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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 44.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 664.

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 25 cents for each subsequent
insertion for any period under three months.

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	5 00	10 00	20 00
2 " "	3 00	6 00	12 00
3 " "	2 00	4 00	8 00
4 " "	1 50	3 00	6 00
5 " "	1 25	2 50	5 00
6 " "	1 00	2 00	4 00
7 " "	75	1 50	3 00
8 " "	50	1 00	2 00
9 " "	25	50	1 00

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday, May 18, 1884.

From Holland to Chicago.

Day	Exp.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Day	Exp.
10:15	10:15	10:15	Holland	10:15	10:15	10:15
11:30	11:30	11:30	East Saugatuck	11:30	11:30	11:30
12:45	12:45	12:45	New Richmond	12:45	12:45	12:45
1:00	1:00	1:00	Gd. Junction	1:00	1:00	1:00
2:15	2:15	2:15	Bangor	2:15	2:15	2:15
3:30	3:30	3:30	Benton Harbor	3:30	3:30	3:30
4:45	4:45	4:45	St. Joseph	4:45	4:45	4:45
5:00	5:00	5:00	New Buffalo	5:00	5:00	5:00
6:15	6:15	6:15	Chicago	6:15	6:15	6:15

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.

Day	Exp.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Day	Exp.
10:15	10:15	10:15	Holland	10:15	10:15	10:15
11:30	11:30	11:30	Zeeland	11:30	11:30	11:30
12:45	12:45	12:45	Hudsonville	12:45	12:45	12:45
1:00	1:00	1:00	Grandville	1:00	1:00	1:00
2:15	2:15	2:15	Grand Rapids	2:15	2:15	2:15

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.

Day	Exp.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Day	Exp.
10:15	10:15	10:15	Holland	10:15	10:15	10:15
11:30	11:30	11:30	West Olive	11:30	11:30	11:30
12:45	12:45	12:45	Johnsville	12:45	12:45	12:45
1:00	1:00	1:00	Grand Haven	1:00	1:00	1:00
2:15	2:15	2:15	Ferryburg	2:15	2:15	2:15
3:30	3:30	3:30	Muskegon	3:30	3:30	3:30

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.

Day	Exp.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Day	Exp.
10:15	10:15	10:15	Holland	10:15	10:15	10:15
11:30	11:30	11:30	Fillmore	11:30	11:30	11:30
12:45	12:45	12:45	Hamilton	12:45	12:45	12:45
1:00	1:00	1:00	Dunnings	1:00	1:00	1:00
2:15	2:15	2:15	Allegan	2:15	2:15	2:15

* Mixed trains.

Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sun-
day. All trains run by Detroit time.
Mixed Trains leave Holland, going north, at
7:30 a.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:15 a.m.,
and at 10:05 p.m., arriving at Muskegon at 12:10 a.m.;
also mixed trains leave Holland, going south,
at 5:50 a.m. and 8:35 a.m.

J. H. PALMER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

C. F. HATCH, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking Effect August 10th, 1884.

GOING WEST

GOING EAST

Pass. Mix'd Pass. STATIONS Pass. Pass. Mix'd

10:15 5:30 5:10 L. Toledo A. 11:10 5:10 6:50

11:02 6:00 6:05 Dundee A. 12:10 6:00 7:40

11:24 6:22 6:27 Britton A. 12:40 6:20 8:00

11:39 6:38 6:41 Hildesheim A. 12:45 6:25 8:05

11:53 6:52 6:57 Tippecanoe A. 12:50 6:30 8:10

12:08 7:08 7:13 Cambridge A. 12:55 6:35 8:15

12:23 7:23 7:28 Addison A. 1:00 6:40 8:20

12:38 7:38 7:43 Jerome A. 1:05 6:45 8:25

12:53 7:53 7:58 Moscow A. 1:10 6:50 8:30

1:08 8:08 8:13 Hanover A. 1:15 6:55 8:35

1:23 8:23 8:28 Pulaski A. 1:20 7:00 8:40

1:38 8:38 8:43 Homer A. 1:25 7:05 8:45

1:53 8:53 8:58 Marshall A. 1:30 7:10 8:50

2:08 9:08 9:13 Ceresco A. 1:35 7:15 8:55

2:23 9:23 9:28 Battle Creek A. 1:40 7:20 9:00

2:38 9:38 9:43 Augusta A. 1:45 7:25 9:05

2:53 9:53 9:58 Yorkville A. 1:50 7:30 9:10

3:08 10:08 10:13 Richland A. 1:55 7:35 9:15

3:23 10:23 10:28 Monticello A. 2:00 7:40 9:20

3:38 10:38 10:43 Fisk A. 2:05 7:45 9:25

3:53 10:53 10:58 Kellogg A. 2:10 7:50 9:30

4:08 11:08 11:13 Allegan A. 2:15 7:55 9:35

4:23 11:23 11:28 F. M. P. M. A. M. A. M.

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dun-

dee, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome with

L. S. & M. S. At Hanover with L. S. & M. S. At

Homer, with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and

Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Mar-

shall, with M. C. R. R. At Battle Creek, with

Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Mon-

teith, with Grand Rapids & Indiana. At Allegan,

with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S.

Trains all daily except Sunday.

B. McHUGH,

General Passenger Agent.

Business Directory.

Commissioners etc.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant, and

dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-

est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick

store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Drugs and Medicines.

DORSBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medi-

cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-

sician prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

MEERINGS, D. R. Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Med-

icines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and

Furniture, River street.

VANPUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-

cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.

W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; River St.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist;

a full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-

ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all

kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper,

Carpets, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River st.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G. & SONS, General Dealers

in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats

and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River street.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Williams Bros., Proprietors.

The only first-class Hotel in the city. Is

located in the business center of the town, and has

one of the largest and best sample rooms in the

State. Free bus in connection with the Hotel.

Holland, Mich. 10-1y

PHOENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor.

Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. Ry depot,

has good facilities for the traveling public, and its

table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommo-

dation of guests. Holland, Mich. 8-1y

SCOTT HOTEL, W. P. Scott, proprietor.

This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and

Fish str. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Good accom-

modations can always be relied on. Holland,

Mich. 8-1y

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office

and barn on Market street. Everything first-

class.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding

stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-

ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's

Hotel. 33-1f

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;

Ninth street, near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAULSEN, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors

of *Plymouth Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour

Mills) near foot of 8th street.

VAN RAALTE, B. dealer in Farm Implements

and Machinery, cor. River and Ninth Street.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be

found in his office, cor. River and Eighth

streets in Vanderveen's Block.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-

dence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market

street. Office at the drug store of Kremers &

Bangs. Office hours from 11 a.m. to 12 m.,

and from 5 to 6 p.m. 10-1y

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office

at residence on the corner of River and

Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by late

Dr. B. Lebeboer. 43-1y.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;

office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,

Mich. Office hours from 12 to 2 p.m. 26-1y.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P. the leading Photographer, Gal-

lery opposite this office.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and

dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market

and Eighth Street.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and

Cedar streets, Holland Mich. 24-1y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)

Apples, per bushel..... 40

Beans, per bushel..... 100

Butter, per lb..... 17

Eggs, per dozen..... 22

Honey, per lb..... 14

Onions, per bushel..... 30

Potatoes, per bushel..... 25

RETAIL.

Apples, per bushel..... 40

Beans, per bushel..... 125

Butter, per lb..... 17

Eggs, per dozen..... 20

Honey, per lb..... 16

Onions, per bushel..... 50

Potatoes, per bushel..... 30

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)

Buckwheat, per bushel..... 40

Barley, per 100 lbs..... 75

Clover seed, per 100 lbs..... 1 00

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs..... 80

Corn, shelled, per bushel..... 1 15

Flour, per barrel..... 4 25

Feed, per ton..... 1 40

Hay, per ton..... 1 00

Hay, per ton..... 7 00

Middling, per 100 lbs..... 25

Oats, per bushel..... 30

Pearl Barley, per 100 lbs..... 60

Rye, per bushel..... 45

Timothy Seed, per bushel..... 1 25

Wheat, white, per bushel..... 72

Red Fultz..... 72

Lancaster Red, per bushel..... 75

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, per bushel..... 50

Barley, per 100 lbs..... 80

Clover seed, per 100 lbs..... 1 25

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs..... 1 25

Corn, shelled, per bushel..... 1 25

Flour, per barrel..... 4 75

Feed, per ton..... 1 25

Hay, per ton..... 9 00

Middling, per 100 lbs..... 1 00

Oats, per bushel..... 32

Pearl Barley, per 100 lbs..... 60

Rye, per bushel..... 55

Timothy seed, per bushel..... 2 00

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

DEPOSITORS in the Middletown (N. Y.) National Bank found the doors of that institution closed the other morning. The President, Thomas King, had accepted without security heavy drafts by Benjamin D. Brown, a Western grain-dealer, who has since made an assignment. These advances were made without the knowledge of the Directors, of whom Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is one. The bank's capital was \$200,000, its surplus \$115,000, and the extent of its loss is unknown.

WAGES have been reduced 8 per cent at the Bigelow Carpet Company's factory, Clinton, Mass. The company employs nearly 1,000 hands. There is a perceptibly better feeling among Pittsburgh iron men, caused by the receipt of several large orders, and the promise of more to follow shortly. Two men digging at Danville, Pa., unearthed a box containing \$47,000 in coin.

THE WEST.

A REPORT reaches Billings, Montana that Indian Agent Armstrong, Col. Blake, and others have been endeavoring to secure from the Crow Indians, for a land syndicate, a lease of 3,000,000 acres of their reservation for ten years at 1 cent per acre per annum. This scheme, if perfected, will, it is alleged, rob thousands of their homes. Another "last spike" was driven the other day, and the country now has four transcontinental lines. The latest addition was formed by the connection at Huntington, Ore., of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's system with the Oregon Short-Line of the Union Pacific.

A NATIONAL Convention of cattle growers was held at Chicago last week, and was largely attended. A National Association was formed, and a committee appointed to attend the St. Louis convention with a view to bringing that body under the provisions of the organization. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and especially commending the ability and energy of Prof. Salmon, its chief.

DR. JOHN MAXWELL, of Springfield, Ohio, gave his four children a mixture of aconite and chloroform, wrapped their faces in cloths saturated with the poison, and placed them on a bed. Then he took a similar dose, and made the same preparations for death. When Mrs. Maxwell returned she found one of the little ones dead and the others unconscious, two of them dying within a few hours. The doctor revived, and has been imprisoned. He says he was tired of living, and wanted the children to go with him. Another company of Oklahoma raiders is said to be forming at Emporia, Kan., with the intention of crossing the border at Hunnewell. Chief Bushyhead has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Cherokee Council to exclude all white people from the nation.

At Chicago, Judge Tuley appointed Horace A. Hurlbut, a retired druggist of that city, receiver of the Times newspaper and of the rents for its real estate. The receiver is not to interfere, however, with the present management of the paper.

THE second week of Mr. Lawrence Barrett's engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, was devoted entirely to the production of George H. Baker's fine classical tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," a play abounding in poetic passages of singular beauty and poetic thought. As Lancelotti, the hunchback, the great actor is seen at his best. Mr. Barrett continues another week at McVicker's, when he will give place to Miss Lizzie Ulmer, a charming young comedienne.

At San Rafael, Cal., a buggy, containing six persons, was struck by a locomotive at a crossing—two were killed, one fatally injured, and the fourth having an arm broken. Capt. David L. Payne, the well-known invader of Oklahoma, died suddenly while breakfasting at Wellington, Kan.

THE SOUTH.

In regard to the plague prevalent in Southwest Virginia, a telegram from Lynchburg says: "The latest advices concerning the epidemic in Wise, Lee, Dickinson, and Buchanan Counties are heartrending. On Guests River, Wise County, within a radius of four miles are thirty cases of the disease. In one instance the father, mother, and six children died. Many persons die for want of attention. Business is suspended, all being concerned with the sick and dying. Six persons were buried in one graveyard in one day. The disease is assuming a milder form in some localities. Not less than 175 of the best citizens of Wise County alone have died."

EIGHTEEN masked citizens of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, took from a Deputy Sheriff and strung up a colored burglar named George Briscoe, who had repeatedly been warned to leave the neighborhood. Abe Frazier (colored) was hanged at Warren, Bradley County, Ark., for the murder of Lewis Davis (colored), two years ago. On the gallows he protested his innocence. A fire at Jacksonville, Fla., consumed an elevator and mill and did other damage to the total extent of \$80,000.

TWO FREIGHT trains on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad collided near Henning's Station, Tenn., killing three train hands outright, fatally injuring three others, and causing a general wreck. Two sisters, Georgiana and Ellen Conway, shot Jack Logan and J. Devonshire in New Orleans for leading them astray. The latter was not injured, but Logan is in the hospital. Whole families are dying in Martin and adjacent counties, Kentucky, victims of the prevailing plague. Seven men were killed at a boiler explosion near Elizabethtown, Ky.

WASHINGTON.

SERGEANT BRAINARD, of the Greely party, was strongly indorsed for one of the

vacant second lieutenantcies, but will be disappointed. The places were filled last week by others, one being the stepson of Attorney General Brewster.

It is reported in Washington that a plan has been agreed upon by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Charles Francis Adams representing the Union Pacific, and Secretary McCulloch, which seeks to adjust the difficulties between the Central and Union Pacific and the Government. The plan is said to resemble in its general nature Senator Garland's Central Pacific proposition at the last session.

A NEGRO named Frank Casey was hanged at Little Rock, Ark., for the brutal murder, in October last, of an inoffensive young white man named Charles Watson. He confessed the crime.

THE whisky interest will evidently renew its efforts for an extension of the bonded period. Representative Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, is named for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL figures of the recent election: Virginia—Cleveland, 145,497; Blaine, 139,356; Cleveland's plurality, 6,141. Nebraska—Blaine, 76,877; Cleveland, 54,344; St. John, 2,859; Blaine's plurality, 22,533. Kentucky—Cleveland, 152,757; Blaine, 118,674; Butler, 1,655; St. John, 3,106; plurality for Cleveland, 34,083. New Jersey—Cleveland, 127,784; Blaine, 123,432; St. John, 6,156; Butler, 3,494; Cleveland's plurality, 4,352. Iowa—Blaine, 197,089; Cleveland, 177,286; St. John, 1,564; plurality for Blaine, 19,803. A dispatch from Indianapolis says, "The State Board of Canvassers has not yet completed the work of tabulating the vote of Indiana on President. The returns from Daviess and Warren Counties were returned, the Clerks having omitted the seals from them. Without these two counties, whose pluralities about offset each other, Blaine received 233,783 and Cleveland 234,512; Cleveland's plurality, 9,729. The votes for Butler and St. John were not tabulated."

