

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1884

Holland City News: 1880-1889

---

12-13-1884

### Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 45: December 13, 1884

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1884](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1884)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 45: December 13, 1884" (1884). *Holland City News: 1884*. 50.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1884/50](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1884/50)

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: 1884 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).







## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

## THE EAST.

NEW YORK'S Board of Aldermen has passed over Mayor Edison's veto the resolution giving the Broadway Surface Railroad permission to construct a railroad on that thoroughfare. A fire at Millstone, N. J., destroyed Fleischman's distillery, valued at \$50,000. The Government books and \$500,000 worth of liquor were saved.

STEPHEN YOUNG, living near Dover, N. H., gave a party the other night. There was some dynamite for blasting purposes on a shelf, and one of the party, to scare the rest, fired a revolver. The jar caused an explosion of the dynamite, and the house was blown to atoms and burned up. One person, a Frenchman employed by Young, was killed outright and seven wounded. Bonds to the amount of \$50,000 and a large amount of railroad stock were destroyed. Miss Sadie Greenfield, of Rochester, was blown through a window and her head cut open. Several of those injured will probably die.

A RAIN and wind storm of unusual severity passed over Eastern Pennsylvania and New York, unroofing houses and barns, and destroying telegraph wires and doing much damage to other property. In New York City the front wall of the Adams Express Company's office, on Fifth avenue, was blown down. At Pittsburgh three persons were fatally injured. The Home Rubber Works at Trenton, N. J., were burned, involving a loss of \$70,000.

## THE WEST.

At Lincoln, Ill., the other day, the father of Zora Burns fired a shot at O. A. Carpenter, who was tried and acquitted of the girl's murder. The bullet struck an iron column, and Carpenter was escorted home by friends.

THE Toledo (Ohio) Produce Exchange has adopted an address to the railway managers of the country urging that freight charges are too high, and that in view of the decreased values of Western products there should be a revision and readjustment of rates.

NEAR Knoxville, Ohio, Wm. Reynolds' wagon, containing his three children, left its fastenings on a hillside and dashed down the incline, coming in collision with a great rock. Two of the children were killed, but the third escaped with slight injuries.

AT Prescott, Arizona, Judge Howard sentenced the convicted polygamists, Ammon M. Tenny, Bishop P. J. Christofferson, and C. I. Kemp, to pay a fine of \$500 each and be imprisoned three years and six months in the United States House of Correction at Detroit, Mich. Kemp leaves two wives and twelve children in destitute circumstances. He desired to plead guilty, but was prevented under pain of excommunication from the Mormon Church. The sentences of Bishops Wm. J. Flake and Jas. F. Skonsen, who pleaded guilty, were \$500 fine each and six months' confinement in the Yuma Penitentiary. Sengrave & Co., private bankers at Toledo, Ohio, have failed. The deposits do not exceed \$10,000, and the unsecured liabilities are said to reach \$150,000.

A SENSATION was caused in Lafayette, Ind., in the course of a lecture by Col. Ingersoll. The Hon. John A. Stein protested against the blasphemy of the lecturer. He so informed him, and with several friends arose and left the hall. The Rev. W. H. Tibbals, of the Methodist Church, Paw Paw, Mich., resigned owing to political differences with the congregation, he having advocated prohibition during the campaign. A. O. Roach, a Republican of Waterloo, Wis., wheeled a barrow twenty miles to Madison, in payment of an election bet.

THE J. I. Case Plow Company, of Racine, Wis., has made an assignment in favor of its creditors. The unsecured liabilities are from \$60,000 to \$70,000, and the assets nearly \$70,000. The heaviest creditor is J. I. Case, President of the company. Other large creditors are iron and steel dealers of Pittsburgh, Pa.

## THE SOUTH.

A NEGRO named Perry was lynched at Sulphur Springs, Texas, for the murder of farmer Jones and his wife, robbery being his motive.

If the Spanish treaty is ratified, it is claimed that Key West will be a ruined town. Seven thousand persons employed in the cigar factories will be rendered idle, while the loss to property will be \$2,000,000.

The family of Andrew Mann, a cattle-dealer at Fort Spring, W. Va., were poisoned, the drug having been placed in milk. Two persons have died, four are beyond recovery, three are seriously ill, and four others are out of danger. This is the third attempt, it is alleged, to poison Mr. Mann's family.

THE senate of Alabama last week adopted a resolution favoring large appropriations for the schools of the State, and solemnly expressing the purpose of the white people to aid in the education of colored children.

In a difficulty between the Sauls and Basam families at Gatesville, Texas, six persons were wounded, Dr. Sauls, Henry Basam, and A. Sauls being fatally shot.

MASKED robbers boarded a railroad train near Little Rock, Ark., and secured \$6,000 in cash and valuables. Bloodhounds were put on the track of the robbers, and six men were soon captured in the city. Three of them were identified.

THE correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, who has investigated the pestilence caused by drought in the mountainous regions of Kentucky and Virginia, reports that up to date 2,045 deaths have occurred.

## WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "It seems to have settled down to a certainty

that this will be a working session, and that much important matter before the House and in the committees will be disposed of during the winter. Mr. Buckner says the Banking and Currency Committee will try to pass through the House some bill to secure a national bank system and avert financial depression. He expects to meet with opposition, but says something must be done. Whatever action is taken, however, will have to be before the 15th, for after that time it will be too late to get a day assigned."

At a conference of Republican politicians in New York, it was decided to send James D. Warren to Washington to learn whether President Arthur desires to make the race for Senator openly or by proxy.

THE annual report of William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, has been made public. In connection with the statement that three new ships have been successfully launched, the Secretary says it has been shown that American steel makers can readily furnish excellent material for shipbuilding in large quantities. The Secretary points out that comparisons of speed between the new cruisers and the great transatlantic racing steamers are unfair because the latter attain their high speed only by the sacrifice of qualities essential to a ship of war, and adds that the former could overtake 56 per cent. of the merchant steamers of the world. The report calls attention to the necessity for torpedo boats, and recommends the construction of seven modern cruisers annually for the next ten years. Commenting on the present condition of the navy, Secretary Chandler says that the disproportion between the expenditures therefor, and the results accomplished, is due to the policy of attempting at great cost to rehabilitate worn-out structures under the name of repairs. The report recommends the discontinuance of several navy-yards and workshops and certain improvements in the management of the remainder, among these the exclusion of politics, recites the history of the recent Arctic expeditions, comments at length upon the frauds connected with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, fixes the ordinary estimates at \$17,292,601, and those for increasing the navy at \$15,071,592, and, in conclusion, advocates Government encouragement for the development of our merchant marine, either in the shape of bounties upon construction or payment for carrying the mails.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER has decided that it is illegal to approve plans for public buildings where the expenditure required for their erection is clearly greater than the appropriation made by Congress. This decision applies to proposed public buildings at Leavenworth, Minneapolis, and Dodge City. On Saturday, Dec. 6, the American flag was unfurled from a staff on the top of the Washington Monument as the signal of the completion of the work, which was commenced in 1848. The total weight of the monument is 160,000,000 pounds. The total cost was \$1,130,000. It is claimed by Mr. Springer that the Senate will pass his bill to do away with the fee system of paying United States Marshals and Attorneys when it is revised and put in better shape. The internal-revenue collections for the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1885 were \$38,375,676.

CONGRESSMAN MONEY says he has reason for believing that the Senate would accept the cheap telegraphic correspondence bill now before the House as a substitute for the postal telegraph bill.

## POLITICAL.

THE official vote of Texas was canvassed on the 2d inst., thus completing the list of States, and below we print the complete and authentic popular vote for President in all of the States of the Union:

STATES.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	St. John.	Butler.
Alabama.....	92,973	59,444	610	762
Arkansas.....	72,227	50,895	1,649	1,847
California.....	88,507	100,816	2,649	1,975
Colorado.....	27,723	36,290	761	1,952
Connecticut.....	67,182	68,898	2,494	1,685
Delaware.....	17,054	12,768	55	6
Florida.....	31,769	28,631	72	.....
Georgia.....	94,567	47,603	184	125
Illinois.....	312,455	337,481	12,074	10,910
Indiana.....	244,990	238,463	3,028	8,293
Iowa.....	117,286	197,089	1,564	.....
Kansas.....	90,121	154,406	4,495	16,346
Kentucky.....	152,637	118,574	3,106	1,655
Louisiana.....	62,546	46,347	388	129
Maine.....	52,140	72,309	2,160	3,953
Maryland.....	96,932	85,699	2,794	531
Massachusetts.....	122,532	146,724	9,923	24,382
Michigan.....	118,361	192,669	18,403	.....
Minnesota.....	70,144	111,923	4,631	3,587
Mississippi.....	76,510	43,509	.....	.....
Missouri.....	225,989	292,925	2,183	.....
Nebraska.....	54,354	76,877	2,838	.....
Nevada.....	5,377	7,199	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	39,106	43,166	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	127,784	123,432	6,155	3,494
New York.....	563,154	562,005	25,206	17,004
North Carolina.....	142,900	125,070	425	10
Ohio.....	368,280	400,082	11,069	5,179
Oregon.....	21,593	26,252	488	726
Pennsylvania.....	393,747	474,288	14,306	16,992
Rhode Island.....	12,391	19,030	928	422
South Carolina.....	69,830	21,753	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	158,270	124,000	1,191	987
Texas.....	223,208	88,353	3,511	3,321
Vermont.....	17,342	38,411	1,612	785
Virginia.....	114,547	139,356	143	.....
West Virginia.....	67,317	63,036	939	808
Wisconsin.....	146,477	161,197	7,566	4,598
Total.....	4,919,843	4,841,944	150,335	133,400
Cleveland's plurality.....	66,899	.....	.....	.....

Total vote..... 10,038,522  
 \*Fusion—Cleveland and Butler electors.  
 \*Fusion—Cleveland and Butler electors; one Cleveland elector was voted for separately, receiving 149,638 votes, and one Butler elector was voted for separately, receiving 41,390 votes.  
 \*Fusion—Blaine and Butler electors.

THE electoral colleges of the various States met at their respective capitals on Wednesday, Dec. 3, and went through the formality of voting for President and Vice President. The ballots used at Raleigh were miniature United States flags made from silk grown in North Carolina. The Indiana electors marched to the residence of Mr. Hendricks. In the Illinois college Andrew Shuman drew the slip which carried the privilege of delivering the returns at Washington. The ballot-box used in Connecticut was the silk hat of ex-Lieut. Gov. Loomis. Mark Hopkins presided over the Massachusetts College. The electors of New Jersey united in recommending John P. Stockton for a Cabinet position. Among the New York electors was Jacob Windmiller, 84 years of age, who marched with his associates to the Capital to congratulate Mr. Cleveland. The President of the college sent his per diem and mileage to the Little Sisters of the Poor in Albany. Nearly every distinguished Democrat in West

Virginia witnessed the proceedings of the college at Wheeling. At Lansing, George K. Steketee was chosen to carry the vote of Michigan to Washington. The Tennessee college selected Robert L. Chester, the oldest Democrat in the State, as messenger. The Texas electors sent Cleveland a dispatch congratulating him on his 128,000 majority in that State. The Kansas college adopted resolutions expressing confidence in the character and ability of Blaine and Logan, and chose J. M. Miller messenger. At Des Moines, John Van Valkenburg was selected to carry the vote of Iowa to the national capital. The Wisconsin college imposed this trust upon J. W. Ostlander. The Missouri electors sent a congratulatory telegram to Cleveland and chose John I. Martin as messenger.

BOSTON telegram: The *Journal*, of this city, asserts that on the Friday preceding the election a Republican leader (understood to be Levi P. Morton) bought Senator Edmunds, who was in New York at the time, to write a simple statement that he believed Cleveland's election would be unfavorable to the public interest. The Vermont Senator wanted to know to whom he should address the note. His interlocutor answered: "To me. I will see that it is properly used." The Senator pointedly refused to do what was asked, in spite of Mr. Morton's appeal that it would probably be of enough avail to turn the vote of New York to Blaine, saying quietly: "I should be misunderstood."

THE Senatorial contest in California has narrowed down to George C. Perkins and Aaron A. Sargent, with the probabilities in favor of the latter. John P. Jones has no opposition in Nevada, but the prediction is made that J. W. Mackey will displace James Fair two years hence.

## GENERAL.

DURING November the fire losses in the United States amounted to \$7,000,000, and for eleven months of 1884 the loss is placed at \$101,000,000.

A NEGRO named Howard Sullivan was executed at Salem, N. J., for the murder of a white girl named Ella Watson.

THERE were 296 failures in the United States reported during the week, against 237 in the preceding week, and 246, 247, and 169 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. The general commercial situation throughout the United States during the past week as reported by telegraph to *Bradstreet's* shows no material evidences of improvement. In the face of the continued depression, the somewhat surprising fact is noted that at several important points the general feeling in trade circles is more buoyant, and that greater confidence exists in the outlook for business in the new year. Tangible data for this view are not furnished. Solomon Forbes and Jose Manuel Soto were executed at Salinas, Cal., for murdering a Chinaman; and Cook Teets, a blind man was hanged at Owen Sound, Ontario, for killing his wife to secure the insurance on her life. Twelve Chinamen are supposed to have been drowned in an attempt to make their way along the coast from Foul Bay, British Columbia, to Washington Territory.

THE *New York Sun*, in a significant double-leaded editorial, discusses the question of "Our Coming National Currency," and reaches the conclusion that the national bank currency must go, and give place to a Government currency of coin and paper money. The article notes carefully the rapid decrease of the national bank circulation, and the more rapid increase in coin and coin certificates, and says:

"This will give us, by 1891, a grand total of \$1,350,000,000 of government currency against not more than \$100,000,000, and probably less, supplied by the banks. Of course, much may happen to modify or prevent this result. The conduct of men cannot be predicted so confidently as that of inanimate things. The legal tenders may be redeemed and withdrawn, the coinage of silver dollars may be suspended and the supply of gold may be diminished at the mines or be drained away to foreign countries. The decrease of national bank circulation may, on the other hand, be checked by favoring legislation, but the probabilities are greatly against these events, and, as we said at the outset, it is much more likely that national bank notes will be driven out of use altogether, and their place taken by an exclusively Government currency."

