

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1881

Holland City News: 1880-1889

---

12-17-1881

### Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 45: December 17, 1881

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1881](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 45: December 17, 1881" (1881). *Holland City News: 1881*. 51.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1881/51](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881/51)

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



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 45.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 513.

## The Holland City News.

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,  
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents for  
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent  
insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

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

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Wednesday Dec. 7, 1881.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
N't	Mix.	Ed.	Exp.	N't	Mix.	Ed.	Exp.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
10:20	9:30	11:50	.....	3:25	8:00	5:15	.....
10:40	10:10	12:08	.....	3:05	7:35	5:00	.....
10:55	10:40	12:20	.....	2:55	7:20	4:45	.....
12:00	12:15	12:55	.....	2:15	5:45	3:35	.....
12:25	12:50	1:10	.....	2:00	5:15	3:35	.....
1:50	3:30	2:30	.....	12:50	3:15	2:10	.....
2:05	3:30	2:45	.....	12:40	3:05	2:00	.....
3:30	6:00	3:50	.....	11:40	1:00	11:55	.....
7:30	.....	5:50	.....	9:00	.....	9:10	.....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	.....	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	.....

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

### GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.				From Grd. Rapids to Holland.			
a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5:30	8:15	3:25	.....	11:45	9:10	10:10	.....
5:55	8:40	3:35	.....	11:35	8:40	9:55	.....
5:57	9:30	3:53	.....	11:15	7:40	9:25	.....
6:15	10:00	4:05	.....	11:00	7:10	9:05	.....
6:35	10:30	4:20	.....	10:45	6:35	8:45	.....
a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	.....	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	.....

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

### MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
7:30	3:25	10:45	.....	4:06	10:45	7:40	.....
6:00	.....	11:15	.....	3:35	10:05	.....	.....
.....	.....	11:20	.....	3:30	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11:25	.....	3:25	9:45	.....	.....
6:35	4:15	11:45	.....	3:05	9:10	8:40	.....
6:50	4:30	1:50	.....	3:00	9:00	8:35	.....
7:20	4:50	12:30	.....	2:25	8:15	8:00	.....
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	.....	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	.....

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
10:45	4:06	.....	.....	10:45	4:55	.....	.....
11:15	4:30	.....	.....	10:15	5:10	.....	.....
11:35	4:55	.....	.....	10:00	4:55	.....	.....
1:00	5:10	.....	.....	9:48	4:15	.....	.....
12:45	5:35	.....	.....	9:25	3:30	.....	.....
p. m.	p. m.	.....	.....	a. m.	p. m.	.....	.....

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

## Business Directory.

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

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

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

Barbers.  
DE GROOT, L., barber. Haircutting, shaving,  
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-  
sonable rates. Barbershop next door to the City  
Hotel. 14-1y

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.  
DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-  
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.  
MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-  
fumaries. River street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Livery and Sale tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Physicians.  
BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made  
the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a  
special study. Office hours night and day, on the  
cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-1y

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

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,  
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 36-1y.

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

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

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.  
Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening  
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
WILL. H. ROZKINS, N. G.  
M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.  
A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall  
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec.  
17, at 7 o'clock sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.  
D. L. BORD, Sec'y.

Mr. R. Van Kampen has got all the  
necessary tools to move, raise or lower  
buildings at short notice. He is also pre-  
pared to build new dwellings, or repair  
old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and  
joiner's work. 12-1y.

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

The finest and loveliest assortment of  
ladies' and Misses' hoods, in different  
colors and styles, at the store of  
35-1y G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

## Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.	
Apples, 1/2 bushel.....	\$ 40
Beans, 1/2 bushel.....	2 00
Butter, 1 lb.....	24
Corn, 1/2 bushel.....	4 50
Clover seed, 1/2 bushel.....	24
Eggs, 1/2 dozen.....	24
Honey, 1 lb.....	13
Hay, 1 ton.....	12 00
Onions, 1/2 bushels.....	1 00
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel.....	85
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel.....	2 75

