

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1881

Holland City News: 1880-1889

12-10-1881

Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 44: December 10, 1881

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 44: December 10, 1881" (1881). *Holland City News: 1881*. 50.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881/50

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1881 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 44.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 512.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

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	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X signifies that no paper will be continued after date.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Wednesday Dec. 7, 1881.

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

On Saturday night the Night express north runs earlier, leaving Chicago 5:15 p. m., arriving at Holland 1:30 Sunday morning.

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

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves Holland 1:40 and arrives in Grand Rapids 3:10 a. m.

From Holland to Muskegon.	Mix. Exp.	Ed.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Mix. Exp.	Ed.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.			a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
4:50	3:25	10:45		Holland	4:00	10:45	4:40	
6:00		11:15		Pigeon	3:55	10:05		
		11:20		Bushkill	3:30			
		11:25		Johnville	3:25	9:45		
6:35	4:15	11:45		Grand Haven	3:05	9:10	8:40	
6:50	4:30	1:50		Ferryburg	3:00	9:00	8:35	
7:20	4:50	12:30		Muskegon	2:25	8:15	8:00	
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.			p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

From Holland to Allegan.	Mix. Exp.	Ed.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Mix. Exp.	Ed.	From Allegan to Holland.
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.			a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
10:45	4:00			Holland	10:45	5:45		
11:15	4:30			Fillmore	10:15	5:10		
11:35	4:55			Hamilton	10:02	4:55		
1:00	5:10			Dunning	9:48	4:15		
12:45	5:35			Allegan	9:25	3:30		
a. m.	p. m.				a. m.	p. m.		

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Haircutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barbershop next door to the City Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchants.

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

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGs, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. River street.

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

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business.

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, 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-ly

PHENIX HOTEL. E. P. Monteth proprietor. Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommodation of guests. On Ninth st., Holland, Mich. 18-ly

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

Livery and Sale tables.

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

HAVERMATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 38-ly

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Office hours night and day, on the cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug-store, Eighth street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. 26-ly.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gallery opposite this office.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TEROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 14, 7 o'clock sharp. H. C. MATRAU, W. M. D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Mr. R. Van Kampen has got all the necessary tools to move, raise or lower buildings at short notice. He is also prepared to build new dwellings, or repair old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and joiner's work. 12-ly.

It is important to travelers to know that special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 15-7m.

The finest and loveliest assortment of ladies' and Misses' hoods, in different colors and styles, at the store of 35-ly G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	\$ 40
Beans, 1/2 bushel	2 00
Butter, 1 lb	23
Clover seed, 1/2 bushel	4 50
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	22
Honey, 1 lb	13
Hay, 1 ton	12 00
Onions, 1/2 bushels	1 00
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	75
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel	2 75

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	1 25
red	1 27
Lancaster Red, 1/2 bushel	1 30
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	45
Oats, 1/2 bushel	40
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	1 05
Bran, 100 lbs	1 00
Feed, 1 ton	25 50
" 100 lb	1 40
Barley, 100 lb	1 50
Middling, 100 lb	1 40
Flour, 100 lb	6 70
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	3 50
Rye, 1/2 bushel	80
Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 40
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 60

Additional Local.

Just received a very fine lot of Felt Hats, for Men and Boys, which I sell cheaper than any house in Chicago or Grand Rapids, call at the store of 34-ly D. BERTSCH.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. He know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lamé Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so, call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

A LARGE stock of Hosiery, of Superior make and the latest styles; also, an endless variety of Woolen Yarns, at G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold until it is too late, try Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, we are sure you will be convinced of its merits, Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives are cured by following the directions, every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. 40-ly

DR. JACQUES' German Worm Cakes stand unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give them a trial. Sold by all Druggists. 40-ly

UNCLE Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by all Druggists. 40-ly

WHEN horses and cattle are spiritless, scraggy and feeble they need treatment with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, cures Colds and Distempers, Invigorates the System and keep the Animal in a Healthy, Handsome Condition. Sold by all Druggists. 40-ly

Theo. Kortlander. Adolph H. Kortlander.

Kortlander Bros.,
We sell more fine Whiskies than any other house in the State.



Importers
AND WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

No. 114 CANAL STREET,
Grand Rapids, - Michigan.

The finest Whiskies in the World.

"Kentucky Pride" hand made sour-mash. "Kentucky Club." "Bakers' Pure Hand-made Sour Mash Bourbon." (The best in the State.) "Jackson Sour Mash." The finest in the Land. "Honey-dew Bourbon." "J. R. Clay." "S. S. Miller's Rye." The Limestone Creek Sour Mash, and the finest line of Imported and Domestic Wines. 22-6m KORTLANDER BROTHERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec 7, 1881.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Aldermen present: Ter Vree, Beach, Butkau, Kramer, Winter, Landaal, Kuito and the Clerk. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Ald. Benkema appeared and took his seat.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

A petition was presented from E. Van den Berge and fifty-four others, resident tax-payers and business men, submitting to the Common Council that the interests, the welfare and trade of the city and life or property endangered by the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company switching and making up of trains at the crossing of Eighth street and asking that the Common Council enter into a correspondence with the Manager or officials of said company and prevail upon said company to do their switching in the south end of their yard, and provide a flagman at the crossing on the East end of Eighth street at said railroad crossing.—Accepted and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The following bills were presented for payment: Wm C. Mells, hardware..... \$ 3 43 J. Van Dyk, 10 cords of wood..... 32 50 R. Van den Berg, teaming..... 7 70 R. Kanters, rent of basement..... 37 50 Geo. H. Sipp, sal. as clerk Nov. 1881..... 27 08 P. Koning, " marshal..... 25 00 P. H. McBride, " attorney..... 6 25 H. Meengs, special assessor..... 14 00 H. Elferink, " "..... 11 00 K. Schadelde, supervisor..... 74 25 —Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the Treasurer for the amount.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Streets and Bridges reported on the petition of R. Werkman and others, asking for eight lamps to be placed on the different corners of the principal streets, recommending that the petition be granted, and stating that the expense of posts, lamps and painting and setting posts at \$7 each.—Referred back to committee to recommend where the lamps should be placed and to ascertain what the cost of lighting the same can be done for.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$2.50 for the support of the poor, for the 2 weeks ending Dec. 21, 1881.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amount.

The Director of the Poor reported that G. Van Kerckhoff had requested of him to ask the Council to furnish his wife's mother with clothing.—Referred to Com. on Poor with instructions to investigate and to take such measures as they deem necessary.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The City Treasurer reported for the month of November, 1881.—Filed

The Supervisor reported the amount of taxes certified to the Treasurer for collection.—Accepted and charged to the Treasurer.

The Street Commissioner reported for the month of November, 1881.—Filed.

The City Marshal reported having collected the following licenses, and presented receipt of the Treasurer:

L. C. Spaulding, selling jewelry.....\$1 00 Lyceum Hall, 2 licenses..... 2 00 —Accepted and ordered charged to the Treasurer.

The City Attorney called attention to the provisions Act No. 226, of the session laws of 1879 and Act 41 of laws of 1881, relating to the safety of persons attending public assemblies; also to Act 182, of the laws of 1877, relative to the protection of guests in hotels from danger by fire; also to Act 199, of laws of 1881 for the incorporation of cities.

Under Act 41 of 1881, the Mayor with consent of the Council appointed as a board of building inspectors, John Benkema, Pieter Koning and G. H. Sipp. Under Act 182, 1877, the Council appointed as a committee to visit and examine all hotels, G. Slenk, G. H. Sipp and R. E. Werkman.

NOTICES AND INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Alderman Winter gave notice that at some future meeting he would introduce an ordinance to provide for a license for all vendors or peddlers.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Beach, Resolved, That an ordinance entitled, an ordinance regulating the running at large of harned and all other animals, be taken from the table.—Adopted.

By Ald. Landaal, Resolved, That said above ordinance be placed on the general order of the day.—Adopted.

Council adjourned. GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Watch Carefully Your Health.

Are your hands and feet cold? Does your pulse beat irregular? Does your heart quickly palpitate at the least exertion, worriment, or nervous excitement? Does your face often flush from a rush of blood to the head? Are you troubled with dyspepsia, indigestion, or some urinary disorder? Beware! Death may at any time suddenly ensue from apoplexy. Do not delay. Your system needs some true medicinal tonic. Nothing is so good as Brown's Iron Bitters. This excellent remedy will assist nature in quickly regaining her lost hold on health and life. It strengthens every part of the system, and restores the different organs of life to their normal condition. In diseases of exhaustive nature, having a tendency to weaken both mind and body, it invariably acts like a charm.—Journal.

The Christmas (December) St. Nicholas.

This year's Christmas St. Nicholas is the finest number of that magazine ever issued; and therefore, probably, it is also the finest number of a children's magazine ever printed. Its ninety odd pages full of fine illustrations make it a delightful Christmas present for a boy or girl.

It opens with a superb frontispiece, engraved by T. Cole, after a painting by the famous Spanish painter Zamacois, and which here figures as one of the illustrations of an article about court-jesters in the olden time

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The barns of the Maxwell brothers, near Geneva, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Fifty Holstein cattle, fifty hogs and five horses perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Immense frauds are being discovered in the department of the Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia. The amount will probably amount to millions of dollars.

The Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark have agreed to contribute \$1,000,000 toward paying the creditors and reviving the institution, which will probably result in the resumption of business.

Haight's tannery, at Milton Center, N. Y., valued at \$100,000, was destroyed by fire. Crain, Rising & Co., a boot and shoe firm of Boston, have failed, with liabilities of over \$150,000.

THE WEST.

The Federal Grand Jury at Omaha has found true bills against Superintendent Corbin, of the Sidney and Deadwood stage line; C. F. Idings, agent at Sidney, and Fred Clary, Postmaster at the latter point, for star-route frauds.

Rev. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, has been kicked out of the Methodist church, and the door slammed in his face. The Judicial Court of the church at Terre Haute, Ind., refused to entertain the appeal of the reverend gentleman from the Rock River Conference, which settles the case forever, so far as the Methodist denomination is concerned. The vote on the question of entertaining the appeal was overwhelmingly against Dr. Thomas, but four out of nineteen voting to allow the case to be heard on its merits.

The dwelling of J. J. Furrow, near Winterset, Iowa, was burned a few nights since. Three girls sleeping up stairs, aged 9, 12 and 17, were burned to death. Their bodies were burned to cinders. The children were, but were afraid to jump. Ten prisoners broke out of the jail at Kansas City by prying open the cage with the leg of an iron bedstead. Two of them were recaptured at Independence.

A NOTED Colorado highwayman and stage robber named Ham White was being conveyed to the Detroit House of Correction by United States Marshal Wilcox, of Denver. Near Pokagon, Mich., on the Michigan Central road, the convict picked the lock of his handcuffs with a toothpick and ferociously attacked the Marshal. There were seventeen men in the car who saw the whole affair, but who, in a most cowardly way, left the officer to struggle with the desperate man. In the struggle White seized Wilcox's revolver and tried to shoot him, when Mrs. Smithson, wife of a Denver engineer, on her way to New York, and the only woman in the car, sprang upon the seat behind the struggling men, seized the convict around the neck, and disabled him to a sufficient extent to enable the Marshal to once more secure control of him. Daniel P. Eells, President of the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, took from the vaults a pasteboard box containing \$117,000 in bonds, intending to cut the coupons. His attention being directed to another matter, he turned his back upon the desk for a few minutes. When he resumed his coupon clipping he was astonished to discover that a box containing \$117,000 worth of the bonds was missing, and also a genteel-looking young man who had been waiting for an interview with the bank President. Mr. Eells is now anxious to interview the young man—so anxious, indeed, that he offers to pay \$7,500 for that privilege. Flames broke out early on the morning of the 4th inst., in one of Pillsbury's flouring mills, at Minneapolis, and speedily extended to the Excelsior, the Minneapolis, and the Empire mills, and the cotton factory of Dorris Morrison. Then they attacked a train of loaded freight-cars, at which moment an explosion occurred in the Minneapolis mill, leveling the walls, killing three men, and severely injuring others. The mills destroyed represent one-tenth of the capacity of the city. The total loss is \$416,500, and the insurance \$297,175.

THE SOUTH.

A STAGE-COACH was robbed near San Antonio, Texas, by a single highwayman. A boiler explosion at Yazoo, Miss., wounded seven colored men, four fatally. Two young lovers in New Orleans, named Margaret Vasey and Henry Menno, resolved to die together because of the hostility of the girl's mother to their union. Henry used the revolver, and both are believed to be fatally wounded. Two negroes named Jordan and Craig, caught at Yazoo City, Miss., confessed to the murder of Robert Catlin, near Huntsfield, Miss. Both were lynched by an infuriated mob. The jail at Oxford, N. C., was raided by a mob of about 100 masked men, and two colored men, charged with the murder of T. M. Lynch, were hanged in a grove where the murder was committed. The victims confessed the crime.

WASHINGTON.

The debt statement issued on the 1st inst. shows a decrease of the public debt during November of \$7,249,126; cash in the treasury, \$245,042,866; gold certificates, \$5,207,920; silver certificates, \$66,663,830; refunding certificates, \$579,250; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,093,128; decrease of debt since June 30, 1881, \$62,373,471. A marble tablet has been placed in the ladies' waiting-room of the Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington, to mark the spot where President Garfield was shot. The tablet is American statutory marble, and consists of a sill resting upon two corbels, outside of which are two pilasters, representing an ax and fasces. Two draped flags form a canopy over the inscription. In gold letters, "James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881." The whole is surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings, holding in its talons a bundle of arrows and laurel leaves.

A LETTER has been addressed by the State Department at Washington to all the United States representatives in the South American countries, in which is set forth the desire of the United States for an honorable peace between Chili and Peru. The United States representatives are instructed to make known the wish of the State Department in this matter. Messrs. Walter Blaine and William Trecothick have sailed from New York for Chili for the purpose of acquainting Minister Hurlbut of the views of the President in the matter. Both gentlemen will visit Peru.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature met in caucus and nominated Senator Beck for his own successor. There was no opposition to him in the caucus.

