Patterson, N. J., is spending a few weeks in our midst.

LAST Wednesday night Ed. J. Harrington started for Wisconsin for a car-load of horses.

MR. THOMAS BEEUWES, of Waupun, Wis., is visiting his sister, Mrs. G. Van Schelven.

MISS ESTELLA R. DAVIS, of Youngstown, New York, is visiting her friend, Miss E. A. Dutton.

MR. JAS. TEN EXCK, of Fairview, Ill., formerly of this place, is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

LAST Friday Lake Michigan was as "rough" as she has been in a number of years. So say our sailors.

W. F. REYNOLDS, father of N. H. Reynolds who is employed as jeweler by Mr. O. Breyman, was in town this week visiting.

G. A. KANTERS, youngest son of Mr. R. Kanters, departs on Monday next for Terre Haute, Ind., where he intends going to school.

JOHN G. LEE, of the Grand Haven News-Journal has been appointed Deputy Oil Inspector for Ottawa, Allegan, and Muskegon Counties.

MARRIED:—On Sunday, Sept. 9, 1883, by Fred L. Souter, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Arthur Carrier, of Holland, to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Olive.

If pleasant weather continues, another band excursion will be given some evening next week. Announcement will be made by posters the day previous day.

You must get rid of your three cent postage stamps before the 30th inst. as there is no provision to redeem those on hand. The new two cent stamps will not be placed on sale until October 1st.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1883: Capt. Louis Larson, J. H. McMillian, Johana Slather.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

JOHNNIE VAN DER HAAR and Cornelis Steffens, two of our young boys, captured a large horned owl last Wednesday by means of a steel trap. The owl measured four and one-half feet across the wings from tip to tip.

AN aged and intoxicated negro paraded our streets yesterday. His exuberant spirit manifested itself in various ways and furnished amusement for quite a number of our tradespeople. Our marshal promptly forwarded him to the next station east.

REV. DE BRUYN, the pastor of the Holland Christian Ref. Church, arrived in this city from Europe last Wednesday with his family. He was received at the depot by a large number of the members of his church, who showed him all possible courtesy and done everything in their power to make the reverend gentleman and his family as comfortable as possible in the church parsonage.

THOSE of our citizens who were up early last Sunday morning saw the ground covered with frost. Grapes, corn, clover and garden products were, in many instances, killed. This fact is a hard blow to many of our farmers who report having had excellent crops of clover greatly damaged by this frost. The yield of grapes was expected to be large but will now, in all probability, be comparatively small. Peaches and other fruits are reported to be uninjured.

IN the crop report, dated September 1, received by the secretary of state from 733 correspondents, in 600 towns, it is shown that in the southern four tiers of counties 114,889 acres of wheat threshed have yielded, 1,737,520 bushels, an average of 15.12 bushels per acre. The acreage reported threshed is eight per cent of the total acreage as returned by supervisors. The yield per acre is four-hundredths of a bushel higher than the estimate made in July. In the counties north of the southern four tiers 14,860 acres of wheat threshed have yielded 168,060 bushels, an average of eleven and eleven-hundredths bushels per acre. This is nearly two and three-fourths bushels per acre below this estimate made in July. The above figures indicate a total yield in the state of about 23,600,000 bushels, or nearly 600,000 bushels less than the total product as estimated in July. In the southern four tiers of counties 24,183 acres of oats threshed have yielded 710,876 bushels, an average of 29.40 bushels per acre; and in the northern counties 3,442 acres threshed have yielded 103,852 bushels, an average of 30.17 bushels per acre. No estimate is made on corn. Winter apples promise in the northwestern part of the state, 49 per cent; in the northeastern, 45 per cent; in the central, 26 per cent; in the southwestern, 20 per cent, and in the southeastern, 20 per cent, of an average crop. Late peaches promise in the northwestern part of the state 49 per cent; in the northeastern, 41 per cent; in the central, 34 per cent; in the southwestern, 43 per cent; and in the southeastern, 19 per cent of an average crop.