Grain, Feed, Etc.	
Wheat, white 1/2 bushel.....	1 25
red.....	1 27
Lancaster Red, 1/2 bushel.....	1 30
Corn, 1/2 bushel.....	45
Oats, 1/2 bushel.....	40
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel.....	1 05
Barley, 1/2 bushel.....	1 03
Feed, 1 ton.....	25 50
" 100 lbs.....	1 40
Barley, 1/2 bushel.....	1 50
Middling, 1/2 bushel.....	1 40
Flour, 1/2 bushel.....	6 70
Pearl Barley, 1/2 bushel.....	3 50
Rye 1/2 bushel.....	2 80
Corn Meal 1/2 bushel.....	1 40
Fine Corn Meal 1/2 bushel.....	1 50

## Additional Local.

Just received a very fine lot of Felt  
Hats, for Men and Boys, which I sell  
cheaper than any house in Chicago or  
Grand Rapids, call at the store of  
34-1y D. BERTSCH.

Shiloh's consumption Cure.  
This is beyond question the most successful  
Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses  
invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup,  
and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the  
cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the  
history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it  
has been sold on a guarantee, a fact which no other  
medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we  
earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts. and  
\$1. If your Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back Lame,  
use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

Answer this Question.  
Why do so many people we see around us, seem  
to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indi-  
gestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appe-  
tite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when  
for 75 cts., we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer,  
guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.  
A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Can-  
cer mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle  
there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more  
successful treatment of these complaints without  
extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

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

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

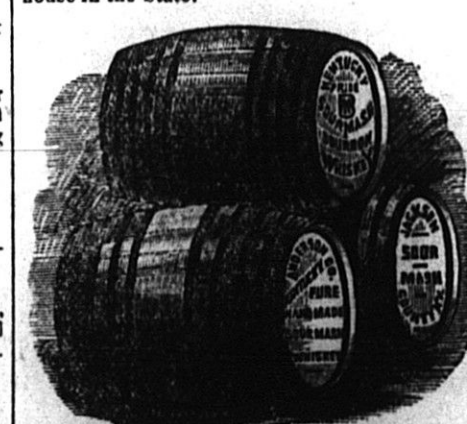
ANY person with a Cough, Cold, or any  
Bronchial Complaint or even in the first  
stage of Consumption will be relieved and  
cured by Elliott's Extract of Tar and Wild  
Cherry. It is especially prepared for  
Bronchial Complaints. Thousands who  
have tried it now live to testify of its  
merits—give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

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

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

Theo. Kortlander. Adolph H. Kortlander.

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



Importers  
AND WHOLESALE  
LIQUOR DEALERS,  
No. 114 CANAL STREET,  
Grand Rapids, - Michigan.

The finest Whiskies in the World.

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

## Canals Increasing in Europe.

It is a current impression that canal  
transport is everywhere tending to be su-  
perseded by railway carriage; and it is  
enough that no new waterways of impor-  
tance have for some time been opened in  
the United States. That this, however, is  
very far from being the case in Europe is  
clear from the considerable expansion  
which is now being given to the canal  
systems of several Continental countries.

It might be supposed that in Holland, at  
all events, river and canal navigation had  
already reached the utmost point of feasi-  
ble or useful development. Yet only a  
few months ago the Dutch States-General  
voted a sum of three and a half million  
florins for improving the canal from Rot-  
terdam to the sea, and, what is much more  
noteworthy, decided to cut forthwith a  
new canal from Amsterdam to Utrecht,  
and thence to the Merwede River, near  
Gorcum. This great work will be carried  
out at the national expense, but the citi-  
zens of Amsterdam seem determined to  
open at their own cost another waterway,  
through the Gelder valley to the Waal.  
The object of this extension of the Dutch  
canal system is to regain, if possible, a  
part of the Rhine trade, which of late  
years Antwerp has begun to monopolize.  
On the other hand, Belgium, which is  
anxious that its chief seaport should re-  
tain its late-won ascendancy, is enlarging  
the canal at Charleroi, is constructing a  
large central canal through the heart of  
the country, and is taking measures to se-  
cure uniformity of gauge. The effect of  
this active competition between Belgium  
and Holland will, of course, be to mate-  
rially reduce the rates of transportation  
from the Rhenish provinces of Germany  
to the sea.