GEORGE SNYDER, of Dartmouth, Ont., killed his aged mother with a shovel and buried her in a ravine, to obtain \$100 which he had paid her as interest on a mortgage. Fire destroyed \$50,000 worth of property at West Randolph, Vt.; Butterfield & Cmbb's saw-mill at Alpena, Mich., with 275,000 feet of lumber; loss, \$35,000.

## FOREIGN.

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

PROTESTS against the proposed increase of the French duty on grain have been made by Russia and the United States.

THE rumor is telegraphed from Egypt that the false prophet of the Soudan is dead, and that his army is dispersing. A Brussels dispatch states that Nicholas Fish, United States Minister to Belgium, has resigned.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE in pronouncing the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Capt. Dudley and the mate of the wrecked yacht *Mignonette*, who killed the boy Parker to keep themselves alive, said that all the Judges agreed that the act of the prisoners amounted to murder, and the conviction must be affirmed.

It is stated by the *London Times* that business in India has been unsettled by the prospect of a repeal of the law of the United States for the compulsory coinage of silver dollars. The Parnellites expect to be able to return eighty-five members as soon as the redistribution bill goes into effect. During November British imports decreased, compared with November last year, \$5,774,000. The exports for November decreased \$2,350,000, compared with November last year. Austria and Italy are threatening reprisals on French products on account of the law passed by the French Government imposing a tax on imports of grain.

## ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A PEARL weighing sixty-three carats, and valued at \$17,000, was recently purchased for \$90 from an Indian at Guaymas, Mexico, and has been shipped to London.

A DISPATCH from Alexandria says De Lesseps has obtained from the Egyptian Government concessions for a fresh water canal from Haggaz to Port Said. The steamers *Alliance* and *Poehard* foundered off the coast of England, causing the loss of sixty or more lives.

A WRESTLING match for \$600 and the mixed wrestling championship of the world between Duncan C. Ross and Tom Cannon took place in San Francisco. Cannon won the first fall, catch as catch can, in 11 minutes; the second round, side-hold, was won by Ross in 2 minutes; the third, side-hold, by Ross in 3 minutes; the fourth, Graeco-Roman, by Cannon in 9 minutes; the fifth, collar-and-elbow, by Ross in 11 minutes. As Ross won three out of five, the match was decided in his favor. The J. I. Case Plow Company, of Racine, having been served with foreign attachments, executed an assignment to Charles H. Lee, who gave bond in the sum of \$675,000. The liabilities may prove to be \$800,000, Mr. Case being the heaviest creditor.

TWO THOUSAND cigarmakers have been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the *Straiton & Storm* factory in New York. Work will not recommence until the question of the Spanish treaty in regard to the West India trade is settled. At Frankfort Plains, N. J., unknown men opened the grave of Zachariah H. Price, broke the casket, and were engaged in removing the corpse when they were frightened away. As Mr. Price was well known throughout the State, it is thought the resurrectionists intended to hold his body for a reward. George Opdyke & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York, have failed.

IN response to the request of Gen. Grant United States Senator Mitchell has withdrawn his bill proposing to confer a pension on the great military leader. News has been received by President Arthur of the successful negotiation of reciprocity treaties with Guatemala, San Salvador and the United States of Colombia. Postmaster General Hatton has sent a letter to the Senate recommending that the postoffices shall be supplied with a larger clerical force.

MR. BLAIR introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 8th inst., granting \$50,000 to aid the Colored People's Exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1893. Mr. Dolph called up the bill providing for the incorporation of the Spokane Falls and Coeur d'Alene Railway Company in Idaho and Washington Territories. Mr. Harrison objected to the bill on the ground that the company would probably occupy all the passes through the mountains and secure land enough to monopolize the public domain. Mr. Platt remarked that he did not approve of the practice in some of the building railroads of paper. Certain amendments to the bill were agreed to depriving the company of the right to consolidate with other roads. Further consideration of the subject was postponed. A bill to refund to a Detroit firm \$473 alleged to have been illegally exacted on malt imported from Canada was defeated, for the reason that protest was not made at the time of paying the duties. Mr. Mitchell read a letter from Gen. Grant declining to accept a pension, and requesting the withdrawal of the bill introduced in his behalf. A committee of conference was ordered on the bill for the unearned land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Road. In the House of Representatives the Speaker read a communication from the Postmaster General asking an appropriation of \$100,000 for railroad postal service for the remainder of the current year. This was referred, as well as the following bills: One by Mr. Townsend proposing a constitutional amendment providing that treaties shall be made by and with the consent of the House as well as that of the Senate; by Mr. Ryan, to open portions of Indian Territory to homestead settlement; another by Mr. Buckner to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars; and another by Mr. Robinson to restore the ceremonies attendant upon Presidential inaugurations to Jeffersonian simplicity. Mr. Cox offered a resolution asking the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether the eight-hour law should be considered as applicable to letter-carriers. A joint resolution was also introduced by Mr. Cox, proposing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the completion of the Barbold State of Liberty. Mr. Warner offered a bill to prevent the contraction of the currency, a \$500,000 appropriation was proposed by Mr. O'Neill for the improvement of the Philadelphia harbor, and Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to erect a monument to the victims of the Greely expedition at a cost of \$25,000. Some discussion of the interstate commerce bill followed, but no action was taken upon it.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$4.50 @ 7.00
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
FLOUR—Extra.....	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.81 @ .82
No. 2 Red.....	.82 @ .85
CORN—No. 2.....	.56 @ .57
OATS—White.....	.33 @ .38
PORK—New Mess.....	12.75 @ 13.25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.25 @ 6.75
Good Shipping.....	5.25 @ 6.25
Common to Fair.....	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Good to Choice Spring.....	3.25 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.73 @ .73 1/2
No. 2 Red Winter.....	.74 @ .75
CORN—No. 2.....	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.24 @ .25
RYE—No. 2.....	.51 @ .52
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.57 @ .58
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.25 @ .27
Fine Dairy.....	.12 @ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.08 @ .09 1/2
Skimmed Flat.....	.22 @ .23
EGGS—Fresh.....	.38 @ .40
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	11.25 @ 11.50
PORK—Mess.....	.06 1/2 @ .07
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.68 @ .70
CORN—No. 2.....	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .28
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.72 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 @ .28
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.49 @ .50
PORK—Mess.....	11.00 @ 11.50
LARD.....	6.50 @ 6.75
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.75 @ .76
CORN—Mixed.....	.34 @ .35
OATS—Mixed.....	.29 @ .27
RYE.....	.48 @ .49
PORK—Mess.....	11.50 @ 12.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.74 @ .76
CORN.....	.36 @ .37 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	.28 @ .29
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.50
LARD.....	.06 1/2 @ .06 3/4
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.75 @ .77
CORN—Mixed.....	.40 @ .41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.28 @ .29
PORK—Family.....	12.00 @ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New.....	.71 @ .73
CORN—Mixed.....	.33 @ .34
OATS—Mixed.....	.25 @ .27
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Fair.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Common.....	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.20 @ 4.50

## CONGRESS.

## What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

A BILL to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar, and providing that there shall be no re-issuance of United States notes of a denomination less than \$5, was introduced in the Senate on the 3d inst., by Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey. The bill proposes that silver certificates shall be issued, redeemable on presentation at the Treasury. Mr. Vest's resolution calling for investigation into the leases of land made by Indians in Indian Territory was amended so as to include within the scope of the investigation the leases of lands in all Indian reservations. The resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Slater gave notice of his intention to take up the bill declaring forfeited the unearned lands granted in aid of the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad. The House, on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, declined to accept the Senate's amendments to the House bill for the forfeiture of the unearned land-grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill making temporary provision for the naval service. Mr. Randall stated that the appropriation for the support of the navy for the current fiscal year was \$15,638,160, a reduction of \$268,593 on last year's appropriation. The bill passed without amendment. Consideration of the interstate commerce bill was resumed. Mr. Seymour, a member of the Commerce Committee, supported the bill. He thought Reagan's substitute so strict as to interfere with the trade laws. Mr. Long, another member, favored the establishment of an Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Peters approved of the bill because it provided against the perpetration of wrongs by railroad companies by unreasonable freight charges.

MR. MITCHELL introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 4th inst., giving a pension of \$5,000 a year to Gen. Grant. Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution, to lie over, to the effect that the Finance Committee be directed to inquire whether it shall be expedient to expend a portion of the surplus revenue for the purpose of reviving the shipping and export trade by allowing a rebate from tariff duties on foreign goods imported in ships built and owned in this country and by allowing a premium on American vessels. The interstate commerce bill was made the special order for Thursday, the 11th. The President sent the following recommendations to the Senate: Otis P. G. Clarke, of Rhode Island, Commissioner of Pensions; Luther Harrison, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Commissioner General of the Land Office, Commissioners for Alaska—John G. Brady, of Alabama, to reside at Sitka; George P. Harie, of Pennsylvania, to reside at Wrangell; Chester Seaber, of California, to reside at Dun-ahaska. The Senate confirmed William P. Dunwoody, of Iowa, member of the National Board of Health; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, Postmaster General; John Schuyler Crosby, of New York, First Assistant Postmaster General. In the House, Mr. Morrison introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury in purchasing bonds of the United States to pay out any money in the Treasury in excess of \$100,000,000. Mr. Dunham introduced a bill to admit, free of duty, articles for the World's Exposition to be held by the colored race in Chicago in 1893. Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio offered a bill prohibiting the removal of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, or any widow or dependent relative of the same, from any office in the civil service, except for specific causes. The House then resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill. Mr. Anderson supported a substitute offered by Mr. Reagan, though he did not think the provisions quite strong enough to secure the people against railroad extortion. Mr. Shively approved of the Reagan substitute, but doubted the propriety of intrusting to such a commission as was proposed such unlimited powers. Several bills were introduced to repeal the laws authorizing the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals at elections. Both houses adjourned to Monday, the 8th inst.

## Count Rumford's Dietetics.

In the formula for Rumford's soup given in my last, it is stated that the bread should not be cooked, but added just before serving the soup. Like everything else in his practical programmes, this was prescribed with a philosophical reason. His reasoning may have been fanciful sometimes, but he never acted stupidly, as the vulgar majority of mankind usually do, when they blindly follow an established custom without knowing any reason for so doing, or even attempting to discover a reason.

In his essay on "The Pleasure of Eating and of the Means That May Be Employed for Increasing It," he says: "The pleasure enjoyed in eating depends—first, on the agreeableness of



## FUNDS OF THE NATION.

### Secretary McCulloch's Yearly Balance-Sheet of the United States Treasury.

#### Foreign Trade, Taxation, and America's Shipping Interests Considered.

The report of Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, of great length, but on several questions of vital interest to the financial and commercial world is exceedingly interesting. From the mass of figures submitted it is learned that the total revenues of the Government for the last fiscal year were \$348,519,809, and that the expenditures were \$290,916,773, leaving a surplus of \$57,603,036, of which \$54,000,000 has been applied to bond redemption. The actual and estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1884-5 are \$380,000,000 and the estimated expenditures are \$290,000,000. Of the revenues expected during the ensuing year \$185,000,000 will come from customs taxes, and \$115,000,000 from internal revenue. The Secretary estimates that the Treasury surplus in 1886 will be not less than \$50,000,000, and argues that something should be done to relieve the people of this unnecessary taxation.

The most important chapter in the report is devoted to foreign trade and taxation. After speaking of the remarkable changes in the Western States and Territories, and asserting that "to the rise in the value of lands resulting from the construction of railroads, the wonderful increase of the national wealth is very largely attributable," he says:

"The condition of the manufacturing industry of the United States is similar in some respects to the condition of the agricultural interest of the West in the early days. What the Western farmers then needed was a market for their crops. What manufacturers now need is a market for their surplus manufactures. The real foundation of our great manufacturing industry was laid in New England under the first tariff of a protective character, which directed a part of its capital from shipping to cotton factories. Those first constructed having been fairly remunerative, more were constructed, and other branches of manufacture were undertaken, until New England was converted from maritime and commercial pursuits into manufacturing. It will be recollected that New England was opposed to the first protective tariff—that one of Mr. Webster's great speeches was a free-trade speech.

It was not many years after the first cotton mills were erected in New England that the great iron industries of the country began to be developed, and Pennsylvania soon became the great iron manufacturing State of the Union. Nor was it long before various kinds of manufactures came into existence in most of the Northern and Western States. The demands of the Government during the late civil war for nearly all kinds of manufactures, goods and the high tariff greatly stimulated production. After the war stimulus was found in railroad building and in extravagant expenditures induced by superabundant currency, and the time has now come when the manufacturing industry of the United States is in dire distress from plethora of manufactured goods. Some manufacturing companies have been forced into bankruptcy, others from shipping to mills to escape it; few mills are running on full time, and as a consequence a very large number of operatives are either deprived of employment or are working for wages hardly sufficient to enable them to live comfortably or even decently. Nor are manufacturers and their employees the only sufferers by the present depression of our manufacturing industry. So large and widespread has the depression become, so interwoven is it with other industries, so essential is it to the welfare of the whole country, that it cannot be seriously depressed without injuriously affecting business throughout the Union.

The all-important question, therefore, that presses itself upon the public attention is, how shall the country be relieved from the plethora of manufactured goods, and how shall plethora hereafter be prevented? It is obvious that our power to produce is much in excess of the present or any probable future demand for home consumption. The existing iron, cotton and woolen mills, if employed at their full capacity, could meet in six months—perhaps in a shorter time—the home demand for a year. It is certain, therefore, that unless markets now practically closed against us are opened, unless we can share in the trade which is monopolized by European nations, the depression now so severely felt will continue, and may become more disastrous.