SENATOR CONGER, of Michigan, will resign his seat in the Senate the latter part of December to accept a judicial appointment at Washington. The Alabama Legislature has reelected James L. Pugh to the United States Senate. He received the unanimous vote in the House and all but one in the Senate.

REVISED and official figures of the vote of Indiana show that Cleveland polled 244,992; Blaine, 238,480; Butler, 8,716; St. John, 3,078; Cleveland's plurality, 6,512. The official vote of Wisconsin for the several Presidential candidates was as follows: Blaine, 161,147; Cleveland, 146,454; St. John, 7,649; Butler, 4,597; Blaine's plurality, 14,693. As officially declared, the vote of Maine is as follows: Highest number of votes received by Blaine electors, 72,209; 3,953; Cleveland, 52,140; Butler, St. John, 2,160; Blaine's plurality, 20,069. Following is the official vote of Oregon: Blaine, 26,852; Cleveland, 24,593; Butler, 723; St. John, 488; Blaine's plurality, 2,259.

WASHINGTON correspondents aver that two men are certain to form a part of President-elect Cleveland's Cabinet—Senator Bayard, as Secretary of State, and Senator Garland, as Attorney General—and that to them the new Chief Magistrate will look mainly for advice in shaping the policy of his administration. A grand banquet, tendered by leading Philadelphia Democrats, has been declined by Gov. Cleveland.

THE official vote of Colorado was: Blaine, 36,277; Cleveland, 27,627; Butler, 1,957; and St. John, 759.

GENERAL.

At a copper camp in Sonora, Mexican police attempted to disarm a number of Americans, and in the affray six men were killed, and many others wounded. Mrs. Boutel, the Quebec murderess, will not be hanged, her sentence having been commuted to imprisonment for life.

RETRENCHMENT has extended to the railroads, and the Pennsylvania and Michigan Central are among the first to consolidate departments and otherwise reduce their working forces. The Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Road promises to keep 20,000 men at work all the winter on construction, and to complete the road by October next. Mr. Fehrenbach, who has been appointed Commissioner of the National Labor Bureau, is at present Steamboat Inspector at Cincinnati.

LAST week's failures in the United States were 222 and in Canada 27—a decrease of 28 over the week previous. Bradstreet's Journal, in its commercial summary for the week, says: "The general commercial situation throughout the United States as reported from important trade centers shows no marked change, although there are several reports of a more encouraging nature than have been received for a long time. Dry-goods imports at New York during the week were \$1,362,000, and the amount marketed \$1,479,000."

REPORTS from Sonora are that a fight has occurred between the Mexicans and Americans in which thirty persons have been killed.

FOREIGN.

PRIVATE letters from English officials in India state there is a dangerous condition of affairs in that country, as the feelings of the natives were never so excited against England as at present. At Tralee, Ireland, an attempt was made, which nearly proved successful, to destroy with dynamite the residence of Samuel Hussey. The bark Luke Bruce collided with the steamer Durango, in the English channel. The Durango sank, and twenty persons were drowned.

THE condition of affairs in Spain is believed to be worse than at any time since the killing of Gen. Prim in 1880. The situation is one of riots and conspiracies, trade is at a standstill, cholera is raging, the treasury is bankrupt, and a revolution is impending. China will continue the war against France and will secure 15,000 reinforcements. Premier Ferry has abandoned all hopes of a successful issue of the mediation between China and France.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

An attack was made on the Rev. Dr. Ball's house at Buffalo Sunday night. The missiles used were lumps of coal, windows being wrecked and the inmates frightened.

MR. CRAMER, Consul-General in Switzerland, reports that that country will receive its supplies of wheat from Russia, and he urges American exporters to send a competent agent to Europe to acquire information on this question. John O'Connor (Parnellite), has been elected Mayor of Dublin, and Madden (Nationalist), Mayor of Cork.

Estimates submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, include: Pensions, \$30,000,000; Military Academy, \$393,244; fortifications, \$7,303,000; Consular and Diplomatic expenses, \$1,623,176; navy, \$30,654,000; Post-office Department, \$56,099,164; Indian Bureau, \$7,328,049; army, \$26,110,489; legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, \$32,326,402; District of Columbia, \$1,740,073; rivers and harbors, \$8,177,400; total, \$254,820,707. This is an increase over the estimates of the present year of \$13,462,054.

In a street brawl at Vienna, Mo., John H. Driggs, editor of the Courier, shot and killed Thomas M. Watkins, editor of the Herald. The fight grew out of a personal controversy in the columns of their newspapers.

SCIENCE HALL, at Madison, Wis., with its chemical, physical, zoological, and geological appliances and collections, laboratories, etc., was entirely destroyed by fire. The insurance is \$41,000, but the loss can not be estimated, as some of the materials and collections destroyed can not be replaced.

CAPT. A. H. MURPHY, Superintendent of the workhouse at New Orleans, was assassinated on Claiborne street, while supervising the cleaning of the canal. Judge Thomas Ford and seventeen others have been arrested for the crime.

THE second session of the Forty-eighth Congress opened at Washington on Monday, Dec. 1. Promptly at noon of that day the President of the Senate called that body to order, prayer was offered, and word was sent over to the House that the upper house was ready to proceed to business. Messrs. Sherman and Garland were requested a committee to inform the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Mr. Culom introduced a bill to prohibit distinctions being made in the military service of the United States against any class of American citizens; also, to enable officers of the army, promoted for gallant and distinguished services in the war of the rebellion, to be retired with the rank and full pay of the grade to which they were promoted; Mr. Dolph presented a bill to prevent the obstruction of the navigable waters of the United States and to protect public works against trespass or injury. Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report such legislation as is necessary to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to summarily remove all fences illegally constructed on the public domain. The President's message was read, and after which the Senate adjourned. The Speaker's gavel rapped the House to order promptly at noon. The roll-call disclosed the presence of 222 members, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Randall and Cox, of New York, a committee to wait upon the President in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate, and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Mr. Holman presented the credentials of Mr. Shevley, member-elect of the Thirteenth Indiana District, to succeed Mr. Calkins, resigned, and that gentleman took the oath of office. After listening to the reading of the President's message, the House voted to adjourn.

It can truthfully be said of many a young man who has "a girl on the brain," that the young lady has a soft place to sit on. But then, girls as an average dote on soft things—such as ice-cream, peaches, rare-ripe bananas, and Californian pears, three for a quarter.—Carl Pretzel's Weekly.

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	4.50	@ 6.09
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.80	@ .82
No. 2 Red	.78	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.30	@ .31
OATS—White	.25	@ .26
POKE—New Mess	13.00	@ 13.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.50	@ 7.00
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 6.00
Common to Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4.00	@ 4.50
Good to Choice Spring	3.25	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.73	@ .74
No. 2 Red Winter	.74	@ .75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 2	.50	@ .52
BARLEY—No. 2	.57	@ .58
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25	@ .27
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream	.12	@ .13
Skimmed Flat	.08	@ .09 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.21	@ .22
POTATOES—New per bu.	.30	@ .33
POKE—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
LARD	.07	@ .07 1/2
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.69	@ .70
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .29
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.74	@ .75
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	.51	@ .52 1/2
POKE—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
LARD	.07	@ .07 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.75	@ .76 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .25
RYE—No. 2	.47	@ .48
POKE—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .77 1/2
CORN	.37	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29 1/2
POKE—Mess	12.00	@ 12.50
LARD	.06 1/2	@ .07
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.70	@ .72
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2 White	.28	@ .29
POKE—Family	12.00	@ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.71	@ .73
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	6.25	@ 6.75
Fair	5.50	@ 6.00
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	4.25	@ 4.50

OUR MONEY.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Controller of the Currency.

Statistics of the Business Performed by the National Banks—Recommendations.

Bonds and Their Payment as They Become Due—Interesting Information.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows during the year ended Nov. 1, 1884, 191 banks have been organized with an aggregate capital of \$16,042,390. Circulating notes have been issued to these new associations amounting to \$3,866,230. These banks are located by geographical divisions as follows: Eastern States 10 banks, with a capital of \$810,000; Middle States 25, capital \$812,250; Southern States 30, capital \$2,997,100; Western States 102, capital \$8,905,890; Pacific States 5, capital \$380,000; Territories 19, capital \$1,143,000. Since the establishment of the national banking system, Feb. 25, 1863, there have been organized 3,381 national banks. The total number in existence Nov. 1, 1884, was 2,671—the largest number in operation at any one time. Eleven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,285,000, have failed and been placed in the hands of receivers during the year.

The different items of resources and liabilities, as tabulated, indicate that the business of the national banks during the last eleven years has generally increased. The assets of the United States bonds and circulation thereon decreased during the last two years. The aggregate liabilities of national banks to depositors and correspondents were reduced during the year upward of \$94,000,000. This reduction of liabilities and the general reduction of loans by banks, which amounted to over \$63,000,000 during the year, the Comptroller says, was doubtless occasioned by the financial troubles of May and general depression. During the same period the national banks increased their cash resources by about \$21,000,000 specie and \$11,000,000 legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit for the same.

The total number of banks still in operation, organized under the act of June 3, 1864, and the provisions of the Revised Statutes, in periods of succession, which will terminate unless hereafter renewed during the years prevailing to 1900, is 1,488, with a capital of \$321,461,145 and a circulation of \$745,495.

The banks held Nov. 1, 1884, \$165,604,400 3 per cent. bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, of which \$9,586,200 have been called for payment, interest ceasing Nov. 1, 1884. If these bonds are not replaced by others bearing interest, there will be an immediate reduction in circulation of 90 per cent. of their amount. Nov. 1 there were \$194,190,500 3 per cent. bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government. These bonds will probably be paid within the next two years, even if considerable changes are made in the tariff; and from 1887 to 1891, when \$250,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, there will be no bonds which the Government can call in for redemption. No doubt the accumulation of surplus revenue, if it continues to accrue at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than sufficient to pay the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, and from 1892 until 1900 it will be possible for the Government to use any of its surplus revenues for the payment of its bonds, except at the option of their holders. It is apparent that the Government cannot accumulate and hold its surplus revenues, even during the short period from 1887 to 1892, without great disturbances to the business interests of the country, and much less can it do so during the longer period from 1892 to 1900.

It appears, therefore, that the foregoing consideration should be given due weight in any plan for funding the 4 per cent. bonds maturing in 1907, and the Controller therefore suggests that the principal difficulties of the situation may, perhaps, be obviated as well as a reduction of interest effected by funding these bonds into others which shall mature in proportionate amounts at certain fixed intervals. Thus the \$738,000,000 4 per cent. bonds might be funded into an equal amount of 3 or 2 1/2 per cent. bonds, one-half of which, or \$369,000,000, to mature at intervals of five years, the first installment due July 1, 1897, and the remaining installments of \$147,000,000 each of the 1st of July in the last year each succeeding period of five years, viz.: 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1917. The average maturity of these five classes of bonds would be the same as that of the present 4 per cent.—viz.: July 1, 1907.

Whatever course may be deemed expedient by Congress in regard to the funding or future payment of the public debt, the Controller is of opinion that it is perfectly safe and will afford great benefit to the public to permit an issue by the national banks of circulation to the extent of 100 per cent. par value—of bonds deposited, instead of 90 per cent. Even admitting that bonds representing the public debt when funded at lower rates might at times in the future be below par in the market, the Government would, if forced to redeem the notes of insolvent national banks, always have a right to cancel bonds and notes and receive the same, and thus extinguish an amount of its debt equal, dollar for dollar, to the notes redeemed. It is further submitted that the profit on circulation may be increased to a point which will induce banks to keep up their circulation to the maximum, and stop contraction of their circulation, which is now occurring, by repaying the law taxing such circulation at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent., semi-annually. The expenses of keeping up the national banking system by the Government are at present paid in part from the proceeds of this tax and in part by assessment on banks. If this tax be abolished all these expenses should be paid by the last named method.

In concluding this subject the Comptroller wishes to have it distinctly understood that he is not in favor of any measure which will cause inflation. He is of opinion that the present aggregate paper circulation, made up of legal tender bonds and notes, and gold and silver certificates, is ample for all the needs of business. He believes, however, that a sudden contraction of national bank circulation, which without appropriate legislation is imminent, will seriously embarrass the business of the country, and that if this contraction is permitted to go on it may result in the entire discontinuance of the issue of notes by national banks. The Comptroller believes that this form of currency, which can be increased or diminished in accordance with natural laws which control business, should be continued in preference to any other now permitted by law.

In regard to the circulation based on silver, the Controller says the people of the United States now hold paper circulation based upon silver dollars in amount equal to more than one-third the national bank circulation. If it is for the best interests of the United States to issue circulation based upon silver, the Controller believes that the silver certificates should be issued upon coin or bullion which contains a sufficient number of grains of silver to have intrinsic value equal in the markets of the world to its nominal value. Some writers have suggested that the circulating medium might be based upon bullion, both gold and silver, and the Controller is of opinion that under certain restrictions and regulations it would be far more correct in principle to issue silver certificates based upon the issue of certificates under the present law. If this were done, silver bars might be stamped at their market value and held in the Treasury for the redemption of certificates which would call an amount of silver equal in value to their nominal or face value expressed in gold. The bullion represented by certificates should be periodically valued at its market price in gold, and a certain proportionate amount of silver so held might perhaps be coined to provide means for the redemption of certificates, if redemption was required for business purposes. The Controller believes that the use of silver as money in this manner, and its periodical valuation would have more influence in appreciating the market value of silver among the nations of the world than the present arbitrary coinage of 41 2/3 grains of silver as a dollar. The issue of currency based upon silver should not, however, be unlimited, and the present laws making the purchase and coinage of a fixed amount of silver bullion mandatory are very pernicious in their effect, as the unlimited and continued issuance of full legal-tender silver coin, and certificates based thereon, of intrinsic value less than their

face, has already caused the hoarding of gold, and will eventually drive it from the channels of trade, thereby causing a practical suspension of gold payments. There are many indications of this, notably the uneasiness in financial circles in June and July last, caused by the reserve of gold in the Treasury falling so near to a point at which under the law the issuance of gold certificates ceases. It will also be observed that during the present year national banks throughout the country have increased their holdings of gold, including certificates, in the sum of \$19,615,350. The Comptroller concludes his report with a discussion of the subject of bank examinations and a consideration of the financial troubles of May, 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General Brewster's Report—Recommendations.

In his annual report Attorney General Brewster suggests that all accounts of Chief Supervisors of Elections be taxed in open court under inspection and examination of the District Attorney or his competent assistant, and they must then be forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction, if deemed advisable and necessary. These election laws are of the highest importance to the general welfare, and their proper execution a matter of prime necessity. Their abuse, on the other hand, is a great public wrong, to be guarded against by appropriate legislation.