GENERAL.

The Garfield Monument Committee at Cleveland has received \$50,000 in that city,

and guarantees of \$50,000 more from the State of Ohio, for the erection of a monument to Gen. Garfield in the cemetery where he is buried. It asks the other States to give \$150,000. Capt. Payne and a large body of followers have crossed the Red river into Oklahoma.

The physicians who attended the late President have refused to send their bills to the financial agent of Mrs. Garfield, but will submit them to Congress. They have declined to take anything at all for their services unless it comes from the Government. Their bills will amount to about \$80,000.

PANAMA dispatches are pregnant with indications of trouble to come between Mexico and her sister republics of Central America. If Mexico attacks Guatemala, it is believed the other republics will unite in her defense.

The propeller Jane Miller, which sailed from Owen Sound, Ont., Nov. 25, was wrecked in Colpa's bay, with twenty-five persons on board.

A CHICAGO lady sent Guiteau a check for "\$5,000 worth of agony and distress," to be charged "to the account of his Satanic Majesty."

FOREIGN.

IRISH advices are gorged with agrarian outrages. Three tenants on Lord Kenmare's estate, in County Cork, were shot in the legs for paying rents. Three cows owned by a farmer in the same locality were found ripped open. A flock of sheep were clubbed to death on the estate of Lord Doneraile. The Sheriff of Limerick holds 300 writs of eviction. The police took the names of ladies who organized a Land League at Boyle. Three hundred fishing boats were lost in the recent storm off the British coast. A desperate fight took place in Dalmatia between Austrian troops and insurgents, in which the former lost twenty men. A jury at Rome convicted an editor and publisher of printing articles insulting to the Pope. The former was fined 500 francs and sentenced to two months' imprisonment; the latter will have to pay 1,000 francs and be locked up for three months.

A FARMER named Hogan, who paid his rent, has been fatally shot in Tipperary, Ireland, and a farmer in Leitrim, who paid his rent, was assaulted and received twelve wounds, which it is believed will result fatally. Charles Dawson, a Parnellite member of Parliament, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. A Mayo Coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Police Inspector Stritch for the killing of Mrs. McDonough in a recent affray at Belmullet.

The British war vessel London espied a slaver off Zanzibar, flying French colors, and fired a gun across her bow to compel her surrender. The suspicious craft, which was manned by Arabs, replied with a discharge of rifles, killing the English Captain and two sailors, and then sailed away.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

INFORMATION has been received at Washington of the death of Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili. He died at Santiago, Chili.

THREE men were killed and several wounded by a collision of trains at Hallsville, Texas.

MCKENZIE & Co., contractors at Cape Town, Africa, have failed for \$2,000,000.

The Treasury Department.

Secretary Folger, in his report, recommends that measures be taken to repeal the act requiring the issue of silver certificates and the early retirement of them from circulation.

The Secretary concurs in the recommendation of Comptroller Knox that an act be passed authorizing national banks, at any time within two years prior to the expiration of their corporate existence, to extend the period of suspension by amending the articles of association by the votes of shareholders owning two-thirds of the capital, if upon examination the bank is found to be in satisfactory condition.

Under existing law any national bank can, upon the deposit of legal-tender notes or coin with the treasury, withdraw the bonds held as security therefor, and leave the treasury to redeem an equal amount of notes. Should many banks desire to retire their circulation the deposit of such an amount of money with the treasury might cause a serious contraction of currency and grave embarrassments in business, as shown by what took place by the passage of the 3-per-cent. Refunding bill by Congress at its last session. If it is thought advisable Congress can enact that national banks be prohibited from retiring their currency except on a previous notice of intention so to do, the length of that notice to be fixed by law.

The Secretary suggests that while legal-tender notes are convenient and safe for the country and it is for the profit of the Government to continue them, there is one consideration that should have notice: that is, whether the Government can continue to claim for them the quality of being legal tender for debts; the constitutionality of making them a solvent of contracts as found in the exigencies raised by the civil war—whether, now that the war has some time since ceased, and the Government has resumed payment of its debts in gold and silver coin, the notes of the United States shall be maintained as currency with legal-tender quality, is a question worthy of attention.

As but \$80,000 of the \$15,000,000 fractional currency outstanding was presented for redemption last year, and the sum grows less yearly it is suggested that this be dropped from the public debt statement, and paid by permanent yearly appropriations; also, that the \$104,000 of ruble-debt that matured before 1860 be similarly treated.

The Secretary urges a revision and simplification of the tariff, as a necessary step to meet the condition of many branches of trade. How far such a revision shall involve a reduction of the tariff he leaves to Congress to decide.

The Secretary suggests that the tax on matches, bank checks and proprietary stamps might be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) Tri-Weekly Tribune says: "A Harrisburg (Pa.) journal mentions that Mr. D. Bensinger, No. 4 Market Square, that city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a violent attack of rheumatism."

A CONSPICUOUS increase of suicides among the officers of the Austrian army has led to an investigation, and it is found that pecuniary embarrassment is the cause in 90 per cent. of the cases. The cost of living has greatly increased in Austria, as it has everywhere else in Europe, within a few years, and at the same time the manner of life among the army officers has become more extravagant. To offset these larger demands upon their incomes there has been no proportionate increase in their pay, which was always notoriously small.

It is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

PARTY CAUCUSING.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives met in caucus at the Capitol in Washington on Saturday, Dec. 3, and were called to order by Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan. Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, was chosen Chairman. A call of the roll revealed the presence of 146 Representatives, including J. Hyatt Smith, of New York, elected as an Independent. Nominations for the Speakership being in order, seven candidates were placed in the field—being Messrs. Hiseock, Keifer, Kasson, Dannel, Orth, Burrows, and Reed. On the first ballot Keifer received 52 votes, Hiseock 44 and Kasson 15. The vote changed considerably through-out fifteen ballots, Keifer being chosen on the sixteenth. For Clerk of the House, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was selected; for Postmaster, Harry Sherwood, of Michigan; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Hooker, of Vermont, and for Doorkeeper, Col. Brownlow, of Tennessee. On motion of Gen. Henderson, of Illinois, seconded by Updegraff, of Iowa, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the following-named honorably discharged soldiers, minus a leg or arm, or both, and now borne on the soldiers' roll of the House of Representatives of the United States, be retained by the Doorkeeper of the House on said roll, subject, however, to dismissal for just and sufficient cause: S. H. Decker, both arms off, Ohio; John Ryan, one leg off, Pennsylvania; James L. McCormick, one leg off, Indiana; Hugh Lewis, one arm off, Wisconsin; John Rome, one arm off, New Jersey; Capt. J. W. White, one arm off, Ohio." Three of these soldiers are Republicans and three Democrats.

Soon after the adjournment of the Republican caucus the Democratic members-elect assembled, in the same hall, and organized their caucus by re-electing Representative House, of Tennessee, as Chairman, and Frost, of Missouri, and Welborn, of Texas, Secretaries. Representative Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, then offered a resolution indorsing the declarations of the Democratic National Conventions of 1876 and 1880, the supposed object being to put Democratic members on record in favor of the plank indorsing "a tariff for revenue only." The resolution was supported by Representatives Knott and Reagan, and opposed by Representatives Hammond, McClain, Hooker and Herbert. Representative Hooker moved to indefinitely postpone consideration of the resolution, and the motion was carried—yeas, 63; noes, 42. Representative McKenna then moved that the caucus indorse and put in nomination as candidates for the Democrats all the officers of the last House, and the motion was carried, viva voce, without dissent.

The Greenback members-elect of the House met in caucus and nominated Nicholas Ford, of Missouri, for Speaker; Gilbert De La Motte, of Indiana, for Clerk of the House; Lee Crandall, of Washington, D. C., for Sergeant-at-Arms; H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, for Doorkeeper; and W. H. Moore, of Pennsylvania, for Postmaster.

The Senate convened at noon of Monday, Dec. 5, and was called to order by Acting Vice President Davis. William Windom was duly qualified as Senator from Minnesota. Mr. Garland introduced a bill providing for a commission to inquire into the relative effect upon the industries of the country on the consumer and producer of the present tariff system, and the relative merits of specific and ad valorem duties, with a view to providing proper legislation to meet defects and remedy unjust discriminations and other evils. The bill is in the nature of a substitute for the Eaton bill of last session. Mr. Lapham introduced a bill providing for the punishment of attempts on the life of the President of the United States, or others charged with the duties of President, punishment on conviction to be imprisonment for life in solitary confinement or at hard labor in the discretion of the court. Mr. Sherman introduced a 3-per-cent. funding bill; Mr. Beck a measure to recon the trade dollars into standard pieces; Mr. Miller a bill to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, and Mr. Logan an act to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution to continue all committees of the Senate as they existed last session. Senator Pugh thereupon moved an amendment authorizing the President of the Senate to decide whether the committees shall be equally or otherwise divided between both political parties. The resolution and amendment were laid over without action. At a caucus of the Republican Senators in the evening, it was resolved to support Mr. Edmunds' resolution. The House was called to order at noon by Clerk Adams. The roll call showed that only Messrs. Morey, Seales, Mills and Deuster were absent. A ballot for Speaker resulted in 148 votes for Keifer, 129 for Randall, and 8 for Ford. Objections were made to the swearing in of seven members, among them Chalmers of Mississippi and Dibble of South Carolina, but all were finally admitted, the objections being withdrawn. As soon as all the members were sworn in, the Republican caucus nominees for House officers were sworn in.

A number of bills were introduced in the Senate on the 6th inst., including one by Mr. Ingalls granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Garfield; one by Mr. Pendleton to improve the civil service, and to prevent extortion, coercion and bribery by persons in the public service; and one by Mr. Saunders admitting Dakota as a State. Mr. Edmunds' resolution continuing the Senate committees of last session was passed, Mr. Davis voting with the Republicans for the resolution. He made a speech defining his position. He said he thought it only proper that the party responsible for the legislation should have a majority of the committees. He announced his intention to vote for the present Senate officers, all Democrats, thus dividing his influence. Mr. Davis denied the charge that he had sold out to the Republican party; said that he would support the administration when it was right, and oppose it when it was wrong, and that he would strive to bring about a more cordial union between North and South. In the House, the drawing of seats and the reading of the message occupied the session, and an adjournment was voted till Friday, the 9th.

The Life-Saving Service.

The Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, in his annual report, says: At the close of the fiscal-year the service included 183 stations, 143 on the Atlantic, 34 on the lakes and 6 on the Pacific. The number of casualties of the Atlantic coast within the scope of the service was 151, on the lakes 94, on the Pacific 5 number of persons lost, 26; number brought ashore by life-saving appliances, 408; and succor afforded 407 at various stations. One hundred and seventy-eight vessels were helped by life-saving crews to get off when stranded, and piloted to places of safety. The estimated value of vessels wrecked within the scope of the service, together with cargoes, is \$4,054,750, of which amount \$2,826,680 was saved. The General Superintendent recommends additional stations on the Atlantic coast and the lakes, and urges that compensation of keepers and crews be increased to a living rate.

Etiquette in Writing.

With regard to writing letters, none but school girls cross and recross a sheet of writing paper, two sheets of paper are invariably used, if one sheet of paper will not contain all that is to be said. If half the second sheet of paper is left blank, it is not torn off, a whole sheet being more convenient to hold and to fold than is a half sheet of paper,

If a few last words are necessary to complete a letter, they are written on the margin, not on the writing across the face of the pages. In addressing envelopes the address should be written legibly in the center of the envelope, and not run off into a corner, leaving a third of the envelope blank. Many people write their initials or name in full in one corner of the envelope; this is quite a matter of inclination.—Home Journal.

Irishmen in Council.

A National Convention of Irishmen assembled in McCormick Hall, Chicago. About 1,200 delegates were in attendance, representing nearly every State and Territory in the Union. John F. Finerty, of the Chicago Times, called the convention to order in a speech in which he declared that it was the duty of Irish-Americans to support their countrymen in the old land in their struggle against British domination and misrule. Mr. Wm. J. Hynes, of Chicago, was elected temporary Chairman. Messrs. Ronayne and Horgan and Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., were elected Secretaries. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy, M. P., fresh from the old sod, depicted the wrongs of Ireland, the speeches being greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

The convention effected a permanent organization by the selection of Rev. Dr. Betts (Protestant), of St. Louis, as Chairman, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, one from Canada and one from Ireland. The convention was saluted by a cable-gram from Patrick Egan, at Paris, announcing that tenants on 600 properties in Ireland had refused to pay rents.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the "no-rent" manifesto of the Irish leaders, pledging the delegates present to raise \$250,000 between now and the 1st of January, practically agreeing to allow existing organizations to stand, and appointing a committee of seven to assist the organization to devise ways and means to carry out the subscription pledge of the convention. The resolutions were accompanied by an eloquent address, arraigning the policy of Gladstone, and indorsing Parnell and the no-rent manifesto. A gentleman named O'Connor, from Elmhurst, N. Y., opened a subscription for Land-League purposes by planking down \$500, and was followed by Mr. J. F. Finerty, of Chicago, who subscribed \$500, and by Mr. Michael Kealey, of Chicago, who subscribed \$1,000. The total amount subscribed was about \$30,000.

National Tariff Convention.

A National Tariff Convention, with about 60 delegates in attendance, met at New York, and was called to order by Col. Houston.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, was called to the chair, and urged the importance of a bureau of industrial returns. Peter Cooper read a lengthy address, asserting that the Government should never have permitted individual States or banks to issue paper money. Senator Miller was elected permanent Chairman. A letter from Secretary Blaine contained an expression of his belief that at no previous time has the principle of protection been so strong with the masses of the people.