The question how shall our foreign trade be increased is the question which now comes to the front and demands prompt and careful consideration. Manufacturers are primarily interested, but the whole country has a stake in its solution. In its investigation the tariff will necessarily be involved, inasmuch as the relations between it and our foreign trade are so close that they cannot be considered separately, but it need not be involved except so far as it stands in the way of international trade. If the duties upon raw materials are an obstruction, those duties should be removed. If the duties upon other articles are an obstruction, they should be modified. Whatever may be required to increase our foreign trade, whether it be a repeal or modification of existing duties should be demanded by the manufacturers themselves. How, then, shall the information required for a full understanding of what stands in the way of an increased exportation of our manufactured goods be obtained? It may not be proper for me to offer advice on this point, but I cannot forbear to say that I can see no better means than by the appointment of a commission of men now engaged in the production of free trade or protection—fair-minded men, who would prosecute the inquiry thoroughly, comprehensively, and impartially. If such a commission should be created, it should be done without unnecessary delay.

The business of the whole world has been revolutionized by steam power and the substitution of machinery for hand work. It is not the inventor of the steam engine, Great Britain, and she thus became the great workshop of the world. For many years she had a monopoly of manufacturing. The raw materials from nearly all nations was taken in her own ships to her ports and returned in manufactured goods. It has been the profit of this combination of manufactures and commerce which has made her the richest and most powerful of nations. Now, however, all Western nations are endeavoring to use their raw materials at home and to encourage and sustain their manufactures by protective duties, the effect of which has been general overproduction.

It is this great revolution caused by steam power and machinery and their general use that will make the labor of the commission arduous. All the leading nations of the world are now engaged in manufacturing, and all but Great Britain are forcing themselves in by protective duties. Among them the United States has been conspicuous. Has not the time come when a new departure is demanded? Cobden, one of the ablest and most far-seeing of British statesmen, predicted that the United States would in time not only become a great manufacturing country, but would become a competitor of Great Britain in the South American markets. In the course of some remarks upon the condition of British trade he said: "Members of the House of Commons and others are constantly crying out that there is very great danger threatening this country from Russia, and they neglect to observe that the great danger to the supremacy of the country is not in Russia, but in the competition of the United States of America."

## Robbers Attack a Train.

### The Thieves Plunder the Passengers and Carry Off Six Thousand Dollars.

#### They Are Tracked to Their Homes by Bloodhounds and Identified.

[Little Rock telegram.] The passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railway was stopped, between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, at a point three miles below this place by five masked robbers, who ran the train on a switch and then proceeded to plunder it. The conductor, Pat Rice, and the express messenger, Honeycutt, were in the baggage-car, and when Rice started toward the engine the robbers opened fire, shooting at him five times. Both he and the messenger were then covered with revolvers, as were the passengers in the front car.

The rear car carried some forty people. The rapid discharge of fire-arms and the sudden stopping of the train created great alarm, and an indescribable panic ensued. Suddenly the door opened and a slender-looking white man appeared, and covering the passengers with a six-shooter, ordered them to "hold up their hands." No opposition was offered. Up went the hands of all.

While this was taking place three of the robbers were at work upon the safe in the baggage car, and the ringing blows dealt upon it could be distinctly heard. The robber who guarded the door talked constantly and in a jocular strain, saying that he was a relative of Jesse James, and that he had fifteen men guarding the train and intended to make a clean sweep of all the money and valuables belonging to the passengers. "You will," said he, "have a chance to contribute to the missionaries." As he spoke he was joined by a second robber, who, flourishing a pistol, began snatching watches and pocketbooks indiscriminately and tossing them into a sack he carried. He went through the car in about ten minutes. By the time he had finished the safe was burst open and plundered, and the passengers in the rear cars having been relieved of their money, the robbers told the passengers to remain in the car for ten minutes, as it would be unhealthy for them to venture forth before that time. They then plunged into the woods, disappearing in a westerly direction.

The following is a list of the principal victims: H. B. Dow, of the firm of Cole & Dow, of Little Rock, lost nearly \$500. L. Thompson, of Pine Bluff, Ark., lost a gold watch and \$10 in silver. Z. T. Hedges, of Little Rock, lost a gold watch and a small sum of money. W. Richards, of Little Rock, lost a gold watch and money. W. Dyer, engineer of the snag-barge Reese, lost a sum of money. J. M. Blair and wife, lost \$10 or \$15. Matt Coen, of Little Rock, lost \$7. John W. Dillon, of the firm of William Resor & Co., of St. Louis, could not tell how much he lost. J. C. Duncan, of San Antonio, Tex., a stockman, lost \$80. Mr. Duncan saved a large sum by hiding it under his seat- cushion. Geo. W. Atkins, of Pine Bluff, lost \$20. T. B. Martin, of Little Rock, lost \$25. Freeman Smith, of the firm of H. Waterman & Co., of St. Louis, lost \$2. He saved a package containing \$600 by hiding it in his boot. J. W. D. Cook, of Atlanta, Ga., lost only \$1. Robert Allen, of Little Rock, lost \$10.50. C. Z. Williams, of the Cole Manufacturing Company, of Memphis, Tenn., lost \$170. Thos. B. Martin, of Little Rock, lost a gold watch. J. S. Whiting, of Little Rock, lost a watch and chain and \$20. In addition the roadmaster and all the train hands lost sums ranging from \$50 to \$100. The express car of the Southern Express Company is said to have contained about \$2,000. The total amount secured by the robbers is estimated at \$6,000.

Little Rock has been in a state of great excitement all day on account of the affair. Early this morning bloodhounds were put on the trail of the robbers, and followed them straight into the city. Before noon Joseph Cook, J. C. Jones, John Clifford, Charles Campbell, and a boy named Parker, five in all, had been arrested. Jones will probably be released. Three of those arrested have been identified as among the robbers. The State has offered \$1,000 for the capture of the robbers, to which the railroad company has added a like sum. Circumstances point strongly against Cook, Clifford and young Parker. In addition to their being identified, it is proven that they were away from their boarding-house until 2 o'clock this morning.

**OUR GOVERNORS.**  
A List of the Executives in the Thirty-eight States and the President's Appointees in the Territories.  
The following is a list of all the present Governors, several of whom hold over, and of the Governors-elect throughout the thirty-eight States, together with the President's appointees in the Territories:

**President.** Grover Cleveland.  
**Vice-President.** Adlai E. Stevenson.  
**Alabama.** E. A. O'Neal, D.  
**Arkansas.** E. A. O'Neal, D.  
**California.** George Stoneman, D.  
**Colorado.** James B. Grant, D.  
**Connecticut.** Thomas M. Waller, D.  
**Delaware.** James B. Grant, D.  
**Florida.** W. D. Bloxham, D.  
**Georgia.** H. D. McDaniel, D.  
**Illinois.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Indiana.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Iowa.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Kansas.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Kentucky.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Louisiana.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Maine.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Maryland.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Massachusetts.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Michigan.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Minnesota.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Mississippi.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Missouri.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Montana.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Nebraska.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Nevada.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**New Hampshire.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**New Jersey.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**New Mexico.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**New York.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**North Carolina.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Ohio.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Oklahoma.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Oregon.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Rhode Island.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**South Carolina.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Tennessee.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Texas.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Vermont.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Virginia.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Washington.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**West Virginia.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Wisconsin.** J. M. Hamilton, R.  
**Wyoming.** J. M. Hamilton, R.

## UP IN THE CLOUDS.

### Completion of the Great Washington National Monument

#### [Washington special.]

The booming of cannon and shrieking of steam whistles this afternoon announced to the people of Washington that the capstone of the Washington monument had been successfully laid. Shortly afterward the aluminum block which forms the apex of the pyramidal roof of the highest structure raised by human hands was set in its place, and an American flag was seen floating from the head of the staff above it. The mortar in which the capstone rests was laid by Col. Casey and his assistants in the presence of a few spectators who had braved the storm of rain and wind to see the finishing touches given to the great obelisk which rears its head 555 feet above the earth. Col. Casey has been in charge of the work during the last six years, and no accident causing loss of life has happened during that period, owing to the great care exercised. It was suggested that the laying of the capstone be deferred until the 14th inst., the ninety-fifth anniversary of Washington's death, but as that day might be too inclement for work at such a height, and as it will fall on Sunday, and as well as for other reasons, it was thought best that there should be no delay. The official ceremonies to mark the completion of the obelisk will take place Feb. 22, the 153d anniversary of Washington's birth. They will be under the direction of a joint commission of the Senate and House of Representatives, consisting of Senators Sherman, Morrill, Allison, Bayard, and Lamar, and Representatives Dorsheimer, Tucker, Rangan, Collins, Eldredge, Bingham, Cannon, and Laird. The commission will hold a meeting next week to arrange a programme for the occasion.

When the corner-stone of the monument was laid, July 4, 1848, in the presence of President Polk, the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, and a host of other distinguished persons, Robert C. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered the oration. It is expected that he will deliver the inaugural address on the completion of the shaft next February. In 1854 the funds of the monument society were exhausted, the shaft having at that time reached the height of 175 feet, after an expenditure of \$230,000. Subsequent difficulties with a rival society defeated efforts to obtain an appropriation from Congress, and the disappearance of a stone contributed by the Pope during the Know-Nothing excitement shut off, to a great extent, contributions of money from private sources. It is expected that about two years more will be required for the final completion of the interior and base of the obelisk. The monument itself, with its total height of 555 feet, far outtops every structure by human hands. The aluminum apex monument is engraved with inscriptions.

## THE POSTAL SERVICE.

### List of States in Which It Returns a Profit to the Government.

#### [Washington Dispatch.]

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the postal service paid expenses and yielded a surplus in seventeen States and Territories, including, singularly enough, Alaska, where one would expect to find the postal service unremunerative. The effect of reducing letter postage to 2 cents is that in the year ending June 30, 1884, the postal service paid for itself in only ten States and no Territories. The States in which the postal service paid for itself in 1883 and failed to do so in 1884 are Maine, Vermont, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota Territory, and the district of Alaska. The following table shows by States where the postal service paid for itself in 1883-4, and where it did not, with the amount or the excess of expenditures of receipts, as the case may be:

States and Territories.	Excess of receipts over expenses.	Excess of expenses over receipts.
Maine.....	\$48,328	
New Hampshire.....	18,038	
Vermont.....	38,909	
Massachusetts.....	916,906	
Rhode Island.....	124,538	
Connecticut.....	135,643	
New York.....	2,812,695	
New Jersey.....	143,517	
Pennsylvania.....	560,677	
Delaware.....	8,102	
Maryland.....	128,862	
Virginia.....	408,972	
West Virginia.....	76,309	
North Carolina.....	207,191	
South Carolina.....	159,693	
Georgia.....	329,202	
Florida.....	138,294	
Ohio.....	848,404	
Michigan.....	39,461	
Indiana.....	294,092	
Illinois.....	847,400	
Wisconsin.....	160,885	
Iowa.....	171,407	
Minnesota.....	480,393	
Dakota.....	171,089	
Tennessee.....	111,210	
Alabama.....	238,494	
Mississippi.....	186,082	
Arkansas.....	208,692	
Louisiana.....	120,660	
Texas.....	431,334	
California.....	471,188	
Oregon.....	238,368	
Minnesota.....	362,276	
Nebraska.....	596,411	
Nevada.....	118,101	
Colorado.....	277,615	
Utah.....	180,996	
New Mexico.....	111,366	
Washington.....	110,892	
Dakota.....	39,997	
Arizona.....	149,819	
Wyoming.....	62,553	
Montana.....	1,669	
Alaska.....	109,141	
District of Columbia.....	42,086	
Total.....	\$2,919,942	\$4,008,992

The Ohio man appears to have got a good deal more than his share of postal facilities, and he might reasonably be asked to buy more postage stamps or be content with fewer mails. The effect of reducing letter postage one-third was to reduce the gross postal receipts only 5 per cent. in Illinois.

## CLIPPINGS.

LORILLARD made \$84,000 on the turf last year.

COMMERCIAL travelers say the South is now the best place for their operations.

It is quite the fashion in Paris, to celebrate a divorce by a dinner, ball, or other festival.

MRS. LUCY STONE believes there will some day be a woman President of the United States.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

### —A cornet band has been organized at Vicksburg.

—Marshallites have paid some \$3,000 on election bets.

—Two white neocorns have been captured near Constantine.

—The Edison light will soon be introduced at Ann Arbor.

—A flouring-mill erected at Adrian in 1829, by A. J. Comstock, was last week swept away by flames.

—W. S. Westerman, of Adrian, has been nominated for the law professorship at the University of Florida. He will probably decline.

—A set of anatomical models has been imported from Germany for the use of the class in physiology and hygiene in the Ludington High School.

—The town of Adrian pays twenty cents each for woodchuck scalps, and Everett Anthony, a 12-year-old boy, makes in the bounty on 110 of them.

—Prof. Frieze, of Ann Arbor, is preparing a memorial to the late H. C. Lewis, of Coldwater, who willed his splendid art collection to the university.

—Peter Burke, a miner at Perkins' iron mine, tried to drive a stick of giant powder into a hole in the rocks with an iron wedge. The result was a terrible explosion, in which Burke's body was blown to shreds.

—Miss Cora, the daughter of Julius Robinson, of Detroit, a Hebrew, has just been married to John H. Hill, a Gentile, and they have gone on a wedding trip to New York. The girl's father accepts the situation.

—The wages of first-class woodsmen at present as compared with a year ago are at least \$5 a month less; second-class men are not in much demand, but when engaged the rate is \$10 below that of '83.—*Ludington Appeal*.

—It is stated that Mr. Blaine has taken the house of ex-Senator Windom, on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, for the winter. Mr. Windom's house last winter was occupied by Senator Palmer, who has been constructing a new house this year.

—We will not issue a paper next week. The office needs batten up for the winter. Besides we have now lived more than a year within seventeen miles of our father's home and have not yet found time to go there, and now go there we must.—*Vernon Inter-Lake*.

—Saginawians are getting careless with their jewelry. Several shield-shaped pins, consisting of stones set in a gold band with the initials "B. L." and the date "1884" enameled on them, have been picked up lately, but no one has found an owner for them.—*Saginaw Courier*.

—For the past three or four weeks men stationed near the lighthouse have been securing whitefish eggs for the Northville Hatchery. Mr. Dewey furnishes the fish, which are afterward returned to his freezer at Brest. We are informed that from some fish they secure as high as 35,000 or 40,000 eggs.—*Monroe Commercial*.