The Attorney General directs the attention of Congress to the want of proper legislation for criminal cases. In preparing indictments, he says, for offenses against the United States it is found necessary to follow the common law forms of the last century; with all the technicalities, verbosity, descriptions, repetitions, and precision of statements formerly required, whereby that which should be simple and concise, a written accusation, becomes a lengthy and painfully confused mass of descriptions and allegations, wholly unintelligible to the defendant who is called upon to answer or to the jury selected to try the case. To reduce pleadings to a plain and comprehensive statement of facts would serve equally to the advantage of the Government and the defendant. There is no reason why an indictment ought not to be adjudged sufficient and good in law which charges crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting crime and prescribing punishment. It is so plainly the nature of the offense charged and may be easily understood by the jury. When it is necessary to describe or make averment of any written or printed instrument, as the law now stands, such instrument must be copied into the indictment with literary exactness equal to a photographic reproduction. The omission of a word that appears almost undiscernible among lines and flourishes created by the skill of the engraver, a human would be a fatal defect that might enable a guilty man to escape punishment.

The Attorney General points out the evils, omissions, and defects in the present law in cases of murder, manslaughter, larceny, demurrers, motions to quash, challenges, etc., and submits the draft of a bill designed to afford a remedy. In connection with the subject of jury duty, he says: "It is the belief and common report that the business of the courts is suffering to an alarming extent in the country. It is asserted men live and support their families, and even become rich, in the practice of this nefarious profession. As the jury system now exists, that unscrupulous men should safely conduct a lucrative business in debauching juries in the District should occasion no surprise. With but twenty-six jurors such as usually serve, an active jury-fixer would become acquainted with at least two or three of them in a few hours, and that would give him a strong hearing in his efforts to thwart justice. With but twenty-six jurors serving for a stretch of time it would not require one-third that time for the combined force of jury-fixers to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, associations, characters, and business of each juror, and the influence, if any, that could be used to reach him and bring him within their power. Then, again, what is there to prevent one or more well-dressed and apparently respectable-looking rogues placing themselves in the way of the Marshal or his deputies, to be brought into court as talesmen, and serving upon juries to acquit their friends or confederates?"

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Superintendent.

The General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, in his annual report, says: Total number of disasters during the year, 439; total value of property involved, \$10,697,944; total value of property saved, \$9,161,354; total value of property lost, \$1,446,586; total number of persons involved, 4,432; total number of persons saved, 4,412; total number of persons lost, 20; total number of persons succored at stations, 552; total number of days' succor afforded, 1,319; number of vessels totally lost, 64. Investigations held after each case of loss of life show that twenty persons perished, and several others beyond human aid, and that in no instance would their loss be attributed to any failure in duty on the part of the life-saving crews. The number of disasters during the year exceed by twenty-three the number the year preceding, which was seventy-one more than any previous year in the history of the service. The amount of property involved was \$3,365,220 greater than in preceding year, but the amount lost was \$124,434 less, while the amount saved was \$3,489,684 more. The assistance rendered during the year, the saving of vessels and cargoes has been much larger than in any previous year. Three hundred and ninety vessels, which is fifty-three more than in preceding year, having been worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places, and similarly assisted by the station crew. There were besides 240 instances, 115 more than in preceding year, where vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by the light signals of the patrols, most of them thus being probably saved from partial or total destruction.

The following general summary is given of the statistics of the service from date of the introduction of the present system in 1871 to the close of the fiscal year. The loss of life, as stated below, includes 183 lost at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis, which report says in strict justice are not chargeable to the service. Number of disasters, 2,547; value of property involved, \$47,129,314; value of property saved, \$32,898,248; value of property lost, \$14,231,066; number of persons involved, 23,217; number of persons saved, 22,711; number of persons lost, 446; number of persons succored at stations, 11,627. Deducting the number of persons who perished at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis from the figures given above, the lives lost would leave the remarkable exhibit of only 263 in thirteen years in marine.

In conclusion, Superintendent Kimball says: "The splendid efficiency of the corps is attributable mainly to its being made up entirely on the grounds of professional qualification, the policy of keeping the service entirely exempt from political influences having been steadily continued."

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Setting the Keystone.

The workmen engaged on the Washington Monument, says a dispatch from the national capital, have succeeded in setting the keystone that binds the interior ribs of stone which support the marble facing of the pyramidal cap. This keystone weighs nearly five tons, and is set 534 feet above the base of the monument. It was hoisted a few days ago to a position above that in which it now rests, and placed on a secure platform inside the framework of the derrick-spar. Its sides are finished in the usual shape of keystones but above the key that completes the arch is a four-sided perpendicular extension that braces the interior stone blocks that extend to the ashlar face. The entire stone is 4 feet 6 inches high, 43 feet 10 inches from the wedge and 3 feet 6 inches square at the top. At each corner is a concave cutting on wedge and top to key the ribs so that a section of the top or bottom is nearly uniform in shape. The plans of the engineer officers and the preparations made were so perfect that everything worked handsomely and without the slightest accident or delay.

HOW HE ESCAPED.

The Strange Story of a Doctor's Personal Experience.

(Syracuse N. Y. Herald.)
The Herald lays the following statement before its readers, with the assurance that it is undoubtedly true in every particular. The writer is a well and widely known citizen, and his case is familiar to a large number of our readers.

To the Editor of the Herald: Sir—I dislike the notoriety of a newspaper letter over my own signature, but in this matter duty compels me. As many are aware, I was for years in a feeble condition, many people expecting my death at any time. In 1879, while at Denver, Col., I was attacked with a mysterious hemorrhage. I lost twenty pounds of flesh in three weeks. I came home utterly broken down. My physicians said some peculiarity of the Western climate produced the disorder. I made the journey again a few months later, however, without ill effects, but on my return home I was prostrated with pneumonia. My left lung soon entirely filled, and my legs and body became twice their natural size. I was obliged to sit upright in bed for several weeks, in the midst of the severest agony, with my arms over my head. I was in constant fear of suffocation. Many a night I had deadly sinking spells. When the pneumonia abated the hemorrhages returned. My legs were twisted with cramps, my skin was very hot and dry, my blood circulated unevenly, my mouth was parched, I was tormented with the pains of gravel and mucus in my fluids, and my back ached excruciatingly.

I did not know what was my special disorder, but in April, 1881, a council of five of the best physicians of Syracuse said I could not possibly recover. They advised me to try the virtues of a certain mineral spring. With pitiful helplessness, I dragged myself to the cars, but was obliged to stop over at Worcester, Mass. There I was again thoroughly examined by fifteen physicians, who concurred that I was incurable. Nevertheless, I continued my journey to the springs, remained there several weeks, but returned home without benefit or hope.

My disorder was for years sapping and mining my constitution before the final attack was made. First I had chills and fever, then severe and protracted cold, then restlessness at night, nervous irritability by day, constantly distressing backache, unusual disposition to catarrh, pain in the chest, torpid liver, headache, and dull sensation in the base of the brain. For five years painful rheumatic pains affected my knee. Stomach and bowel derangements came in their turn, with an occasional drawing of my heart, and an inability to draw a long breath; quick fatigue followed much conversation; irregularity of appetite succeeded. Fitful pains of a neuralgic order flitted about my body, and after a day of hard work, my arms would feel numb, so I often had fears of paralysis. So terrible at times did my back and arms ache that at the close of work I would lie on my couch for an hour with arms upraised in vain attempt for relief. After a night of restlessness and hallucination, I would awake in the morning with such a distressing headache that I could not arise until I had drunk a cup of strong coffee or tea.

The disease which had fastened on me during all these years, my physicians said, was Bright's disease of the kidneys, pronounced by every medical authority to be incurable. Having exhausted all authorized remedies, I dismissed my medical attendants and began the use of Warner's safe cure in December, 1881. I faithfully persevered for two and one-half years, and it has saved my life and restored my health, when twenty of the most competent physicians said I could not recover. I have taken over 200 bottles, following all directions and directions.

I have hitherto refrained from publishing details of my case, because I wished to secure permanent effects before stating results, but as I have been comparatively a well man for the last two years and able to attend to my business daily, wholly through the preparation named, I feel that I ought to spread its merits before the world. If you see fit to publish what I have written I shall be gratified. Yours, etc.,
DR. S. G. MARTIN.
Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1884.

Cooking a Frog.

There are many ways of cooking a frog, or rather the only joints of him that are eaten—namely, his hind legs, to which a part of his back is left attached, chiefly to hold those limbs together. The edible portions should first be thrown into plenty of fresh cold water to blanch; next, they should be drained and dried; then put to soak awhile in white of eggs well beaten up; now powder them over with flour; and finally fry them in plenty of fine olive oil until they are crisp as "the whitebait of the minister, that treasure the sea; and the bones are changed into something so rich and strange that they melt in the mouth. Add a lemon, red pepper, brown bread and butter, to complete "the leaves and fishes" illusion, and say if "fricassee de grenouilles" be not much easier to eat than to pronounce, and a species of "small deer" by no means to be abandoned to poor Tom. You can devil them like the "bait," too, if you like; and they make a tip-top curry. Or they fry well in batter; or you stew them in butter and white wine, with parsley and enough garlic to swear by chopped up fine. But, no matter how they be cooked, they are very pretty eating, and make a delicious entree—tenderer than the youngest chicken, and still with a flavor and a velvety texture all their own.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Reform in Dancing.

If fashionable dancing should earnestly seek the modest and graceful, what a revolution it would be! Can not that craze for revival of the antique, which has infected upon our home architecture medieval English ugliness and inconvenience, find in the past some graceful and high-bred modes of dancing that are worth revival? Why not display graceful movements and posture in the minuet, instead of physical violence in the hugging whirl and bobbing and bumping? Or, if sweating physical activity is the want, why not have it decently in the old style of steps and pigeon-wings and other gymnastic feats, done by each one singly and in emulation? Or why not have the Irish jig—an entirely modest dance, into which each can put all desired violence without doing violence upon one another?—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

An improvement in Upright Pianos has been introduced by the Mason & Hamlin Company, long famous as organ makers, which is regarded as very important, adding to the beauty of tone of this instrument and rendering it much more durable.—*Boston Journal.*

A Lump of Lead in the Stomach—

Could such a substance be introduced into it without jeopardy to life—would produce scarcely less bodily annoyance than a mass of undigested food in the organ, which cannot act upon and convert its contents into nutriment because it is weak, or its gastric juice vitiated or deficient. To remedy the suffering, a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be swallowed without delay, and a course of that invaluable remedy for indigestion taken thereafter. For the debility, loss of flesh, night restlessness, despondency, and odd sensations to which chronic dyspepsia gives rise, it is a cheering and searching specific. With dyspepsia are usually associated constipation and symptoms indicative of liver disorder. These ailments are entirely removed by the Bitters, which, moreover, invigorates the system and fortifies it against malaria.

The Art of Personal Beauty.

In an article on this subject, Dr. Foote's Health Monthly says: It is pretty generally known that this art has been cultivated during at least a few thousand years, and mainly by the gentler sex. A history of the art in all its phases and developments would, no doubt, be interesting; and if we were to follow the investigations into a close study of the habits of animals and birds, we should probably be able to show that nature herself has pointed out sufficient reasons for perfection of form and color and artistic self-decoration. In lieu of all preparations recommended to effect the desired result, we have one specific to offer; it is health. A woman who can maintain perfect health hardly needs to patronize the artists who supply artificial aids to beauty. A woman who is over-stout can reduce her flesh and form to the artistic level by due attention to diet and exercise, and she can accomplish more in this way than by the use of any anti-fat medicine. By the same means—diet and exercise, judiciously proportioned, the lean woman may gain flesh and roundness. The pale and sallow girl can acquire a ruddy complexion in a better way than by the application of liquid or powdered rouge. Falling hair and pimples can be remedied by means superior to any hair renewer or freckle lotions. It is largely through lack of education in hygiene that women fall into evil ways and acquire bad habits and lose the beauty of form, feature and color which Nature would willingly endow them with.

The ugliest old woman in the world married the prettiest young man. The ugliest old man in the world married the prettiest young woman. Both women were left widows. The event took place in modern times.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Why would a practical joker make a successful auctioneer? Because of his success in selling his friends.

Every Woman in the Land

Owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness undermine her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory system in perfect order, regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

It doesn't speak much of the size of a man's mind when it takes him only a minute to make it up.—*New York Graphic.*

Color Your Butter.

Farmers that try to sell white butter are all of the opinion that dairying does not pay. If they would use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and market their butter in perfect condition, they would still get good prices, but it will not pay to make any but the best in color and quality. This color is used by all the leading creameries and dairymen, and is sold by druggists and merchants.

Why should you be careful how you entertain friendship? Because it has a cold shoulder.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stay at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan, Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cabs, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

What should be the length of a man's arms? A man's arms may be short, but every bold step-lengthens them two feet.

Hersford's Acid Phosphate.

WELL PLEASED.
Dr. C. Roberts, Winchester, Ill., says: "I have used it with entire satisfaction in cases of debility from age or overwork, and in inebriates and dyspeptics, and am well pleased with its effects."

"Follow my baton and go with me," shouted the conductor. "Don't turn out on our account; we are only killing time," replied the chorus.—*Texas Sittings.*

"Economy is wealth. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

"Do you believe in fate, Bridget?" asked the upstairs girl of the cook. "Shure, an' if I did n't, d'y'er s'pose O'd be atther buyin' shoes?"

That wonderful cathartic known as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world-wide reputation for doing good. It is a living spring of health and strength.

A CHIEF is reported in China. There will always be a cry-ship when she loses her chewing gum.—*Puerto Beacon.*

How to Secure Health.

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

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working today in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

THERE is a girl in Georgia who has four feet. The man who marries her could keep his feet warmer by sleeping with four ice-bergs.—*Newman Independent.*

A Bargain in Corner Lots

is what most men desire, but to keep from filling a grave in a cemetery lot ere half your days are numbered, always keep a supply of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" by you. When the first symptoms of consumption appear lose no time in putting yourself under the treatment of this invaluable medicine. It cures when nothing else will. Possessing, as it does, ten times the virtue of the best cod-liver oil, it is not only the cheapest but far the pleasantest to take. It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the system, cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, and other humors. By druggists.

Diminutive Dude—"Why do you make me wait until the last dance?" Young Lady—"Oh, to give you time to grow."

Horse Breeding in America.