A FULL STOCK OF  
**Hardware**  
at prices that defy competition at  
**B. Kanters & Sons,**

We have the exclusive sale, for Holland and vicinity, of the celebrated

**Brinkerhof Flat Fence Wire.**

We also have the exclusive sale, for Holland and vicinity, of the celebrated

**Pitkin Mixed Paints**

of all colors. This paint is warranted to the customer by the Pitkin Paint Company, which warranty we endorse in every particular, where used according to directions. We also have cheaper paints for barns, fences, and outhouses.

**Alabastine,**  
**Paint Brushes,**  
**White Wash Brushes,**  
**ETC., ETC., ETC.**  
**Garden Tools,**  
**Oil & Vapor Stoves,**  
**Refrigerators, etc.**

Always on hand, in endless variety, and we sell them at reasonable prices.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1883.

**GEO. T. MCCLURE,**

—Dealer in—

**Sewing Machines,**

**Wheeler & Wilson, Singer,**  
**and the White,**

King of all Sewing Machines and the best in the world.

Also agent for

**Weber, Fischer, Decker & Son,**  
**Pease, Krannach & Bach,**

**PIANOS**

—And the—

**Estey, Chase,**  
**Taylor & Farlow,**

**ORGANS**

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

GEO. T. MCCLURE,  
Cor. of Eleventh and River streets,  
Holland, Mich.

**JAS. HUNTLEY,**  
**BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.**

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

**Planing and Re-sawing**

done on short notice.

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

Office and shop n River Street,  
near the corner of Tenth Street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

Now is the chance  
for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer  
**J. Flieman**

Better wagon in every way,  
and will not be underweld by anyone.

**Call and Examine.**

Also keeps on hand a line of

**TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES**

**AND**  
**Open and Top Buggies,**

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

ALSO AGENT FOR

**BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON**

**WORKS.**

J. FLEMAN.

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

**PETER STEKETEE & CO.,**  
—dealers in—  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**NOTIONS and**  
**CROCKERY.**

As we have just started in business in this city, we have on hand

**NEW FRESH GOODS**

of the best quality, and we will sell them at current market prices.

Our stock of

**Crockery**

is complete and we sell at bottom figures.

**BUTTER and EGGS.**

We will pay market prices for Butter and Eggs; also will buy Grain, Potatoes, Seeds, etc., etc.

**CALL AND SEE US.**

PETER STEKETEE & CO.  
HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883. 7-17

**G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS**

Have received a new stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

**NOTIONS, ETC.,**

—consisting of—

**Dress Goods, Table Linen,**  
**Summer Shawls, Skirts,**  
**and Gossameres.**

A large assortment of

**HOSIERY, WHITE**  
**GOODS, GLOVES,**  
**RIBBONS,**  
**WHITE and**  
**COLORS CORSETS,**  
**BUTTONS, ETC.**

**SUMMER UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, ETC.**

**Noby Straw Goods and Felt Hats.**

A fresh stock of

**Groceries**

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883.

**Otto Breyman**

—Dealer in—

**Jewelry, Watches,**

**DIAMONDS,**

**Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.**

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

**SPECTACLES**

—and a—

**FULL LINE OF GOLD PEN**

Come and examine our stock, no trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN, vi-

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1883. 17-2



passion, and yet there is scarce a  
pute worth a passion. — *Sherlock.*



## ON THE DEVIL FISH!

That Terrible Sea Monster with Stomach Out of Place.