—The pluralities on Congressmen in this State are as follows: First District, William C. Maybury, Dem., 6,124; Second, Nathaniel B. Eldredge, Dem., 54; Third, James O'Donnell, Rep., 1,228; Fourth, Julius C. Burrows, Rep., 352; Fifth, Charles Comstock, Dem., 356; Sixth, Edwin B. Winans, Dem., 480; Seventh, Ezra Carlton, Dem., 219; Eighth, Timothy C. Tarsney, Dem., 1,022; Ninth, Byron M. Cutcheon, Rep., 2,756; Tenth, Spencer O. Fisher, Dem., 288; Eleventh, Seth C. Moffatt, Rep., 7,475.

## Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers in different parts of the State show the diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Nov. 23, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 45:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of total.
1 Neuralgia.....	80	74
2 Bronchitis.....	69	69
3 Tonsillitis.....	69	69
4 Rheumatism.....	69	77
5 Consumption of lungs.....	69	69
6 Intermittent fever.....	51	67
7 Remittent fever.....	47	63
8 Influenza.....	44	41
9 Diarrhea.....	42	41
10 Typho-malarial fever.....	36	38
11 Erysipelas.....	29	28
12 Pneumonia.....	27	21
13 Diphtheria.....	22	18
14 Inflammation of kidney.....	22	23
15 Inflammation of bowels.....	22	21
16 Whooping cough.....	16	15
17 Scarlet fever.....	16	13
18 Membranous croup.....	13	8
19 Cholera morbus.....	13	10
20 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	11	10
21 Inflammation of brain.....	11	21
22 Dysentery.....	11	8
23 Peripneumonia.....	8	8
24 Cholera infantum.....	7	8
25 Measles.....	7	8
26 Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	4	5

For the week ending Nov. 29 the reports indicate that remittent fever, tonsillitis, and puerperal fever increased, and that intermittent fever, pneumonia, typhoid fever (enteric), and rheumatism decreased in area of prevalence. At the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending Nov. 29 were west, and compared with the preceding week, the temperature was lower, the absolute humidity was less, and the relative humidity and the day and the night zone were more.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported several during the week ending Nov. 29, and since, at 24 places, namely: Adrian, Armada, Big Rapids, Byron, Cooper, Detroit, East Saginaw, Frankland, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, London, Mendon, Orange, Pincinnine, Pontiac, Port Huron, Richmond, Smith's Creek, Schoolcraft, Vicksburg, Vassar, Watervliet, and Wyandotte.

scarlet fever at 13 places—Armada, Brockway Center, Cadillac, Detroit, East Saginaw, Freeville, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, London, Manistee, Muskegon, North Muskegon, Pontiac, and Vassar; measles at four places—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Port Huron, and Whitehall.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.



(Continued from First Page.)

brought home to them a realizing sense of their true condition, and how, for the present, they were thrown upon the charities of their fellow men.

On the afternoon of the next day, a meeting of the citizens was called to discuss the general situation. Among those present was Dr. Van Raalte. Those of you who were acquainted with this great leader of the Holland emigration, may form an idea of what was said by him on that occasion, and of the inspiring effect it had upon the people. One of his closing sentiments was expressed in the following language: "With our Dutch tenacity and our American experience, Holland will be re-built." And mark the coincidence, how a similar sentiment was expressed on that same day, by Joseph McDill of the Chicago Tribune, in the first issue after the fire, when he wrote: "With Christian faith and western grit, Chicago shall be re-built."

As the news of our destruction became generally known among our immediate neighbors and surrounding places, aid and relief was liberally forwarded. The Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County, just then in session, visited us, and made ample provisions for a destitution which was to be feared during the approaching winter, but which aid, thanks to a generous public, was never needed. A new assessment roll of Holland City was ordered by the Board, to make the valuations correspond with the new order of things.

A local relief committee was appointed by the citizens, consisting of the following persons, as near as we can recollect them: Dr. B. Ledebor, Chairman, H. D. Post, Sec'y, K. Schadelee, Treas., Rev. Drs. A. C. Van Raalte, Phillip Phelps, C. Scott and A. T. Steward, R. K. Heald, Dr. S. L. Morris, H. Meengs, J. O. Doesburg, G. Wakker, E. Herald and G. Van Scheiven. The Township of Holland appointed as their relief committee Messrs. W. Diekema, J. H. Boone and D. Miedema, and a similar committee was also appointed for the burned district in Allegan county.

At Grand Rapids a general relief committee was appointed by Gov. Baldwin to distribute aid through the western part of the state. This committee consisted of Messrs. T. D. Gilbert, Wm. A. Howard, N. L. Avery, H. Fralick and R. M. Collins.

An address was published by Dr. Van Raalte and others to the people of this state, setting forth the extent of their calamity. Also another address was issued by the secretary of the Holland Relief Committee refuting the slanderous reports that "the Hollanders refused to aid in extinguishing the fire for the reason that it was Sunday, and that the churches would not permit their bells to be rung, fearing that it would disturb the congregation."

Gov. Baldwin made a tour of inspection of the several burned districts in this state, including Holland, to satisfy himself as to the necessity of furnishing state aid. The abundance of voluntary relief however, rendered this unnecessary. In his message to the legislature, at the extra session in March, 1873, he made mention of the aid distributed through the Grand Rapids relief committee, and a similar committee appointed by him for the eastern part of the state, in the Port Huron district.

The labors connected with the receiving and distributing of supplies were kept up during the greater part of the winter. Lumber and building material, hardware, provisions, clothing, household goods and furniture, were shipped in large quantities. The liberality of the railroad companies in furnishing free transportation was an important item. It is a source of regret to the writer of this sketch that the short notice given to prepare the same, did not allow him to furnish an approximate statement of the amount and kind of aid received. It would have been so appropriate to do so at this time. Through the instrumentality of Rev. John L. See, of New York, treasurer of the board of education of the reformed church, a cash fund of about \$40,000 was collected, mainly from among the friends of the Holland Colony in the east. The sister colony at Pella, Iowa, was not among the last to contribute. Our kin across the sea also responded. But it is impossible and it would be manifestly unjust to the others, to further single out individuals or localities in this general outburst of good will and charity.

The distribution of all this bounty, devolved upon the local committee at Holland. To do this in the spirit of its donors and with fairness and equity was a task requiring all the ability, and discrimination they could muster, and more too. It was a noble, though thankless labor.

The work of rebuilding Holland, once begun, was kept up uninterruptedly. The rebuilding of Chicago, however, created a large demand for all kinds of building material, and a corresponding increase of prices. The effect of this upon Holland proved very disastrous. It added materially to the cost of every new building and enterprise, thereby creating, in nearly every instance, an indebtedness beyond the extent of the first estimate. Close upon this period came the general shrinkage in values, caused by the panic of 1873, reducing the assets and valuation of the rebuilt city fully fifty per cent, without lessening in the least the liabilities and incumbrances.

The result of this was—and it is among the most painful reminiscences in the history of the "Burning of Holland"—that the men of push and enterprise, who had been instrumental in making Holland City what it was, up to October 9, 1871, and who had again placed their shoulders to the wheel, and who, in doing so, had assumed large financial responsibilities, were unable to face the distressing period that followed the panic of 1873. The tide of events crippled them seriously, and caused a general depression to the newly rebuilt but poverty-stricken place, which depression lasted for years. It was a cruel but unavoidable fate that awaited these men, and it seemed as though the new growth and prosperity of the town were made to hinge upon the completion of their downfall. It has since been accomplished; and Holland City to-day has fairly begun to assume her old-time position; but many of the men who in the past had contributed to her fair name and prestige, have not been permitted to share in the new work.

As we commemorate this evening the semi-centennial settlement of Ottawa county, we delight in paying tribute to the memory of the men who sowed that others might reap. So in contributing this sketch of the "Burning of Holland," we speak a kind word for these resolute men, who at an advanced age were made to suffer that others might profit. Brave as they were they could not outweather the storm, but ultimately were wrecked upon the shores of an honest and honorable ambition.

INDIAN summer made us a visit this week, but the indications now are that winter in all its fury will be upon us again.

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

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 9:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Preaching by Rev. N. M. Stefens, Subjects: Morning, The doctrine of the Holy Spirit; Afternoon, Abel's Faith.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Morning and Evening, Man's treatment of God's Son—considered in two parts. Infant baptism at morning service. Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, A communion sermon. Afternoon, Walking in fellowship with Christ.

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

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

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, Theists should be Christians. Evening, The conflict of faith and doubts.

## A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years."

Trial bottles free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

Now is the time for farmers to prepare ice-houses. It has been shown year after year that he can make no investment more productive to health and comfort. Ten or fifty tons of ice may be put up at a nominal cost that will be paid for in the handling of milk and butter alone. Ice is also invaluable in case of sickness.

For Colds, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and Sore Throat use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and get the genuine.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 11, 1884: Bob Brock.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

## Sunshine for Everybody.

A neat monthly publication called *The Sunshine Magazine*, is becoming quite popular among the ladies, and has readers in most every town. It is a large illustrated Magazine devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Cooking, Farming, and Household Matters. Its low subscription price to new subscribers, only Fifty Cents a year, gives it a large circulation. Sample copies ten cents. Address, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE, Filmore Allegany Co., N. Y. 42-31

**FITS:** All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$3.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 12-1y

## Special Notices.

Go to Brusse's when you want a fine suit of clothes. Good fit and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. 45-1t

## Notice.

Having sold my Book, Stationery and News business and stock to Messrs. Yates & Kane, who will continue the same business at the old stand, I cheerfully and cordially recommend the new firm to my old friends and patrons, and hope that they will continue to bring their business to the "Old Book Store." H. D. POST, HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 9, 1884. 45-

FUR Caps at 45-4t G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

BRUSSE can make you a good overcoat for \$10 less than Grand Rapids prices, and guarantee equally good style and workmanship. 45-1t

THE Five and Ten cent store has just received a fine assortment of holiday goods, consisting of Toys, Albums, Glassware and Christmas Goods in general. Come and see us and get our prices, at the Howard building on River street. 45-2t

For Hosiery and Underwear go to 45-4t G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

## Notice.

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

C. VER SCHURE,

City Treasurer and ex-officio City Collector. 44-2t.

## Holiday Goods!

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

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

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

## New Advertisements.

O. E. YATES, M. D. P. W. KANE.

## YATES &amp; KANE,

Successors to H. D. Post,

## BOOKSELLERS

Stationers and Newsdealers.

We have opened the choicest line of

## CHRISTMAS CARDS,

BOOKS AND RARE NOVELTIES.

ever shown in the city. Our stock of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP BOOKS and GOLD PENS is by far the finest ever shown in this vicinity and will be sold at the lowest living figures. On Monday we shall open a choice lot of

## Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors, &c.

Come early before the stock is broken.

## SCHOOL BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

YATES & KANE, Holland, Mich., Dec. 11, 1884.

## Order of Publication.

THE Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa—In Chancery.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Ottawa, ss.

ABBIE S. ELWOOD, Complainant,

MICHAEL ELWOOD, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa in Chancery, at the city of Grand Haven, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1884.

In the cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Michael Elwood, is now absent from his last known place of residence and that his present whereabouts is not known to the deponent, on motion of John C. Post, Esq., complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Michael Elwood, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within five months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

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

Dated, December 11, 1884. AREND VISSCHER, Circuit Court Commissioner, Ottawa Co. Mich. JOHN C. POST, Complainant's Solicitor. 45-t

## Winter Goods

## G. VAN PUTTEN &amp; SONS

Dry Goods, Flannels, Wool, PRINTS, COTTONS, AND SHIRTINGS.

## Ladies' and Gents' Underwear

## Hand-Made Hoods!

A full line of all kinds of

## HOSIERY!

We have the best made and most complete line of

## OVERALLS

In the city.

We have a large and varied variety of

## Hats and Winter Caps!

of the latest styles.

A full stock of

## Fresh Groceries!

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS, Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1884.

## J. W. BOSMAN, Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

## Ready-Made Clothing,

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

## SUITINGS

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

## GIVE ME A CALL.

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

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the county of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, attested on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1884, to me directed and delivered in favor of Maranda F. Wheeler, plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels and for want thereof, then of the real estate of Phebe A. Fisher, defendant therein named, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Phebe A. Fisher, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Grand Haven, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of the county wherein said premises are situated, on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in and to the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, as follows, to-wit: Lot six (6), block forty-six (46) in the City of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan. Dated, Grand Haven, December 4, 1884. JOHN VAUPEL, Sheriff Ottawa Co. Mich. J. C. Post, Attorney. 43-6w

**FITS STOPPED FREE** Marvellous success. Invalids Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections: Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING PREPARED. 12-1y

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

A very large and fine line of goods suitable for

## HOLIDAY GIFTS.

## Plush and Silk Parlor Suites,

Easy Chairs and Rockers, Rattan and Camp Chairs, Sewing Machines, and Organs, and a complete line of

## CARPETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

very cheap. Come and see.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

MRS. GEO. FOSTER,

## MUSIC TEACHER!

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

MRS. GEO. FOSTER,

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 2, 1884.

## BOOKBINDING!

Orders for the ALLEGAN BINDERY may be left at the office of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS. Magazine and all periodical work a specialty. 34-t

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

1884. FALL AND WINTER. 1884

## Millinery and Fancy Goods.

## BONNETS, HATS, CAPS.

PLUMES, TIPS, POMPONS, FANCY FEATHERS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATIN, SILK, CRAPE, VEILINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, COLLARS, CLOAKS, JERSEY JACKETS, CLOAK AND FUR TRIMMINGS, CLOAK LOOPS, AND BUTTONS, ZEPHYR GOODS, HAND-MADE HOODS, ZEPHYR, SAXONY YARN, AND FAIRY FLOSS, ETC.

IN FANT'S TOAKS A SPECIALTY.

## L. &amp; S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND MICH

## ATTENTION

## Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz: Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. Elm Stave Bolts, 28 inches long. Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long. Black Ash Heading Bolts 38 inches long. Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long. Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long. For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.

ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

## L. C. SEARS,

dealer in

## Fresh and Salt Meats

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and LARD,

always on hand.

## Fish, Poultry and Game

in their season.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

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

## GIVE ME A CALL!

L. C. SEARS, HOLLAND, Apr. 3, '84. 48-1y

## Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

## Dry Goods &amp; Groceries,

at the store of

## B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

## CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

## Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge. B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.