Fifteen million of Horses are now owned in America, and more than a million a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from \$175 to \$250 each. It would be impossible to breed them if it were not for the importation of Percheron horses. Five hundred stallions are now annually imported from France to the United States. The immense wealth they are adding to the nation will be better understood when it is known that the first cross of a Percheron stallion with a native mare doubles the selling value of the colt when mature. Large numbers of Percheron stallions are exported from the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action to the large English Draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so long. Nearly one hundred Percheron stallions have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importer of the French race, who has imported from France nearly 2,000 head. He now has on hand several hundred of the finest Percherons to be found in France, nearly all recorded, with their pedigrees, in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$3 and \$5.00 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.
H. W. HOYT, Proprietor.

Write for a Copy.

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

Brown's Bronchial Troches

for Coughs and Colds: "The only article of the kind which has done me good service. I want nothing better." Rev. R. H. Craig, Otterville, N. Y. Sold only in boxes.

MEN'SMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

FROM Maj. Downs, Military Instructor, Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y.: During the very cold weather I was suffering with Catarrh. My head and throat ached so severely that I was obliged to keep quiet. Ely's Cream Balm was suggested. Within an hour from the first application I felt relieved, the pain began to subside. In a few days I was entirely cured.—W. A. DOWNS. Price 50 cents.

What is beautiful? Why, Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected. Clear as spring water, delightfully perfumed and will not soil the finest linen fabric—a perfect toilet preparation and absolutely makes the hair grow on bald heads.

\$65 A MONTH and Board for 3 live Young Men or Ladies, in each country. Address E. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

A POINTER FOR YOU!
You'll never lose anything by "keeping posted." Maps, pamphlets, papers, etc., concerning Lands, Farming, Stock-raising, Fruit-growing, Mining, Manufacturing, etc., in KANSAS, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA and Old Mexico sent FREE on application to C. B. SCHMIDT, Commissioner of Immigration, A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

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Wide awake Agents are making from \$100 to \$200 per month selling the original
MISSOURI STEAM WASHER.
Over 50,000 sold. A new principle. Saving of Clothes, Labor, Mending and Health. Made of metal. Control of territory given. Write for terms and circulars. THE MO. STEAM WASHER CO., 219 State St., Chicago. THE MO. STEAM WASHER CO., 200 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

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to Pastor, Parent, Teacher, Child, Friend.

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READ THE EVIDENCE

Which will Remove all Your Doubts
—Valuable Suggestions—A Good Investment—One that Yields "AN HUNDRED FOLD."

Everything claiming the power to do good should be from a reputable source, otherwise it is open to suspicion. Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondont, N. Y., affirms that his medicine, "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," is the best article of its kind ever produced. Hence it is only just to the public that he refer to his record as a physician and surgeon. Among the capital operations performed by him, are: Amputation of the thigh-bone in the case of Abraham Elsworth, Port Ewen, Ulster Co., N. Y.; amputation of the arm, case of Mrs. Edward Meyers, of Rondont, N. Y.; and the operation of lithotomy, (removal of stone from the bladder,) in the case of Simon Tietzell, of Kingston, and the removal of the eye for Oscar Craig, of Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y. These are a few of many. All these persons are now in the bloom of health. Dr. Kennedy does not hesitate to say that the happy result of these and other cases of a similar character, was due to the use of the "Favorite Remedy." It was this that purified the Blood, regulated the Liver and Kidneys, and thus gave tone and strength to the system, and in this way preventing a return of the disease which had necessitated a resort to the surgeon's knife. "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists.

ARREST!!

ALL DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS

BY THE TIMELY USE OF
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

STRICTLY PURE,
Harmless to the most Delicate!

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion County, W. Va., writes us that his wife had BRONCHITIS and CONSUMPTION, and was pronounced INCURABLE by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam ENTIRELY CURED her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.
WM. C. DIXON, Merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALSAM HAS CURED HIS MOTHER OF CONSUMPTION, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.
Dr. MANUPHRE, Dentist at Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last STAGES OF CONSUMPTION, and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.
WM. A. GRAHAM & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of Matilda Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others, of BRONCHITIS.

It is harmless to the most delicate child!
It contains no Opium in any form!

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It Never Fails to Bring Relief.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam and shun the use of all remedies without merit and an established reputation. As an Expectant it has no Equal!

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
LEARN Telegraphy, or Short-Hand and Type Writing Here. Situations furnished. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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100
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\$25 TO \$500.

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Only American Organs Awarded such at any For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented.

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presenting very highest excellence yet attained in such instruments; adding to all previous improvements one of greater value than any; securing most pure, refined, musical tones and increased durability; especially avoiding liability to get out of tune. Illustrated Catalogues free.

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ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Causes no Pain. Gives Relief at Once. Not a Liquid or Snuff. Apply into nostrils.

Thorough Treatment will Cure. Give it a Trial. 50 cents at Druggists, 60 cents by mail, registered. Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, no stronger in faith in its efficacy, than I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and F. O. order to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 1st Pearl St., New York.

THE PERCHE IN AMERICA.
PUBLIC SALE!

NO BY BIDDING.
NO BIDDING IN.

On Dec. 17, 1884,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
ROG Y. of Nevada,
Neb., and J. DUPONT,
of France, will sell at bona fide public sale twenty imported

PERCHERON STALLIONS!

(Also called normans), 35-year-olds and 2-year old stallions at No. 2141 South Halsted Street, opposite Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. In the meantime heads are kept at private sale, making 25 in all. R. & D. have sold several hundred to importers in France and in America last year. Remember that Mr. D. sold CHERRY, winner of 1st prize at Paris Exhibition, 1875; CHERRY, winner at Le Mans and St. Louis; and also PICHON, MARQUIN, MONAQUE, winners at the great horse shows of Alencon, 1881; St. Lo, 1882; and Caen, 1883; and again took grand object of art for best herd of draft stallions at Rouen, 1884. Every horse offered at this sale will be started by the owners at actual value in France—plus a reasonable advance to cover costs and risks of importation—and sold to the highest bidder. Terms: For sales of one thousand dollars or less, cash; for the part over that amount a credit of twelve months will be given on approved security. Stock is of highest quality and breeding. Some by Pleador, Cherry, Chere, etc., etc. Mares bred to Bayard, winner of 1st prize at Universal Exposition of Amsterdam, Holland, 1884. Don't miss this chance. It will pay you to come.

A. ROG Y, No. 4141 So. Halsted St., opp. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Words of Warning and Comfort.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer! If you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters tolling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating; if you are old, feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health and vigor."

If you are constive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your

own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter or a resident of—a infamous district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries, —Malaria, Epilepsy, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers, by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.
"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

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

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In every town can obtain an illustrated 300 page Story Book as a

BOY'S X-MAS PRESENT FREE
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The BUYER'S GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and cost of everything you eat, wear, or with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
251 & 259 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at \$5,000,000, which includes

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigree recorded in the STUD BOOK OF FRANCE, and EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:
150 Imported Brood Mares
250 Imported Stallions
Old enough for service
100 COLTS
Two year old and young

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred a mare may be, if it is not pure blood, it cannot be authentically given, they should be valued only as grades. I will sell all imported stock at Grade Prices, and will not sell any with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. 140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with Six Fine Horses of the Exhibition of the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Hans Beukner, the most famous of all animal painters.

GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS.
Broken down invalids, do you wish to gain flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced up and renovated? If so commence at once a course of GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. No evidence can take hold of a system thus fortified. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, are rendered active and vigorous by this great invigorant. Ruinous bills for medical attendance may be avoided by counteracting the first symptoms of sickness with this great German remedy. They are recommended from friend to friend, and the sale increases daily. We warrant a cure. GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS CO., Holland City, Mich. Sold by all druggists. Take no others.

SILVER MOON POLISH
THE WONDERFUL STOVE POLISH

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c.
A SURE THING! Sent Free to anyone. I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN in all games of chance. Send for my circular. Address: JAMES E. DUNN, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

AN OPTICAL WONDER
Cheaper and better than Magic Lanterns.

The Medal of Merit (N. Y. Am. Institute Fair, 1883) awarded to our new, cheap and original Lantern for Projecting and Enlarging ordinary Photographs, Chromo Cards, Scrap Pictures, etc. Works like magic! Delights and mystifies everybody. Useful to Fortify Artizans to every family wanting Home Amusement. Prices, \$2.50 and \$5. Over 500 Pictures sent free with every Polychrome. Over 5000 Pictures sent free with every Polychrome. Full and free descriptive circular.

Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 20th St., N. Y.

U. N. U. No. 48-64.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

MANY of the towns of Illinois are revolting against the price charged by the Bell Telephone Company for the use of telephones in their local exchanges. The prospects are that the subscribers will bring this grandest of all grand monopolies to terms, in which case there will be a general reduction in the price for the yearly use of the "phones." The result should be in accordance with the indications. The telephone has got to be a public necessity and the charges should be so reduced as to place it within the reach of all people engaged in business.

THE Roll of Honor for school district No. 1, Township of Holland, for month ending Nov. 21, 1884: Nellie Huntley, Betsey Ballanche, Gertie Marilje, Maud Marilje, Mary Huntley, Cecil Huntley, Harry Huntley, Sophia Ellen, Addie Huntley, Reka Hidding, Burton Harrington, Inez Harrington, Dainie Harrington, Eva Coster, Rose Coster, Wirt Lockhart, Willie Kooeyers, Fred Kooeyers, Charlie Kooeyers, Maud De Kraaker, Lizzie De Kraaker, Katie De Kraaker, Judd Howlett, Fred Van den Belt, Cornelius De Kraaker, Annie Appeldorn, Libbie Appeldorn, John Van Slooten, Albert Beekman, Willie Beekman, Annie Dunnwind, Senie Wiegink, Ruth Kerkhof, Henrietta Kerkhof, Mary Kneutson and Addie Johnson. JENNIE E. OSBORN, Teacher.

THE semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Ottawa County was held last Tuesday and Wednesday in Grand Haven. A large number of people witnessed the exercises. Hon. D. Cutler presided. A very interesting program was carried out. Several papers were read among which were "Early recollection of the triumph of 1833" by T. G. Winser; "The Newspapers of the County" by Rev. A. S. Kedzie; "Organization of the county" by S. L. Lowing; "The burning of Holland" by G. Van Schelven; "Schools of the county and Hope College" by Prof. E. B. Fairfield; "County buildings, past, present and future" by B. F. Cutler, and many short letters from pioneers of the county were read by those present. The papers were all of much interest and were appreciated by the large number of listeners. The proceedings in detail will be printed in book form.

REV. N. D. WILLIAMSON, of South Bend, Ind., writes in the *Christian Intelligence* as follows about his recent visit to Holland and Hope College: "The occasion of the visit was the opening lecture of the course of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hope College. Its continuance over part of the next day gave the opportunity of seeing the one hundred and thirty-five students of the College and Academy—thirty of them ladies—the second time, and hearing their singing at chapel prayers. They were an unusually fine looking company of young people, and a larger number of them than ever before. And if a recitation I attended of one of the College classes is a fair specimen, they are second to none in their ability to conquer difficult studies. A look at that company of young people and at their brave looking, overworked, underpaid professors and teachers, could not help calling out the wish and prayer, 'O, that He who has filled the pockets of some of His people would incline their hearts and hands to endow Hope College properly!' I do not think a better investment for God and humanity could be made, even in this country of large possibilities. A number of expectant theological students are also in Holland, studiously awaiting the fulfillment of the Synodical requisitions and the opening of the Theological Seminary."

A CARD.
We desire to express our appreciation for the hearty, neighborly and friendly call up us last Monday evening on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of our marriage, and also desire to return thanks for the many friendly tokens of esteem left to serve as pleasant mementoes of the occasion.
T. M. CLARK AND WIFE.
Holland, Mich., Dec. 4, 1884.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. The pulpit will be supplied by Rev. N. M. Steffens.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Morning, communion service, sacramental address, reception into membership. Evening, subject: "Paul at Damascus, his conversion and his sign." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Brock, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, "A prayer for divine guidance in the right way." Afternoon, "The blessedness of the pure in heart."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Subjects: Morning, "God's fervent zeal for His own worship." Afternoon, "Bought with tears but not found." Evening, "Balaam leaving divinations, prophesied the happiness of Israel."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, "Not numbers but spirit." Evening, "Prove me, saith the Lord of hosts."

Everyone knows how painful burns and scalds are, but very few are aware that an application of DeLand's Soda or Saleratus will ease the pain at once. Remember this and you will save yourselves much annoyance.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 1, 1884. Members present, Beach, De Roo, McBride and Boggs.

Mr. De Roo of the special committee on music books reported that the books, charts, and tuning tubes recommended by Prof. Shepard should be bought for the use of the schools.—Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

The committee on buildings and repairs was instructed to buy a necessary amount of stove wood for the ward school, and fifty cords of four foot wood for the Union school.

The superintendent recommended that about three dozen third readers be bought and placed in Christina Vaupell's room.—Recommendation was referred to committee on school books.

Adjourned.

T. J. Boggs, Secretary.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum were driven entirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. No equal as a blood purifier.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Sunshine for Everybody.

A neat monthly publication called *The Sunshine Magazine*, is becoming quite popular among the ladies, and has readers in most every town. It is a large illustrated Magazine devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Cooking, Farming, and Household Matters. Its low subscription price to new subscribers, only Fifty Cents a year, gives it a large circulation. Sample copies ten cents. Address, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE, Filmore Allegany Co., N. Y. 42-3t

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 12-1y

Special Notices.

Notice.

To the taxpayers of the city of Holland: Notice is hereby given that the tax roll has been delivered to me, and that the taxes therein levied can be paid to me at my office in the Holland City Bank, on Eighth street at any time on every week day, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening before the first day of January, 1885, without any charge for collection, but that five per cent fees will be charged and collected upon all taxes remaining unpaid on said first day of January.

C. VER SCHURE,
City Treasurer and ex-officio City Collector.
44-2t.

Music.

I have a fine Mason and Hamlin organ for sale, which will be sold very cheap. 42-2w.
Inquire of J. C. POST.

Holiday Goods!

H. D. Post is now open for the Holiday trade, Photograph Albums, (finest assortment ever opened in Holland) Gold Pens, Autograph Albums, Books, &c., &c. Call and see them. 42-5t

We guarantee that the Sherwin-Williams Prepared Paint when properly used will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better, than any other paint, including white lead and oil.
KREMERS & BANGS.

THE Sherwin-Williams prepared paint in large and small cans at
KREMERS & BANGS.

No. 113.

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to the Reorganization and duties of the Fire Department.