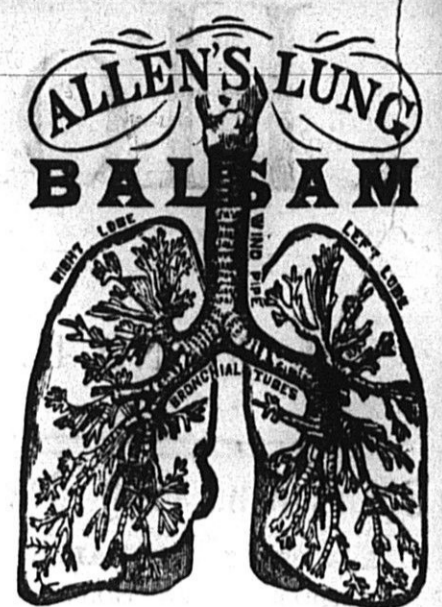
John Thompson, a banker, spoke in favor of silver coinage and silver certificates; Joseph Wharton said the tariff should be arranged so as to promote American industries; John J. Barrett, President of the Iron and Steel Workers' Association, said that all the members of that body (5,000 in number) were protectionists; J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, hoped that the \$275,000,000 bushels of corn raised in his State would be consumed under the American flag. J. H. Brewer, a New Jersey pottery manufacturer, thought foreign competition would be dangerous to American industries, and should be avoided; George W. Moore, of Michigan, favored a tariff convention; H. J. Stebbins, of Michigan, spoke in the interest of the lumber, copper and salt interests; Lewis W. Hanley spoke also in behalf of the salt interests; Robert Grimshaw favored the sugar interests.

"The wolf changes its hair every year, but remaining a wolf," says a Russian proverb. Nothing very remarkable about that. A woman sometimes changes her hair as often as two or three times a day, and still remains a woman. Let the Russians switch off to something worth mentioning when they want to compose proverbs.

If a dime with one hole in it is worth five cents, a dime with two holes in it ought to be worth ten cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVER	.....	\$8 00 @ 11 75
HOGS	.....	5 25 @ 6 85
COTTON	.....	12 @ 12 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine	.....	4 25 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 34 @ 1 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 41 @ 1 43
CORN—Ungraded	.....	65 @ 72
OATS—Mixed Western	.....	47 @ 52
POKE—Mess	.....	17 25 @ 17 50
LARD	.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
CHICAGO.		
BEVER—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5 80 @ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 30 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair	.....	4 40 @ 5 10
HOGS	.....	4 25 @ 5 35
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	7 50 @ 7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	6 00 @ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 27 @ 1 28
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	.....	1 14 @ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	.....	65 @ 61
OATS—No. 2	.....	45 @ 46
RYE—No. 2	.....	95 @ 97
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	1 02 @ 1 03
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	32 @ 40
EGGS—Fresh	.....	25 @ 26
POKE—Mess	.....	16 50 @ 17 25
LARD	.....	11 @ 11 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 38 @ 1 40
CORN—No. 2	.....	1 34 @ 1 37
OATS—No. 2	.....	61 @ 62
RYE—No. 1	.....	42 @ 43
RYE—No. 2	.....	96 @ 97
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	93 @ 94
POKE—Mess	.....	16 25 @ 16 50
LARD	.....	11 @ 11 1/4
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 32 @ 1 34
CORN—Mixed	.....	65 @ 66
OATS—No. 2	.....	46 @ 47
RYE	.....	98 @ 99
POKE—Mess	.....	16 75 @ 17 00
LARD	.....	11 @ 11 1/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	.....	1 37 @ 1 39
CORN	.....	65 @ 66
OATS	.....	48 @ 49
RYE	.....	1 03 @ 1 04
POKE—Mess	.....	17 50 @ 18 00
LARD	.....	11 @ 11 1/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 33 @ 1 35
No. 2 Red	.....	1 35 @ 1 36
CORN	.....	63 @ 64
OATS	.....	44 @ 45
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Choice	.....	6 50 @ 9 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 34 @ 1 35
CORN—Mixed	.....	63 @ 65
OATS—Mixed	.....	45 @ 46
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	1 75 @ 2 15
POKE—Mess	.....	17 50 @ 18 25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 34 @ 1 36
CORN—No. 2	.....	60 @ 63
OATS	.....	44 @ 47
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	.....	6 00 @ 6 25
Fair	.....	5 25 @ 5 50
Common	.....	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS	.....	5 80 @ 6 65
SHEEP	.....	2 50 @ 4 00



(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)
A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Simply

Without by
MEDICINE Absorption

The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble invative experiment—no purloined hedge-podge—no some other inventor's idea; it is the original and only genuine curative Pad, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Spleen.

By a recently perfected improvement Dr. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuncts) such complete and unflinching control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of Chronic Disease of the Stomach and Liver, as well as Malarial Blood-Poisoning, as to amply justify the eminent Professor Loomis' high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer PADS similar in form and odor to the genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY with the above Trade Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
Or sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of \$2.00.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
[P. O. Box 2112.] 744 Broadway, N. Y.

"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls."

THE HARP-ETTE,
\$1.50—on—\$2.50.
AMERICAN ZITHER.

The Best Low Priced Stringed Instruments in the market. The Harp-ette is a new instrument to learn to play and as sweet and melodious as a harp or violin. By means of the instruction anyone with an ear for music can learn to play the Harp-ette in ten minutes. The Harp-ette is played with the thumb and forefinger, same as a regular harp. You can learn how to play it in five minutes. It is tuned by pegs and a key, same as a piano is keyed free with each one, and it is adjustable to any pitch; will play any tune splendidly, both for solo music and accompaniment to voice, organ or flute. Also good for dance music. You can learn one of the easy waltzes in a few minutes. They are very handsome in appearance, being thoroughly made of hard wood, highly finished, and is an ornament to any room. It is a great favorite with the ladies, and thousands are learning to play it. Price, 10 strings and key, only \$1.50; 16 strings, only \$2.50. Instruction and 14 popular airs, set to music for the Zither, free with each. N. B.—Do not confound this superior instrument with a cheap imitation, advertised at same or less price. Address THE MANUFACTURERS' ORGAN Co., sole manufacturers, 57 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Sent to any address on receipt of price.

\$72 a WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUB & Co., Augusta, Me.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD Taine's History of English Literature, 12mo vol. handsomely bound, for only 50 cts. Price. MANHATTAN BOOK CO., 16 W. 14th St., N.Y. P. O. Box 1680

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parson's Purifying Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take

A Happy Meeting.
There are surprises of joy as well as of sorrow, to earthly affection, says an exchange. An instance of the missing and meeting of kindred by the turns of fortune was presented recently in the Chicago home for the friendless. Says the home visitor:

A short time ago the parlor of the home witnessed a pathetic scene. A pleasant looking lady, who had just arrived on the evening express from distant parts, was making eager inquiries concerning one of the inmates—an old lady who had been in the home for five years. After a few words had been exchanged with the superintendent, the lady sobbed out:

"I am her daughter."
"Her daughter?" ejaculated everybody present, and Mrs. G—exclaimed that her children were all supposed to be dead.

A long explanation followed. The lady had lived in California, had not been in communication with her relatives, and had received intelligence of her mother's death. For fifteen long years the mother and daughter had been lost to each other.

Mrs. Grant at once summoned Grandma H—to the parlor, and the poor old lady, who is nearly blind, was brought into the presence of the stranger.

Some questions were asked about her children, and especially concerning the daughter Louise.

"She is dead," replied grandma H—; "they are all dead."

At this point the strange lady could no longer repress her emotions, and throwing her arms about the old lady's neck, she cried:

"Don't you know me mother? Louise is not dead! I am Louise!"

The old lady seemed dazed. "Why, that is not Louise's voice," she said. "I can't see you, but the voice does not sound like my Louise's."

"But, mother," the daughter said, between her sobs, "I have grown much larger since you saw me, and my voice has changed."

Grandma H—at length became convinced that the speaker was really her own child, and they retired from the little group of interested spectators which had gathered around, to renew old-time ties.

Next day a carriage called for Grandma H—, and she was whirled away to new scenes, under a loving daughter's protection.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Company.

At the great Italian Industrial Exhibition just closing in Milan, Italy, the highest awards for musical instruments, a silver medal and diploma, were taken by an American manufacturer, the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, whose cabinet organs were judged to be so superior that they were the only reed organs of any manufacture, European or American, which were awarded a medal. It is a great honor to these makers that in Italy itself, the very home of music, their organs should receive such distinction. They excited much interest among musicians, and were by special order repeatedly exhibited to the royal court by Carlo Ducci, the distinguished artist of Rome.

A Sonnet From Keats.

[James T. Fields.]

"Have I ever given you one of Lamb's letters to carry to America?" said Proctor to me one morning as I arose to take leave of him. "No," I replied, "and you must part with the least scrap of a note in 'Elias' hand-writing. Such things are too precious to be risked on a sea voyage to another hemisphere." "America ought to share with England in these things," he rejoined, and leading me up to a sort of cabinet in the library he unlocked a drawer and got out a package of time-stained papers. "Ah," said he as he turned over the golden leaves, "here is something you will like to handle." I unfolded the sheet and lo! it was in Keats's handwriting, sonnet "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer." Keats gave it to me," said Proctor, "many, many years ago." And then we proceeded to read, in tones tremulous with delight, these undying lines:

"Much have I traveled in realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many Western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne;
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold.
Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into ken,
Or like stout Cortez, when, with eagle eyes,
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak of Darien."

I sat gazing on the man who had looked on Keats in the flush of his young genius and wondered at my good fortune. Presently my hospitable friend, still rummaging among the past, drew out a letter, which was the one, he said, he had been looking after. "Cram it into your pocket," he cried, "for I hear—coming down stairs, and perhaps she won't let you carry it off." The letter is addressed to B. W. Proctor, Esq., 10 Lincoln's Inn, New Square. And I brought it with me to America.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See another column.—*Republican*.

How to Fight a Mad Dog.

The requisite weapon is a stout stick or truncheon, to be held by a hand at each end across the chest close to the body. The dog, on flying at the neck, is to be received with the middle of the stick, pushed with the greatest force and rapidity across the throat of the dog. The brute being thus thrown back, is to

be struck on the nose; and should he renew the attack (which is not likely) the dose is to be repeated. Before baiting ceased in England, a man of prowess, who will long be remembered in Wensleydale as "Deaf Jack," fought for a wager, and thus conquered the most savage bulldog in the district. The dog came up a second time, but could not be induced to attack again. The stick was only two feet long.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED, nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"So women can't practice law in Massachusetts," said Mrs. Goodington, looking up from the paper over her spectacles; "for my part, I don't see what they want to do. As Daniel used to say, poor man, if women would consent to be women and do their own duties contemptuously, and leave public affairs to the men folks, there would be much less implicitly in the marriage revelation than there is now. What a woman wants to be an anatomy-at-law for, disputing with judges, sheriffs, constables, and all sorts of vile characteristics, is beyond my comprehension!" And the old lady stared a stony stare at the newspaper as though it were a would-be lady lawyer, whom she would annihilate with her reproving gaze. But let us not judge Mrs. Goodington too harshly, and let us try and forgive her antiquated prejudices.—*Boston Transcript*.

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to try it. Mrs. EMILY RHODES, McBrides, Mich.

TO A GIRL.

Never learn to brew or bake, never learn to make a cake, for you see such things are mean and low.
Never learn to make a dress, it will bring to you distress, for you may be then compelled sometimes to sew.
Never learn to wash and scrub, that's the duty of a cub, you may hire for a dollar or so a week.
Let your mother do it all, she can answer every call, for she is old and gentle and so meek.
And everyone will say,
As you walk your stylish way,
If this is good enough for this young girl it's good enough for me.
But gracious, what a useless kind of girl this kind of girl must be. —*Lampton*

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory and kindred symptoms should send three stamps for Part VII. of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was worn out, and asked what reward she merited for her industry. He sent her an answer in the shape of a thimble, on which the following lines were engraved:

I send you a thimble, for fingers nimble,
Which I hope will fit when you try it;
It will last you long, if it's half as strong
As the hint which you gave me to buy it.

Set Back 42 Years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn-out man all over; could get nothing to help me until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father).—*Sunday Mercury*.

O'MULLIGAN—"It's drink, sorr's, the curse of ould Oireland. Drink! Drink!—that makes a man 'bate' his wife, starve his children, go out to shoot his landlord—and miss him, too, be dad!"

Not Bad to Take.

Consumptive people and those suffering with weak lungs, coughs, colds, sore throat and asthma are earnestly recommended to take Piso's Cure, the best and most pleasant remedy for those diseases.

H. M. Bangs, of Chatsworth, Ill., writes: "Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best cough remedy in the market, without any exception."

Nothing so adorns the face as cheerfulness. When the heart is in flower, its bloom and beauty pass to the features.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Mark Twain's Antique Humor.

There has been recently paraphrased and calmly appropriated by Mark Twain an anecdote of a Scotchman who enters an eating house on Holborn hill and calls for a penny loaf. Then he says he has changed his mind, and that he will have a penny-worth of beer instead. This process he repeats twelve times, and he is then going on this way, rejoicing and full of beer, when the cookshop keeper demands payment for his beer. "I give you a penny loaf for each mug of beer," answers the canny Scot. "But you have not paid for the loaves," continues the incensed Bouffice. "But I had them not," replies the Scot. This story is to be found in an old cheap book published late in the seventeenth century, and it is very probable a survival of some medieval joke current among the school-men, since its humor hinges on a false premise in logic. For the rest the original jest may be many thousands of years old; and may be one of Julius Caesar's collection of apothegms, the loss of which Bacon, in the introduction of his own "ante-Joe Millerism," so poetically deploras. There is nothing new under the sun—especially in the matter of jokes.—*London Telegraph*.