# JOTTINGS.

READ the notice of H. D. Post.

"BRUSS," the tailor has a lot of special notices in this issue.

THE roads leading into this city are in excellent condition.

MISS KITTIE JONES, of Union City, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Hopkins.

WE understand that a ladies' orange race will be among the attractions at the rink next week.

THE average man is now giving his wife money to buy a Christmas present for him. A fair exchange is no robbery.

W. C. NIBBELINK and John Serrier have opened a temperance saloon and billiard hall in the basement of the Koenigsburg building.

THROUGH the enterprise and energy of R. E. Werkman, of the Phoenix Plaining Mill, eight new buildings have been erected in this city during the past year.

A RUMOR that city street lamp lighter Noble, aged sixty-three, had married a young lady aged eighteen has proven untrue. Noble says that it is a base fabrication.

THIS morning the boys will have a chance to skate at the roller rink. It is a sight to see the merry school boys enjoying this healthful and beneficial recreation.

WE noticed Editor Holmes, of Fennville, and Jas. G. Boyce, of Ventura, at the Rink this week. Both gentlemen had the rollers on and made good progress in their use.

J. H. PALMER, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Chicago & West Mich. R'y has tendered his resignation to take effect January 1. It is also rumored that Superintendent Nichols will sever his connection with the road.

NEXT Monday evening the members of Crescent Tent No. 68 K. O. T. M. will meet in their hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is urgently requested. By order of the Sir Knight Commander.

LAST Monday the cooper shop of De Graff & De Vries on River street, next to Fielemans wagon shop took fire in the roof from a defective chimney. Owing to the timely discovery a pall of water was sufficient to extinguish the flames with but little damage to the building.

A. C. VAN RAALTE Post No. 263 G. A. R. held its first annual meeting last Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall and elected the following officers: Commander, J. Kramer; Senior Vice Commander, B. Van Raalte; Junior Vice Commander, Jas. L. Fairbanks; Surgeon, W. Van Putten; Adjutant, John Groetenhuis; Chaplain, John Van Lente; Quartermaster, Peter Wilms; Officer of the day, Geo. W. Frink; Officer of the Guard, W. Blom; Quartermaster Sergeant, W. H. Finch; Sergeant Major, R. Van den Berge; Sentinel, Geo. Nash. This campfire of the post was well attended and the election passed off pleasantly.

THE Roller Skating Rink, under the management of Frank E. Coolege, is still increasing in popularity and promises to be still greater a resort for the amusement loving residents of our city. The race that was to have taken place last Saturday night was put off on account of the disability of one of the contestants, occurred last Thursday evening. The boys were in fine trim and started off together. The race was won by Jacob G. Van Putten, who was awarded the prize—a beautiful napkin ring. It is expected that the hall authorities will take out the stage and make the floor of the rink twenty feet longer, this will make the skating room 40x90 feet and will be as fine a rink as there is in this section of the state. It is announced that there will be music every night next week and numerous other attractions to engage the attention and entertain the patrons of the rink.

AN old farmer and wife who reside at Graaschap received an anonymous letter this week, the purport of which was that the old gentlemen was to deposit \$100 in a certain fence corner on a certain road, and in default the writer threatened to murder him, his wife and all that bore his name. The old man was considerably excited over the letter and was frightened to such a degree that he went to the dominee and the neighbors were called in and a plan was arranged whereby they hoped to discover the writer. Three men, armed with shot guns, hid in convenient places near the fence corner, where the old man was to deposit the \$100 which he did at the specified time, ten o'clock at night, and departed again for his home. The three men patiently waited until nearly morning and never saw a sign of the expected desperado. This all took place last Wednesday and on Thursday the citizens of the quiet little Burg were all "tore up" over the affair.

Mrs. BUSH, of Grand Haven, is visiting friends in this city.

OUR young people are all busy getting ready for the holidays.

DR. D. M. GEE is improving slowly from his paralytic stroke.

DEAR bachelor friends are you prepared for the close of leap year with all its frightful possibilities?

REV. JOHN VANDER MEULEN, of Jamestown, has accepted the call to the Reformed Church of Ebenezer.

It is expected that important changes will be made on the Chicago and West Michigan R'y at this station after January 1, 1885.

DR. HENRY A. REYNOLDS, the temperance reformer and red ribbon club organizer, will make a tour through Michigan. He opened in Muskegon yesterday.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of Hope Church will hold their next Church Social at the house of Mrs. Dr. O. E. Yates next week Friday. A general invitation is extended.

G. VAN PUTTEN & Sons have on hand a full assortment of ladies' and gents' underwear, flannels and winter dry goods generally. Their new advertisement in another column should be read by all our readers.

DR. O. E. YATES has changed his office to the Post building on the corner of Eighth and River streets and his office hours hereafter will be from 9 until 12 o'clock in the morning and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

MACK WALKER has not yet arrived to commence work on his contract of lowering the pumps. This is a matter that should be settled as soon as possible and our council will not do their duty unless they push the contract to completion and finish our Water Works system so that the city can commence to derive some revenue from them.

MESSRS. YATES & KANE, successors to H. D. Post, have an advertisement in this issue to which we invite the attention of the reader. They have just received a very choice line of Christmas cards, books and rare novelties, and have a line of albums that cannot be beat in this whole section of the state. Next week they will have an elegant line of toilet articles, perfumery, dressing cases, hand mirrors, etc., etc. Give them a call.

THE Chicago & West Mich. R'y have arranged to sell special holiday excursion tickets at a single fare between all stations on their line under the following arrangement: Christmas tickets will be on sale from December 21 to December 25, inclusive, and good to return up to and including December 31st; New Year's tickets will be on sale from December 28, 1884 to January 1, 1885, inclusive, and good to return up to and including January 7, 1885. The custom of making holiday excursions rates was inaugurated some years ago and has proved by the increase of sales that patrons fully appreciate the concessions accorded them during the holiday season.

THE News office was the scene of a very disgraceful affair last Thursday afternoon. A very vicious and intoxicated individual came into the office, and in making his entry broke one of the large panes of glass in the door. After making him self generally obnoxious, was ordered to make his exit and a battle ensued in which the office was knocked out, the building thrown out of plumb and the intoxicated man picked himself up from the middle of the street. Not being satisfied he made another charge and broke another pane of glass and grossly insulted people as they passed by on the street. He was finally arrested by Marshal Vaupell and was arraigned before Esquire Post, plead guilty, and was fined \$10 and costs. Prohibition is the politics of the unfortunate individual hereafter.

It is a pleasure for us to learn that the genius and enterprise of the city of Holland will also be represented at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, La. The old saying, "The Dutch have taken Holland," is a thing of the past. It seems that the Dutchman of the present day is not longer satisfied within the limited confines of the dikes his father built, and that he has started out in exploring new fields of conquest for these very dikes, or rather the scientific principle upon which they are built. In a very novel and ingenious manner Messrs. R. Kanters & Sons, have constructed a model representing the Dutch system of hydraulic or marine engineering in its various phases. It was built at Buffalo, N. Y., under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Kanters, and after it has served its purpose at the exposition, will be shipped to this place. For the information of those of our friends and others, who intend to visit the exposition, we would state that it can be found under "Group VI, Industrial Art, Class 618: Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Department for models and plans of Public Works, etc."

Mrs. W. H. JOSLIN, of Grand Rapids is dangerously ill.

THE Public Schools of our city will close next Friday for the holiday vacation.

OUR city library should have a catalogue. The city fathers should take this matter in hand and see that one is provided.

THE teachers of this part of the county will meet in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing a Southern Ottawa County Teacher's Association.

JOHN H. EPPINK, has been elected as Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Allegan and Ottawa counties.

AT the Church meeting held in the chapel of Hope Church last Thursday evening. Profs. C. Doesburg and G. J. Kollen were elected Elders and Prof. W. A. Shields and Dr. O. E. Yates were chosen Deacons.

MESSRS. KREMERS & BANGS have enlarged their drug store and are making improvements that will add largely to the general appearance of their business. With a fine stock of drugs and toilet articles, perfumeries, etc., etc., they are prepared to accommodate the public with anything in their line.

It is rumored that several new building schemes are on foot and in the spring will undoubtedly assume tangible shape. We hope that the rumors are true and that the schemes will be carried out. The business of our city should be consolidated or confined to two or three blocks and nothing will help to do this as effectually as the building of two or more fine brick blocks in the center of our city. It would enhance the value of the real estate adjoining, and create a basis for the value of property throughout the place. The sooner that this concentration of business can be effected the better it will be for the entire community. Let all labor to this end and thereby accomplish an untold benefit for Holland and her future.

THE Western Michigan Fruit Growers' society held its first annual meeting at Fennville last week Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The meeting was not very largely attended owing to some misunderstanding. Various subjects of interest to fruitgrowers were discussed and the meeting was very successful as to the interchange of business experience. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, W. Phillips, of Grand Haven; Vice Presidents, Messrs. H. C. Sherwood, of Watervliet, J. H. Wetmore, of Allegan, G. H. Souther, of Holland, S. G. Sheffer, of South Haven, and Hon. H. H. Holt, of Muskegon; Secretary, A. J. Kinsley, of Benton Harbor; Treasurer, J. O. Antisdale, of Lake Harbor; and G. H. La Fleur, of Allegan, chairman of the executive committee. The next meeting of the society will be held at Benton Harbor on the second Wednesday in March.

## Laketown.

I HAVE just been reading an address by R. G. Baird, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, read at Berrien and Cass Farmer's Institutes, in which he defends the College against a number of objections made against it. So far as the college is concerned, its officers and teachers or its curriculum, no man who impartially examines the amount or manner of the work performed can consistently object. Still I think the people have just cause of complaint. The college is maintained by a tax levied upon the people. No matter whether this is done in the ordinary way or by selling the people's land and putting the money at interest and using only the interest to pay a part of the expenses, and the theory is that this is for the benefit of those who would otherwise be unable to attend the college. But the fact is that not one farmer in a hundred is able to pay the other necessary expenses, such as clothing, board and transportation, even if he were able to give his sons the necessary time, which very many are not. Still every man whether rich or poor must contribute according—not as he is able—but to the amount of property in his possession. His farm may be mortgaged to half its value? No matter, he must pay his interest and his taxes too, while his more shrewd or fortunate neighbor saves his interest and sends his sons to the Agricultural College as much at the expense of his unfortunate neighbor as his own.

But there is no use finding fault with the present arrangement unless an improvement can be suggested. I am not certain that my suggestion will be an improvement, still, I can't help thinking that if it is profitable to educate 183 young men, (the number of students in 1882-83,) it would be profitable to educate ten times as many. In order to do this I would have the state bear all the expense of board, tuition, etc., all students to labor for the college three hours each day; every town in the state to be entitled to send one student each year. This student to be selected as a reward for excellence in department and scholarship. None to be appointed who will not declare upon their honor that it is bona fide their intention to make farming their life business. That this may not be all on one side, and that still others may have the benefits of this outlay I would have every student give bonds in a sufficient sum to secure its performance, that immediately after his graduation he would teach the science of agriculture gratis for a full school year in the town which sent him to the College. I have nothing to gain by the above scheme. I am well along in years without children or grandchildren to educate, and am only anxious that the greatest good shall be accomplished for the greatest number.

BYRON MARKEAM.

## TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure  
CONTAIN AMMONIA.

### THE TEST!

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



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

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

### THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,  
MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums

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

FOR SALE BY GROCERS,  
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

## LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD



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

GROCERS SELL THEM.

Prepared by the

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Makers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,  
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

## C. STEKETEE & BOS

have just received a full line of

## FALL & WINTER GOODS

such as

CALICOES,  
GINGHAMS,  
DELAINES,  
CASHMERES,  
WOOLEN GOODS,  
FLANNELS,  
HOODS,  
HOSIEYY,  
COMFORTERS.

White and Gray Woolen Blankets,

German Wool Yarn.

Our stock of Ladies' Gents' and Children's

## UNDERWEAR

cannot be beat in this city.

We have in stock constantly

## FRESH GROCERIES

and a superior stock of Canned Goods.

Examine our prices and goods before purchasing elsewhere.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS,  
HOLLAND, Oct. 2, 1884. 86-17

## H. WYKHUYSEN,

—dealer in—

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.

Ladies' and Gents' Lockets,  
Silverware, Platedware,  
Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES!

My stock of

## SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

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

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

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.  
H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24, 1884.

1884.

C | R | O | W | N

J | E | W | E | L

I | L

1885.

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



## MOTHER'S WORK.

I.  
Baking, stewing, and brewing,  
Roasting, frying, and boiling,  
Sweeping, dusting, and cleaning,  
Washing, starching, and ironing,  
Ripping, turning, and mending,  
Cutting, basting, and stitching,  
Making the old like new;  
Shoestrings to lace,  
Face to wash,  
Buttons to sew,  
And the like of such;  
Stockings to darn  
While the children play;  
Stories to tell,  
Tears wipe away,  
Making them happy  
The liveliest day;  
It is ever thus from morn till night;  
Who says that a mother's work is light?

II.  
At evening four  
Little forms in white;  
Prayers all said,  
And the last good-night,  
Tucking them safe  
In each downy bed,  
O'er each head,  
That the dear Father  
In Heaven will keep  
Safe all my darlings,  
Then I think the old adage true ever will prove:  
"It is easy to labor for those that we love."

III.  
Ah me! dear me! I often say,  
As I hang the tumbled clothes away;  
And the tear drops start  
While my burdened heart  
Aches for the mother across the way.  
Where, oh, where are  
Her nestlings flown?  
All, all are gone,  
Save one alone!  
Folded their garments  
With tenderest care,  
Unpressed the pillow  
And vacant the chair.  
No ribbons to tie,  
No faces to wash,  
No hair all awry;  
No merry voices  
To hush into rest;  
God save them!  
He took them!  
And He knoweth best;  
But, ah! the heart anguish! the tears that fall!  
This mother's work is the hardest of all!  
—Philadelphia Sunday Republic.