While at Naples, writes a correspondent, I saw the word "Aquarium" on a building in the middle of a park, and concluded to finish the day there. It contained an "octopus," "cuttle fish," "squid," "devil fish," for he has nearly as many names as he has tentacles. The "varmint" has nothing that can reasonably be called a body, but eight arms or tentacles radiate from a central point. Each one of these arms appears to have a life and motion of its own and curls and folds about itself in a manner to make one's flesh creep. Each arm, too, is furnished with a set of flat disks or suckers ranging in size from that of an ordinary shirt button to that of a 50-cent piece. When any one of these disks touches an object the center can be drawn inward, forming a vacuum, so that the creature goes about armed with 200 or 300 air pumps. Above the point of intersection of the eight arms is something that nature evidently intended for a head, provided with two fierce-looking eyes and a horny beak, something like that of a bird. Above the head of the animal is a curious-looking object, sack-like in form, and apparently attached to the head by a kind of flexible snap. I took it to be some kind of crest or ornament. I was never more mistaken, it being a most important part of the creature's personality, and nothing more nor less than his stomach. It seems that nature, feeling bound to provide the animal with a stomach, and, having no body to put it into, hung it to his head in this ridiculous way. As I sat looking at these curious animals the man in charge let down a crab by a string into the tank containing the cuttle fish. Instead of throwing out a tentacle and catching the crab by the foot, as his relative caught the man in Hugo's novel, he gathered up, with his eight arms, about a half of water. He then gave the water a squeeze with all of his arms at once, and, with the impetus thus given, went for that crab like a flash. He caught it between two of his "shoulders," so to speak, and thus brought it under his beak. I was curious to see how he would get his dinner into his stomach, which all this time was floating several inches above his head. Well, I hope to sink to the center of the earth this minute if he didn't haul his stomach down under his chin (or under where his chin would be if he had any) and proceed to dissect that crab and put the pieces into his stomach, very much as a traveler would pack a lunch basket. The ugly, wriggling, ungainly, misshapen, disgusting monster! I sat and gazed at him for an hour or more, with a kind of horrible fascination. No wonder Victor Hugo called him the "devil fish." And that does great injustice to the devil, for we are told by high authority that "the prince of darkness is a gentleman." Now, whatever else may be said about the "squid," I confidently assert that he is no gentleman. No real gentleman, I take it, would wear his stomach, ostentatiously, on the top of his head, and when he happened to feel hungry haul it down under his chin, and pack it with raw crab in full view of the public.

## A Plea for the "Fie" Dog.

There is not a thing about him but pure dog; if he has an ancestor whose courage would seem to urge him to do a brave deed, such as to snap at the horse or cow, or kill a chicken, he had another ancestor that was intensely timid, and, while the two ancient and latent characters are fighting for supremacy, the "fie" is behaving himself. He doesn't appear to side with any of his ancient house. He often seems to pause as if undecided in some action, and I conclude it is the old fight of his ancestry. If one wants him to bark, another, of the quiet breed, wants him to keep still. If one wants him to go into the mud and water, another wants him to keep out; so, while the ancestral instincts are settling it between themselves, the "fie" is doing nothing, waiting as it were for a decision. And this law seems to hold all through the whole category of instincts and peculiarities that make so much trouble. Theoretically the "fie" has all the good and bad traits of the dog family, but none of them ever crop out, for the simple reason that, when one attempts to assert itself, one on the other side says hold on, and while they are trying to come to a conclusion the "fie" is doing nothing. In fact, he never has anything to do, for if he tries even, the question of priority comes up between the ancestors, and that settles it; the "fie" never gets a chance to do anything he starts to do, so he can only behave himself and do nothing. To any one who wants a dog pure and simple, I can recommend the "fie."

## I Know a Thing or Two.

"My dear boy," said a father to his only son, "you are in bad company. The lads with whom you associate indulge in bad habits. They drink, smoke, swear, play cards and visit theaters. They are not safe company for you. I beg you to quit their society." "You needn't be afraid of me, father," replied the boy, laughing. "I guess I know a thing or two. I know how far to go and when to stop." The lad left his father's house, twirling his cane in his fingers and laughing at the old man's notions. A few years later and that lad, grown to manhood, stood at the bar of a court, before a jury which had just brought in a verdict of guilty against him for a crime in which he had been concerned. Before he was sentenced he addressed the court, and said,

among other things: "My downward course began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice; but as soon as I turned my back on my home, temptation came upon me like a drove of hynes, and drove me to ruin." Mark that confession, ye boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents! Mark it, and learn that disobedience is the first step on the road to ruin. Don't take it!—*Christian Intelligencer.*

## American Triumph at Amsterdam.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company have just received the following cable dispatch from Mr. C. C. Bender, their agent in Holland, now representing them at the World's Exposition at Amsterdam: "Received Diploma of Honor, the very highest award." The Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs were placed in competition at this great exhibition with a large number from the leading makers of Europe and America, and this award is but a continuation of their unbroken series of triumphs at all the great world's exhibitions for the last 16 years. Mason & Hamlin have now won the highest awards at Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; Milan, 1881, and Amsterdam, 1883.—*Boston Journal.*