In Germany itself, great efforts have  
been made since the establishment of the  
empire to improve and extend the chan-  
nels of inland navigation, and to attain  
economy in water transport. According  
to the Berlin correspondent of the London  
Times, the Prussian Government is active-  
ly engaged upon a plan for uniting by a  
system of canals the Elbe, the Weser, the  
Ems, the Rhine, and the Meuse. It is  
also favorable to the proposal of English  
capitalists to connect the Baltic and the  
North Sea by a deep-draught canal from  
Kiel to some portion of the Elbe, hoping  
that the realization of these plans would  
unite Kiel with the Rhine by a direct  
route, and join the whole system of Ger-  
man canals with the waterways of Hol-  
land, Belgium, and France. It appears  
that the preliminary investigations are  
already so far advanced that an applica-  
tion is expected to be made to the Prussian  
Legislature, at its coming session, for a  
vote of money for the project. In Aus-  
tria and South Germany, kindred enter-  
prises are on foot. The Hapsburg Gov-  
ernment is seriously discussing the im-  
provement of navigation on the Danube,  
the opinion being now widespread that it  
is the obstacles to through transport on  
that river which prevent Austro-Hungary  
from competing successfully with Ameri-  
ca in the supply of cereals. The rocks at  
the so-called Iron Gates are to be removed  
by blasting, and similar measures are to  
be taken at other points to free the chan-  
nel of the upper Danube. Both the Bava-  
rian and Wurtemberg Governments are  
disposed to cooperate with Austria, and  
to grant subsidies for the purpose of trans-  
forming the river, throughout its whole  
course, into a waterway available for  
towed barges. Another scheme, which is  
warmly advocated at Vienna, is that of a  
canal to connect the Danube and the Oder,  
whereby the grain producing provinces of  
Austro-Hungary would be able to forward  
their products to the Baltic. A more re-  
markable project, and one which is at-  
tracting general attention among the  
capitalists of central Europe, contemplates  
the establishment of a new commercial  
route between the Baltic and the Black  
Sea. It is proposed to make a canal to  
join the rivers Dniester and Vistula, and  
thus to bring Odessa, the great entrepot of  
the Russian grain region, into direct com-  
munication with Dantzic. It is computed  
that this work would cost \$100,000,000;  
but the magnitude of its effect upon the  
grain trade of the world can only be com-  
pared to that of our own Erie Canal.

The energy of late displayed in the im-  
provement of the German canal system  
has not been without its influence on the  
French republic. It began to look ques-  
tionable whether French industries could  
long continue to hold their own against  
German competition, unless minerals and  
raw produce were carried at cheaper rates  
than railways could afford to offer. The

result of inquiries, made when M. de  
Freycinet was Minister of Public Works,  
was to prove that the business of trans-  
portation could be performed in France,  
by water at from two-fifths to one-third of  
the lowest price at which it could be done  
by rail. It was in consequence of these  
investigations that the French Govern-  
ment determined on a gradual expenditure  
of \$200,000,000 to improve the harbors,  
rivers, and canals of the country. In  
Great Britain the state of things is alto-  
gether different. It is now extremely  
difficult to obtain any official statistics  
whatever relating to the English canals,  
owing to the subordination of the inland  
navigation to the railway system. It is  
stated by the *Fortnightly Review* that out of  
4,200 miles of inland navigation, fully forty  
per cent. have been either purchased,  
leased, or subsidized by the British rail-  
way companies, so that they have wholly  
ceased to operate as a factor in com-  
petition. This gradual disappearance of  
the facilities for cheap water transport is  
looked upon as one of the dark features  
in the clouded prospects of British in-  
dustry. It is certainly a curious anomaly  
that while their neighbors on the con-  
tinent are devoting so much energy to  
the cheapening of transport by the ex-  
tension of waterways, the British people  
should permit their own canal system to  
be rendered practically useless as a means  
of controlling the rates of carriage through  
its transfer to the hands of a railway  
oligarchy.