## SWINGING ON SOMEBODY'S GATE.

"Oh, where is my darling boy to-night?"  
Sings a poet in plaintive song.  
We're not quite certain that we are right,  
And may be we might be wrong.  
But we firmly believe that the boy is out late,  
Because he is swinging on somebody's gate.  
Somebody's gate—ah! we'd do we know  
What the joys of that pastime are!  
We'll never forget—"It's years ago"  
Since we swung on that wooden bar;  
Nor did we suspect that the hand of fate  
Was outstretched while swinging on somebody's gate.  
The old, old story, but ever new—  
Her father appeared on the scene,  
His locks wet with the falling dew,  
He looked like a monster marine,  
And the bullock—oh, we can never relate  
What happened when swinging on somebody's gate.  
Don't worry about your boy to-night,  
Or sigh and you'll meet him in rhyme;  
For the chances, he's all right,  
And will have a jolly good time.  
For he won't go astray, though he stays out  
late,  
As long as he's swinging on somebody's gate.  
—Exchange.

## OUR IVORIES.

### Facts and Fictions in the Philosophy of Tooth-Growing.

Some old folks cut their teeth when far advanced toward centennarianism. An old woman living near New Haven cut an incisive tooth in the lower jaw when 75 years old; it confirmed a strange hallucination with which she had long been possessed—that she had been dead and was come to life again, with the usual infantile carrier of teething, etc. Another lady living in Philadelphia about a dozen of years ago cut an entirely new set of teeth when about 80 years old, after having been many years toothless. In 1832 a woman in Richmond cut eight new teeth in the 87th year of her age—thus winding up a toothless period of many years. A dame of Boston, after being toothless from 70 to 90 years of age, cut several new teeth. Edward Progers, aged 96, died in 1713 of the anguish of cutting teeth, and had several ready to cut which so inflamed his gums that he died thereof.

As if to take revenge for these duplications, or rather triplications of teething, nature sometimes requires us to dispense with dental apparatus altogether. At a London cemetery there is the following epitaph: "Elizabeth Cook, a poor woman, aged 86, and who never had a tooth, was buried June 11, 1798." On the other hand, some folks greatly exceed the orthodox number of thirty-two. Dampier, in his account of the Philippine Islands, says: "The next day the Sultan came on board again, and presented our captain with a little boy; but he was too small to be serviceable on board, and so the captain returned thanks and told him he was too little for him. Then the Sultan sent a bigger boy, which the captain accepted. This boy was a very pretty, tractable boy, but what was wonderful in him he had two rows of teeth, one within another, in each jaw. None of the other people were so, nor did I ever see the like."

The pearls teeth of the poet and novelist would not be valued by some of the Eastern and Polynesian nations. The Chinese blacken their teeth by chewing the fruit of the areca, or betel nut. The Tonguese and Siamese beaux and belles, in bringing about the same result by nearly the same means, almost starve themselves for three or four days, while the dyeing is going on, lest the food should disturb the dye. The Sunda Islanders sometimes blacken all the teeth but two with burned coconut, covering the two excepted teeth with thin plates of gold or silver. The Macassar people sometimes pull out two front teeth in order to supply their place with teeth of pure gold or silver. Two Italian girls, twins, have been known to have had natural teeth of a light red rose color—both the milk teeth and those which succeeded them.

The charms, omens, signs, pangs, relating to the teeth, constitute quite a formidable item in folk lore. In some parts of the country there is a superstition that if you put on your right

stocking, right shoe, and right trouser leg before the left you will never have toothache. To drink out of a skull taken from a graveyard; to take a tooth from such a skull and wear it around the neck; to apply the tooth to your own living but aching tooth; to put a double nut into your pocket; to pare your finger-nails and toe-nails, and wrap up the parings in paper—all are charms against the toothache. If you catch a mole in a trap, cut off one of his paws, and wear it as a charm, you will soon see the effect, provided a right paw be used for a left tooth, and vice versa. When an aching tooth is extracted mix it with salt and burn it. There is a certain custom of calling the toothache the "love pain," for which the sufferer is not entitled to any commiseration—whether he (or she) fully assents to this may perhaps be doubted. Many other items of tooth lore have no connection with toothache. For instance if the teeth are set wide apart there will be good luck and plenty of traveling for the fortunate possessor. When a tooth is drawn, if you refrain from thrusting your tongue into the cavity the new tooth to grow in its place will be a lucky one. A letter written in 1713 by a lady to her son spoke of the efficacy of wolves' teeth set in gold to assist children in cutting teeth.

Why do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century Peter Kalm, a Swede, visited the United States and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages, and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." He also noticed that "the American Indians have better teeth than the whites." He accounts for the difference in this strange way: that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surfaces in good working order; when the mouth is open the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, decay, looseness, and eventual loss of teeth. He scolds the human race generally for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the white race specially in comparison with the red. We keep our mouths open far too much; the Indian warrior sleeps, hunts, and smiles with his mouth shut, and respires through the nostrils. Among the virtues attributed by him to closed lips one is excellent—when you are angry keep your mouth shut.

There is reason to believe that the Greeks and Romans knew something about false teeth. Martial, in one of his epigrams, says that Thais' teeth were discolored, while Lecania's were white. Why? Because the former wore her own teeth, whereas the latter wore those of some other person. There was an old Roman law which allowed the gold settings of false teeth, or the gold with which they were bound, to be buried or burned with the deceased. There is also some indication that the Greeks were not to extract teeth and to fill up decayed teeth with gold. The Sunda Islanders at the present day are in the habit of employing their old women to dress up the teeth of the youths and maidens at wooing time; the canine teeth are filed to a fine, smooth edge, and the body of the tooth made concave, or they will notch the edge of the teeth like a fine saw, as an additional means of beautifying. An imperial toothache once made the fortune of a poor barber. The late Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, having a touch of toothache one day, sent for the court physician; he was hunted and could not be found. The domestic hurried about Constantinople and at length found a poor, ragged, barber-surgeon; they took him to the palace and furnished him up. He drew the offending tooth, and soothed the pain of the Commander of the Faithful. Whereupon a nice house and \$60 a month was awarded to him.

During the days of body-snatchers, when graveyards were subjected to pillage for supplying anatomists with subjects for dissection, the teeth from the dead bodies formed a frequent article of sale to dentists. Sometimes graves were opened for the teeth alone, as being small and easily concealed articles.

The making of artificial teeth is a trade in which a large amount of ingenuity is displayed, both in the adaptation of new substance and in the mode of shaping and finishing. When artificial teeth began to be made, instead of using the natural teeth of dead persons, they were made of bone, or the more costly kind of ivory, from the tusks of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, walrus, or narwhal. If only a single tooth were wanted it was customary to cut a bit of bone to the proper shape, and tie it to the next tooth by a ligature of wire. It is still found that tusk bone possesses the best combination of properties. It combines, as a learned authority in the dental world tells us, "lightness, strength, and solidity, with a natural appearance and a certain congeniality to the mouth, possessed by no other material, which render both partial pieces and entire sets at once the most useful substitutes for the lost natural teeth."

The mechanical dentist must be a genuine workman. When he is about to make bone or ivory teeth he cuts a tusk into pieces and shapes each piece by an elaborate series of mechanical processes. Sometimes, for a customer who has plenty of dollars to spare, he

will make a whole set, upper or lower, as the case may be, out of one piece. He saws his block of ivory roughly to the size, and then, with infinite patience, files and grinds it into shape. He has at hand a model of the patient's gum and works to that model with exactness. The teeth are not separate pieces; they are cut into apparent rather than real separation, like the teeth of a comb. An artistic workman will take care that the teeth shall present some of that irregularity which our natural grinders always exhibit; a learner falls into the mistake of making them too good. Many persons do not like to wear dead people's teeth—there is something uncomfortable in the idea; there is also frequently a germ of decay in such teeth, and these two reasons led to the custom of making artificially ivory teeth. Ivory, with all of its excellences, becomes discolored, and hence the chief motive of making teeth of certain mineral or vegetable compositions. There is, in fact, a sort of triangular duel going on among the ivory dentists, mineral dentists, and vegetable dentists, each class fighting stoutly against both of the others.

Whether your dentist really makes the teeth which he inserts in your cranium is a question he does not deem it necessary to answer. In truth he very rarely does anything of the kind. There are certain dealers who sell sets of teeth, half sets two; or three, singles or doubles, front or back, top or bottom, finished or unfinished, as well as all the apparatus and tools required for the dentist's art. And some of these dealers themselves are supplied by manufacturers who conduct operations on a considerable scale.

The United States is ahead of all other countries in this art. A recent computation makes the number of artificial teeth fabricated here as high as 6,000,000 annually—symbols (according to some folks' notions) of 6,000,000 attacks of toothache. In one of the largest and most complete factories, where mineral teeth are made, the chief ingredients comprise feldspar, silica, and clay; those of subsidiary character are sundry metallic oxides, to produce those tints of discoloration which are necessary to make the imitation a good one. The feldspar, silica, and clay are ground to an impalpable powder under water, then dried and made into a paste. The teeth are cast in brass molds, varied in size and shape to suit the requirements of the mouth. A special kind of paste, to form the enamel is first put into the mold with a small steel spatula; the platinum rivets, by which the teeth are to be fastened, are adjusted in position, and then the paste forming the body of the tooth is introduced until the mold is filled up. Next ensues powerful pressure and drying. When removed from the mould the tooth goes through a process called biscuiting (analogous to a particular stage in porcelain manufacture), in which state it can be cut like chalk. It is then sent to the trimmer, who scrapes off all roughness and unnecessary projections, and fills up any depressions which may have been left in the operation of moulding. A wash called enamel is made by selecting various ingredients more fusible than those of the tooth, grinding them to fine powder with water, and applying the thick liquid as paint by means of a camel's-hair pencil. The tooth then goes to the gummer, who applies a gum composed of oxide of gold and other ingredients. At length heat is applied. The tooth, when dried, is put into a muffle or enameler's oven, where it is placed on a layer of crushed quartz strewn over a slab of fire-resisting clay. After being exposed for a time to an intense heat the tooth is taken out and cooled—and there it is, beautiful forever.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### How Liszt Fed His Audience.

The composer was making a tour in France, during which he came to a provincial town where he was to give a performance; but when all was ready to begin, the audience was found to consist of seven individuals only. Liszt, nothing daunted, mounted the platform with a bland smile upon his face, and, bowing suavely to the almost empty benches, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is a most uncomfortable hall; therefore, if it will be agreeable to you, I will have the piano taken to the hotel where I am staying, and there, where we shall be much more at our ease, I will play through the programme."

The proposal was cheerfully accepted by the seven guests, who adjourned to the hotel, where Liszt not only went through the entire programme, but afterward pressed his audience to partake of a slight but recherche supper he had ordered for them. Next evening, on the occasion of a second concert, the hall was full to suffocation, and many had to be turned away at the doors.—Era.

### Of Reptile Descent.

According to the Darwinian hypothesis, man has probably descended from some extinct variety of anthropoid ape, but according to a Mr. Caldwell, who read a paper at the scientific meeting at Montreal, there is a high probability that all mammals, including man, descended from reptiles. It seems the lowest known mammal, the duck-billed platypus, lays eggs like a bird, though it subsequently suckles its young. The structure of the egg is analogous to that of the reptile. All this seems very wild; but undoubtedly many scientific men really believe the human race is an evolution out of the lower forms of life. They seem to regard the matter as proven, and say that the only mystery is how life first made its appearance upon the planet.—Denver Post Monthly.

## WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

A Pen-Picture of His Inauguration as President, Forty-three Years Ago.

Gen. Harrison was inaugurated President on Thursday, March 4, 1841. The city had filled up during the preceding night, and the roar of the morning salutes was echoed by the band of the military, as they marched to take their places in the line of the procession. The sun was obscured, but the weather was mild and soft, sufficiently so as not to require an overcoat. The streets were perfectly dry—the frost being entirely out of the ground. From 9 to 11 o'clock the concourse of people directing their course to and up Pennsylvania avenue was continuous and immense. I never saw a greater number of human beings traveling one road. Every avenue and aisle was crowded and all were well dressed and orderly. The doors of the capitol were kept closed till 10, when the assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was immense; but, by a judicious arrangement of the marshals, all the ladies were admitted and the gentlemen excluded. From the steps of the building, it was an interesting sight to witness the immense crowd that were winding their course up through every avenue to the great height on which the Capitol is placed. The ladies assembled in the rotunda, as the reception room; they were soon ushered into the gallery of the Senate chamber, where they were provided with comfortable seats. The east door, leading to the Senate gallery, was soon opened, where at least 5,000 persons rushed to that point. Less than 1,000 were enabled to reach the seats provided above. The galleries presented an array of beauty seldom seen in this country. Soon after the galleries were filled, the foreign ambassadors, wearing the court dresses and insignia, were introduced on the floor. The members of the Senate soon took their seats, after which the Senate was called to order by the clerk, and Senator King was appointed president pro tem. The newly-elected senators were sworn. Vice-President Tyler, of Virginia, entered with ex-Vice-President Johnson, and was attended to his seat by Mr. Preston. When the oath of office was delivered he took his seat and called the senators to order. The new senator, Mr. Moorehead, from Kentucky, arrived late with his credentials, and took his seat. It was quite amusing to see the groups of senators, particularly Messrs. Wright, Buchanan, and Benton, the former of whom was heard to say in an undertone: "Well, gentlemen, we are at last in the majority." The crowd which filled the aisles were soon cleared when the President, William Henry Harrison, was ushered into the room by the committee, of which Mr. Preston was chairman. The judges of the Supreme Court, wearing their black silk robes, had taken their seats in front below the speaker's chair. The President-elect shook hands cordially with a number of the senators and judges, and appeared much younger than many who were his junior in years. The programme of the procession was carried out to the letter. The military, particularly that from Philadelphia, with the fine band, made a most splendid appearance. The military from the District and from Baltimore made a fine appearance. The Tippecanoe clubs were out in full force, a platform drawn by four horses, on which was placed a machine with spindles for cotton-spinning, in full operation. But the great point of attraction was the President, who rode a white horse. On his right was Major Hurst, on another white horse, who was his aid at the battle of Tippecanoe—a fine-looking man, from the West. And on his left Colonel Todd, his aid at the battle of the Thames. There were few men in the procession that looked better than the General; he wore a plain suit of black, and had the appearance of a man not over fifty years of age. As he passed down Pennsylvania avenue, which was crowded on both sides, the President bowed gracefully as he was cheered, and as the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs. In the procession was a gentleman dressed in a Western hunting-shirt, marching at the head of about twenty of his comrades. It was the brave General Combs, of Kentucky, who served in all the Western campaigns of 1812 and 1813, and conducted the vanguard of Dudley's defeat when marching to relieve Fort Meigs. The shirt worn was similar to that worn by General Harrison in his Western campaigns. Of the eighteen soldiers that, on this day, chose General Combs as their commander, there was not one who had not two wounds to attest his bravery. At 12:30 p. m., the signal was given, and the president of the Senate, senators, judges of the Supreme Court, ambassadors, etc., formed in procession, and proceeded to the eastern front of the capitol, where a platform some fifteen feet high and large enough to accommodate an immense crowd, was entered. It was filled with the dignitaries of the land and ladies. The President elect took his seat in front, Chief Justice Taney and his associates by his side, the senators and ambassadors on the left, and the ladies on the wings and sides. The large space below was filled with the immense multitude, not less than from 40,000 to 50,000 persons. When quiet was secured the President took off his hat, rose, and, advancing to the front of the platform, commenced reading his inaugural. All were perfectly astonished at the power and compass of his voice. He spoke until 2 p. m.—one and a half hours—with a clearness that was truly surprising. So distinctly were his words heard that he was cheered at the closing of every sentence, particularly where he said that he would carry out the pledge he had made, that, under no circumstances,

would he run for another term. Just before the close of the inaugural he turned to Chief Justice Taney, who held the Bible, and in a most clear and distinct voice repeated the oath required.—Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.