## Copper Roofing.

The *Scientific American* mentions the decline in the price of copper as likely to lead to the increased use of that metal for building. At present the material for a copper roof costs at the outset only about twice as much as tin, and as the latter must be repaired and painted about once in three years, and in fifteen or twenty years must be renewed altogether, the copper, which never needs painting and is practically indestructible, is much the cheaper material in the end. There are in Boston many copper roofs, put on about forty years ago, which show no signs of deterioration; and the metal is still much employed in that city for cornices, gutters and rain-water pipes, as well as for covering bay-windows, and in many other ways, in place of galvanized iron, which is much inferior in beauty and durability, and not very much cheaper. The copper has the additional advantage of needing no paint, so that the delicate lines of artistic work are in no danger of being filled up, and the metal increases rather than diminishes in beauty, by the slow formation of blueish-green patina over it. For flashings, as well as other portions of roof-work, copper is much superior to zinc or tin, and with the aid of a certain amount of lead the most difficult problem in roofing can be successfully and permanently solved.—*American Architect.*

An old butcher way out in Missouri, with neuralgia, he suffered like fury, St. Jacobs Oil banished The pain which all vanished—And prevented a Coroner's jury. A cranky old man named Blake, Says St. Jacobs Oil "takes the cake," He gave it one test, And says it's the best Cure in the world for backache.

## Respectable Bugs.

A man who was looking through a second-hand store in Brooklyn, with a view of finding a bedstead to suit him, finally examined one, and asked: "Are you sure there are no bugs in this?" "Bugs! Why dot pedstead was out of my own family! We got it when my brudder Moses was here, and now he has gone away I sell it for half-price." "Say, I believe it has had bugs in it." "Impossible, my friend. My wife vhas so neat dot if she knew of such things in der house she go crazy." "And I'll be hanged if here isn't proof!" exclaimed the customer, as he pointed to an unimpeachable evidence. "Vhell! vhell!" The customer was going out with a heart-broken look on his face, when the other detained him, and said: "Dot's all right after all. Ef you pay dot pedstead you know you have bugs from a respectable family! Moses vhos head-clerk in Rochester, and you know I vhas here twenty-seven years in peesness."—*Wall Street News.*

## The Return of Health.

After a protracted and exhausting illness, the return of health, though it may be slow, fills the mind with joyous anticipations. Debarred from every enjoyment by disease, the patient grows despondent and forbodes evil. What a glorious change comes with the first thrill of health! What pleasant thoughts of resuming life's active duties and participating in its pleasures! In order to hasten the return of vigor, the grand need of the convalescent, digestion should be stimulated and assimilation insured by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic containing only ingredients of standard purity and long-tested efficacy. Remedy giving all its benefits against the recurrence of period fevers, and such forms of malaria as ague, chills and dumb ague. Constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint and the attacks of rheumatism yield to its benign influence, and it is also an admirable means of dispelling the dependency bred and fostered by indigestion and the physical symptoms that attend it.

## "TALES FOR THE MARINES" are now published sea-bally.

"These," said Spicer, when he was shown the Venetian dungeons, "these must be the relics of the dark ages."

## FRONT ROYAL, VA.—Dr. G. H. Hill says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters seems to give general satisfaction. I recommend it strongly."

If a ship-owner wants to auction off his vessel he should not put to sea in a storm. He might lose the sail.

No molasses and water mixture, but a concentrated extract of the active medicinal properties of roots, barks, etc., is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The dancing master's motto—Beware of the first wrong step.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Dr. T. A. Smurr says: Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction.

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, &c., but gives to the system all the benefits of Iron without its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

A theatrical company is like a kite—To have it go up quickly sticks are necessary.

Blood-Poisoning—An Alarming Discovery. Half the people are suffering and many die from this fatal complaint. Diseases of the kidneys and liver are the principal causes. As a cure, we can recommend German Hop Bitters.—*Journal of Health.*

"Mine, mine, mine!" This is the general upshot of speculation in mining stock.