The City of Holland Ordains:

SECTION 1. That the Fire Department of the City of Holland shall consist of one chief engineer and one assistant engineer, one hook and ladder company, and two or more hose companies. The said hook and ladder company to be composed of not less than ten men and not more than twenty men. Each hose company shall be composed of not less than ten and not more than fifteen men, who shall respectively be designated by the appellation aforesaid.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the chief engineer upon being so instructed by the Common Council, to enroll the names of forty-five or more able-bodied male residents of said city, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are willing to serve as firemen, and leave said enrollment with the city clerk; said enrollment to be completed and left with the city clerk within fifteen days after receiving his instructions from the Common Council.

SECTION 3. The city clerk shall present said roll to the Common Council at their first meeting thereof, for their approval, and upon the approval and appointment of the persons therein enrolled, the clerk shall make a list of the names of the persons appointed as such members of the aforesaid com-

panies and shall make a copy thereof, upon which he shall certify to the names of the persons therein appointed at an annual salary to be fixed by the Common Council not to exceed five dollars, and shall thereupon designate a time and place for the meeting of the persons therein named, and shall deliver a certified copy thereof to the chief engineer, who shall notify each person of the time and place of the meeting.

SECTION 4. At the time and place so designated the mayor shall proceed to call the meeting to order, and shall be the presiding officer, and the city clerk shall perform the duties of clerk of said first meeting. The members present shall then proceed to appoint from among their number, officers, and make such by-laws for their organization and government as they may deem necessary, and such appointments and by-laws shall become of force and effect as soon as approved by the Common Council.

SECTION 5. Every member of the fire department shall be entitled to an annual certificate which shall be issued by the city clerk and which shall be prima facie evidence of his membership.

SECTION 6. The chief engineer of the fire department shall be appointed annually by the Common Council on or before the 1st day of May, or as soon thereafter as may be, in the manner prescribed by the charter of said city, for the appointment of officers, and shall hold office until the first Monday in May next after such appointment, and until his successor is qualified and enters upon the duties of his office, said chief engineer shall receive each annual salary as the Common Council shall fix.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of said chief engineer to devote such time as may be necessary or as provided by the Common Council, to the interest of said department, and he shall, to his best endeavor, to perfect its organization and promote its efficiency. He shall in all cases of fire have the sole and absolute control over all the members of the department, and it shall be his duty to see that all the apparatus connected with and belonging to the department is kept in good repair and condition; he shall also see that all hydrants and receptacles of water belonging to the city and pertaining to the fire department are well supplied with water and that the openings thereof are always kept free from ice and other obstructions and are kept in good repair. He shall report to the Common Council any deficiency in the supply of water pertaining to the fire department in any part of the city, and he shall in the months of August, November, February and May, of each year report to the Common Council the condition of hydrants, water supply, and of all fire apparatus of the city, and also any infraction or violation of the rules of the department, by any member thereof, and he shall also report at the same time, the name of each member or members of the fire department as may have disobeyed the orders of their superior officers or who have neglected or refused to do their duty, or were absent from any fire or from any review of the fire department, and said chief engineer shall have power to suspend any member of the department from duty and pay until the first regular meeting of the Common Council after such suspension, at which time he shall report the cause of such suspension to the Council, together with such recommendation as he may see fit in regard to the disposal of the case, and in case of the failure of the Council to exonerate or convict the person so reported and suspended on the charge preferred by the chief engineer, at the meeting at which the report was made, then the said person shall remain suspended from duty without pay, until the Common Council shall have disposed of the case. He shall cause an annual review of the fire department to be held on the first Monday in June in each year, and he shall give notice thereof to the city clerk. On the day appointed for such review it shall be the duty of all persons belonging to the fire department to appear at their designated place, fully equipped with the company apparatus and in uniform for such review; and he shall report in writing annually to the Common Council, at their last meeting in April the names and number of the members of the fire department and the respective companies to which they belong, also all accidents by fire that may happen in said city, with the cause thereof, as well as can be ascertained, and the description of the buildings destroyed or injured. The chief engineer shall not allow or permit any engine or other apparatus belonging to the fire department to be taken beyond the limits of the city nor allow any such engine or other apparatus to be used for any private purpose, other than for the extinguishing of fire, unless by the written consent of the mayor or other person acting in the capacity of mayor.

SECTION 8. The assistant engineer of the fire department shall be recommended by the chief engineer for appointment by the Common Council, and shall be paid such annual salary as may be fixed by the Council. It shall be the duty of the assistant engineer to assist the chief engineer and obey his orders, and in the absence of the chief engineer at any fire, to take command and to also exercise a general supervision, under the direction of the chief engineer, over the engine and other apparatus, and the buildings in which they are kept.

SECTION 9. It shall be the duty of each company to keep in good order and repair its hook and ladder, hose carts, and other implements, and upon any alarm or breaking out of fire, within said city, each company shall forthwith assemble at the place of such fire, with its respective apparatus and implements and be subject to the orders of the chief engineer and his assistant.

SECTION 10. The chief engineer, mayor, or any alderman, the marshal or any constable of said city shall have power to call upon any person to assist at a fire or in drawing the engine or other apparatus to or from any fire, in the manner ordered by such officer, and all persons thus called upon shall be bound to obey his orders, under liability of arrest for refusing to do so, and upon any person so refusing to obey such order, without a good and sufficient cause, he shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of said city, be liable to a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution; or in default thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed ten days.

SECTION 11. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, without reasonable cause, by outcry, ringing of bells, or by proclaiming fire, or by any other means whatever, to make, circulate, or cause to be made and circulated in any ward of the city any false alarm of fire; any person or persons offending, shall on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SECTION 12. The chief engineer, mayor, or marshal may order the hook and ladder company or men, or other persons to pull down or remove any building, or cut down or remove any fence for the purpose of checking any fire.

SECTION 13. Any justice of the peace of the city of Holland, shall have jurisdiction to try and punish any person complained of for violating any condition of this ordinance, upon complaint made by the marshal or other resident of this city.

SECTION 14. An ordinance entitled, "An ordinance relative to the organization and duties of the fire department," approved May 18th, 1880, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 15. This ordinance shall take effect and become a law twenty days after its passage.
Passed December 2nd, 1884. Approved, December 3d, 1884.
W. H. BEACH, Mayor.

Attest: GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.
Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the county of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, attemed on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1884, to me directed and delivered in favor of Maranda F. Wheeler, plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels and for want thereof, then of the real estate of Phebe A. Fisher, defendant therein named, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Phebe A. Fisher, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Grand Haven, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of the county, wherein said premises are situated, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in and to the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, as follows, to-wit: Lot six (6), block forty-six (46) in the City of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan.
Dated, Grand Haven, December 4, 1884.
JOHN VAUPELL, Sheriff Ottawa Co. Mich.
J. C. Post, Attorney. 42-5w

FITS STOPPED FREE
Incurable success.
Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only one
cure for Nervous Debility, Fits, Epilepsy, &c.
INfallible if taken as directed. No Fits after
first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to
fit cases. Send no money. Send name, P. O. and express address
to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Be warned. Beware of Imitating Frauds.

Burdock Blood Bitters
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula & Erysipelas.
THE BEST BLOOD-PURIFIER ON EARTH.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, New York.

1884. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS.
PLUMES, TIPS, POMPONS, FANCY FEATHERS, VELVETS,
PLUSHES, SATIN, SILK, CRAPE, VEILINGS, RIBBONS,
LACES, COLLARS, CLOAKS, JERSEY JACKETS,
CLOAK AND FUR TRIMMINGS, CLOAK LOOPS,
AND BUTTONS, ZEPHYR GOODS, HAND-
MADE HOODS, ZEPHYR, SAXONY
YARN, AND FAIRY FLOSS, ETC.
INFAITH'S TOAKS A SPECIALTY.

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

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EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND MICH

HOLIDAY GOODS!

A very large and fine line of goods suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Plush and Silk Parlor Suites,
Easy Chairs and Rockers, Rattan
and Camp Chairs, Sewing
Machines, and Organs,
and a complete line of

CARPETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

very cheap. Come and see.
MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Niemeyer, deceased. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on
Monday, the 8th Day of December, A. D. 1884,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Phoenix Flaming Mill in the city of Holland, in the county of Ottawa, in the state of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1884, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the county of Ottawa, in the state of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the south quarter post of section thirty (30) in township five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, and running thence east along the south line of said section, thirty-five (35) chains and fifty-four (54) links, running thence north to Black Lake, thence westerly along the water's edge of said lake to the north and south quarter line of section thirty, (30) thence south along said quarter line to the quarter post, the place of beginning, containing six and three-fourths (6 3/4) acres of land, more or less, said land being situated in the city of Holland, county of Ottawa and State of Michigan; also the west one-half of lot three (3) in block fifty-three (53) in the city of Holland, county of Ottawa and state of Michigan.

Dated, Holland, Oct. 16, 1884.
38-7t REINDER E. WERKMAN, Administrator.

J. W. BOSMAN,

Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in
Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

SUITINGS

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

GIVE ME A CALL.

Our large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING will be sold at bottom prices.
Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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

MRS. GEO. FOSTER,

MUSIC TEACHER!

All those who desire to learn music and especially those who want to learn to play upon the piano or organ should apply to me at my home on Ninth street in the residence of Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D. TERMS MODERATE.

MRS. GEO. FOSTER,
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 2, 1884.

BOOKBINDING!

Orders for the ALLEGAN BINDERY may be left at the office of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Magazine and all periodical work a specialty.

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

ATTENTION

Farmers and

Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:
Oak Stave Bolts, 80 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts 33 inches long.
Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 30 inches long.
For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.
ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

L. C. SEARS,

dealer in

Fresh Salt Meats

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK, and

LARD,

always on hand.

Fish, Poultry and Game

in their season.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

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

JOTTINGS.

To-day is St. Nicholas Day.

SLEIGHING has disappeared and we now have muddy roads.

GENERAL complaint of this season of the year—high taxes.

OUR taxes are two-fifths higher this year than last. We shall explain this in a later issue.

MR. JACOB FLEMAN shot and killed two deer last week. It takes Jake to hunt deer. He always "gets thar."

CITY COLLECTOR VESCOURE will be at the bank from eight o'clock a. m. until eight o'clock p. m. for the collection of taxes.

REV. J. RICE TAYLOR will preach in Grace Episcopal Church, to-morrow, Sunday, both morning and evening, at the usual hours.

COMMUNION in Hope Reformed Church next Sunday morning. Meeting for the election of officers next Thursday after the weekly prayer meeting.

"The burning of Holland," the sketch read by Mr. G. Van Schelven at the semi-centennial celebration last Tuesday, will be published in the News next week.

THE next social of Grace Episcopal Church will be held at the residence of O. K. Coates on Tenth street on Friday evening, Dec. 12th. All friends of the society are cordially invited.

REV. R. P. PREEKE, of Centreville, Mich., will deliver a lecture at Hope College chapel, Tuesday evening, Dec. 9th, at 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Thoughts for American Christians." All are invited.

J. O. DOESBURG, represents three substantial stock fire insurance companies, the Union and American, of Philadelphia, and the Grand Rapids Fire, of Grand Rapids, and invites his friends to insure with him.

AN exciting runaway occurred last Monday afternoon. A young horse belonging to Hans Anderson took freight in the first ward near the drug store of Dr. R. B. Best and ran down the sidewalk from there until stopped in front of the News office. Fortunately there were but few on the sidewalk at the time and no one was injured.

CAPT. BROWER, J. Marion Doesburg, John M. Doesburg and Henry M. Ferry of the steamer S. B. Barker and Waubun, of Ashland, Wis., arrived home this week. The gentlemen all look healthy and rugged and lay all to the bracing atmosphere of that northern clime. The mercury registered seventeen degrees below zero when they left.

PREVIOUS to election Jacob Van Putten, our banker, made a wager of a barrel of flour with Fargo & Co., merchants, of Muskegon, that Cleveland & Hendricks would be elected. Last Saturday the barrel arrived and was taken to his residence. The barrel was decorated with flags and bunting and was painted red, white and blue. On one end was marked, "Your president, our president," and on the other end Cleveland and Hendricks. "Jake" felt as happy as the boy with his first pair of new boots, and he had a right too.

PURSUANT to call, a number of ladies and gentlemen met at Grace Episcopal church in this city on Thursday evening last to consider a proposed re-organization of the church society. Hon. John Roost was elected chairman and J. C. Post, Esq., secretary. The subject matter was freely discussed by those present, the general sentiment being that efforts should be made to secure regular service. A soliciting committee and a committee to wait upon Bishop Gillespie were appointed who will report the result of their mission at an adjourned meeting to be held at the church on Thursday evening next. All who feel an interest in this matter should attend the meeting. It is hoped the efforts being made will bring forth good fruit.

LAST Saturday night in accordance with previous announcement, Master Eddie Smith and Master Eddie Moore skated before a large audience at the Roller Rink. The feats performed by the young gentlemen on the "wheels" were simply astonishing, and were duly appreciated and applauded by the audience. On Tuesday evening the gentleman's graceful skating contest took place. There were some fifteen contestants. The selection of the most graceful gentleman skater was done by the ballot of the audience. After a few very exciting ballets the prize was awarded to Mr. Walter C. Walsh. It consisted of a very fine silver cup. The popularity of the rink is still increasing and all seem to enjoy the recreation. The management is in skillful hands and is run to the satisfaction of attendants. Manager Coolidge expects to have unusual attractions next week and they will be announced in due time.

CONGRESS met last Monday.

CHRISTMAS and New Year cards at Higgins'.

G. W. MOKEMA has sold his store at Graafschap to J. G. Rutgers and Henry Tien.

THE extremely fine weather of the past week causes much gladness in the heart of the open winter prophet.

LOCAL weather prophets and eldest inhabitants are divided in their opinions as to whether the winter will be a severe or open one.

REV. T. W. JONES, of this city, was elected a member of the Council of Hope College by the Classis of Michigan at their session last week.

THIS forenoon at the Roller Skating Rink the school boys will be given a chance to skate. The session is specially for them. Boys now pitch in.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 4, 1884: Mrs. Mary Holdredge.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

REV. HENRY UTTERWIK, of Grand Rapids, formerly pastor of the Third Reformed Church of this city now spells his name Utterwick. So say the Grand Rapids papers.

THE First Ward has been the scene of unusual activity this week. At the store occupied by A. B. Bosman a regular produce market has been established. Hundreds of bushels of apples, and potatoes have been bought and shipped from there by some strange gentlemen from abroad.

A FREIGHT train of the Chicago & West Mich. R'y became unmanageable last week Friday on the down grade near Hungerford, owing to a faulty brake and one car was thrown from the track. No one was injured and the damage was but small. The passenger trains were delayed in consequence.