No man knows what a ministering angel his wife is until he comes home one day, suffering with a dreadful cold, and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.
N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs. 15 cents.

Dr. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEER TONIC, the only preparation of beer containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

DR. HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD always cures because it acts upon Dr. Holman's absorption theory, now universally acknowledged to be scientifically correct. Its imitations fail because they are imitations, and of no value whatsoever.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eiert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivaled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

CARBOLENE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, cures baldness. This is a positive fact, attested by thousands. No other hair preparation in the world will really do this. Besides, as now improved, it is a delightful dressing.

For a Christmas present buy one of the Mass. Organ Co.'s Harpettes, and your children will be delighted and give you music in your own home these long winter evenings.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liment, sold by all druggists.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents! square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three trunks, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book cover, boxes, \$222.75 to \$297.50; catalogue prices, \$300 to \$1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, \$125 to \$255; catalogue prices \$300 to \$800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, \$30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

**D' BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP**

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

DR. HUNTER, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Resident Agents wanted in every town. For particulars address Dr. Funtler, 429 Canal St., N. Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

GUNS Revolver. Catalogue free. Address, Great West Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Engravings. Reduced 50 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Jacksonville, Fla.

MARRIAGES MADE without fail. Address for circulars, including stamp, UNION AGENCY, Postoffice Drawer 191, Buffalo, N. Y.

DON'T READ THIS—12 of the best-selling articles don't send prepaid on receipt of 60 cents. 300 per cent. profit sure. Sample and circulars 10 cents. Address WILLIAMS & HENRY, Meriden, Ct. P. O. Box No. 228.

FRENCH or GERMAN without teacher. Can speak fluently in 10 weeks by "Meisterchaft System." Our circular, free, or for Part I, French or German. Address I. K. FUNK & CO., 13 Day St., New York.

PENSIONS:

ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, MUTILATION, if but slight; diseases of Lungs or Venereal Venues give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers get a pension. Send 8 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. Refer to Ind. Banking Co. and First Central Bank, both of Indianapolis.

**IOWA
Rail Road
LAND**
For Sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

5,000 Agents Wanted for Life of GARFIELD
It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and death, and is a masterpiece of literary art, full of interest and value. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Fine steel portraits. Extra terms to Agents. Circulars free. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER BOOK FOR AGENTS.
MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK is decidedly THE BEST.
The Prince and the Pauper
Will outsell all his previous works, and offers you the best chance of your life to make money rapidly. Old agents will sell promptly and secure choice territory, and we advise you to do the same. Outfit now ready. Send at once for circulars and terms to H. N. HENCKLEY, Publisher, 14 & Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

FLORIDA! Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co. of Fla.

ISSUE OF 50,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH AT PAR, with bonus of 40 acres for each 10 shares, from choice lands of the "Dixie purchase."

OFFICES—Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; 115 Broadway, N. Y., Rooms 111-113.

Detailed prospectus with descriptive maps mailed free to applicants.

REVOLUTION PRICES, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00, \$105.00, \$110.00, \$115.00, \$120.00, \$125.00, \$130.00, \$135.00, \$140.00, \$145.00, \$150.00, \$155.00, \$160.00, \$165.00, \$170.00, \$175.00, \$180.00, \$185.00, \$190.00, \$195.00, \$200.00, \$205.00, \$210.00, \$215.00, \$220.00, \$225.00, \$230.00, \$235.00, \$240.00, \$245.00, \$250.00, \$255.00, \$260.00, \$265.00, \$270.00, \$275.00, \$280.00, \$285.00, \$290.00, \$295.00, \$300.00, \$305.00, \$310.00, \$315.00, \$320.00, \$325.00, \$330.00, \$335.00, \$340.00, \$345.00, \$350.00, \$355.00, \$360.00, \$365.00, \$370.00, \$375.00, \$380.00, \$385.00, \$390.00, \$395.00, \$400.00, \$405.00, \$410.00, \$415.00, \$420.00, \$425.00, \$430.00, \$435.00, \$440.00, \$445.00, \$450.00, \$455.00, \$460.00, \$465.00, \$470.00, \$475.00, \$480.00, \$485.00, \$490.00, \$495.00, \$500.00, \$505.00, \$510.00, \$515.00, \$520.00, \$525.00, \$530.00, \$535.00, \$540.00, \$545.00, \$550.00, \$555.00, \$560.00, \$565.00, \$570.00, \$575.00, \$580.00, \$585.00, \$590.00, \$595.00, \$600.00, \$605.00, \$610.00, \$615.00, \$620.00, \$625.00, \$630.00, \$635.00, \$640.00, \$645.00, \$650.00, \$655.00, \$660.00, \$665.00, \$670.00, \$675.00, \$680.00, \$685.00, \$690.00, \$695.00, \$700.00, \$705.00, \$710.00, \$715.00, \$720.00, \$725.00, \$730.00, \$735.00, \$740.00, \$745.00, \$750.00, \$755.00, \$760.00, \$765.00, \$770.00, \$775.00, \$780.00, \$785.00, \$790.00, \$795.00, \$800.00, \$805.00, \$810.00, \$815.00, \$820.00, \$825.00, \$830.00, \$835.00, \$840.00, \$845.00, \$850.00, \$855.00, \$860.00, \$865.00, \$870.00, \$875.00, \$880.00, \$885.00, \$890.00, \$895.00, \$900.00, \$905.00, \$910.00, \$915.00, \$920.00, \$925.00, \$930.00, \$935.00, \$940.00, \$945.00, \$950.00, \$955.00, \$960.00, \$965.00, \$970.00, \$975.00, \$980.00, \$985.00, \$990.00, \$995.00, \$1000.00, \$1005.00, \$1010.00, \$1015.00, \$1020.00, \$1025.00, \$1030.00, \$1035.00, \$1040.00, \$1045.00, \$1050.00, \$1055.00, \$1060.00, \$1065.00, \$1070.00, \$1075.00, \$1080.00, \$1085.00, \$1090.00, \$1095.00, \$1100.00, \$1105.00, \$1110.00, \$1115.00, \$1120.00, \$1125.00, \$1130.00, \$1135.00, \$1140.00, \$1145.00, \$1150.00, \$1155.00, \$1160.00, \$1165.00, \$1170.00, \$1175.00, \$1180.00, \$1185.00, \$1190.00, \$1195.00, \$1200.00, \$1205.00, \$1210.00, \$1215.00, \$1220.00, \$1225.00, \$1230.00, \$1235.00, \$1240.00, \$1245.00, \$1250.00, \$1255.00, \$1260.00, \$1265.00, \$1270.00, \$1275.00, \$1280.00, \$1285.00, \$1290.00, \$1295.00, \$1300.00, \$1305.00, \$1310.00, \$1315.00, \$1320.00, \$1325.00, \$1330.00, \$1335.00, \$1340.00, \$1345.00, \$1350.00, \$1355.00, \$1360.00, \$1365.00, \$1370.00, \$1375.00, \$1380.00, \$1385.00, \$1390.00, \$1395.00, \$1400.00, \$1405.00, \$1410.00, \$1415.00, \$1420.00, \$1425.00, \$1430.00, \$1435.00, \$1440.00, \$1445.00, \$1450.00, \$1455.00, \$1460.00, \$1465.00, \$1470.00, \$1475.00, \$1480.00, \$1485.00, \$1490.00, \$1495.00, \$1500.00, \$1505.00, \$1510.00, \$1515.00, \$1520.00, \$1525.00, \$1530.00, \$1535.00, \$1540.00, \$1545.00, \$1550.00, \$1555.00, \$1560.00, \$1565.00, \$1570.00, \$1575.00, \$1580.00, \$1585.00, \$1590.00, \$1595.00, \$1600.00, \$1605.00, \$1610.00, \$1615.00, \$1620.00, \$1625.00, \$1630.00, \$1635.00, \$1640.00, \$1645.00, \$1650.00, \$1655.00, \$1660.00, \$1665.00, \$1670.00, \$1675.00, \$1680.00, \$1685.00, \$1690.00, \$1695.00, \$1700.00, \$1705.00, \$1710.00, \$1715.00, \$1720.00, \$1725.00, \$1730.00, \$1735.00, \$1740.00, \$1745.00, \$1750.00, \$1755.00, \$1760.00, \$1765.00, \$1770.00, \$1775.00, \$1780.00, \$1785.00, \$1790.00, \$1795.00, \$1800.00, \$1805.00, \$1810.00, \$1815.00, \$1820.00, \$1825.00, \$1830.00, \$1835.00, \$1840.00, \$1845.00, \$1850.00, \$1855.00, \$1860.00, \$1865.00, \$1870.00, \$1875.00, \$1880.00, \$1885.00, \$1890.00, \$1895.00, \$1900.00, \$1905.00, \$1910.00, \$1915.00, \$1920.00, \$1925.00, \$1930.00, \$1935.00, \$1940.00, \$1945.00, \$1950.00, \$1955.00, \$1960.00, \$1965.00, \$1970.00, \$1975.00, \$1980.00, \$1985.00, \$1990.00, \$1995.00, \$2000.00, \$2005.00, \$2010.00, \$2015.00, \$2020.00, \$2025.00, \$2030.00, \$2035.00, \$2040.00, \$2045.00, \$2050.00, \$2055.00, \$2060.00, \$2065.00, \$2070.00, \$2075.00, \$2080.00, \$2085.00, \$2090.00, \$2095.00, \$2100.00, \$2105.00, \$2110.00, \$2115.00, \$2120.00, \$2125.00, \$2130.00, \$2135.00, \$2140.00, \$2145.00, \$2150.00, \$2155.00, \$2160.00, \$2165.00, \$2170.00, \$2175.00, \$2180.00, \$2185.00, \$2190.00, \$2195.00, \$2200.00, \$2205.00, \$2210.00, \$2215.00, \$2220.00, \$2225.00, \$2230.00, \$2235.00, \$2240.00, \$2245.00, \$2250.00, \$2255.00, \$2260.00, \$2265.00, \$2270.00, \$2275.00, \$2280.00, \$2285.00, \$2290.00, \$2295.00, \$2300.00, \$2305.00, \$2310.00, \$2315.00, \$2320.00, \$2325.00, \$2330.00, \$2335.00, \$2340.00, \$2345.00, \$2350.00, \$2355.00, \$2360.00, \$2365.00, \$2370.00, \$2375.00, \$2380.00, \$2385.00, \$2390.00, \$2395.00, \$2400.00, \$2405.00, \$2410.00, \$2415.00, \$2420.00, \$2425.00, \$2430.00, \$2435.00, \$2440.00, \$2445.00, \$2450.00, \$2455.00, \$2460.00, \$2465.00, \$2470.00, \$2475.00, \$2480.00, \$2485.00, \$2490.00, \$2495.00, \$2500.00, \$2505.00, \$2510.00, \$2515.00, \$2520.00, \$2525.00, \$2530.00, \$2535.00, \$2540.00, \$2545.00, \$2550.00, \$2555.00, \$2560.00, \$2565.00, \$2570.00, \$2575.00, \$2580.00, \$2585.00, \$2590.00, \$2595.00, \$2600.00, \$2605.00, \$2610.00, \$2615.00, \$2620.00, \$2625.00, \$2630.00, \$2635.00, \$2640.00, \$2645.00, \$2650.00, \$2655.00, \$2660.00, \$2665.00, \$2670.00, \$2675.00, \$2680.00, \$2685.00, \$2690.00, \$2695.00, \$2700.00, \$2705.00, \$2710.00, \$2715.00, \$2720.00, \$2725.00, \$2730.00, \$2735.00, \$2740.00, \$2745.00, \$2750.00, \$2755.00, \$2760.00, \$2765.00, \$2770.00, \$2775.00, \$2780.00, \$2785.00, \$2790.00, \$2795.00, \$2800.00, \$2805.00, \$2810.00, \$2815.00, \$2820.00, \$2825.00, \$2830.00, \$2835.00, \$2840.00, \$2845.00, \$2850.00, \$2855.00, \$2860.00, \$2865.00, \$2870.00, \$2875.00, \$2880.00, \$2885.00, \$2890.00, \$2895.00, \$2900.00, \$2905.00, \$2910.00, \$2915.00, \$2920.00, \$2925.00, \$2930.00, \$2935.00, \$2940.00, \$2945.00, \$2950.00, \$2955.00, \$2960.00, \$2965.00, \$2970.00, \$2975.00, \$2980.00, \$2985.00, \$2990.00, \$2995.00, \$3000.00, \$3005.00, \$3010.00, \$3015.00, \$3020.00, \$3025.00, \$3030.00, \$3035.00, \$3040.00, \$3045.00, \$3050.00, \$3055.00, \$3060.00, \$3065.00, \$3070.00, \$3075.00, \$3080.00, \$3085.00, \$3090.00, \$3095.00, \$3100.0

JOTTINGS.

THREE more issues of this paper before New Year, after which our rates will be \$2.00 per year in advance. All those who come before New Year can have it for \$1.50 in advance.

CONGRESS is in session.

GUITEAU is unhung yet.

THE cheese factory at Drenthe, Mich., has closed for the season.

THE most completely lost of all days is the one in which we have not laughed.—*Chamfort.*

J. C. Post, Esq., arrived home from his trip to Georgia on Thursday. He reports having had a nice time.

THE Grand River Valley Medical Society held a meeting at the City Hotel, on Tuesday last. The attendance was good.

MR. R. Van Zwaluwenburg, of Drenthe, Mich., has raised 1000 bushels of "Mangel Wortels" on one acre of land. "Who can beat this?"

DR. A. G. Manting, of Graafschap, is building a fine new residence in that village, which is nearing completion. It's architecture is Gothic.

SINCE the railroad track has been torn up towards Nunica, the railroad authorities have engaged the services of Mr. J. Alberti to carry the mail to fill out their contract.

THE large schooner Milan, from Muskegon, was successfully hauled out at Anderson's yard and a large force of hands are pulling her to pieces preparatory to a thorough rebuild.