## Personal!—To Men Only!

THE VOLTAGE BATTERIES, Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltage Batteries and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

## "Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$3 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This famous hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class. H. W. HOTT, Proprietor.

## Be Careful!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c Bottles.

## Look Well to the Name.

The only genuine German Hop Bitters have the word "German" blown in the bottle.

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

ALL our lady friends will be delighted to hear that I. L. Cragin & Co., 116 R. 4th St., Phila., are giving first-class Piano Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, gratis. (No advertising on it.) Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.

SKINNY MEN—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotency. \$1.

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

"BUCHU-PATRA"—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases. \$1.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

"ROUGH ON RATS"—Clears out rats, mice, fleas, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

## HUMORS.

The animal fluids of the body, when poorly nourished, become vitiated and cause eruptions to appear on the skin. They are objectionable from their disfigurement, and vary in character from a constant, uneasy sensation to a positive distress and severe pain. Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the derangement of the functions, enriches the fluids, purifies the blood, and changes the diseased condition to one of health and vigor.

## Pimples.

HALFORD FLYNN, of New York, had so many pimples and blotches on his face that he was ashamed. He tried various remedies without effect. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified his blood, and all blemishes disappeared.

## Ringworm.

My brother is a victim to a humor which brings ringworms all over his face. He is using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and already is so much benefited that his eyes are no longer affected. He will continue its use till he feels fully cured.—L. E. HOWARD, Temple, N. H.

## Rheum.

My little boy was so badly afflicted with a humor that he had to matten his hands to keep him from rubbing the sores, which itched and discharged a watery matter. Before he had finished one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were healed.—L. J. CLEMENT, Merchant, Warner, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by Druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## Nothing Like It.

No medicine has ever been known so effectual in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as Scovill's Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, the Universal Remedy for the Cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Venereal Sores and Diseases, Consumption, Gout, Boils, Cancers and all kindred diseases. It purifies the system, brings color to the cheeks, and restores the sufferer to a normal condition of health and vigor. Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup cleanses the blood and gives permanent beauty to the skin.

### St Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and full-outfit free. Address: H. HALLERT & Co., Portland, Me.

SURE CURE. For Piles in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KAPPEL, 284 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES provided for during confinement. F. THAYER, M. D., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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PENSIONS for Soldiers, Widows, Parents or Children. Any disease, wound or injury entitles. Bounty, Back Pay, Increase of Pension, or Discharge Procured. Horse claims paid. New Laws. A. W. MORGAN & CO., Pension Attorneys, P. O. Box 70, Washington, D. C.

EXPRESSMEN LIABLE. Mr. A. S. MERRILL, the popular expressman of Brunswick, Me., writes as on May 15, 1883, as follows: "Having been severely afflicted for about two years with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, so called by my physicians, I suffered with distressing pains in my back and retention of urine, caused by a stoppage of the neck of the bladder, and a complication of other diseases. I was hardly able to attend to my business, and at times would be completely prostrated. I was also affected with incontinence of urine to an alarming degree; indeed it demanded my attention fifteen or twenty times per night, and at times it would seem impossible for me to ride down to the depot on my wagon, for every jar from the wagon would almost seem to take my life. Having failed to obtain relief from my doctor, I finally consulted Dr. HUNT, of Brunswick, and remained with him until he cured me with the most reliable and speaks cure for such sickness, for I was suffering too much for human nature to endure long. The doctor recommended me to use Hunt's Remedy, as it had been used with remarkable success in a good many cases in Brunswick and vicinity. I purchased a bottle and received great relief that I continued, and had not used two bottles before I began to improve beyond my expectations. The pains in my kidneys and loins disappeared, I gained strength, and my water began to pass naturally, and I was able to sleep soundly and obtain the greatly needed rest which for so long time I could not. I am fully restored to health and can attend to my business. Thanks to Hunt's Remedy for my restoration, and I highly recommend it to all who are troubled with kidney complaints."