RECENTLY we were the recipient of some very large and excellent apples grown by Mr. W. Van der Haar, who lives a few miles south of this city. The largest of the apples measured 15 inches in circumference, and weighed twenty-one ounces. The name we were unable to learn as Mr. Van der Haar did not know, but they are beauties.

DURING the past few weeks a praise service has been held in the lecture room of the Methodist Church of this city at 6:30 o'clock every Sunday evening. These meetings were appointed specially for the benefit of the Sunday school workers. The attendance has been increasing from the first meeting and a great deal of spiritual interest has been developed. An invitation to participate in the exercises is extended to all who take an interest in Sabbath School work.

THE book of estimates transmitted to Congress last Monday by the Secretary of the Treasury contains the estimates of the Chief of Engineers for river and harbor appropriations which can be profitably expended in the next fiscal year. The following are a portion of the estimates for Michigan harbors: Black Lake this harbor, \$20,000; Grand Haven, \$100,000; Ludington, \$30,000; Muskegon, \$50,000; St. Joseph, \$45,000; Saugatuck, \$8,000; South Haven, \$20,000.

THE congregation of the Third Reformed Church, of which Rev. D. Broek is pastor, held their regular annual meeting last Monday evening for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Messrs. I. Cappon, C. H. Schols and A. Witteveen were re-elected elders, and Messrs. E. Van der Veen, H. Van der Haar and Jacob Van den Berg were re-elected deacons, and Messrs. John Pessink and G. Van Ark were elected deacons to fill vacancies.

THE installation of Rev. N. M. Steffens, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Church of this city, as professor of didactic and polemic theology at Hope College took place in the Third Reformed Church of this city on last Thursday afternoon and evening. The church building was crowded with people, mostly from the little hamlets and the country surrounding this city, showing quite conclusively that the people of the "Holland Colony" were reviving their old time concern for Hope College and all her interests. This feature was very striking and impressed us favorably for the success of the institution. Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott, President of the College, acted as the *secundus* of Dr. Cole, president of the Synod of the Reformed Church of America, and conducted the services. Dr. Scott made one of his characteristic addresses taking for his theme the words, "Have I not commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage," taken from Joshua 1 chapter 9 verse. The words of Dr. Scott were very pointed and were very acceptably received. The program as published in our last issue was faithfully carried out. The inaugural address of professor Steffens was a scholarly and an earnest effort and we hope to publish it in a future issue.

DISAPPOINTMENTS and distress are often blessings in disguise.

NEXT week G. Van Putten & Sons will have a new advertisement in our columns. Look for it.

MARRIED—By Rev. T. T. George, December 8, 1884, Peter Anderson, of Holland township, to Pauline Johnson, of Racine, Wis.

THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS Job office turns out the best job work in the country. Will. is up to snuff, and knows what taste and construction means—hence his fine work.—*Fennville Dispatch*.

FRED WADE has challenged Jacob G. Van Putten to skate a quarter mile race with their limbs tied together at the rink to-night. This will afford amusement to the spectator and will be of interest to the skater. Don't fail to see the race.

Who is there among the Legislature of Michigan, that will introduce a bill and urge its passage, for the adoption of a uniform system of text books for the schools of Michigan? This is a matter of such evident importance, that it seems to us there would be no difficulty in getting such a measure passed, try it, urge it, plead for it.

MESSRS. MEYER, BROUWER & Co., have a new advertisement in this issue which we invite our readers to peruse. This firm have lately received a large and very excellent stock of furniture such as parlor sets, bedroom sets, easy chairs, rockers and many very fine novelties in the furniture line. Their stock of carpets is complete and they are sold at low figures. Give them a call.

LAST Wednesday evening between nine and ten o'clock, Dr. D. M. Gee, of this city, was suddenly stricken with paralysis which rendered the left half of his body completely helpless. Dr. O. E. Yates was called and is in attendance. The doctor reports his patient as comfortable, and says that there is no doubt but what he will recover, but it will be gradual and will take some time.

DR. R. B. BEST has fitted up his office in the rear of his drug store and is making a specialty of the practice of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. He will also pay special attention to surgery. Consultation hours from 8 to 11:30 a. m. and from 12:30 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 8 p. m. The doctor has added a full line of the latest improved spectacles to his stock, and by the aid of the test glasses which he uses, adjusts the spectacles to the eyes and thus correct all defects of vision.

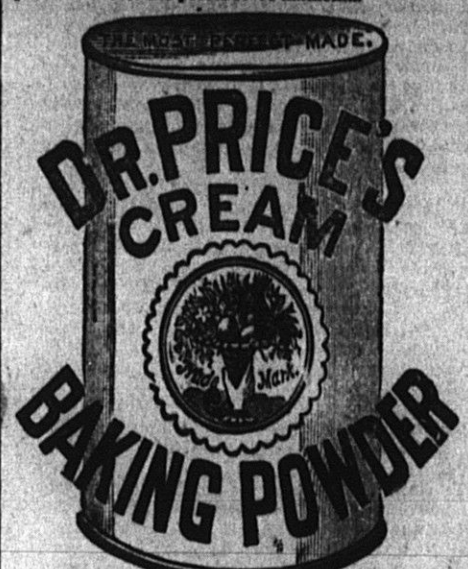
DR. O. E. YATES and Mr. P. W. Kane have bought the stock of books, stationery, gold pens and notions of H. D. Post. The firm name will be Yates & Kane, and it is their intention to carry a large stock of goods in this line and eventually they will add toilet articles and a very choice and select stock of drugs and medicines. Their place of business will be in the Post building, which will be thoroughly remodeled and renovated and made as neat as any store in Western Michigan. The gentlemen are wide awake and energetic and will undoubtedly push their business. Success to them.

WINTER says that music is the science of harmonical sounds. The reader will readily learn the truth of this definition by paying a visit to our Public Schools on any Thursday morning and witness Prof. Shepherd, of Grand Rapids, manipulating the voices of the pupils. It was our pleasure to attend the lessons given this week and it is well worth the time and attention of any parent. Commencing with the lowest room the professor gradually works his way through the whole school, devoting from fifteen minutes to one-half hour in each room, until the high school is reached. In this room the pupils are taught from the books furnished for that purpose and are arranged so that the pupils sing the soprano, tenor, alto and bass with considerable merit and with pleasing effect. In all the other rooms the scholars are taught on the "tonic sol fa" system. This means of teaching vocal music to children is considered by many eminent vocalists as productive of the best results. It consists of blackboard exercises and lessons from large charts hung on the walls of the room. It dispenses with the use of the staff and its confusing lines and the pupils learn to sound the respective notes from the names given them. Many of the little children are becoming quite proficient and are able to distinguish the names of the notes as sounded by the professor, which is regarded as about the most severe test on the musical abilities and knowledge of the pupil. The softness and melody of voice which the professor exacts from the children is really very pleasing to the ear of the listener and creates an unusual amount of interest on the part of the pupil. We noticed some boys whose voices were harsh and who had little or no ability to strike a tone in proper unison, striving with all their might to learn this beautiful and very beneficial study. That vocal music is a necessary study in our schools any person of average intelligence will be convinced upon a single visit any morning the lessons are in progress.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD



The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread raised by this yeast is light, white and wholesome like our grandmother's delicious bread.

GROCERS SELL THEM.

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Makers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

C. STEKETEE & BOS

have just received a full line of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

such as

CALICOES,

GINGHAMS,

DELAINES,

CASHMERES,

WOOLEN GOODS,

FLANNELS,

HOODS,

HOSIEYY,

COMFORTERS.

White and Gray Woolen Blankets,

German Wool Yarn.

Our stock of Ladies' Gents' and Children's

UNDERWEAR

cannot be beat in this city.

We have in stock constantly

FRESH GROCERIES

and a superior stock of Canned Goods.

Examine our prices and goods before purchasing elsewhere.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN

EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 2, 1884. 36-17

H. WYKHUYSEN,

dealer in

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.

Ladies' and Gents' Lockets,

Silverware, Platedware,

Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES!

My stock of

SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

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

Come in and see my Stock. Watches

and Clocks repaired on

short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24, 1884.

Again takes the Lead. It has been Remodeled and Greatly Improved. The fire-pot has been enlarged one size, increasing the heating capacity one-third. No other stove is now its equal. Come and see the CROWN JEWEL before purchasing. We have a full line of them. We have also THREE SIZES of six different wood-heating stoves. R. KANTERS & SONS.

1884.

C | R | O | W | N | J | E | W | E | L

1885.

ARTHUR'S LAST.

The President's Fourth Annual Message to Congress.

The Questions of Finance, Revenue and Taxation Discussed.

Our Domestic Affairs and Foreign Relations in a Satisfactory Condition.

Congress Asked to Repeal All Excise Taxes Except on Whisky.

The Immediate Suspension of the Coinage of Silver Dollars Recommended.

The Attention of Congress Directed to the Necessity of Strengthening the Navy.

The Working of the Civil Service Law Has Answered the Anticipations of Its Friends.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: Since the close of last session, the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen the Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that, after the controversy of the polls were over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere maintained the calm and dignified result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of the Congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the Presidency shall again distract the country, and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other equal rights and privileges. In the acquisition and alienation of property, a trade-mark treaty has also been concluded.

The war between Chili and Peru is at an end. For the arbitration of the claims of American citizens who, during its continuance, suffered through the action of the authorities, a convention will soon be negotiated.

FRANCE AND CHINA. The state of hostilities between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our Eastern relations. The Chinese Government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message, that the Yuhon indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country permitting the

RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION is likely to be again the subject of our deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the statute passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese, who left this country with return certificates valid under the old law, and now seem to be debarred from landing from lack of certificates required by the new. The recent purchases by the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the East.

THE MERCHANT MARINE. In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate for their registration and documentation so that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded.

THE CONGO COUNTRY. Pursuant to the advice of the Senate at the last session I have recognized the flag of the International Association of the Congo as that of a friendly government, avoiding in so doing any prejudgment of conflict in the territorial claims of that region. Subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of the Congress, I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley has led to the general conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal terms. The international conference for the consideration of this subject, called by the Emperor of Germany, is now in session at Berlin, and delegates are now in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the conference you will be duly advised.

FOREIGN LEGATION SITES. The Government of Corea has generously added the efforts of the United States Minister to secure suitable premises for the use of the legation. The conditions of diplomatic favorability with Eastern nations demand that the legation premises be owned by the represented power. I advise that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of this property by the Government. The United States already possess valuable premises at Tangiers as a gift from the Sultan of Morocco. As is stated hereafter, they have lately received a similar gift from the Siamese Government. The Government of Japan stand ready to cede to us extensive grounds at Tokio wherein to erect a suitable building for the legation, court house and jail, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning of such premises would not effect a large saving of the present rental, but would permit of the due assertion of extra-territorial rights in those countries, and would the better serve to maintain the dignity of the United States.

EGYPT. The failure of Congress to make an appropriation for our representation at the autonomous court of the Khedive has proved a serious embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt, and, in view of the necessity of the intimacy of our diplomatic relationship due to the participation

of this Government with the treaty powers in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreigners, I advise the restoration of the Agency and Consulate General at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive to be the wish of Congress that the United States should withdraw altogether from the honorable position they have hitherto held with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a competent representative.

THE BERTHOUDI STATUE. With France the traditional cordial relationship continues. The Berthoudi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that Congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift, and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed.

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RELATIONS WITH THE PORTE. Certain questions between the United States and the Ottoman Empire still remain unsolved. Complaints on behalf of our citizens demand that the legation premises be owned by the represented power. I advise that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of this property by the Government. The United States already possess valuable premises at Tangiers as a gift from the Sultan of Morocco. As is stated hereafter, they have lately received a similar gift from the Siamese Government. The Government of Japan stand ready to cede to us extensive grounds at Tokio wherein to erect a suitable building for the legation, court house and jail, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning of such premises would not effect a large saving of the present rental, but would permit of the due assertion of extra-territorial rights in those countries, and would the better serve to maintain the dignity of the United States.

EGYPT. The failure of Congress to make an appropriation for our representation at the autonomous court of the Khedive has proved a serious embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt, and, in view of the necessity of the intimacy of our diplomatic relationship due to the participation

of this Government with the treaty powers in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreigners, I advise the restoration of the Agency and Consulate General at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive to be the wish of Congress that the United States should withdraw altogether from the honorable position they have hitherto held with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a competent representative.

THE BERTHOUDI STATUE. With France the traditional cordial relationship continues. The Berthoudi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that Congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift, and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed.

GERMANY. Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own some of the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial. The United States have extradition treaties with several of the German States, but, by reason of the confederation of these States under the imperial rule, the application of such treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. Therefore, negotiations should be opened for a single convention to embrace all the territory of the empire.

GREAT BRITAIN. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friendly character.

of the statistics furnished by the department, it may well be doubted whether the change would result in any loss of revenue; that it would greatly promote the convenience of the public is beyond dispute. The free delivery system has been lately applied to five cities, and the total number of offices in which it is now in operation is 159. Experience shows that its adoption under proper conditions, is equally an accommodation to the public and an advantage to the postal service. It is more than self-sustaining, and for the reasons urged by the Postmaster General, may properly be extended. It is the opinion of that officer, that it is proper to provide means whereby exceptional dispatch in dealing with letters in free-delivery offices may be secured by the payment of extraordinary postage. This scheme might be made effective by the employment of a special stamp whose cost should be commensurate with the expense of the extra service. In some of the large cities private express companies have endeavored to outstrip the Government mail carriers by affording for the prompt transmission of letters better facilities than have hitherto been afforded by the Post Office. It has always been the policy of the Government to discourage such enterprises and in no better way can that policy be maintained than in supplying the public with the most efficient mail service that, with due regard to its own best interests, can be furnished for its accommodation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
The Attorney General renews the recommendation of his report of last year touching the fees of witnesses and jurors. He favors radical changes in the fee bill, the adoption of a system by which attorneys and marshals of the United States should be compensated solely by salaries, and the erection by the Government of a penitentiary for the confinement of offenders against its laws.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
Of the varied governmental concerns in charge of the Interior Department, the reports of its Secretary presents an interesting summary. Among the topics deserving particular attention, I refer you to his observations respecting our Indian affairs, the pre-emption and timber culture acts, the failure of railroad companies to take title to lands granted by the Government, and the operations of the Pension Office, the Patent Office, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Education.

THE INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Allusion has been made already to the circumstance that, in the different Indian tribes, and as between Indians and whites, the past year has been one of unbroken peace. In this circumstance the President is glad to find a justification for the policy of the Government in dealing with the Indian question, and a confirmation of their views which were fully expressed in his first communication to the Forty-seventh Congress. The Secretary renews the enactment of a statute for the punishment of persons who violate Indian reservations, and recommends the passage of the bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, for the purchase of a tract of 18,000 square miles from the Sioux reservation. Both of these measures are worthy of approval.