### Some Facts in Raising Children.

In the first place, it need not be expected to give children a proper training without paying particular attention to the subject, and taking considerable pains. It won't do to let children run their own course, and only take notice of their faults when they do something particularly bad. However, this is about the extent of the training which many children receive. They are allowed to run on, undirected and unguarded, in whatever direction their tendencies or circumstances lead them; then when they become thoroughly saturated with badness, and consequently troublesome, the parents begin the hopeless task of beating it out of them. When the children have to be whipped a great deal, it is generally pretty good evidence that the parents are to blame as well as the children, and are really as deserving of punishment. It is especially true with regard to raising children, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It should be borne in mind that children are altogether incapable of judging what is good for them, and what is not. It is little less than a miracle for a child to grow up and have a good disposition, without any directing or restraining influence. Their young minds are constantly acquiring false impressions and mistaken ideas. Their views of many things are just the opposite of what they would be if they were older. They strive to become accomplished in little vices of which a few more years would make them ashamed. Most any one can look back to his youth and recall many of these mistaken notions; and some of them there is no need to recall, as their consequences are still too plainly felt every day. Who does not look back with regret on some of these errors of youth, and wish over and over again he had known better, or that his parents at least had known enough to teach him better? It is not much wonder that some children do not remember their parents with any too much love and affection, while constantly suffering from their neglect in training, and smarting from the effects of the vices they were allowed to acquire and were never warned against.

It is the duty of parents to root out these bad tendencies and false impressions, just as fast as they spring up. And the way to do this is to continually watch and study children, and as soon as a bad quality is observed, to try every means of banishing it. But bad tendencies will not be removed by merely punishing a child whenever it commits a wrong act. It should be made to understand the kind of disposition the act indicates, and every time this disposition is displayed by an act the child should be reminded that it is its old failing and the same thing for which it was corrected before. It will thus see some connection between the different corrections or punishments. It will also learn what its fault is, and become impressed with its wrongfulness, and therefore likely to guard against it. But it is a matter of common observation how little effect any number of corrections have in overcoming bad dispositions in children, without letting them know what the acts indicate and what the corrections are for.

### The Water Supply of the Orient.

In the principal Indian cities it is no longer necessary to drink boiled water, owing to the excellent supplies furnished by the public water works. In Jaffa the water is intolerably blackish. In Routschuck the muddy Danube is filtered and sold to the native Bulgarians. In Vienna the water works are very extensive and the water the best I know of, being nearly ice-cold on the hottest day. In Aden the public water supply is obtained by condensing and distilling common sea water by means of large engines. This unpalatable product is then sold for as high as eight cents a gallon. Rains are too rare to be depended upon. Filtered rain water is used in Jerusalem, and if you want enough for a bath you must pay for it extra. This suggests the matter of baths. Whatever the resident Occidentals in the Orient may be morally, they endeavor to be physically clean. Usually a room in a hotel includes a special bath-room adjoining, and nearly every bed-room in a private house is similarly equipped. A morning bath is regarded as a matter of necessity, and an evening bath as a barely dispensable comfort. Even the first-class railway coaches in India are in many cases equipped with bath-rooms, with shower-baths, so that you may take your regular ablutions while whirling along at full speed. Many of the railway depots are also provided with baths, so that you may utilize tedious waits by cleansing yourself.

The Japanese bathe to excess, using such hot water that fatal syncope is an occasional consequence. With the Japs a bath is a sensuous luxury. They delight in relieving themselves of superfluous clothing.

On the other hand, their neighbors, the Chinese get inside as much clothing as possible, and are never seen in the streams with which their country abounds bathing or swimming. The Malays and natives of Aden, many of them, are scarcely less than human ducks. A bit of silver cannot reach the bottom of the sea before they have it. The Hindoos and Brahmins bathe—especially in the Ganges—as a religious exercise, smearing the body with oil first if they can afford it.—Correspondence of Chicago Inter-Ocean.



### Curiosities of Mesmerism.

The distinguishing feature of the earlier stages of mesmerism in man is that by slight stimulation any one center can be easily set in violent activity, and its activity easily stopped, without the activity spreading to other distant centers. It is on this that the mesmerist phenomena usually exhibited depend; with most of these phenomena you are no doubt familiar, so that we need mention one or two only.

Complicated reflexes may be produced in various ways, just as we have seen in the case with a frog even when without its cerebral hemispheres. Thus Braid mentions that on one occasion an old lady who had never danced, and who indeed considered it a sinful pastime, when mesmerized began to dance as soon as a waltz tune was played.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Messrs MASON & HAMLIN bid fair to become as famous for their Upright Pianos as they have long been for their world-renowned Cabinet Organs. Having experimented several years at great expense, and with the assistance of probably as able a corps of experts as can be found in any factory in the world, they have succeeded in producing a piano which has elicited the warmest encomiums from the best judges. The distinguishing feature about it is an important improvement in the method of "stringing" the piano, which originated in their own factory. The strings are secured by metallic fastenings, instead of by the friction of pins set in wood, as has been the case, and the advantages resulting are numerous and highly important: among them are the following: Wonderful beauty and musical quality of tone, far less liability of getting out of tune, greater reliability in trying climates, and greater solidity of construction and durability. Mason & Hamlin have made 150,000 organs. They can hardly expect to make as many pianos, but they will doubtless be called upon to make a very large number.—*Boston Traveller.*

### Vegetarianism.

A new refinement of vegetarianism has been devised. At a recent vegetarian banquet in England, after the usual amount of digestive food had been consumed, a malcontent had the courage to observe that if we left off rearing animals for food it would interfere with clothes. He was, however, instantly confuted in the most practical manner by a true vegetarian, who arose and asserted that he was completely dressed in material which had involved no blood-guiltiness whatever. A cotton velvet coat, dark linen drill waistcoat, corduroy trousers, and lawn-tennis shoes constituted the array of this animal's friend. He also committed himself to the statement that "he had never tasted animal food in his life."

### The Stinging Sensation

In the gutlet known as heartburn, is such a common source of annoyance that it deserves something more than casual mention as an incident of dyspepsia. Its direct cause, so far as is known, is the evolution of gas in the stomach, which rising in the throat bears with it particles of undigested food mingled with vitiated gastric juice. The acid of the latter stings the membrane as it rises. For this invariable and most unpleasant manifestation of dyspepsia, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an infallible remedy. It should be taken before meals, when it not only promotes the secretion of gastric juice and prepares the stomach for the reception of food, but gives a hearty relish for the latter. It must not be supposed that its occasional use will remove the cause of this symptom. Chronic dyspepsia is an obstinate malady, and requires time to remove. Whether taken to obviate this, or for fever and ague, rheumatism or constipation, use the Bitters persistently.

LITTLE boy blew: An Indiana baby, born during a tremendous wind storm, has been named Cyclonia. Ha; Congress would be a shorter name and quite as appropriate.

### A Splendid Dairy

is one that yields its owner a good profit through the whole season. But he must supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product. When their butter gets light in color, he must make it "gilt-edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color. It gives the golden color of June, and adds 5 cents per pound to the value of the butter.

WAGONER'S music—Gee! Whoa! Haw! Get up there, darn you!

### Important.

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

SWEET are the uses of adversity, but most people prefer sugar.

### Horsford's Acid Phosphate

As a BRAIN FOOD.  
Dr. S. F. Newbomer, Greenfield, O., says: "In cases of general debility, and torpor of mind and body, it does exceedingly well."

It takes only about two seconds to get up a duel.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to their sex. Her remedies are put up not only in liquid forms, but also in Pills and Lozenges, in which form they are securely sent through the mails.

The more you contract a cold the greater it becomes.

### A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up, and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a cure was effected.

### A Wonderful Substance.

The results which are attending the administration by Drs. Starkey & Elen, 1109 Grand st., Phila., of their vitallizing remedy for chronic diseases, give new surprises to patients and physicians every day. If you have any ailment about which you are concerned, write for information about their treatment. It will be promptly sent.

### If Success

be the true test of merit, it is a settled fact that *Dr. Brown's Bronchial Troches* have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colic, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

### The "Slough of Despondency"

In which you are wallowing on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you, madame, and which have robbed you of the rosy hue of health and made life a burden to you, you can easily get out of. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, and soon recall the rosy-tint of health to your cheek and the elasticity to your step. It is a most perfect specific for all the weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to your sex. It cures ulceration, displacements, "internal fever," bearing-down sensations, removes the tendency to cancerous affections and corrects all unnatural discharges. By druggists.

Why does a woman's home dress outlast all others? Because she never wears it out.

Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

When is a man out of date? When he's a weak (weak) back.

### Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

BLESSINGS come in many forms, and sometimes in disguise, but Athlophorus, the new and successful specific for neuralgia and rheumatism, comes to perform exactly what is promised for it—to liberate stiffened joints and reinvigorate the muscles swollen by disease, and it never fails. Price, \$1 per bottle. If your druggist hasn't it, send to Athlophorus Co., 112 Wall street, N. Y.

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

No poisonous drugs enter into the composition of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected. It is the perfection of the chemist's art, and will, beyond a peradventure, restore the hair on bald heads.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three letter stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOME one asks: "What is rarer than a day in June?" and we answer, "Boarding-house beef."

WANTED—Salesman for each County, \$75 a month and expenses. Goods sold by sample. Send stamp. LA BELLE MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Learn Telegraphy or Short-Hand and Type Writing Here. Situations furnished. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

PENSIONS to Soldiers and Heirs. Send stamp for Circular. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

"FLAXINE" The new remedy for all diseases of the skin. Instant relief for all itching or burning. Ask your druggist for it, or send for circular to proprietor, A. M. LEDGER, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

"JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA," the latest, BEST selling at cut rates. Send for particulars. A. J. JOHNSON & CO., 11 Great Jones street, New York.

### A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

New Piano Catalogue! New Organ Catalogue! Mailed Free. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State Street, CHICAGO.

\$35.00 ORGAN, 7 stops, walnut case, fully warranted, 300 solid. Send for catalogue. HOLIDAY BOOKS. Red line poets, 50c. worth \$2.00. Popular biographies, 50c. worth \$2.00. Juveniles for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 cents and \$1.00. One-half value. A great variety. Catalogue free. CHRISTMAS CARDS. 5 cents each. Fringed, 3 cards, 10, 15, 20 and 30 cents each. Double fringed, 4 cards, 6, 10, 15, 20 and 30 cents each. Catalogue free. CHICAGO NEWS CO., C. R. Beckman, Man'gr. (For Eight Years Manager for David C. Cook.) 137 Madison-st., - - CHICAGO.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief for ASTHMA, Croup, Whooping Cough, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, etc. Price 50c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

### CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. F. A. SLOOM, 131 Pearl St., New York.

DYER'S HAIR EXLIXIR. Dye your hair black, brown, or gray. It will grow again, and be as thick and as black as when first you began to lose it. Price 50c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

### MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS \$22 TO \$500.

HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Only American Organs Awarded such at any.

For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented.

### Upright Pianos

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

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Boston, 154 Tremont St.; N. York, 46 E. 14th St.; Chicago, 149 Wabash Av.



### Sawing Made Easy.

MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE

SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.



For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is unrivaled. Thousands used yearly. A boy of 10 can saw logs fast and easy. Thousands saving of labor and money. Write for elegantly illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illuminated poster in 5 colors. All free. Agents Wanted. Big money made easily. MONARCH MFG CO., (A) 205 State St., Chicago, Ill.



### The Oldest Medicine in the World

is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's

### Celebrated Eye Water

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., Troy, N. Y.

### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

\*\*\* IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR \*\*\*  
All those painful Complaints  
and Weaknesses so common  
to our best \*\*\*\*\*  
FEMALE POPULATION. \*\*\*\*\*  
Price 50c in Bottle, 10c in Packages.  
The purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of diseases of the female system, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can testify to.  
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life. \*\*\*\*\*  
It removes Painful Menstruation, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach, cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

### PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attys., Washington, D. C.

### R. U. AWARE

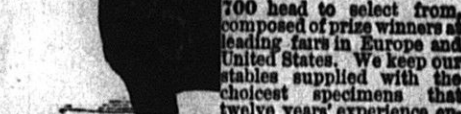
That Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's House of Cards; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Stamp, are the best and cheapest, quality considered.

### Geo. E. Brown & Co.

AURORA, ILL.