## COULD NOT LIFT A POUND.

The above are the words of Mrs. Harriet Bailey, of Putnam, Conn. She writes May 3, 1883: "I have been troubled with kidney and liver disease for two years. I suffered severely in the back and loins. Before taking your wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy, I could not lift a pound. After giving it a fair trial I began to improve, and can now truly say it was a 'Godsend to me,' as I am now able to do my household work and enjoy the best of health. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to two of my neighbors, who have been greatly benefited by it. This letter I send voluntarily, with the hope that it will be the means of inducing some sufferer to use Hunt's Remedy and be cured as I have been."

## SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody. No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

## \$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted.

90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

## AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

To sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with 100 YARDS OF COTTON YARN in 10 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 125 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

## PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Throat good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## AGENTS MAKE NO ENGAGEMENTS.

Until you have seen our New Book, "BULLET AND SHELL."

## PENSIONS

To all Soldiers who are in any manner disabled by wounds or disease, incurred during their service, loss of a finger, or toe, entire or partial loss of sight or hearing, piles, diarrhoea, rheumatism, or any other disability entitles you. Widows, children, or dependent persons entitled. Pension procured where discharge is lost. New discharges obtained. Remissions INCREASED. Rejected claims successfully prosecuted. Back pay and bounty collected. EXPERT in land claims. Prompt attention given to all claims. Send claims, 4 cent fee. Ad. with stamp, L. G. WOOD, Box 21, Washington, D. C.

## 500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

Full particulars FREE. Address: CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, MILWAUKEE, WIS., IN WISCONSIN.

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## Boring Wells with the Famous "TIFFIN" Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine.

Is Very Profitable! \$25 to \$40 A DAY Often Made!

Machines Made to Run by Horse, Steam or Electric Power. Send for Catalogue. Address: LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

## THE MINISTER WHO FAILS

to interest his congregation and build up his church is generally accused of being a poor preacher, or of not studying hard enough. That is not always where the trouble comes from. Dyspepsia and liver disorders are responsible for many a dull sermon and many a vacant pulpit. When the Dominie's digestive apparatus is working wrong and his nerves are giving him pain, and his brain refuses to do its duty, it is almost impossible to make or to preach a good sermon. Give your suffering minister a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. You will see its effect on next Sunday's preaching. The Rev. Mr. Zehring, of Codorus, Pa., was paralyzed, and could not walk except with crutches, until Brown's Iron Bitters made a new man of him. The Rev. Mr. White, of Rock Hill, S. C., says: "It restored me to strength and vigor." Brown's Iron Bitters is not only for the minister, but for all people.

## PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer



## FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Indulgence and Excesses. Whether over-eating or drinking are made harmless by using Hop Bitters freely, giving elegant appetite and enjoyment by using them before and removing all dullness, pains and distress afterward, leaving the head clear, nerves steady, and all the feelings buoyant, elastic and more happy than before. The pleasing effects of a Christian or sumptuous dinner continuing days afterward.

## Eminent Testimony.

N. Y. Witness, Aug. 15, 1880.

"I find that in addition to the pure spirits contained in their composition, they contain the extracts of hops and other well-known and highly-approved medicinal roots, leaves and infusions in quantities sufficient to render the article what the makers claim it to be, to-wit, a medicinal preparation and not a beverage—unfit and unsafe to be used except as a medicine."

"From a careful analysis of their formula—which was attested under oath—I find that in every wine-glassful of Hop Bitters, the active medicinal properties aside from the distilled spirits are equal to a full dose for an adult, which fact, in my opinion, subjects it to an internal-revenue tax as a medicinal bitter."

GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com. In Rev.

## Hardened Liver.

"Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave."

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, '81.

## Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

A WORKINGMAN.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Cottages built free. Address: TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## \$1.00 A YEAR! THE BEST STORY PAPER IN THE WEST.

Four complete and two continuing stories each number. Written by the best authors, and printed on plain type, forty-eight columns in every issue. A Fashionable Detective, for the Ladies, and Puzzles and Quizzing Drawers for the Young Folks. Every yearly subscriber gets a new book. Sample copies free. Address: THE LEDGER, CHICAGO, ILL.