## The Tides.

These phenomena have, in all ages, ex-  
cited curiosity, and in many instances  
they have produced wonder at their extra-  
ordinary height and fury. It is related of  
the soldiers of Alexander the Great, who  
were natives of the Mediterranean shores,  
that when they reached the confines of the  
Indian ocean, and saw its waters rolling  
up to a great height, and then flowing back,  
twice every day, they became alarmed,  
and attributed the phenomena to a special  
interposition of the deities of the country  
which they had invaded. Various re-  
markable theories have been advanced  
regarding the tides. Many of these are  
truly so absurd that it is hardly worth  
while to refer to them. Persons find it  
difficult to understand why the tides are  
higher at one time than another, and why  
they rise to the height of sixty feet in the  
Bay of Fundy, forty feet in the ports of  
Bristol, England, and St. Malo, France,  
and only rise to a few feet in height at  
New York and other places, while they  
are scarcely perceptible in the Baltic and  
other seas. Descartes was the first philo-  
sopher who advanced the theory that the  
tides were due to the influence of the  
moon, but Newton was the first who  
worked out the problem and discovered  
the true cause. Descartes believed that  
the moon acted on the waters of the ocean  
by pressure; Newton demonstrated that it  
acted on the ocean by attraction; that in-  
stead of pressing the waters it rolled them  
up directly under it, and also at its anti-  
podes at the same time, thus producing  
the two tides every day. The tides are  
attractions of both the sun and moon. If  
the earth had no moon the attraction of  
the sun would produce two tides every  
day, but their ebb and flow would take  
place at the same hours, not varying as they  
do. These tides would also be much  
smaller than those of the moon. Although  
the mass of the sun is far greater than  
that of the moon, and though attraction  
is in proportion to the mass, yet it is also  
inversely as the square of the distance.  
As the sun, therefore, is four hundred  
times more distant than the moon, the at-  
traction of the waters of the sea toward  
the sun is found to be about three times  
less than those of the moon. There are  
really two ocean tides, the lunar and  
solar, but the latter is absorbed by the  
former, which is wholly observable in re-  
spect to the time, the



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

AFTER a trial lasting ten days, Addison and William Burns, of Pittsburgh, were convicted of complicity in the famous Missouri land frauds. District Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, had entire charge of the prosecution, and the trial took place at Clarion, Pa. William Burns was for years President of a Pittsburgh bank.

An Italian named Tienico, aged 21 years, shot his young wife, aged 14, in Thompson street, New York, then shot his mother-in-law, and ended by sending two balls into his own head. Col. John W. Forney passed peacefully away on the morning of the 9th inst., at his Philadelphia home, of Bright's disease. He was 64 years of age, and leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters.

TWO AGED maiden sisters, named Means, aged respectively 80 and 83 years, were murdered by unknown parties in Westmoreland county, Pa. They were living alone, and were reputed to be quite wealthy. Graff, Bennett & Co.'s new iron-mills, at Bennett Station, near Pittsburgh, were burned. The loss is estimated at over \$200,000.

HENRY VILLARD is to expend \$1,000,000 in the erection of a residence on Madison avenue, near Fifth street, N. Y. Sidney Dillon is building a mansion which will throw Vanderbilt's into the shade. Bonanza Mackay is arranging to outlive all by a palace at Central Park.

### THE WEST.

THREE little brothers went through the ice while skating, at Manitowoc, Wis., and were drowned. Ex-Congressman Banning, of Ohio, is dead.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred at Pfister & Vogel's tannery, Milwaukee. Five employees took their places on the elevator, when the iron rope slipped on the drum and the elevator descended about forty feet at a frightful rate, striking on the floor with a thud that shook the entire building. Four of the unfortunate passengers were killed, the fifth miraculously escaping.

### THE SOUTH.

THE National Cotton-Planters Association, at its session in Atlanta, Ga., re-elected P. C. Morehead, President; G. M. King, Treasurer; and James N. Ogden, Secretary.

In the Tennessee Senate, Hon. L. T. Smith denounced John J. Vortrees, an attorney of Nashville, as a liar and slanderer. Senator Smith, after the adjournment, went to the Maxwell House, where Vortrees walked up to him and shot him in the left shoulder, firing twice more without effect.