I concur with him also in advising the repeal of the pre-emption law; the enactment of statutes resolving the present legal complications, touching lands granted to railroad companies, and the funding of the debt of the several Pacific railroads under such guaranty as shall effectually insure its ultimate payment.

MORMONISM AND POLYGYAMY.
The report of the Utah Commission will be read with interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the prevention and punishment of polygamy in that Territory. I still believe that the enactment of a statute which suppresses by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the Constitution. I again recommend, therefore, that Congress assume absolute political control of the Territory of Utah, and provide for the appointment of a commission with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put into their hands.

MORE ABOUT FOREIGN TRADE.
In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of this Government regarding the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should, in my opinion, underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people engaged in mechanical pursuits, and fertile in invention. We cover a vast extent of territory rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of labor are nowhere else so great; the scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the development of those higher morals and the intellectual qualities that go to the making of a good citizen; our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the Government.

These elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workmen, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale beyond our borders of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex, and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American Continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural market of supply and demand. It is from them that we should obtain what we do not produce, or do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills, and our workshops should flow, under conditions that will encourage favor them in comparison with foreign competition.

RECIPROCAL TREATIES.
Four paths of policy seem to point to this end: First, a series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unhindered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for admission free for our under a favorable scheme of duties of our products, the benefits of such exchange to apply on those goods carried under the flags of the parties to the contract; the removal on both sides from vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imposts, so that their vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home market; the removal of the reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties; and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered.

Secondly, the establishment of a uniform service of the United States on a salary footing permitting the relinquishment of commercial vessels not only as vessels under the national flag but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam-carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly, the establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of commonwealths. This would revive a monetary union of America whereby the output of the bullion-producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth, and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized, and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver. To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as can be attained by separate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received warrants the belief that its operations will be long embraced all, or nearly all, the countries of this hemisphere.

It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to those countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia, and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus creating ourselves to obtain in return better markets for our supplies of food, of raw material, and of the manufactures in which we excel.

It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account, that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people, that protective duties may be reduced without becoming burdensome, that our

shipping interests may be judiciously weighed, the currency fixed on a firm basis, and above all such community of interests established among the States of the American system, as will be of great and ever-increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated, or are in process of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the Constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

CIVIL SERVICE.
On the 29th of February last I transmitted to Congress the first annual report of the Civil Service Commission, together with communications from the heads of the several executive departments of the Government, respecting the practical workings of the law under which the commission had been acting. The good results therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the anticipations of its friends in securing competent and faithful servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal favoritism, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the President and of the heads of the several departments, and the members of the Commission have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity. Their report will shortly be submitted, and will be accompanied by suggestions for enlarging the scope of the existing statute as shall commend themselves to the Executive and the Commissioners charged with its administration.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.
In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankrupt law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

THE CHOLERA.
The pestilence which for the past two years has been raging in the countries of the East, recently made its appearance in European ports with which we are in constant communication. The then Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President, issued certain regulations restricting and, for a time, prohibiting the importation of rags and the admission of baggage of immigrants and of traveling parties from infected quarters. Last this course may have been without strict warrant of law I approve the recommendation of the present Secretary, that Congress take action in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend to our shores.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
The annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia reviews the operations of the several departments of its municipal Government. I ask your careful consideration of its suggestions in respect to legislation, especially commending such as relate to a revision of the civil and criminal code, the performance of labor by persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail, the construction and occupation of wharves along the river front, and the erection of a suitable building for District offices.

A PENSION TO GENERAL GRANT.
I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the armies of the United States, and twice President of the nation, Congress confer on him a suitable pension.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.
Certain of the measures that seem to me necessary and expedient I have now, in obedience to the Constitution, recommended for your adoption. As respects others of no less importance I shall content myself with renewing the recommendations already made to the Congress without restating the grounds upon which such recommendations were based. The preservation of forests on the public domain, the granting of Government aid for popular education, the amendment of the Federal Constitution, so as to make effective the disapproval by the President of particular items in appropriation bills; the enactment of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies in Presidential office, and the determining of vexed questions respecting Presidential inability, are measures which may justly receive your serious consideration.

As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service, I can not refrain from expressing to the members of the National Legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse my sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy, and of their harmonious co-operation with the Executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation, and to my fellow-citizens generally, I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the Government.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1884.

UNCLE SAM'S CASHIER.

Annual Report of Mr. Wyman, the Treasurer of the United States.

The annual report of United States Treasurer Wyman shows that the net revenue of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, was less than that of 1883 by \$7,712, having been \$348,519,269, while in 1883 it amounted to \$356,231,981. The decrease in the receipts from customs was \$19,089,007; in the receipts from internal revenue, \$23,124,296, and in the receipts from miscellaneous sources, \$3,849,248. From the aggregate of these items should be deducted an increase of \$1,854,840 in the receipts from sales of public lands, leaving the net reduction as stated above. The net expenditures aggregated \$344,129,344, a decrease from the \$351,883, of \$7,753,439. The surplus applicable to the reduction of the public debt amounted to \$104,391,925, a decrease of \$23,455,818 from that of the previous year.

The Treasury reserve for the year ended Nov. 1, 1884, decreased \$1,752,256, or from \$160,822,545 in 1883 to \$159,070,289 Nov. 1, 1884. The cash fell below the 40 per cent. in excess of demand liabilities, lawfully required, in August only, having been as high as 46-7-8 a year ago, and on Nov. 1, 1884, it was 42-7-10 per cent. The average since redemption has been 52-9-10 per cent. The amount of standard silver dollars coined to Sept. 30, 1884, was \$182,380,829, of which the Treasury held \$142,349,400. Of this latter amount \$97,094,881 was for the redemption of silver certificates outstanding. The amount in circulation was \$39,801,953.

During the past fiscal year \$126,152,572 in national bank notes were presented for redemption, being 22-8-10 per cent more than in the preceding year. This increase in the amount of bank notes presented for redemption, the Treasurer says, reflects the condition of the mercantile and monetary affairs of the country as shown by reports of increasing business failures and decreasing clearing house transactions; and it is a continuation in the course that bank-note redemptions have been pursuing year by year since 1881. The aggregate amount of bank notes presented for redemption during the past ten years, expressed in round numbers, was \$1,404,000,000—a yearly average of \$140,000,000. The actual redemptions varied widely from this average, running up to \$242,000,000 in 1877, and falling off to \$59,000,000 in 1881; in the one case exceeding the average by \$100,000,000, and in the other falling \$81,000,000 below it.

The large redemptions of the years 1875-79 were, to some extent, due to the depression in business succeeding the financial and commercial panic of 1873, and the comparatively small redemptions the last five years (1880 to 1884) may be attributed to the recovery during those years from the effects of that panic, the increased activity of business, and the benefits attending the resumption of specie payments. The statistics of the ten years show that the redemptions are invariably affected by the business seasons, decreasing in spring and autumn, when trade is active, and increasing in midwinter and midsummer, when trade is dull. The notes presented for redemption during the first three months of the current fiscal year are 31 per cent. in excess of the amount presented during the corresponding period of the past fiscal year.

In London a man fell in a drunken fit and broke his neck. The jury found out that his grandfather had died of a broken neck, and brought in as their verdict, "Died by the hereditary visitation of God."

A COLORED man in Madison County, Ga., is said to be the father of fifty-six children.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Teller's Annual Report—The Indians and Manual-Labor Schools.

The Homestead Question Discussed—Repeal of Pre-emption Laws Recommended.

Needs of the Pension Bureau—The Indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads.

In submitting his third and last annual report of the operations of the department, the Secretary of the Interior renews recommendations of former reports, so far as there may be necessity therefor, and makes such suggestions as experience and observation have shown that the public interest demands. In viewing the Indian question, he maintains that judicious treatment of the Indian question will prevent the recurrence of hostilities between the red and the white men. In support of this opinion, he cites the fact that there have been no recent outbreaks. In the face of inadequate appropriations the work of educating the Indians has been pushed vigorously. Five boarding schools and twelve day schools were erected during the year, making the total number eighty-one boarding-schools, seventy-six day-schools, and six schools of industrial labor. These find a strong auxiliary in sectarian schools. All the institutions are doing good work, but they will not be able to obtain their full efficiency until some system is devised by which the educated Indians can put to use the intelligence they have gained, instead of allowing it to fall into disuse while they lapse into their former modes of life. Speaking of this defect, the Secretary says:

"It has been the great object of the department in dealing with the Indian to make him self-supporting. When an Indian youth has been taught to labor he is self-supporting, if an opportunity is presented to him to secure employment. One great difficulty met with is, that when the young of both sexes return to the agency there is no remunerative employment for them. They lack capital to open and cultivate a farm, and if they have acquired a trade, they find no employment of that character. It is as necessary that some employment should be secured for them as it is to teach them to labor. An Indian educated at Government expense should not be allowed rations, but should receive encouragement to labor by donations of stock, implements of agriculture, etc., and then be compelled to take care of himself. He has the knowledge that enables him to make his living. Give him an opportunity, and if he fails, let him give way to those of his race who will work and live. If, however, the Indian boy or girl prefer to go out among the whites as a laborer, the Government should encourage and aid them so to do. A little money expended in that way will save a great amount that otherwise must be expended in their support. It ought to be the primary object of our dealing with the Indian to make him dependent on himself, and not on the Government; throw him on his own resources, with such aid only as is occasionally needed, and as honesty and good faith on our part demands. All educated Indians should be citizens of the United States, and I suggest that those who shall complete the regular course at the several manual-labor schools should receive citizenship without their incurring the risk of a forfeiture of their interest in either tribal lands or tribal funds."

The Secretary urges a severe overhauling of the laws in relation to the taxation on railroad lands. He says:

"I again call attention to the necessity for some legislation to compel the railroad companies having earned the land granted to them to take a patent therefor, so that the States or Territories in which such lands lie may have the benefits derived from taxing the lands within their boundaries. By the failure of the companies to pay the costs of surveying, transferring, etc., and apply for patents, a large amount of lands granted to and held by railroad companies under the rulings and decisions of the Supreme Court are substantially relieved from State taxation and constitute a serious loss to the Government. The burden and revenue of the local governments, and at the same time deny to the General Government the compensation provided by law for the surveys already extended over a portion of the lands and the benefit of the enlarged appropriations intended to secure further surveys along the line of the roads. Experience has shown that instead of aiding the Government and facilitating the survey and sale of the public lands along the routes, and the consequent enrichment of the States or Territories, the operation to retard such laudable results, and also has served to enable the companies to obtain such valuable parcels of land as they may find speedy profit in selling, thus imposing the full burden of taxation upon their grantees and other settlers who purchase lands in the same neighborhood, while refusing to take the patents for the larger body of less valuable lands upon which such burden would fall in the hands of the companies themselves. "It is necessary to be desired that some means of adjustment of these grants, as a whole, be provided, or some method devised which shall under cover of legislative authority, not only remedy the evil suggested, but enable this department to reach a finality as to the titles to be conveyed to these corporations at the earliest practicable moment, and thus relieve an anxious and excited public feeling, already sufficiently aroused, upon the various difficult and complicated questions connected with the administration of public affairs. To this end, I most urgently recommend that the prompt and serious attention of Congress be invited to the foregoing suggestions, and that the several companies be compelled to take patents for the lands earned, and to pay for the surveys made in accordance with the provisions of the statutes heretofore cited."

In support of his position, the Secretary submits the following statement of the estimated number of acres of land granted to railroad companies by the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, the number of acres on which the cost of surveying has been paid to Nov. 11, 1884, the estimated cost of the survey of the remainder of the grants, and the number of acres patented to the companies named up to June 30, 1884:

Name of Company.	Estimated acres granted.	Acres surveyed.	Cost of surveying.	Acres patented.	Cost of surveying.
Central Pacific.....	13,227,407	2,802,817	\$1,041,077	1,000,000	\$370,000.79
Union Pacific.....	6,000,000	1,530,857	4,469,408	127,698.04	34,002.00
Utah & New Mexico.....	1,000,000	221,942	9,808.97	902,083	164,721.51
Denver Pacific.....	1,000,000	205,694	6,194.97	83,316	17,492.83
Central Branch of Union Pacific.....	1,100,000	1,008,181	6,211,735	8,241,319	414,200.65
Central Pacific & North Pacific.....	1,574,448	448,387	17,397.17	1,125,061	43,631.22
Rocky Mountain & North Pacific.....	2,392,208	2,378,686	69,614.79	2,392,208	3,974,200.77
Sioux City and Pacific.....	45,000	41,398	680.13	4,602	11,908.23
Totals.....	34,669,226	8,106,202	\$219,715.32	20,458,103	\$1,000,000.43

The Secretary speaks of the necessity for

some legislation in reference to lapsed land grants, and says:

"The department is not at liberty to declare a grant forfeited because the road is not completed within the time fixed in the grant. The Supreme Court of the United States declared in the case of Schulerberg vs. Hartman that a failure to complete the road within the time fixed in the grant did not forfeit the grant. Under this decision the department cannot treat the land so granted to the railroad companies, or to the States for the benefit of such corporations, as public lands; and to all intents and purposes, so far as the public is concerned, the grants are private property, notwithstanding that the companies in some instances have not even attempted to comply with the conditions of the grant. Complaint is made that grants made more than a quarter of a century ago are still treated as valid subsisting grants and the settler forbidden to go thereon, although nothing has been done toward the building of the road, which must be built before the railroad company can receive the evidence of the title given to it by the Government so many years before. If the grants are not forfeited when there has not been a full compliance with the conditions of the grant, it seems to be just and proper that some provision should be made by which the settlers, who, through ignorance or because they believed such grants had been or would be forfeited, have made settlement on such railroad lands can secure a title through the railroad company or from the Government."

The relations of the land-grant railroads to the Government are given in detail, and are comprised in the following summaries. The accounts with the Pacific roads as to money actually covered in to their credit, but taking no account of the moneys in the sinking fund held by the United States Treasurer or of the compensation for services not settled at the time, are as follows:

Name of railway.	Money actually covered in to their credit.	Interest paid and interest account.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,120.00	\$710,533.60	\$24,229,108.87
Western Pacific.....	1,970,860.00	69,116.80	1,927,368.74
Union Pacific.....	27,206,612.00	\$1,008,336	26,177,945.77
Utah & New Mexico.....	6,300,000.00	180,000.00	6,118,423.00
Denver Pacific.....	1,000,000.00	48,000.00	952,000.00
Central Branch of Union Pacific.....	1,600,000.00	48,000.00	1,552,000.00
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,600,000.00	48,000.00	1,552,000.00
Totals.....	\$61,053,612.00	\$1,876,980.80	\$59,176,631.20

*Due July 1, 1884.