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INSTITUTE. Established, 1872; incorporated, 1880. For the Cure of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood, and little pain. For INFORMATION, CIRCULARS AND REFERENCES, address DR. F. L. POOD, Aurora, Mass. Co., Ill.

C. N. U. No. 37-63.

When writing to advertisers, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



This space is reserved for the Woman  
Christian Temperance Union.

## W. C. T. Union.

For the Holland City News:

The Blessing of the Lord, it Maketh Rich.

But there is another instance mentioned in the sacred scriptures, which is perhaps more pertinent than either of the others. It is that of Heil, a subject of Abub, the wicked king of Israel. The Lord had, by the mouth of his servant, Joshua, pronounced a curse upon the one who should rebuild the city of Jericho, saying: "He shall lay the foundation thereof in his first-born, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it." Many of the Israelites had become idolatrous, and as more than 500 years had passed since the curse was pronounced, perhaps Heil, the perpetrator of this daring undertaking, thought that the Lord had forgotten His word, or as some in those days thought, that He did not any more take cognizance of the deeds of man. Heil signifies "the Lord liveth," and whatever his belief was, he must have found in his sorrow, that although 500 years had passed since that terrible curse fell from the lips of Joshua, the Lord did live and had not forgotten His word. Whatever may have been his anticipations of pleasure, wealth, and honor, as the result of founding a city in so desirable a location, he soon found the bitter dreg in his cup of pleasure, which he would have foreseen, had he not been blinded by folly and madness. No sooner were the foundations laid than the cold hand of death was placed upon his son Abram; he, whom he had so fondly hoped to load with riches and honor. The son, to whom pertained the birth-right lay cold and lifeless before him. Did we not know the sequel, we would say, will he proceed in his daring enterprise? Yes, he does proceed. One after another of those whom he was bound to love and cherish becomes the mark of the Destroying Angel. One after another is mourned and lamented by the bereaved family, but still the city rises, until at last all is completed. The last touch is put to each resplendent structure. The walls, high and imposing, need nothing but gates to render the citizens secure.

M. S. V. O.

(To be Continued.)

The following from an eastern paper is concurred in by us. "We are willing to give a place in our local columns to the mention of any visitor, the absence of any citizen, his wife or his daughter, but at the same time would be glad to have the item written out and handed in, or mention made of it at this office. It is not snobbish to do this; it is in nowise improper. People are always much interested in knowing the absence of friends, and equally glad to know the presence of any visitor upon whom they may wish to call. Some very sensible people say that they don't want their name in the papers. This may be true as to a puff or bit of flattery, but it can hardly be true of a simple announcement of a visitor's name or temporary absence of a lady or gentleman. So bring in the item; we are glad to get them. No visitor is more welcome to our sanctum than one who brings an item."

The September number of "Brainard's Musical World," is at hand, and its contents, musically or otherwise, cannot fail to please every lover of good music and interesting miscellany pertaining to the art. The illustrations this month are very pleasing. A strikingly life-like portrait of Remenyi is one of the attractions, and also a portrait and brief biography of Arthur Sullivan. Good music, good reading, spicy correspondence, and, in fact, general excellence, make the "Musical World" the best, (as it is also the oldest), magazine of the kind in this country. Subscriptions \$1.50 per annum; single copies 15 cts. S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Wolcott, N. Y., June 18, '93.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

Gentle—A few weeks since, while suffering with bilious colic, which rendered me unfit for business, I was advised to try a bottle of your syrup. I had no faith in it at all, at that time, for the reason that I had tried so many things in years past without receiving any relief, but before the first bottle was emptied I was feeling better than I had felt for many years. I know now, that I have tried it, that it is the greatest remedy that exists in the world, and I feel proud to recommend the Rheumatic Syrup to all sufferers from bilious colic, for I am satisfied that it has cured me. Wishing you every success in your most wonderful syrup, I am sincerely yours,  
WALTER W. WHITE.

### These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cent a bottle by Heber Walsh.

"BLOOD FOOD" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because of its blood-enriching qualities.

## CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Kremers & Bangs,

Specialties

Pure Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES,

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DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,

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MACHINE OILS, ETC.,

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We are sole agents for the famous

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Physician's prescriptions and family

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HOLLAND, Mich., May 26th, '93 16-17.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices.