OSCAR A. RICE, Internal Revenue Collector of New Orleans, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement recently, and was sentenced to two years at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$10,304. At Murfreesboro, Tenn., a party of masked men entered the jail and forcibly rescued a man named Odum, who had murdered his wife's father.

### WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has taken up his residence at the White House. Mr. John Davis, nephew of Judge Bancroft Davis and son-in-law of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, has been appointed private secretary to the President.

SECRETARY BLAINE, with the assent of the President, has furnished for publication the instructions given last summer to the United States Ministers in Chili and Peru. They contain nothing pointing to armed interference, and, while opposing the intention of Chili to annex certain territory of her prostrate enemy, recognize her right to do as she pleases. The Calderon Government is favored, because it is supposed to represent the character and intelligence of Peru. The Secretary expresses the hope that neither side will invoke the intervention of any European power.

THE dynamite fiend is abroad in Washington. Warden Crocker has received letters warning him to remove prisoners from the wing of the jail in which Guitau is confined so that in the event of a dynamite explosion no life except that of the assassin will be endangered. Jones, of Nevada, says he advised President Arthur not to follow the mistake of President Garfield in taking his Cabinet from the Senate. Postmaster General Justice will retire from that office on the 1st prox., and will become the President of the Lincoln Bank, New York.

### POLITICAL.

DOORKEEPER BROWNLOW, of the House, has appointed Richard W. Austin, of North Carolina, Assistant Doorkeeper, and Col. J. R. Popham, of Virginia, Assistant Doorkeeper in charge of the document room. Col. Popham is a Readjuster. George McVeir, son-in-law of Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster of the House.

### GENERAL.

ARCHDEACON PARNELL, Clerical Secretary of the Episcopal Synod of Kingston, Ont., is \$12,000 short in his accounts.

THE Director of the Mint reports the profits on silver coinage between July 1, 1878, and June 30, 1881, to be \$9,752,210. The profits on hand July 1, 1878, were \$424,725, which, with \$4,450 profits on trade-dollars and surplus silver bullion, made the gross profits on silver coinage \$10,181,495. Of this sum \$8,774,374 was paid into the treasury, \$221,114 was paid for expenses of distribution, and \$94,947 was paid for wastages and losses.

THE weather on the Atlantic ocean continues to be frightfully rough. The steamer Nederland, which arrived at New York, the other day, had not a vestige of her bulwarks, and the iron stanchions were bent and twisted. Four small boats were wrenched from their fastenings and lost. The wheelhouse was crushed in, and the screw-steering gear broken to pieces.

### FOREIGN.

THE Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary has advertised for 1,000 men to enlist for special protection duty, the men to serve in the constabulary for a limited period, in order to relieve the ordinary police force of "special protection" duties. The tenants of the Duke of Leinster have resolved to obey the "no-rent" manifesto.

THE Ring Theater, in the city of Vienna, Austria, was burned on the evening of Dec. 8, shortly after the assembling of the audience. Two thousand people were in the building, about 300 of whom perished in the flames. As soon as the fire was

seen, there was an explosion of gas, and the audience were plunged in darkness. On the spreading of the news of the disaster the performances at the other theaters were stopped. Thousands of people assembled in the neighboring streets, where they could hear the cries of agony of people at the windows of the theater praying to be saved. The rapidity of the flames prevented people from taking advantage of the ordinary exits. Only a small portion of the audience saved themselves by leaping from the windows, three stories high, into clothes held below.

THE British steamer Saxon Monarch is supposed to have foundered in the Bay of Biscay, with forty persons on board. A colliery explosion in Belgium killed sixty-six persons.

NEAR Killaloe, Ireland, a magistrate named Stoddard was fired upon by unknown persons. The agent of Sir Roger Palmer is reducing his entire rental on the basis of decisions by the Land Court. At Cork forty seized farms were offered for sale, and twenty-one were purchased for the landlord. The funeral of the victims of the Vienna theater disaster took place on Monday, the 12th inst. The ceremonies were held in the Roman Catholic cathedral, and were quite solemn and impressive. Several eucharist dignitaries assisted, and the Emperor and the members of the royal family were present. One American, name unknown, is said to be among the victims. The disaster has greatly affected the Emperor of Germany, who has directed that the utmost precautions be taken to protect life at the Berlin court theaters.