MESSRS. G. Jeurig and John Allerink, of Graafschap, and Lammert Tine, of Overijse, went to Ann Arbor last week, for surgical operations, and have returned entirely satisfied with the treatment received.

A RUMOR got afloat on Wednesday last to the effect that H. Gezon, with his little vessel, and crew, had been lost on Lake Michigan. Upon inquiry, however, it was found to be incorrect. We hope to hear that he has reached his home—Manistee—in safety.

THE railroad time table of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway is changed completely and is correct. It will be found on the first page, and travelers will do well to look it over carefully. The trains via Nunica have ceased to run entirely, and the fast trains have been taken off for the winter season.

QUITE an excitement was created along the railroad on Sunday last, when it was noticed that their employees were on the ground to tear up the track on Mr. Spoon's land. No injunction could be served on Sunday, so that the tearing up was accomplished—we are told, for a distance of four miles.

CLARA BELLE tells the Cincinnati Enquirer about delicate hosiery that shrinks every time it is washed, and she knows of "a pair of beautiful light blue stockings that have descended, washing by washing, from the biggest of five sisters to the smallest, being transferred to fit with each shrinkage."

THE city treasurer has got his tax-roll, and you can get your "pocket-book" ready. The State, County and School taxes are a little higher than last year, and so is the special tax. The sidewalk tax is quite an amount, and it ought to be an inducement to the people to keep their own sidewalks in repair, which, as it appears to us, would be considerable cheaper.

THE list for the Lecture Course has reached within about 25 tickets of the necessary number. A little help now from those who have not already subscribed will carry it through. If it can be completed during next week, the tickets will be delivered on next Saturday and the following Monday, and the course opened by the Alfred J. Knight entertainment on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st.

THE following estimates for improvement of lake harbors and Michigan rivers has been transmitted to Congress: Au Sable, \$12,000; the ice harbor, Bell river, \$5,000; Black Lake (Macatawa Bay) harbor, \$25,000; Charlevoix harbor, \$20,000; Frankfort harbor, \$40,000; Grand Haven harbor, \$125,000; harbor of refuge of Lake Huron, \$100,000; Ludington harbor, \$35,000; Manistee harbor, \$40,000; Monroe harbor, \$2,000; Muskegon harbor \$75,000; Marquette harbor, \$18,000; Ontonagon harbor, \$60,000; Pentwater harbor, \$35,000; harbor of refuge, Portage Lake, \$100,000; St. Joseph harbor, \$38,000; Saugatuck, \$25,000; South Haven, \$35,000; Thunder Bay, \$15,000; White River, \$40,000; Clinton river, \$25,000; Detroit river, \$186,000; Grand river, \$15,000; Saginaw river, \$205,000.

THE weather is decidedly wintry.

HOLIDAY goods are beginning to sell better.

TYPHOID fever seems to have a good hold in the village of Zeeland.

NOTHING is a courtesy unless it be meant as such, and that friendly and lovingly.—*Ben Jonson.*

MOST of our misery comes from our fearing and disliking things that never happen at all.—*Good Company.*

THE old railroad bridge near this city is being fixed up, and it is high time, or it will cost human life and vast amounts of money.

THE President's message complete will be found on the inside, and every American citizen ought to read it. It deals with some important subjects.

MISS Fanny Van Zee, formerly of Overijse, now of Grand Rapids, and very well known in this city, was married on Thanksgiving Day to Mr. W. Pelfer, of Grand Rapids.

THE Voskamp trial commenced on the 7th inst., in the Kalamazoo Circuit Court. In our next issue we hope to be able to announce that the brutal fiend has been locked up forever.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 8, 1881: D. H. Stone & Co., N. H. H., Five, W. Fourley, E. B. Hill, Miss Minnie Van den Berg, James S. Bedel.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

QUARTERLY meeting at Methodist church, opening Sabbath eve., Lovefeast at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m., after which the Sacraments. Q. Conf. Monday at 5:30 p. m.; and preaching at 7:30. Rev. H. M. Joy P. E., Officiating. All are invited.

THE building boom continues. At present Muskegon is building three churches, a large saw mill, the city hall, three business blocks with not less than a hundred dwellings in different parts of the city, and yet there is not a store, house or room for rent anywhere in the corporation.—*Muskegon News.*

SOME of Sherman's soldiers, in their march through Georgia, took Gen. Robinson's pocket-book, but overlooked a twenty-dollar gold piece, which he stooped and stuck into the ground in his garden. He subsequently had the site dug over to recover the coin, but failed. Only a month ago it was at last found near the spot where it had been buried seventeen years.

HAM WHITE, the Colorado stage-robber, who was being taken to the Detroit house of correction by Marshal Wilcox, of Denver, made a desperate attempt to escape while in a Michigan Central coach. He quietly unlocked his handcuffs with a toothpick, and struck the marshal on the head with the iron until he brought him to his knees. Seventeen men witnessed the struggle without daring to raise a hand. White next seized the marshal's revolver, when Mrs. Smithson, of Denver, sprang on the desperado and choked him into submission. The marshal will send her a draft for \$500. The robber says that if he could have wounded Wilcox he would have gone through the whole pack of cowards.

THE following is an extract from a speech by Sir John A. McDonald, delivered at Toronto, Nov. 23. McDonald, it will be remembered, has been prime minister of the Canadian government: "Independence is a farce. Canada must belong either to the British system or the American system. Here we are with four and a half million people, lying alongside of fifty-five millions; the most unhappy position in which a nation can be placed; the most crushing to its energies and its intellect, the most destructive to its prosperity, is that of living next door to and at the sufferance of a powerful neighbor. Look at Europe, and you see the position which small nations occupy. Look at Belgium and Holland. Belgium trembling for fear France will take her, and Holland in fear of Germany. [Hear, hear.] There is no spirit, there is almost hopelessness, in those countries. And I say, looking at the question of independence, that if we had to make a choice between independence and annexation, I would rather that we should have annexation and join with the United States at once, than be here a small nation, a dependent nation, obliged to raise the phantom of an army and navy, obliged to have foreign ambassadors at an enormous expense, and after a brief existence to be absorbed as Texas and California were absorbed, and as Mexico will be absorbed."

CARD.

I hereby notify my friends and customers, who traded with me before my illness, that I have opened my meat market again, and I respectfully invite them to give me a part of their trade. I shall also be happy to wait on as many new customers as will come, and make them welcome at the City Meat Market. Respectfully,
WM. BUTKAU.
44-11

GET vaccinated! Do it in time.

THE men at Anderson's ship yard are on a strike against half an hour for noon.

GREAT men undertake great things because they are great, and fools because they think them easy.—*Vauvenargues.*

GEN. Kilpatrick, well known to some of our veterans, died on Sunday last, in Chili, South America, while serving as minister.

THE annual revenue to the United States from applejack alone is in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and about two-thirds of that is from Sussex County, N. J.

GERRIT and Dirk Klomperends, of Graafschap, are going to put a grist mill in the barn, formerly used by Mr. Lucas to press hay, to grind feed for the farmers.

MR. R. N. De Morelle, formerly foreman for Mr. D. Bertsch in the marble shop has purchased the business of Mr. Bertsch, and will run it on his own account. We wish him success.

Loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, premature old age, promptly cured with Brown's Iron Bitters. It restores lost functions and strengthens the weakened parts.

Now is the time to get your cutters and sleighs painted, just before sleighing commences. Mr. Adair has everything in readiness, so as to accommodate his customers at the shortest notice. Inquire at Flieman's Wagon Factory. 43-2w.

AT a regular meeting of Unity Lodge No. 191, F. & A. M., held on Wednesday evening, November 30th, the following officers were elected: H. C. Matrau, W. M.; Thos. McMaster, S. W.; G. Laepple, J. W.; D. Boyd, Sec'y; E. Herold, Treas.; A. Huntley, S. D.; J. Huntley, J. D.; H. Konigsberg, Tyler.

WE have just received on our table "Our Little Ones and The Nursery" for December. It is a marvel of artistic printing and engraving. Its matter is pure and written for little ones, and the most astonishing feature of this beautiful monthly is, how the publishers can afford to give it for \$1.50 per annum. Address Russell Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

EVERYBODY knows what an umbrella is, and can tell of what it is constructed; but few are aware how large an industry is represented in the stick of this useful and generally missing property. An official estimate made in September last, in Kingston, Jamaica, showed that there were a little over 500,000 sticks awaiting export to England and the United States to be made into umbrella handles. These sticks were almost without exception pimento, and it is not surprising to be informed that owners and lessees of pimento walks are becoming alarmed at the growth of a trade which threatens to uproot, in a few years all their young trees. The export returns for the past five years show that an average of 2,000 bundles of sticks has been sent out of the island annually in the ordinary course of trade, and the returns for the first three-quarters of 1881 show an export of over 4,500 bundles valued at \$15,000. When it is remembered that each bundle contains from 500 to 800 sticks, each of which represents a young bearing pimento tree, the extent of the destruction may be realized.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

QUITE an excitement was created by the report of the marriage of Bates Benham, formerly of the defunct *Republican*, with Miss Florence Buswell, daughter of one of our wealthy mill owners. No one seems to have known anything about the arrangement until the sudden denouement.

THE barge Transfer, which was beached here a week ago last Friday, was got off on Wednesday morning. She sustained so little damage that she proceeded at once to the lumber dock and commenced loading for Chicago at \$3.00 per M. Quite a number of steam-barges were wind-bound here during Tuesday and Wednesday morning, but left here again on Wednesday afternoon.

NEIL Molloy, a brakeman on the D. Gr. H. & M. R. R., was accidentally killed on Tuesday night. The freight train on which he was brakeman, got stalled, about 30 rods north of the Holland depot, and in taking the slack of the train, jerked him off the top of a box car. His neck was broken by the fall, and the train passed over him. Both legs were entirely cut off above the knee, and one arm laid on the outside of the track, away from the body, which was found between the track. There was a silver watch and \$135.00 in money found on his body, all of which was forwarded to Detroit on Wednesday afternoon, where his family resides. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely loss. Mr. Molloy was a large and very powerful man, and was well known in Holland, especially among railroad people, having lived there several years, since the Grand Haven railroad was built.

FALL STYLE. | Grand | 1881. DISPLAY of FALL DRY GOODS

Our new Fall Stock has arrived and is open for inspection, to which we cordially invite our numerous customers and the public in general. We do not hesitate to say that a richer or more varied stock of DRY GOODS, in all the different departments, never was laid before the people of

GRAND RAPIDS AND VICINITY.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

All the latest styles of Dolmans, Sacques, Paletotes, Ustretettes, Walking Jackets; also an Elegant Line of New Designs in Beaver, Ottoman, Paisley and Woolen Shawls.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

We offer special bargains in this Department. A Full Line of the celebrated Guinet Silks at \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00—Positive Bargains. Elegant Line of Colored Dress Silks, in all the New Fall shades, at \$1.00 per yard, worth \$1.50. Also a great variety of Trimming Silks and Satins, in brocade, striped and plain.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We make Dress Goods our special study, and we guarantee that a better selected stock is not to be found in Michigan. You will find in this Department a full line of Black and Colored Cashmeres, Crepes, Drap d'etes, Nunnes Cloth, French, English and German Novelty Goods in endless variety: Alpaca, Popline, and in fact all the different kinds of Dress Goods that are to be found in the market. Besides our usual large stock of Dress Goods, we are Agents for Wm. Hall & Co.'s Celebrated Jamestown Dress Goods, which we guarantee not to shrink or cockle; we have always a full line of these goods on hand and a full stock of Trimming Dress Goods to match. Blankets, Comfortables, Flannels, Beavers, Cloth Suits, Sackings, Waterproofs, Cassimeres, etc., etc. It would be useless to enumerate every article in the different departments, but we would simply state that our big double store is filled to repletion with a full assortment of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS in each and every Department.

F. W. WURZBURG, 80 & 82 Canal St., Cor. Bronson.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE, Goods All Marked in Plain Figures.

Open every evening with 4 Electric Lights, making our store in the evening as light as day. Exclusive Agency of the celebrated perfect fitting Domestic Paper Fashions.

Every person buying material for a dress amounting to \$3 or upward, will receive a pattern free of charge.

Sole Agents for Ball's Health Corsets. Every Corset warranted to fit, not to get out of shape, and not to crack, or money refunded. Price, \$1.25. We warrant these Corsets equal to any sold elsewhere for \$2.00.

Having recently fitted up the Basement below our store, and the same being well stocked with all kinds of Dry Goods, we are prepared to Wholesale Goods to cash buyers, at New York Prices.

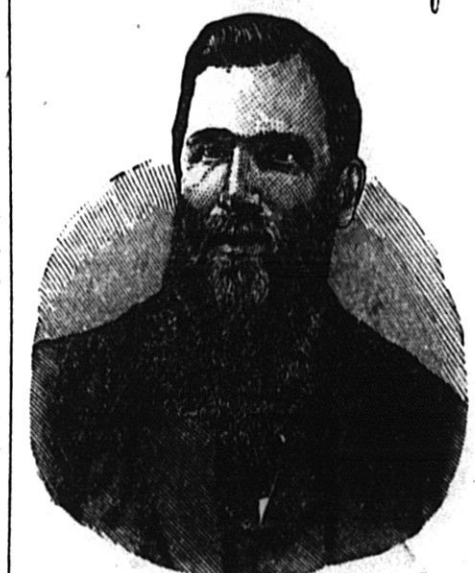
F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

9-ly.

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer



Is the only sure cure for the destruction of the Pin Worm, and it also takes the Stomach and Tape Worm. No physic is necessary. Price, only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a line of SPECTACLES

—and a— FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-1y

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

Clocks which have been sold for \$4, are now for sale at \$3. The entire stock on hand will be sold at that rate. Plated ware, Spectacles, etc., etc., will be sold at cost for the next 60 days.
Oct. 15, 1881. 37-1y

Assignee Sale

We have opened an immense stock of

Boots, Shoes, DRY GOODS,

Notions, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery,

Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

These goods must be sold at once, regardless of price.