### CLEVELAND BAY & ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES, and Angles and Exmoor PONIES. Also HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

700 head to select from, composed of prize winners at leading fairs in Europe and United States. We keep our stable supplied with the choicest specimens that twelve years experience enables us to procure from the most noted breeding districts in England and Holland. Prices reasonable and terms liberal. Send for Illustrated Catalogue No. 15. MENTION THIS PAPER.



### HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c.

A SURE THING! Best Free to Anyone.—A manufacture and kept constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to win with its games of chance. Send for mammoth circular. Address DAN RUDYMAN, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

C. N. U. No. 50-54.

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

# PROSPECTUS

## YOUTH'S COMPANION

For Young People and the Family.—58th Year.

THE COMPANION has now attained a weekly circulation larger than that of any other literary paper in the world. Its steadily increasing success imposes an additional responsibility upon its conductors to deserve the appreciation and encouragement of American parents. It will use all its abilities, and all its resources, to make the young people of America manly men and womanly women.

### Illustrated Serial Stories

A SERIAL STORY for Boys, by <b>MY BROTHER FRANK.</b> A Serial Story, by <b>SERIAL STORY for Boys and Girls, by A COUNTRY COUSIN.</b> A Story for Girls, <b>ADAM JUNIOR.</b> A Serial Story, by <b>SUSPECTED.</b> A Serial Story, by <b>SERIAL STORY for Bad Boys, by</b>	<b>J. T. TROWBRIDGE.</b> <b>Mrs. OLIPHANT.</b> <b>ALPHONSE DAUDET.</b> <b>EDGAR FAWCETT.</b> <b>GEO. MANVILLE FENN.</b> <b>FRANK R. STOCKTON.</b> <b>C. A. STEPHENS.</b>
---	--

### Travel and Biography

<b>LETTERS FROM SPAIN,</b> by <b>BUSH LIFE in Australia,</b> by <b>LETTERS FROM PERSIA,</b> by <b>FAMOUS AMBASSADORS and Their Triumphs,</b> by <b>IN THE HEART of the Sahara.</b> Incidents and adventures, during a tour in the great African desert, by <b>COMPANION AUTHORS at Home.</b> Chatty de- scriptions of the homes of James Payn, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Oliphant, and other English contri- butors to the COMPANION.	<b>LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.</b> <b>ARCHIBALD FORBES.</b> <b>S. G. W. BENJAMIN.</b> <b>JAMES PARTON.</b>  <b>H. H. WEBER.</b>  <b>WM. H. RIDEING.</b>
--	---

### Tales of Adventure

<b>THE LIGHTHOUSE Keeper's Stories,</b> by <b>HUNTERS' TALES of the Red River Country,</b> by <b>A YOUNG IMMIGRANT'S Journey to Colorado,</b> by <b>IN THE FORESTS of VENEZUELA,</b> by <b>UP THE TRAIL.</b> Cattle-Driving on "the breaks" of the Llano Estacado, Kansas, by <b>MY ENCOUNTER with the Black Flags.</b> An in- cident of the French conquest of Tonkin, <b>AMONG THE SAVAGES of Patagonia,</b> during an expedition to the great native apple orchards of the Southern Andes, by	<b>JUSTIN CARRICK.</b> <b>F. W. CALKINS.</b> <b>D. L. CHAMBERS.</b> <b>W. T. HORNADAY.</b>  <b>AMOS M. NEVIN.</b>  <b>HENRI MEUNIER.</b>  <b>C. A. STEPHENS.</b>
--	---

### \$3,000. Prize Stories

Nearly seven thousand manuscripts were sent in competition for the COMPANION prizes of \$3,000 offered for the best Short Stories, many of them by eminent writers in both Europe and America. For eight of these, Prizes have been awarded. They are delightful stories. These stories, with others selected from the seven thousand sent, will be a feature of the coming volume of the COMPANION.

### Instructive and Entertaining

<b>AN EXILE's Escape from Siberia,</b> <b>STORIES of MILL GIBBS,</b> by <b>THOSE TERRIBLE PARISIANS,</b> or the Danger- ous Classes of Paris, by <b>CLEVER THINGS DONE by Journalists;</b> or the strategies of News Gatherers, by <b>ODDITIES of JAPANESE LIFE,</b> from a Japanese point of view, by	<b>COL. THOS. W. KNOX.</b> An "OLD OPERATIVE." <b>JUNIOUS H. BROWNE.</b> <b>JULIUS CHAMBERS.</b> <b>S. ARAKAWA.</b>
---	---

### Humorous and Other Sketches

<b>AMONG THE "CRACKERS,"</b> by <b>THE GENUINE PLANTATION NEGRO.</b> Humor- ous Sketches, with original negro Songs, by <b>THREE SHARP FELLOWS.</b> The career of three boys who thought themselves "smart," and who made three "sharp" ventures, and are now living with other "sharp fellows" in three large stone buildings, by	<b>ELLIOTT BIRD.</b>  <b>"UNCLE REMUS."</b>  <b>WM. M. ACTON.</b>
---	---

### Science and Education

A remarkable series of articles by Eminent Writers will be given on the following subjects:

<b>JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,</b> on <b>PROF. TYNDALL,</b> on <b>PROF. MAX MULLER,</b> on <b>CANON FARRAR,</b> on <b>PROF. T. STERRY HUNT,</b> on <b>RICHARD A. PROCTOR,</b> on <b>E. P. WHIPPLE,</b> on <b>E. A. FREEMAN,</b> on <b>JAMES PAYN,</b> on	<b>The Study of History.</b> <b>Popular Science for Young People.</b> <b>The Cultivation of the Memory.</b> <b>The Study of English Literature.</b> <b>The Chemistry of Sea and Land.</b> <b>Star Clouds, and Other Articles.</b> <b>Precocious Boys in History.</b> <b>Children a Thousand Years Ago.</b> <b>School Life in the English Lake Country.</b>
--	--

### Natural History

<b>THE RIVER WOLF,</b> and Other Papers, by <b>TAME COCKROACHES,</b> and Other Papers, by <b>THE WILD HORSE and His Wanderings.</b> <b>FISHING ON DRY LAND,</b> and Other Curiosities of Natural History, by <b>A BEE'S BRAIN;</b> The Songs of Insects; Insects Useful to the Farm; and Other Papers,	<b>FELIX L. OSWALD.</b> <b>REV. J. G. WOOD.</b> <b>ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY.</b>  <b>PROF. C. F. HOLDER.</b>  <b>PROF. A. S. PACKARD, Jr.</b>
--	--

### Etiquette and Health

<b>THE MISUSE OF MEDICINE,</b> by <b>DELUSIONS CONCERNING HEALTH,</b> <b>ETIQUETTE AND HEALTH.</b> A series of Papers, by the editor of "Don't." <b>PICKED UP BY AN AMBULANCE.</b> A graphic account of the treatment of Street Accidents in the New York Hospitals,	<b>DR. WM. A. HAMMOND.</b> <b>DR. M. GRANVILLE.</b>  <b>O. B. BUNGE.</b>  <b>ALEX. WAINWRIGHT.</b>
--	---

## SPECIAL OFFER

If you will cut out this slip and send it to us with your name and post-office address and \$1.75 in Money Order or Postal Note or Registered Letter, we will send you the COMPANION to Jan. 1st, FREE, and a full year's subscription from that time to Jan. 1st, 1896. We will include in the offer our CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY NUMBER of twenty pages, elegantly illustrated, with colored cover and full-page pictures. Sent at once; this offer will not appear again.

## ONLY ONCE

Address **PERRY MASON & CO., Publishers, 43 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.**

COMES EVERY WEEK. ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED. \$1.75 A YEAR. SPECIMEN COPY FREE.



This space is reserved for the Woman  
Christian Temperance Union.

### W. G. T. Union.

The Mother and Her Children.

(Concluded from last number.)

"Where are the boys and girls I gave thee?"

—Ans: "Lord, I was busy keeping my house clean and in order, and my children wandered away!"

"Where wert thou while thy sons and daughters were learning the lessons of dishonesty, malice and impurity?"

—Ans: "Lord, I was polishing furniture, ruffling dresses and making beautiful rugs."

"What hast thou to show for thy life work?"

—Ans: "The tidest house, Lord, and the best starching and ironing in all our neighborhood!"

Oh, these children! these children! The restless, eager boys and girls whom we love more than our lives! Shall we devote our time and strength to that which perishes, while the rich garden of our child's soul lies neglected, with foul weeds choking out all worthy and beautiful growths? Shall we exalt the incidentals of life to the rank of a purpose, to the shutting out of that work whose results reach beyond the stars?

Fleeting, oh, mother, are the days of childhood! Speckless windows, snowy linen, the consciousness that everything about the house is faultlessly bright and clean, will be poor comfort in that day wherein we shall discover that our poor boy's feet have chosen the path that shall take him out of the way to all eternity.—*Christian Observer.*

#### Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

THE threatenings of a fool has no thunder let alone lightning.

#### Four Lives Saved.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved four of my children of a most alarming attack of Whooping Cough, from which their throats and necks became so swollen as to prevent them from swallowing. Nothing would give them even temporary relief, until this Syrup was tried. One bottle, in one night, saved their lives, I verily believe.

GEO. W. EARTHART,  
Captain of Police, Baltimore, Md.

Our largest and most extensive manufacturers in the land, constantly invent new ways of improving their goods. DeLand's Saleratus and Soda was thought to be perfect years ago, but the constant push and enterprise of this prosperous firm, enables them to distribute to an appreciative public, the finest, whitest, and purest Saleratus and Soda ever known.

FOR Yarns go to  
45-4t G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

ALWAYS Sure.—Cream Tartar and Soda are the only necessary materials for the manufacture of Baking Powder. Starch, flour and filling of any kind are simply dead weights for which the consumer pays an enormous price. DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder contains only Cream Tartar and Soda, is never sold in bulk, is full weight, very economical, and makes delicious and healthful pastry. Please try it and if not as represented, return and get your money back.

#### To Consumptives.

The Advertiser having had placed in his hands the Formula of a Simple Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in hundreds of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to those who may need it. The recipe will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it with full directions for preparing and using. Address, PROF. W. H. ARMSTRONG, 737 Race St., Phila., Pa. 45-6m

S. B. DUFFY, mate of steamer Arizona, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas' Electric Oil cured it. Nothing equal to it for a quick pain reliever.

ORDER your Hoods at  
45-4t G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have not had an attack. Mrs. Lettie Conrad, St. Louis, Mich.

"What is heaven's best gift to man?" she asked, sweetly smiling on him. "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup," he replied, with prudence. He had just been cured by it of a bad cold.

Never Neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow, such as piles and impure blood. Use Burdock Blood Bitters.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. 35-48t.

Van Oort & Beeuwkes,

Successors to W. C. MELIS.

are selling and keep for sale some very fine

COOKING STOVES,  
AND RANGES.

A large stock of

NAILS, GLASS & CUTLERY.

always on hand.

We have a large assortment of

Paint & Calcimine Brushes.

ALABASTINE

in all shades.

Garden and Farming Tools.

The best of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,  
and White Lead.

'can be obtained of us.

We keep all kinds of

Barbed Fence Wire

COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,  
WHIPS, PUMPS,

GRIND STONES, FISH TACKLE,  
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH, AND  
GLASS, ETC., ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

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

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

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

City Meat Market,

VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's

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

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

We make

LARD

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

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 3-

WRIGHT'S LIVER  
VEGETABLE PILLS  
Secure Healthy  
action to the Liver  
and relieve all bil-  
ious troubles.  
Purely Vegetable; No Sniping. Price 50c. All Druggists.

## A VERY RADICAL CHANGE

has been made in the stock of goods at the One-Price Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON, - HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and very fine stock of

## FALL CLOTHING

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

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of

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

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

A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS  
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 6th, 1884.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

Jewelry Watches,  
DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of  
SPECTACLES

—and a—  
FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted  
to be just as represented.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884. 48-17

E. HEROLD

has just received a large stock of the latest  
styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED

SHOES.

Repairing neatly and promptly  
done.

CALL AND SEE US

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD

HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1884.

FIRST WARD  
DRUG STORE.

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

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

A complete assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

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

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST.

Holland, Mich., June 27, 1884.

HARTER'S  
THE ONLY TRUE  
IRON  
TONIC

FACTS REGARDING  
Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic

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

LADIES suffering from all complaints  
peculiar to their sex will find in  
DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy  
cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.  
The strongest testimony to the value of DR.  
HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts  
at counterfeiting have only added to the popular-  
ity of the original. If you earnestly desire health,  
do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co.,  
St. Louis, Mo., for our "TREAT BOOK."  
Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL  
DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE. 317

CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer.

J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

CUTTERS

made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company

of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and com-  
fort are superior, while in

Strength and Durability

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

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS

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

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

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

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 23, 1884.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX  
PLUG TOBACCO.

With Red Tin Tag, is the best! Is the purest; is  
never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses,  
or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with  
many other tobaccos.

Lorillard's Rose Leaf Fine Cut To-  
bacco

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

Lorillard's Navy Cuttings

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

Lorillard's Famous Snuffs

have been used for over 125 years, and are sold to  
a larger extent than any others. 37-37

150  
A YEAR  
TRY IT!  
Send for the  
DETROIT COMMERCIAL  
ADVERTISER  
Published every Friday.  
Established in 1861. Twenty-  
second Annual Premium,  
\$35,000 IN CASH  
to be given subscribers Jan.  
14th. References: Any Mer-  
chant or Banker in the City  
of Detroit. Sample copy and  
prospectus containing full  
information sent free to any  
address. Good agents want-  
ed everywhere. Address

WM. H. BURK, Publisher,  
DETROIT, MICH.

H. BOONE,

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

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

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city. H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1882. 25-17

PRIZE Send six cents for postage,  
and receive free, a costly box  
of goods which will help you  
to more money right away  
than anything else in this world. All of either  
sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to  
fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure.  
At once address: TAUS & Co., Augusta, Maine. 42-17.

FREE!  
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.  
A favorite prescription of one of the  
most noted and successful specialists in the U. S.  
(now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility,  
Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Sent  
in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it.  
Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

JAS. HUNTLEY,

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all  
kinds of buildings fin-  
ished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing  
done on short notice.

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

Office and shop on River Street,  
near the corner of Tenth Street,

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-47