### HEARTRENDING ACCIDENT.

Twelve Men Burned to Death in a Boarding-House.

A terrible accident occurred on the line of the Lake Erie railroad, seven miles from Pittsburgh. A laborers' boarding-house was set on fire by the explosion of a lamp, and of forty persons known to be sleeping only twenty-eight escaped alive, and even they were more or less burned. Not one of them succeeded in securing his clothes, so rapid was the progress of the flames. The others were literally roasted to death, without the possibility of an effort being made to rescue them. The victims were railroad laborers, and were working at the place indicated. The building was a one-story frame structure, with an attic or loft. The lower part was used for a dining-room and kitchen. Into this loft forty-three stalwart men retired to sleep after finishing the day's work. It was reached by a flight of stairs which started from near the kitchen door. There were two small holes in the roof to admit light and air. These were closed at night by a sliding door, to keep out the cold.

In the morning the keeper of the boarding-house, Hugh McCune, got up to build a fire in the kitchen stove, carrying with him an ordinary kerosene lamp, which he placed upon a table while he went for kindling-wood. It is supposed that, during his absence, the lamp chimney burst and by some means threw the lamp upon the floor, allowing the oil to run out. The stairway was composed of light, dry pine boards, and they were soon ablaze. The flames quickly spread to the loft, where the unfortunate men were sleeping, all unconscious of the terrible fate which awaited them. The floor of the loft was covered with straw-beds and bedding. The flames made rapid progress, and soon reached this mass of inflammable material. About this time the sleepers were aroused by the cries of the females employed about the place, and they at once made a rush for the stairs, but they were confronted by a wall of fire which forced them back in dismay. A rush was then made for the openings in the roof by the half-crushed men, and a struggle for life took place, each trying to crowd the other out of the way, as only one at a time could be forced through the apertures on account of their small size. Some of the poor fellows, seeing that all could not escape in this way, caught at any shadow of hope that offered, and tried to dash down the stairs and through the flames, only to meet a horrible death. The men had not time to clothe themselves, so sudden was the alarm, and so quickly did the fire make headway. Those who made their escape, however, seemed so bewildered by the sudden outburst of the flames, and the cries of their companions, that they rushed back into the burning building, attempting to save their little property. At this moment the crash came. The frail walls, weakened by the attacks of the flames, crumbled in upon the unfortunate, and their bodies were hurled in the roar of the flames. The scene at this moment cannot be described. Shrieks and groans went up on every side from the poor unfortunate, who had been burned and scorched in a sickening manner. Strong men, with great patches of skin and flesh peeled from their bodies by the touch of the fire, rolled upon the ground in their agony.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says there is quiet talk among some Democrats of the House, in connection with the coming contested-seat cases, about the report that Curtin and other Democratic members from Pennsylvania are threatening to retaine upon the Southern members for voting against Curtin in his contest for Yocum's seat in the last Congress. H. H. Riddleberger received the unanimous vote of the Readjuster caucus for Senator for Virginia.

CHRIS GILSON, the oldest scout in the Government service, reports to Gen. Pope that there will be an uprising of the Utes, Putes and Navajos in New Mexico in the spring. The reds on the Utah reservation are being freely furnished with arms by the Mormons. Graveyard insurance, that is, a speculation for obtaining insurance policies on the lives of old or sick persons, has become common in some parts of Indiana.

YELLOW fever has assumed alarming proportions at Barbadoes and in San Domingo. Gen. J. H. Martindale, at one time Attorney General of New York, died lately at Nice, France, whither he had gone for his health.

THE Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J., have raised \$700,000 with which to reorganize. Small depositors will be paid in full, while 75 per cent. will be disbursed on large sums.

ACCORDING to Mr. Volk, the sculptor, Mr. Lincoln had decided preferences as to preachers. He said: "I don't like to hear out and dried sermons. No—when I hear a man preach, I like to see him act as if he were fighting bees! And he extended his long arms, at the same time suiting the action to the words."

SEVERAL of the fashionable hotels up town are crowded with bridal parties, and at dinner the brides display the most magnificent costumes and the customary abundance of diamonds. Nowadays a bride without diamonds is no bride at all.—New York Mail.