We have added a fine assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS, And have just received a new stock of Ladies and Children's shoes.

I'll warrant to be the lowest in town.

We pay the highest price for Old Rags, Copper, Etc.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.
HOLLAND, Nov. 19, 1881. 38-6m

For Sale.

A 30-horse power SECOND-HAND ENGINE, in good running order.

It was by Lettelt Bros. at Grand Rapids, and was only laid aside for lack of power to meet the requirements of the increased machinery of the 36-3w CITY MILLS, Holland, Mich.

To whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS my wife, Julia E. has left my bed and board on the 8th day of September last without just cause or provocation, therefore all persons are hereby warned not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.
HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 1881. 38-4w

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Articles in the World, a complete free. A. J. BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

His First Annual Message to Congress.

Delivered on Tuesday, the 6th of December.

A Tribute to the Memory of the Lamented Garfield.

Our Foreign Relations in a Satisfactory Condition.

The Financial and Other Public Questions of Interest Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might also recall with unalloyed content the prosperity with which, throughout the year, the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been plentiful, its varied industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved. It has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor, we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion. To that mysterious exercise of will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation, we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements, and of his patriotic life, will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people. The announcement of his death drew from foreign governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and sorrow, which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The feeling of good will between our own Government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact, I directed on the occasion of the late centennial celebration at Yorktown that a salute be given to the British flag. Early in the year the Fortune bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British Government paying in full the sum of \$15,000, most of which has already been distributed. As the terms of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspee bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for these claims.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXPOSITION.

The participation of Americans in the exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney will be approvingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions, soon to be presented to Congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition in distant fields of enterprise.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

In relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, little has occurred worthy of mention in the diplomatic relations of the country.

Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress.

SITTING BULL.

The surrender of Sitting Bull and his forces, upon the Canadian frontier, has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid, meanwhile, all collisions with alien Indians.

THE FRENCH GUESTS.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of the representatives of the descendants of Lafayette and of his gallant compatriots, who were our allies in the Revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good-will which has always existed between the two nations.

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

You will be furnished with the proceedings of the Bimetallic Conference, held during the summer at the city of Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed.

ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION.

Also held at Paris, this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the State Department. While our exhibitions in this almost-distinctly American field of achievement have won several awards, I recommend that Congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorary commissioners and delegates.

No new question respecting the status of our NATURALIZED CITIZENS IN GERMANY have arisen during the year, and causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the Imperial Government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately acquired Rhenish provinces has received very earnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron von Steuben in the Yorktown festivities, and their subsequent reception by their American kinsmen, strikingly evinced the ties of good will which unite the German people and our own. Our

INTERCOURSE WITH SPAIN.

has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors for the Spanish and American Claims Commission. The Spanish Government has been requested to pay the late award of the Commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions. By recent legislation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifests. One case of hardship is specially worthy of attention. The bark *Masonic*, bound for Japan, entered Manila in distress, and is there sought to be confiscated under the Spanish revenue laws for an alleged shortage in her transhipped cargo. Though efforts for her relief have thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

THE CZAR'S ASSASSINATION.

The Senate resolutions of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. were appropriately communicated to the Russian Government, which in turn has expressed its sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements, assuring to peaceable Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a friendly State. This is especially needful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the native Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrances from this Government.

such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

HOLLAND.
The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East India Company.

ITALY.
The consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed, which puts at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important international conferences have been held in Italy during the year. At the Geographical Congress of Venice, the Bonifacio Congress of Milan, and the Nice Congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service or by private citizens, duly accredited to it in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that Congress will give East Indies, as are imported hither from Holland, has been already considered by Congress. I trust that at the present session the matter may be favorably concluded.

TURKEY.
The insecurity of life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the Porte, looking particularly to the better protection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed, although this Government has repeatedly demanded his punishment.

SWITZERLAND.
The Swiss Government has solicited the good offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not itself represented. This request has, within proper limits, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protect against the conduct of the authorities of certain communes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals, and other objectionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of the course may prove a more effective remedy than diplomatic remonstrance.

THE DANUBIAN STATES.
Treaties of commerce and navigation and for the regulation of consular privileges have been concluded with Roumania and Servia since their admission into the family of European States.

MEXICO.
As is natural with contiguous States having like institutions and like aims of advancement and development, the friendship of the United States and Mexico has been constantly maintained. The Government has not on occasion of encouraging the Mexican Government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantages which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness so common on the frontier, and to suppress the forays of the reservation Indians on either side of the Rio Grande.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The neighboring States of Central America have preserved internal peace, and their outward relations toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interests to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary question between Guatemala and New Mexico has afforded this Government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between those States, and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question. I cherish a strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels will prevail.

The Costa Rica Government lately formed an engagement with Colombia for settling, by arbitration, the boundary question between those countries, providing that the part of the arbitrators should be offered successively to the King of the Belgians, the King of Spain and the President of the Argentine Confederation. The King of the Belgians has declined to act, but I am not as yet advised of the action of the King of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagement with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not without our consent affect our rights, and this Government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement, and to intimate them to the Belgian Government.

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

The questions growing out of the proposed inter-oceanic water way across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This Government has not been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian republic, looking to their practical execution. The negotiations to this end, after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually-satisfactory solution here, were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which its envoy had assumed, and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on a modified basis. Meanwhile this Government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama Canal, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligations as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reasons which make the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable, and for which the intervention of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Foreseeing the probable reliance of the British Government on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, as affording room for a share in the guarantees which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her Majesty's Government the modification of that instrument, and the abrogation of such clauses thereof as do not comport with obligations of the United States toward Colombia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

CHILE AND PERU.

This Government sees with great concern the continuance of hostile relations between Chile, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are in my judgment dangerous to the interests of republican government on this continent, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilization. As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in those countries there has been serious misapprehensions of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent Ministers is sometimes subject, owing to the want of prompt reciprocal communication, to temporary misunderstanding, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy accredited to all and each of them, furnished with general instructions, which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers into friendly relations.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

At its last extra session the Senate called for the text of the Geneva Convention for the relief of the wounded in war. I trust this action foreshadows such interest in the subject as will result in the adhesion of the United States to that humane and commendable engagement.

I regret that the commercial interests between

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL,
from which great advantages were hoped a year ago, have suffered from the withdrawal of the American line of communication between Brazilian ports and our own.

Through the efforts of our Minister Resident at Buenos Ayres and the United States Minister at Santiago, a treaty has been concluded between

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND CHILE,
disposing of the long-pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congratulation that our Government has been afforded the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreements between the republics of the American continent.

VENEZUELA.
The Government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friendship, and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which Congress should act, I ask attention to the pending questions affecting the distribution of the sums thus far received. The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same debt, have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and this Government, as the neighbor of one of the largest creditors of Venezuela, has interposed itself with the French Government with the view of producing a friendly and honorable adjustment.

I am glad to inform you that THE TREATIES LATELY NEGOTIATED WITH CHINA have been duly ratified on both sides and the exchange made at Peking. Legislation is necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese Government, at the request of the United States, conceded the modification of existing treaties should secure careful regard for the interests and susceptibilities of that Government in the re-enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration. These classes of treaties which forbid the participation of citizens or vessels of the United States in the opium trade will doubtless receive your approval, and they will attest the sincere interest which our people and Government have in the commendable efforts of the Chinese Government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic. In relation both to China and Japan, some changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire East.

JAPAN.

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the Eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the Emperor contemplates the establishment of a constitutional Government, and that he has already summoned a parliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting a change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with Western systems, cannot fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves, as the chief Pacific power.

A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of the

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

conferred upon our Ministers and Consuls. The indictment, trial and conviction in the Consular Court at Yokohama, of John Ross, a merchant seaman on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the Government to institute a careful examination, and the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appears that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States, but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position that during his service as a regularly-shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel, Ross was subject to the laws of the service and to the jurisdiction of the United States Consular authorities.

I renew the recommendation which has heretofore been urged by the Executive upon the attention of Congress, that after the reduction of such amount as may be found due to American citizens, the balance of

THE INDEMNITY FUNDS.

heretofore obtained from China and Japan, and which are now in the hands of the State Department, be returned to the Governments of those countries.

THE KING OF

HAWAII.
In the course of his homeward return after a journey around the world, has lately visited this country. While our relations with that Kingdom are friendly, this Government has viewed with concern the efforts to seek replenishment of the diminishing population of the islands from outward sources to a degree which may impair the native sovereignty and independence in which the United States was among the first to testify a lively interest.

OTHER NATIONS.

Relations of unimpaired amity have been maintained throughout the year with the respective Governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal and Sweden and Norway, and this may also be said of Greece and Ecuador. Although our relations with those States have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito, it seems expedient to restore those missions, even on a reduced scale, and I decidedly recommend such a course with regard to Ecuador, which is likely, in the near future, to play an important part among the nations of the Southern Pacific waters.

The State Department still continues to publish to the country the

TRADE AND MANUFACTURING REPORTS.

received from its officers abroad. The success of this course warrants its continuance and such appropriation as may be required to meet the rapidly increasing demand for these publications. With special reference to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition the October number of the reports was devoted to a valuable collection of papers on the cotton-goods trade of the world.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

for which, in 1879, Congress made provision, assembled in this city early in January last, and the sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participant powers, the interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full protocols of the sessions have been already presented to the Senate.

As pertinent to this general subject I call your attention to the operations of the NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, established by act of Congress, approved March 3, A. D. 1879. Its sphere of duty was enlarged by the act of June 2, in the same year. By the last-named act the board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States, or from one State into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic disease, and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE to which I have referred adopted a form of a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to enter the ports of the countries whose representatives participated in its deliberations. The form has been preserved by the National Board of Health, and incorporated with its rules and regulations, which have been approved by me in pursuance of law. The health of the people is of supreme importance. All measures looking to their preservation against the spread of contagious diseases and to the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes, deserves the attention of Congress. These international rules differ but slightly from our own. They have been adopted by the Navy Department for the governance of the war-ships of the United States on the

high seas and in foreign waters, and through the action of the State Department in disseminating the rules, and in acquainting the shipmasters with the option of conforming to them without the jurisdictional waters of the United States. They are now very generally known and obeyed.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

represents, in detail, a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of the finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were from customs, \$198,159,676.02; from internal revenue, \$135,264,395.51; from public lands, \$222,186,317.75; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, \$8,116,117.72; from repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies, \$810,833.80; from sinking fund for Pacific railway companies, \$895,180.54; from customs, fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$1,225,514.86; from fees, consular letters, patents and lands, \$22,244,984.99; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$10,466,460.55; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, \$15,686,671.66; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue, \$41,837,280.57; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,543,912.03; for interest on the public debt, \$82,598,741.18; for premium on bonds purchased, \$1,061,248.78. Total ordinary expenditures, \$260,712,887.59, leaving a surplus of revenue of \$100,069,404.98, which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$74,371,200; fractional currency for the sinking fund, \$109,001.05; loan of February, 1881, \$7,418,000; 10-40's of 1864, \$2,016,150; 5-20's of 1862, \$18,500; 5-20's of 1864, \$3,400; 5-20's of 1865, \$37,300; consols of 1865, \$143,150,000; consols of 1867, \$95,925,000; consols of 1868, \$337,400; loan indemnity stock, \$400,000; old demand compound interest and other notes, \$1,300, and to the increase of cash in the treasury, \$14,636,023.93; total \$100,069,404.98.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SINKING FUND for the year amounted to \$9,78,605,402, which sum included a balance of \$19,509,128.78 not provided for during the previous fiscal year. The sum of \$74,480,201.05 was applied to this fund, which left a deficit of \$16,305,873.47.

REVENUES.

The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was \$29,352,901.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach \$400,000,000 and the expenditures \$270,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$130,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates, and that the act requiring their issue be repealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the Government to maintain silver at the gold standard, and were accordingly receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About \$68,000,000 of them are now outstanding. They formed an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks. In accordance with the act of Feb. 28, 1878, the Treasury Department has monthly caused at least \$2,000,000 in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars; 102,000,000 of these dollars have been coined, while only about 32,000,000 are in circulation, for the reasons which he specifies.

COINAGE.

I concur in the Secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the occasion referred to in the Secretary's report.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Of the fifteen millions fractional currency still outstanding only about eighty thousand has been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that the amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval; so also does the suggestion of the Secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States courts in the Southern District of New York by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits pending there against collectors.

THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

for the past fiscal year was \$19,159,676.02, an increase of \$11,627,611.42 over that of the preceding year; \$38,098,562.39 of this amount was collected at the port of New York, leaving \$30,251,113.63 as the amount collected at all the other ports of the country. Of this sum \$47,977,137.62 was collected on sugar, melado and molasses; \$27,286,634.78 on wool and its manufactures; \$21,462,534.34 on iron and steel and manufactures thereof; \$19,638,665.68 on manufactures of silk; \$10,825,115.21 on manufactures of cotton; and \$6,463,643.04 on wines and spirits, making the total revenue from these sources \$133,058,720.81. The expenses of collection for the past year were \$6,410,345.20, an increase over the preceding year of \$387,410.04. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs over the preceding year, the gross value of the imports, including free goods, decreased over \$25,000,000. The marked decrease was in the value of unmanufactured wool, \$14,023,682, and in that of scrap and pig iron, \$12,810,671. The value of imports (sugar), on the other hand, showed an increase of \$7,457,474, of steel rails \$4,345,521, of barley \$2,154,204, and of steel in bars, ingots, etc., \$630,045.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of \$676,738,688 in the value of exports of merchandise, and a decrease of \$25,390,118 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports thereof for ten years previous to June 30, 1873, was \$104,805,922, but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to \$1,180,668,103, an annual average of \$196,668,017. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise was \$376,616,473 in 1870, and \$883,975,917 in 1878, an increase of \$307,309,444, or 13.5 per cent. The value of imports was \$435,958,408 in 1870, and \$642,664,627 in 1881—an increase of \$206,782,20, or 47 per cent, during each year. From 1862 to 1879, inclusive, the exports for specie exceeded their imports. The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to \$92,204,923, but during the year ending June 30, 1880, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports by \$75,891,301, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports was \$91,168,650.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury the attention of Congress was called to the fact that \$463,651,050 in 5 per centum bonds and \$203,573,750 in 6 per centum bonds would become redeemable during the year and Congress was asked to authorize the

REVENUING.

of these bonds at a lower rate of interest. The bill for such refunding having failed to become a law, the Secretary of the Treasury in April last notified the holders of the \$195,690,400 6-per-centum bonds then outstanding that the bonds would be paid at par on the 1st day of July following, or that they might be "continued" at the pleasure of the Government to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum. Under this notice \$178,055,150 of the

6-per-centum bonds were continued at the lower rate, and \$17,635,250 were redeemed. In the month of May a like notice was given respecting the redemption or continuance of the \$439,841,350 of 5-per-centum bonds then outstanding, and of these \$401,404,000 were continued at 3½ per centum per annum, and \$38,336,456 redeemed. The 6-per-centum bonds of the loan of Feb. 8, 1861, and of the Oregon war debt, amounting together to \$14,125,800, having matured during the year, the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented has been paid from the surplus revenue. There have also been redeemed at par \$16,179,100 of the 3½ per centum "continued" bonds, making a total of bonds redeemed, or which have ceased to bear interest.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ANNUAL INTEREST on the public debt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to 3½ per cent. \$1,047,395,227; by redemption of bonds \$635,234,000; total, \$1,682,629,227. The 3½ per centum bonds being payable at the pleasure of the Government, are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums.

Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the Government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged, this surplus must year by year increase on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal-revenue system, our population but slightly exceeded 30,000,000. By the census of 1880 it is now found to exceed 50,000,000. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present the entire debt could be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenue, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden, and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may readily be afforded. I therefore concur with the Secretary in recommending

THE ABOLITION OF ALL INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The intention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the Government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax on matches, proprietary articles, playing cards, checks and drafts may, with propriety, be repealed, and the law also by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course. In the present condition of our revenues the tax upon the deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was demanded by the necessities of war, was never exacted, I believe, in any other country, even in its greatest exigencies. Bankers are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the general Government. The interest upon these bonds, which at the time when the tax was imposed was 6 per cent., is now in most instances 3½ per cent., and besides, the entire circulation was originally limited by law, and no increase was allowable. When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the Government might very properly exact a tax on circulation, but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the Government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly be proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the Comptroller of the Currency.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the rate of

TAXATION UPON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

is advisable. In view of the drain upon the treasury which must attend the payment of arrears of pensions. A comparison, however, of the amount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without diminution of the revenue.

THE TARIFF LAWS.

also need revision, but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session, a commission, such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will make known the operations of that department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army by adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to 30,000, the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain quietness on our ever-shifting frontier, to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in the new settlements; to protect settlers and their property against Indians, and Indians against the encroachments of intruders; and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory, that whenever an outbreak occurs, reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters over great distances, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the Secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier, the troops have been actively employed in collecting Indians hitherto hostile and locating them on their proper reservations; that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall; that the Utes have been moved to their new reservation in Utah; that during the recent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce the garrison in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico, and that some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial, while some have escaped and the majority of the tribe are now on their reservations. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for the Indians. A large military force, at great expense, is required to patrol the boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory. The only punishment that at present can be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruders, and the imposition of a pecuniary fine which, in most cases, it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The separate organization of the Signal Service is used by the Secretary of War, and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the Chief Signal Officer. A detailed account of the useful work performed by the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau are also given

in that report.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

I ask your attention to the statements of the Secretary of War regarding the requisitions frequently made by the Indian Bureau upon the Subsistence Department of the army for the casual support of bands or tribes of Indians for which appropriation are exhausted. The War Department should not be left, by reason of inadequate provision for the Indian Bureau, to contribute for the maintenance of the Indians.

COAST DEFENSES.

The report of the Chief of Engineers furnishes a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. I commend to your attention the suggestions contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our coast defenses, and recommend an increase of the strength of the engineer battalion, by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, the proposed free bridge at Georgetown over the Potomac river, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the War Department building, and other recommendations of the Secretary of War which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were \$42,122,201.39. The appropriations for the year 1882 were \$44,889,726.42. The estimates for 1883 are \$44,541,276.91.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the condition of that branch of the service, and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the Advisory Board which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the Government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our navy, with a just appreciation of the fact that compliance with the suggestion of the head of that department and of the Advisory Board, must involve a large expenditure of the public moneys. I earnestly recommend such appropriation as will accomplish an end which seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public economy than the withholding of the means necessary to accomplish the objects entrusted by the constitution to the National Legislature. One of these objects, and one which is of paramount importance, is declared by our fundamental law to be the provision for the "common defense." Surely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the efficiency of our navy.

"IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

We have for many years maintained with foreign governments the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the republic. But if we read the teachings of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other governments. But for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers that may threaten in future we must be prepared to face any policy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression, to protect, by the distribution of our ships of war over the highways of commerce, the varied interests of our foreign trade, and the person and property of our citizens abroad; to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which we may rightfully claim among the nations of the world.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The report of the Postmaster General is a gratifying exhibit of the growth and efficiency of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the last fiscal year were \$36,489,816.58. The receipts from the money-order business were \$295,581.39, making a total of \$36,785,397.97. The expenditure for the fiscal year was \$68,251,736.46. The deficit supplied out of the general treasury was \$2,481,129.35, or 6.3 per cent. of the amount. The receipts were \$3,469,918.63 in excess of those of the previous year, and \$4,575,397.97 in excess of the estimate made two years ago, before the present year of business prosperity had fairly begun.

The whole number of letters mailed in this country in the last fiscal year exceeded 1,000,000,000.

The registry system is reported to be in excellent condition, having been remodeled during the past four years with good results. The amounts of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year were \$712,882.20—an increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, of \$435,413.40. The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year was 8,338,919, of which only 2,061 were destroyed or lost in transit. The operations of the money-order system are multiplying yearly, under the impulse of immigration, of the rapid development of the newer States and Territories, and the consequent demand for additional means of inter-communication and exchange. During the past year 338 additional money-order offices have been established, making a total of 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value \$10,507,576.935. A modification of the system is suggested reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding \$5 from 10 cents to 5 cents, and making the maximum limit \$100 in place of \$50. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the Post Office Department is recommended, in view of the fact that their total value exceeds \$1,000,000.

The attention of Congress is again pointed to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories in connection with the Post Office Department.

THE STATISTICS OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION show that during the past year railroad routes have been increased in length 6,219 miles, and in cost \$111,382, while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles, and in cost \$134,654. The so-called star routes have been decreased in length 3,940 miles, and in cost \$364,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the star service must, therefore, rapidly decrease in the Western States and Territories.

The Postmaster General, however, calls attention to the constantly-increasing difficulty of the Railway Mail Service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the department self-sustaining.

Our postal intercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adherence to the Postal Union. It now includes all those which have an organized postal service, except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zealand and the British colonies in Australia.

As has been already stated, great reductions have been made in the expense of

THE STAR-ROUTE SERVICE.

The investigations of the Department of Justice and Postoffice Department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the Government and upon the eminent counsel, who before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of prose-

cuting with the utmost rigor of the law all persons who may be found chargeable with frauds upon the postal service.

The Acting Attorney General calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of

COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially in the Supreme Court. Litigation in our Federal tribunals became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attributable to the abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, prudence required that no change be made in the constitution of our judicial tribunals. But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth or development of the country. There is no ground for belief that the business of the United States courts will ever be less in volume than at present. Indeed, that it is likely to be much greater is generally recognized by the bench and bar. In view of the fact that Congress has already given much consideration to this subject, I make no suggestion as to detail, but express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will give early relief to our overburdened court.

ARIZONA.

The Acting Attorney General also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquility during the past year in the Territory of Arizona. A band of armed desperadoes known as "cow-boys," probably numbering from 50 to 100 men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality which the local authorities have been unable to repress. The depredations of these "cow-boys" have also been extended into Mexico, which the marauders reach from the Arizona frontier. With every disposition to meet the exigencies of the case, I am embarrassed by lack of authority to deal with them effectually. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona, should, ordinarily, of course be left to the Territorial authorities. But it is worthy of consideration whether acts which necessarily tend to embroil the United States with neighboring governments should not be declared crimes against the United States. Some of the incursions alluded to may perhaps be within the scope of the law, Revised Statutes, section 5,286, forbidding "Military expeditions or enterprises" against friendly states. But in view of the speedy assembling of your body, I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand. It may, perhaps, be thought proper to provide that the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against friendly nations and their citizens shall be punished as an offense against the United States. I will add that, in the event of a request from the Territorial Government for protection by the United States against "domestic violence," this Government would be powerless to render assistance. The act of 1795, chapter 36, passed at the time when Territorial Governments received little attention from Congress, enforced this duty of the United States only as to State Governments; but the act of 1807, chapter 39, applied also to Territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the revision of the statutes, when provision for the Territories was dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me that the Territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to States by the constitution, I suggest legislation to that end.

It seems to me that whatever views may prevail as to the policy of recent legislation by which the army has ceased to be a part of posse comitatus, an exception might well be made for permitting the military to assist the civil territorial authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States. This use of the army would not seem to be within the alleged evil against which that legislation was aimed, from sparseness of population and other circumstances. It is often quite impracticable to summon a posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

with accompanying documents, presents an elaborate account of the business of that department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself. Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of Congress at its present session is

THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the Government, it is but recently that any effort has been made for its solution, at once serious, determined, consistent and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient makeshifts for tiding over the temporary difficulties, than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the easier course has almost invariably been pursued. It was natural at a time when the national territory seemed almost illimitable, and contained many millions of acres far south of the bounds of civilized settlement, that a policy should have been initiated which, more than aught else, has been the fruitful source of our Indian complications. I refer, of course, to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities; of regulating them by treaty stipulations to the occupancy of immense reservations in the West, and of encouraging them to live undisturbed, by any earnest and well-directed efforts, and to bring them under the influences of civilization. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy are becoming apparent to all. As the white settlements have crowded the borders of the reservations, the Indians, sometimes contentedly and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to other hunting grounds, from which they have been again dislodged whenever their new-found homes have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals, and the frontier collisions by which they have often been preceded, have led to frequent and disastrous conflicts between the races. It is profitable to discuss here which of them has been chiefly responsible for the disturbances whose recital occupies so large a space upon the pages of our history. We have to deal with the appalling fact that though thousands of lives have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem, it had until the last few years seemed scarcely nearer a solution than it was half a century ago. But the Government has of late been cautiously but steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already produced gratifying results, and which, in my judgment, is likely, if Congress and the Executive accord in its support, to relieve us ere long from the difficulties which have hitherto beset us.

For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of civilized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, sharing their rights and holden to their responsibilities, there is imperative need for legislative action. My suggestions in that respect will be chiefly such as have been already called to the attention of Congress, and have received, to some extent, its consideration. First, I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various States and Territories applicable to the Indian reservations within their borders and extending the laws of the State of Arkansas to the portion of the Indian Territory not occupied by the five civilized tribes. The Indian should receive

THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW.

He should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begged for this privilege. His exercise would be very valuable to him in his progress toward civilization. Second, of even greater importance, is a measure which has been frequently recommended by my prede-

cessors in office, and in furtherance of which several bills have been from time to time introduced in both houses of Congress. The enactment of a general law permitting the allotment in severalty, to such Indians at least as deserve it, of a reasonable quantity of land, secured to them by patent, and for their own protection made inalienable for twenty or twenty-five years, is demanded for their present welfare and their permanent advancement. In return for such consideration action on the part of the Government, there is reason to believe that the Indians in large numbers would be persuaded to sever their tribal relations; and to engage at once in agricultural pursuits, and that it is now for their best interests to conform their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the insurance of permanent title to the soil can they be led to engage in the occupation of tilling. The well-attested reports of their increasing interest in husbandry justify the hope and belief that the enactment of such a statute as I recommend would be at once attended with gratifying results. A resort to the allotment system would have a direct and powerful influence in dissolving the tribal bond, which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which tends so strongly to perpetuate it there.

I advise a liberal appropriation for the support of Indian schools, because of my confident belief that such a course is consistent with the wisest economy even among the most uncultured Indian tribes. There is reported to be a general and urgent desire on the part of the chiefs and the older members for the education of their children. It is unfortunate, in view of this fact, that during the past year the means which have been at the command of the Interior Department, for the purpose of Indian instruction, have proved to be utterly inadequate. The success of the schools which are in operation at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove should not only encourage a more generous provision for the support of these institutions, but should prompt the establishment of others of a similar character. They are doubtless more potent for good than the day schools upon the reservation, as the pupils are altogether separated from the surroundings of savage life and brought into constant contact with civilization. There are many other phases of this subject which are of great interest but which cannot be included within the becoming limits of this communication. They are discussed ably in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For many years the Executive, in his annual message to Congress, has urged the necessity for stringent legislation for

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

in the Territories, especially in Utah. The existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of Christianity, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that Territory, the law has, in very rare instances, been enforced, and for a cause to which reference will presently be made, is practically a dead letter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon church, which rests upon polygamy as its corner-stone, have recently been peopling in large numbers Idaho, Arizona, and other of our Western Territories, is well calculated to excite

THE LIVELIEST INTEREST AND APPREHENSION.