The total net indebtedness of the subsidized railroad companies to the Government is as follows:

Due from Union Pacific.....	\$50,142,090.49
Due from Central Pacific.....	46,557,045.14
Due from Sioux City and Pacific.....	3,189,178.37
Due from Central Branch Union Pacific.....	3,076,490.08

Total.....\$102,964,794.08
The sinking-fund accounts of the Union and Central Pacific Companies under the act of May 7, 1878, amounted on June 30, 1884, to \$8,084,099.82, the Union Pacific having to its credit \$3,435,576.34 and the Central Pacific \$2,648,523.48. Investments have been made in the funded-loan bonds and currency notes as follows:
"Union Pacific, principal, \$2,270,000; premium paid, \$172,000.43; total, \$2,442,000.43. Central Pacific, principal, \$1,370,800; premium paid, \$179,563.73; total, \$1,550,363.73."

There remains unvested to the credit of the Central Pacific, \$1,089,150.75; Union Pacific, \$992,485.91; total, \$2,081,636.66, which the Secretary recommends be invested at once, so that the several sinking funds may earn a reasonable rate of interest.

The Secretary invites attention to the subject of funding the debts of the several Pacific roads, and renews his suggestion that the present mode of payment, being uncertain, be commuted to one of fixed obligations having the same lien. He says:

"It is manifest that the act of May 7, 1878, has not adequately accomplished its purpose. It would seem of the highest importance that Congress take immediate and final action looking to the ultimate payment of this indebtedness. Under existing laws the debt is steadily increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 per annum. I am of opinion that the best method of dealing with this indebtedness would be to authorize the founding of the debt on an extension of time, and to require the payment of fixed amounts at stated periods. In consideration of this extension, the companies should be required to file assignments of all earnings already accrued for Government transportation over non-aided portions of their roads. All future earnings for like services over all roads owned, leased, or operated by these companies should be pledged by the terms of the act to the payment of the accruing installments of the debt as they mature."

If it be not deemed by Congress expedient to thus fund the debt, the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the investment of the sinking fund which is now confined to percentage bonds should be enlarged, as the interest of the whole investment thus far made has not yet equaled the premiums paid for the bonds."

The Secretary expresses confidence in the civil-service act, and says that the experience of one and a half years has shown the system to be a valuable one, and one that should have the support of both the legislative and executive departments of the Government. The executive departments have been well shown that the examinations have been business-like and practical, and disproving the belief that prevailed to some extent when the act was passed that it would be too technical to be practical.

The report reviews the progress of the year in the Patent Department, the tenth census, the geological survey, the Bureau of Education, the Yellowstone National Park, the Hot Springs, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Hospital for the Insane, the Architectural Department of the Capitol, the new Pension Building, and the reconstruction of the Interior Department Building, in all of which a gratifying condition is shown to exist.

Civil Service—Views of Carl Schurz.

The Washington Star says the following letter, received in that city from Carl Schurz, gives further assurance that Mr. Cleveland will faithfully maintain the civil-service law:

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.
"DEAR SIR: In answering your letter of the 14th inst., I can only say that I believe Mr. Cleveland will faithfully carry out the civil-service law. He favored the enactment of a similar law in this State, and it has been strictly observed. I have no doubt he will, as President, act upon the same principles which he professed and adhered to as Governor. Very truly yours,
"CARL SCHURZ."

CAPT. GORRINGE believes in De Lesseps' tide-water canal at Panama.

THE ARMY.

Leading and Interesting Features in the Annual Report of Secretary Lincoln.

The Estimates Increased to Fifty Millions for the Year Ending in 1886.

Stronger Fortifications, Improved Ordnance, and Increase of the Army Recommended.

The annual report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, to have been as follows: Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage, \$2,172,941.85; military establishment, Army and Military Academy, \$25,440,672.42; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$10,662,593.99; miscellaneous objects, \$3,856,668.34; total, \$42,322,876.21, which included the sum of \$1,588,035.72 not drawn from the Treasury, but credited under the act of March 3, 1879, to the subsidized Pacific Railroads for transportation services rendered the War Department during the fiscal year 1884 and prior years. The amount carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1884, was \$1,910,548.13.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were as follows: Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage, \$2,088,624.55; military establishment, Army and Military Academy, \$24,742,193.50; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$15,057,485; miscellaneous objects, \$3,082,308.47; total, \$45,976,551.53.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are as follows: Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage, \$2,118,915; military establishment, Army and Military Academy, \$26,429,577.45; public works, including river and harbor improvements, and new seacoast fortifications, \$14,497,460.48; miscellaneous objects, \$3,905,147.51; total, \$50,860,500.84. The estimates for the fiscal year 1886 are higher than those for 1885, with few exceptions, the principal increase being for fortifications and other works of defense, \$4,903,000; building for signal office, \$350,000; artificial limbs, \$450,000; and support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$199,005.88.

The reports of military commanders show an unprecedented quiet among the Indians, there having been reported during the year no disturbance to cause the firing of a single musket. The policy of concentrating the many small frontier outposts in larger permanent stations, which the rapid extension of railways has made feasible, has been continued as far as the appropriations for barracks and quarters would permit. This concentration is resulting in greatly increased economy of supply and the improvement of military discipline.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point reports an improvement in the tone of discipline maintained on the part of the students. He recommends the rigid enforcement of the statute which prohibits the return to the academy of any cadet found deficient in his studies or conduct, except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board. He recommends, also, that a professor of law, of the same rank and tenure as the other professors, be placed in charge of the instruction in legal principles now given at the academy.

The interest among the students in schools and colleges where military instruction is given by the forty officers assigned to this work by the department is steadily increasing. Out of a total average attendance of 5,474 at these institutions, 2,529 attended infantry drills and 424 artillery drills during the last year.

The Secretary recommends that thirty-five years of honorable and faithful service in the army entitle enlisted men to the pension on the retired list, and that the term of enlistment be reduced from five to three years as a means of reducing the number of desertions of men who become discontented by reason of inaptitude for the service and the contemplation of the present contract of enlistment.

The acting Judge Advocate General reports the number of trials by general courts-martial during the year to be 2,394, which is an increase over last year of 228; number of convictions for desertion, 700; number of trials by garrison and regimental courts-martial, 10,983, which is an increase over last year of 1,665, making a total increase of trials by courts-martial of 1,960. Total number of trials by general, garrison, and regimental courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, 13,263.

The report of the Quartermaster General's Department shows that the beginning of the last fiscal year the amount retained in the Treasury as balances applicable to expenses of prior years, the sum of \$1,295,379.01. There was appropriated for the year the sum of \$1,156,734.55, including \$290,000 for military posts and \$2,500 for road to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn. The balance undrawn on the 30th of June, 1884, was \$1,193,962.51.

The report of the Commissary General of Subsistence shows a total expenditure for the last fiscal year of \$3,217,324.33, of which \$1,905.75 was embezzled by an officer of the army, who deserted, and it is believed, fled to Mexico. This is believed to be the only sum lost to the Treasury by the dishonesty of any person in the military service. In the other three instances of dishonesty during the present administration, the sums embezzled have been restored. Of the \$500,000 appropriated by Congress for persons deserting from the forces of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, \$236,618.24 was expended on the Ohio and its tributaries, and \$160,439.34 on the Mississippi, leaving unexpended \$124,942.

The chief of engineer shows the urgent necessity of beginning at once the construction of coast defenses. Steel forts and turrets to resist guns which send a projectile weighing a ton through sixty feet of masonry, and which may be like guns with machinery to load and manipulate them, cannot be built in the time an enemy would give after the cessation of diplomatic intercourse.

The balance in the Treasury July 1, 1883, for improving harbors and rivers was \$10,021,649.58. The amount appropriated for 1884 was \$1,519,634.62, and the amount drawn from the Treasury was \$3,228,703.54, leaving a balance of \$8,312,580.66 in the Treasury July 1, 1884. Of the 147 places enumerated in the river and harbor act of Aug. 2, 1882, seventy-six were reported as not worthy of improvement. During the year ending Sept. 9, 1884, the channel of the South Pass of the Mississippi River was maintained uninterruptedly. During that time \$100,000 was paid for maintenance of the pass and \$50,000 in interest on the \$1,000,000 retained was paid Mr. Eds, making the total expenditure for the improvement to the latter date, \$5,000,000.

The Secretary urges Congress to make liberal and permanent appropriations to the ordnance department for the purchase of gun material. The steel-makers of the country require the inducement of being fairly remunerated for outlays necessary to enlarge their plants sufficiently to produce steel in masses of sufficient size and of sufficient quality for gun construction. The manufacture and test of experimental guns will require four or five years, and prompt action by Congress in making this appropriation and establishing Government gun factories to secure within a reasonable time efficient means of coast defense. Pending this Congressional action, the department is proceeding with the conversion of smooth-bore guns into rifles; fifty will be thus converted this year.

The real enterprise of the Greeley relief expedition receive the highest commendation, and a vigorous defense is entered against the assertion of the chief signal officer that after the arrival of the Proteus party at St. Johns, Sept. 13, 1883, there was still time to send sufficient relief. To send an expedition with such preparation as could be made after the middle of September, the Secretary thinks, would have been practically useless. Persons whose experience and studies give their opinions weight were consulted by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the conclusion reached that under most favorable conditions a vessel could not have gone further north than season than Upernivik, a point 700 miles from Littleton Island, which distance is impassable for boats or sledges.

The impossibility of overcoming the difficulties of Arctic travel by land or sea was illustrated by the fact that two-thirds of the Greeley

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

The Mother and Her Children.

I am sadly conscious that thousands of mothers are so overburdened that the actual demands of life, from day to day consume all their time and strength. But "of two evils choose the less;" and which would you call the less, an unpolished stove or an untidied boy? Dirty windows, or a child whose confidence you have failed to gain? Cobwebs in the corner, or a son over whose soul a crust has formed so strong that you despair of melting it with your hot tears and your fervent prayers?

I have seen a woman who was absolutely ignorant of her children's habit of thought, who never felt that she could spare a half hour to read or talk with them—I have seen this woman spend ten minutes in ironing a sheet (there were six in the washing;) one hour in fluting the ruffles and arranging the puffs of her little girl's "sweet white suit;" thirty minutes in polishing tins which were already bright and clean; forty minutes in frosting and decorating a cake for tea, because "company was expected."

When the mother, a good orthodox Christian, shall appear before the great white throne, to be judged for "the deeds done in the body," and to give in her report of the Master's treasures placed in her care, there will be questions and answers like these:

(To be Concluded.)

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by H. Walsh.

TOM HORN, one of the genial conductors of the Sioux City & Pacific road, paid his respects to this office yesterday. He came in company with Happy Bob Harris, of the Missouri Valley Times, who introduced him and at the same time whispered in our ear the recommendation that he was a democrat, and we must say it was an "astonisher," for as we sized him up he is that kind of a man out of which first-class republican timber is secured. But then appearances are often deceptive. However, Tom, whenever you come this way don't forget us, for you will be welcome. Bob's introduction shall in nowise prejudice us against your being a royal good fellow, notwithstanding your early political education was neglected.—*Omaha Chronicle*.

THE FASHIONS.—Fine pastry has become an actual necessity now, and those who use DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder, provide their guests with the most delicious food, without any bitter taste. It is so much more economical than the cheap goods offered that the table can be supplied with fine wholesome food every day in the week. Sold in cans only. Most economical.

We can, without hesitation, say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has given the best satisfaction. We have sold an immense amount of it during the past winter. WALLACE, HILTON & CO. Druggists, Lock Haven, Pa.

FOR Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Cramp and Colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

A Great Newspaper.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, England, did not overstate the case when it said that *The New York Independent* is "one of the ablest weeklies in existence." It is as overwhelming as a monthly or quarterly magazine, with all the matter in its many departments. Any monthly might indeed be proud if it could show as distinguished a list of contributors as *The Independent*. In a single department—its story department—we find, among Englishmen, such contributors as Sir Samuel W. Baker, the celebrated Egyptian explorer; Thomas Hardy, W. E. Norris, James Payn, F. W. Robinson and Henry W. Lucy, the well known and deservedly popular novelists; while among Americans we notice the names of Edward Everett Hale, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Sarah O. Jewett, J. S. of Dale, Rebecca Harding Davis and Harriet Prescott Spoford. *The Independent* printed also, recently, the last story from the pen of the late Ivan Tourgenieff, having secured the only translation from the Russian into English. This department is but a sample of the others. It would seem to us that *The Independent* offers not only "fifty-two dividends during the year," but, in addition, a stock dividend with each department. We advise our readers to send for a free sample copy.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. 35-46t.

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are selling and keep for sale some very fine

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A large stock of

NAILS, GLASS & CUTLERY.

always on hand.

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Paint and Calcimine Brushes.

ALABASTINE

in all shades.

Garden and Farming Tools.

The best of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and White Lead.

can be obtained of us.

We keep all kinds of

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COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,

WHIPS, PUMPS,

GRIND STONES, FISH TACKLE,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH, AND

GLASS, ETC., ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

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

VAN OORT & BEEUWKES.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 2, 1884. 42-1f

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

City Meat Market,

VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's

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

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

We make

LARD

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

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 3-

LIVER

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Simply Vegetable; No Opium. Price 25c. All Druggists.

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E. J. HARRINGTON, - HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and very fine stock of

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has just been received and will be sold at remarkable low figures. We also have a stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Slippers superior to any in the City.

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of

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

HATS AND CAPS. Towelings, Table Linen, Hosiery, Lace, and Calicos in an endless number of styles and designs.

A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 6th, 1884.

SPRING HAS COME!

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G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

have received a large Spring stock of goods, consisting of

Dress Goods. Cottons. Tickings. Prints and Gingham.

Hosiery. Corsets. Hamburg Edgings.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK AND COTTON!

GENTS' NECKWEAR!

A full stock of

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always on hand.

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HOLLAND, Mich., March 27, 1884.

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Jewelry Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of

DIAMOND RINGS

ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884. 48-1v

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

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

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

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

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST.

Holland, Mich., June 27, 1884.

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THE ONLY TRUE

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It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Restores the mind and supplies Brain Power. LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST. Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free. DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE. 3-1y

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The popular wagon manufacturer.

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has in stock a number of the

CUTTERS

made by the

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of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

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

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS

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

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks.

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

Call and examine and give me a trial.

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is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing qualities is second to none.

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take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

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HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-1f