I desire to change my business and will sell my entire stock at greatly reduced prices.

My stock of goods consists of a full line of  
**CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., ETC.**

I also desire to sell the following Real Estate: Six hundred and thirty-nine acres of timbered land seven miles north of this city, twenty acres of improved land on the south side of sixteenth street, three houses and lots, a saw mill, and three lots in this city, and an improved farm of 165½ acres three miles west of the city, on the road to Macatawa Park. Call and see me and obtain good bargains.

**E. J. HARRINGTON,**  
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## Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Apr. 6th, '93.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

GENTS—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for six years, and hearing of the success of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded to give it a trial in my own case, and I cheerfully say that I have been greatly benefited by its use. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, and my general health is very much improved. It is a splendid remedy for the blood and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., Feb. 20, '92.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, as some called it, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.

MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

NEURALGIA CURED.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., March 12, '93.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.

GENTS—Since November, 1891 I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and have not known what it was to be free from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatic Syrup. I have felt no pain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for purifying the blood and for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

W. B. CHASE.

Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

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By the provisions of an act of the late session of the legislature, all persons holding title by deed or contract to any of the D. & M. R. R. lands, so-called, from either Bowes, Gould or Griswold, upon making certain proof, will be entitled to a patent from the state for such lands.

Persons having perfected their title under the act of 1881 and paid up back taxes, may recover part of such taxes from the state.

Special attention will be given to the settlement of all such claims on reasonable terms.

Communications either in person or by letter promptly attended to.

G. VAN SCHULLEN,

Holland, Michigan.

Dated, June 22, 1893.

## HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty.

It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.

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

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

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

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

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS

OF

Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

people are always on the lookout for changes to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address

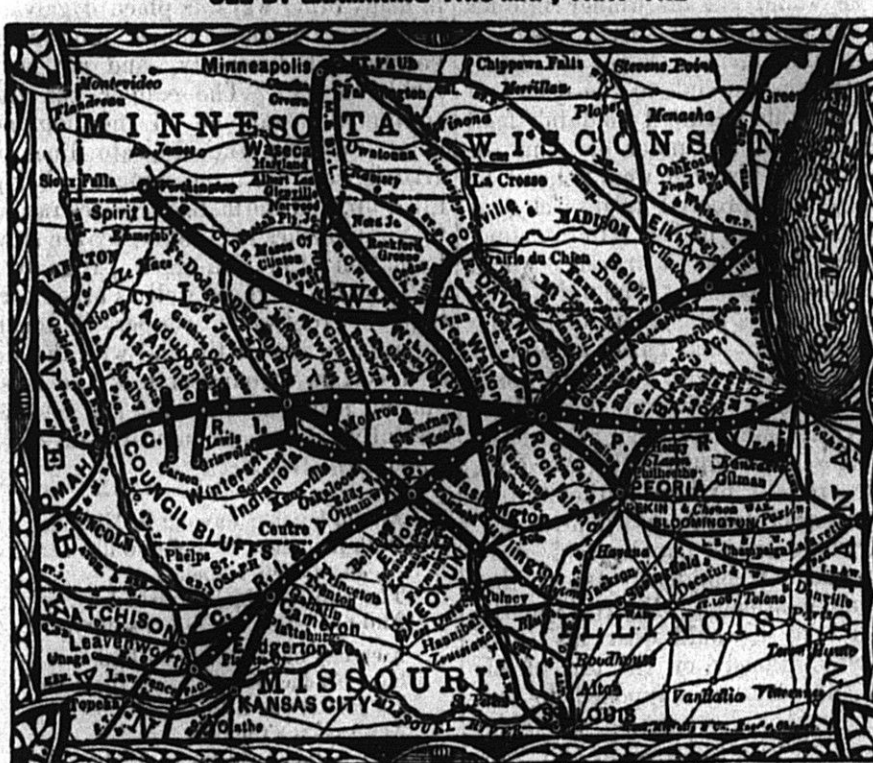
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A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address THUB & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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WHO IS UNAQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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