It imposes upon Congress and the Executive the duty of opposing to this barbarous system all the power which under the constitution and law they can wield for its destruction. Reference has been already made to the obstructions which the United States officers have encountered in their efforts to punish the violations of the law. Prominent among the obstacles is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction, even in the case of the most notorious offenders.

Your attention is called to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of *Miles*, who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah. The court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriages in that Territory makes the suppression of that part of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying that law of evidence which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passage of an act providing that in the Territories of these United States the fact that a woman has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense. I further recommend legislation by which any person solemnizing a marriage in any of the Territories shall be required, under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal, to file a certificate of such marriage in the Supreme Court of the Territory, unless Congress shall make or devise other practicable measures for obviating the difficulties which have hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any lawful and discreet measures which may be proposed to that end. Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measures calculated to provide that general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depend have ever been regarded with indifference by either Congress or the Executive.

A very large portion of the public domain has been, from time to time, devoted to the promotion of the cause of education. There is now a special reason why, by setting apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands, or by some other means, the Government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship in that portion of the country most impoverished by war. I have been pleased to learn from the report of the Commissioner of Education that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the National Government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose, it may be wisely distributed in the different States according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap the especial benefits.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

exhibits results of experiments in which that department has been engaged during the past year, and makes important suggestions in reference to the agricultural development of the country. The steady increase of our population, and the consequent addition to the number of those engaged in the pursuit of husbandry, are giving to this department a growing dignity and importance. The Commissioner's suggestions touching its capacity for greater usefulness deserve attention, as it more and more commends itself to the interest which it was created to promote.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

that since 1860 789,063 original pension claims have been filed, 450,949 of these have been allowed and inscribed on the pension roll, 72,539 have been rejected and abandoned, being 13 per cent. of the whole number of claims received. There are now pending for settlement 265,575 original pension claims, 22,704 of which were filed prior to July 1, 1880. These, when allowed, will involve the payment of arrears from the date of the discharge in the case of an invalid, and from the date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases. From

all the data obtainable it is estimated that 15 per cent. of the claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned. This would show the probable rejection of 34,043 cases, and the probable admission of about 193,000 claims, all of which involve the payment of arrears of pensions. With the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining the same, and no new business intervening, this number of claims (193,000) could be acted upon in

A PERIOD OF SIX YEARS.

and, taking Jan. 1, 1861, as a base period from which to estimate in each case an average amount of arrears, it is found that every case allowed would require for the first payment upon it the sum of \$1,350. Multiplying this amount by the whole number of probable admissions gives \$260,000,000 as the sum required for first payments. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before July 1, 1880, and are now pending and entitled to the benefits of Arrears act. From this amount (\$260,000,000) may be deducted from ten to fifteen millions for cases when, the claimant dying, there is no person who under the law would be entitled to succeed to the pension, leaving \$235,000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these estimates no account has been taken of the 38,500 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now pending, which must receive attention, is current business, but which do not involve payment of any arrears beyond the date of filing the claim. Of this number it is now estimated that 86 per cent. will be allowed, as has been stated. With the present force of the Pension Bureau, 675 clerks, it is estimated that it will take six years to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the Commissioner of Pensions that if an addition of 250 clerks (increasing the adjudicating force rather than the mechanical), double the amount of work could be accomplished, so that these cases could be acted upon within three years. Aside from the consideration of justice which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the files of the Pension Office, it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with thousands of claimants whose cases have been on the files for the past eighteen years. The fact that a sum so enormous may be expended by the Government to meet the demands for arrears of pensions is an admonition to Congress and the Executive to give cautious consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is \$1,350, leads me to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may seem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In my letter accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency I stated that in my judgment "no man should be incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, or who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and impracticability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been disputed mainly because they have seemed to exact mere educational and abstract tests as for general business capacity, and even special tests for the work in hand. It seems to me that the rules that should be applied to the management of the public service "may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained facts. The tenure of office should be stable; positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all misconduct should be prompt and thorough."

The views expressed in the foregoing letter are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinion as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation.

For example, the assertion that original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness "is not open to dispute," but the question how, in practice, such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive has its principal feature in the scheme of competitive examination. Save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified, this plan would give admission to the service only in its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in the higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing civil-service system of Great Britain, and indeed the success which has attended that system in the century of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil-service reform. Among them are: First, a tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure. Second, a limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or under are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded. Third, a retiring allowance upon going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate them from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment, by an assurance that, having once entered upon it, they need never leave it, and that after voluntary retirement they shall be recipients of an annual pension. That system, as an entirety, has proved very successful, in Great Britain seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption. To a statute, which should incorporate all its essential features, I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient, for immediate and extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted even by those who are impressed, as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of 25 years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test; and under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks. There are very many characteristics which go

to make up a model civil servant; prominent among them are probity, industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, ardor, courtesy, tact, self-reliance, mainly deference to superior officers, and many considerations for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by a wide knowledge of books, or by promptitude in answering questions, or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination. To make success in such a contest, therefore, an indispensable condition of public employment, would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors.

These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan, which has been, to some extent, successfully employed already, and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its most earnest supporters, but it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years, as to young men fresh from school and college, would not be likely to exalt more intellectual proficiency above other qualities of equal or greater importance. Another feature of the proposed system, the selection by promotion of all officers of the Government above the lowest grade, except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the Executive and the principles of the dominant party, to afford encouragement to faithful public servants by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion, if they are found to merit it, is much to be desired, but would it be farcical to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate wants of the service? There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite for the higher posts of duty, and, beside the modes of thought and action of one whose service in a Government bureau has been long and continued, are often so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting changes required by the public interests, and infusion of new blood from time to time into the middle ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is one of grave importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual.

The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that, fifteen years later, it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examination as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House, which, declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated, nevertheless, any precipitancy in its general adoption, as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the results of the two methods of class examination and competitive examination were closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment, we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a central board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants, may, perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to vest in such a board a wide discretion, to ascertain the characteristics and attainments of candidates in those particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainments. If Congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive tests for admission to the service, no doubts such as have been suggested shall deter me from giving the measure my earnest support, and I urgently recommend, should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of \$25,000 per year may be made for the enforcement of section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes. With the aid thus afforded me, I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit.

I am unwilling, in justice to the present civil service of the Government, to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the severe and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed; that they are, as a class, indolent, inefficient, corrupt, is a statement which has been often made and widely circulated, but, when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the great majority of the employees of the Government are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TIMELY LEGISLATION WITH RESPECT TO THE ASCERTAINMENT AND DECLARATION OF THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before another national election, which will render unnecessary a resort to any expedient of a temporary character for the determination of questions upon contested returns. Questions which concern the very existence of the Government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late President, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second article of the constitution, in the fifth clause of its first section, that in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President. What is the intention of the constitution in its specification of "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office," is one of the contingencies which calls the Vice President to the exercise of Presidential functions, is the inability delegated in its nature to long-continued intellectual incapacity, or has it broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the President, whose inability is the subject of inquiry, any voice in determining whether or not it exists? Or is the decision of that momentous and delicate question confided to the Vice President, or is it contemplated by the constitution that Congress should provide by law precisely.

WHAT SHOULD CONSTITUTE INABILITY, and how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained? If the inability proves temporary in its nature, and during its continuance the Vice President lawfully exercises the functions of the Executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as President for the remainder of the four-years term, or would the elected President, if his inability should cease to the interval, be empowered to resume his office; and if, having such lawful authority, he should exercise it, would the Vice President be thereupon empowered to resume his powers and duties as such? I cannot doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful consideration.

DEEPLY IMPRESSED WITH

THE GRAVITY OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES which have so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and the prosperity of its people.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

IT TAKES six years to learn a pig to understand nine words, and all those words put together won't drive him out of a garden.

Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN,

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

Better wagon in every way

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

And a nice assortment of Cutters for Farmers and Tradersmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

14-1f J. FLIEMAN, Holland, Mich

W. H. JOSLIN, R. B. BEST.

JOSLIN & BEST,



AND DEALERS IN

Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted.

We invite all our old Colony friends, who happen to visit Grand Rapids, and all our old and new friends in and around the city of Grand Rapids, to call at our new place of business, and examine our stock. We shall be happy to see them at any time.

No. 132 MONROE ST.

Near the Cor. of South Division St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 1, 1880. 43-1y

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENE. 51-1y.



A Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Pits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

11 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box 450. 8-1y

TAKE THE



THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequalled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars run only on this Line. C. B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C. B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

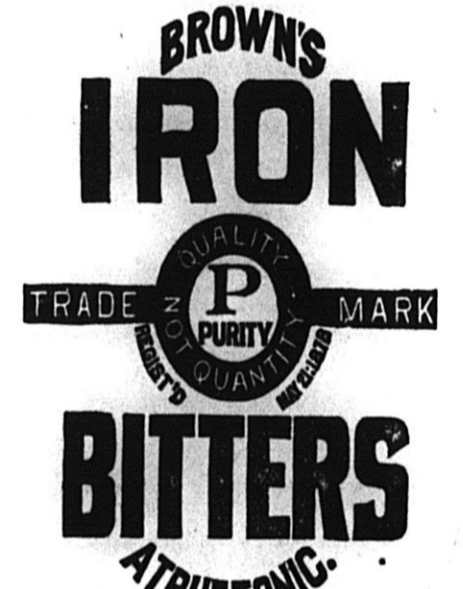
Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to.

PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. T. J. POTTER, General Manager, Chicago.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md. See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 31—W

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil. Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carcharodon Borealis*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

Only Imported by HAYLOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America. 7 Day St., New York.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.

Among the many readers of the Review in one part and another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1, and you will receive by return mail a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—*Editor Mercantile Review.* 21—Am.

ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz: Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long. Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long. Black Ash Heading Bolts, 33 inches long. Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long. Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory. JAS. KONING, Supt.

JUST RECEIVED

FALL AND WINTER GOODS !!

Some of those goods will be sold at Cost, such as

Ladies' & Gents' Buckled & Buttoned Shoes

Boys' and Young Men's WINTER SUITS of CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

A few thousand feet of lumber, such as fencing, etc., can also be had; also Lath, Shingles, Lime, etc., at reasonable prices.

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT BASKETS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

—AT—

E. J. HARRINGTON, HOLLAND, MICH.

JUST RECEIVED

A very large stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Hats and Caps,

At the store of

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

BLANKETS,

DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES,

DELAINES,

GINGHAMS,

CALICOES,

TABLE LINEN,

HAND-KERCHIEFS

From the finest Silk to the cheapest.

HOSIERY, &C., &C.,

Also a Full Line of

Fresh Groceries

ALWAYS ON HAND.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, March 25th, 1881.



Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In malarial districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severe symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinsim, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, Ayer's AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

TEAMING

AND DRAYING.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

Having on hand a large number of wagons and horses, he is enabled to serve his customers or strangers, at the shortest possible notice, and at the most reasonable rates.

Heavy or Light Draying

at any time both

EARLY AND LATE.

Hard and Soft Stove wood for sale, for summer or winter use. Inquire of

ED. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

HOLLAND, June 25, 1881.

B. WYNHOFF,

SUCCESSOR TO

M. Huizenga & Co.,

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' URMISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

Etc., Etc., which we offer for sale at very low prices. Our motto is: "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Our stock of CROCKERY is large and complete, and our stock of GROCERIES is constantly being replenished, kept fresh and full.

FLOUR AND FEED,

is also kept constantly on hand.

The highest prices is paid for butter and eggs, and other Country Produce.

Call and see our New Goods.

Mr. H. Werkman will remain in the store as heretofore.

M. HUIZENGA,

B. WYNHOFF.

HOLLAND, Sept. 23, 1881. 33-6m.

A fine assortment of all kinds of

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

—A full line of—

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

SHAWLS,

A full line of Hosiery, Skirts and a nice assortment of white shirts, etc.

—A full line of—

BOOTS and SHOES

We have excellent TEA for 25 cents per pound and upward.

Eastern Salt at Bottom Prices

A full line of CANNED GOODS, PICKLES and a complete line of

GROCERIES

Always on hand at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, May, 18th, 1881.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.

glish Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, After Taking.

BEFORE TAKING, Universal Laxative. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

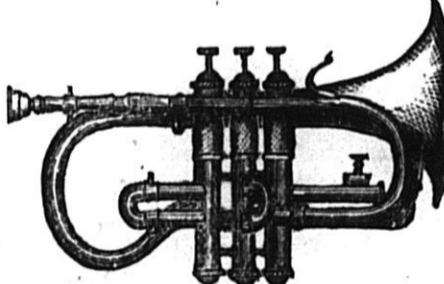
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 33-1y

J. Van Landegend

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron works; plumber and steam fitter; does all kinds of sheet metal work to order, or repairing. Also driven Wells put down, and old pumps repaired. Stoves repaired and put on, etc., etc. Inquire at the Hardware store of J. R. Kleyn, Holland, Mich. 35-1y



DETROIT MUSIC CO.

254 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

CUB. BERDAN. HARRY R. WILLIAMS.

Send for our Catalogue. The following bands use our instruments:—Owosso, Lapeer, Otisville, Mt. Morris, Chester, Groveland, Capac, Frankford, St. Louis, Carlton, Memphis, New Haven, Richmond, Grand Trunk Junction, Springwells, Tuscola, Mayville, Big Rapids, Chase, Reed City, Golden Theatre Co., J. M. Rodi, Leader; Denison, Texas; Whitney Family, Imlay City, Washington, Flat Rock, etc., etc.

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

on

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

33-1y

WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

Watches. Stem winders \$2.50. White metal Hunting Case \$2.50. Initial gold watch. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogues free. THOMPSON & CO., 123 Nassau St., New York. 1-1y