## THE GUTEAU TRIAL.

TWENTIETH DAY.

On the opening of court Guitau opened business by declaring himself dissatisfied with the development of the facts relating to the political situation which lay the gist of the alleged defense, and renewed his demand for the testimony of such men as Grant, Conkling and Platt. He announced, also, his purpose of making the closing speech for the defense.

No answer having been received from the half-dozen questions submitted in writing to President Arthur, the court said that the defense should have the benefit of the said testimony when it should come.

Mr. Scoville then called Dr. E. C. Spitzger, of New York, who failed to respond, as did Mrs. Emma Road, of Chicago, and Mr. Scoville asked for attachments.

The defense here rested, and the prosecution called Gen. W. T. Sherman to the witness-stand. He identified the letter that was placed in his hands after the shooting, written by Guitau, and stated that he suspected at the time there might be a conspiracy, but afterward concluded the shooting was by one man. Guitau thanked the General for protecting him with the military, at which the warrior smiled grimly.

Edward Barton, a lawyer from Freeport, Ill., was next sworn, and stated that he well knew the prisoner's father, whom he described as a straightforward, clear-headed man of excellent intellect, and always believed him sane.

Testimony to the same effect was given by Gardner W. Tandy; Dr. B. P. Buckley, the Guitau family physician; A. T. Green; John S. Cochrane, Prosecuting Attorney; George W. Oyler, Anson A. Babcock, David A. Sunderland and Horace Tarbox, all residents of Freeport, Ill., and well acquainted with the assassin's father.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Col. Corkhill called, as the first witness of the day, Mrs. Julia M. Wilson, of Leadville, Col. She knew L. W. Guitau from her earliest recollection. He was her uncle. Witness gave a most feeling account of the life and character of her mother, Mrs. Maynard, who, it had been alleged by the defense, had died insane, but who really died from pneumonia in 1856. During the examination of this witness Scoville objected to one of her answers to a question, and a lively discussion ensued between Judge Porter and Scoville. Guitau became enraged at Judge Porter, and shouted: "Now hold your tongue till you get to the jury, Judge. You are doing this sort of thing too much." Judge Porter, without noticing the outburst, continued in the most impressive manner to argue his point, when Guitau broke in again: "I'm not a criminal, and I won't be till convicted. I won't have that word. You just hold your tongue till you get to the jury." Scoville expostulated with him, but he retorted in the most vicious manner: "You shut up and mind your business; I know what I'm doing."

Witness was questioned in regard to various members of the Guitau family, and stated positively that she never saw indications of insanity in any of them.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wilson's testimony, John W. Guitau, brother of the assassin, arose from his seat next the prisoner, and asked the court to rule out the question and answer relative to witness' father having died of softening of the brain.

Judge Cox—"I think the matter irrelevant." Scoville here arose, trembling with excitement, and protested against the meddling of John W. Guitau in this case. "He is opposed to showing insanity in the family," said Scoville, and his voice was here drowned by the prisoner, who struck his hand violently on the table and shouted: "So do I. He had better get back to Boston. He has got no business here. Just because he happens to bear the same name he thinks he will get a little notoriety out of this case. I haven't known anything about him for years. That's all there is about him, and I want him to get right out of this case."

President Arthur's replies to the written interrogatories of counsel for the defense were read. He stated that he knew nothing about Guitau previous to the crime of the 22d of July, except that he had seen him around the Republican headquarters at New York. A number of witnesses were called to the stand and told what they had seen of the prisoner in the various places where he has made an unsavory record for himself during the past few years. Strangely enough, none of these people ever saw in him any indications of insanity, but nearly all had found evidences of moral turpitude, sometimes to their cost. The worst story was told by the Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York, pastor of the Baptist Church to which Guitau united himself in 1872, and from which, after borrowing \$95 from the pastor, and otherwise abusing his generosity, he was excommunicated in disgrace for gross immorality. As Mr. McArthur went into the shameful details Guitau grew irritated and then violent. Mr. Scoville objected to the testimony, and asked the use of it. "We wish to show," said District Attorney Corkhill, "that what the defense calls the prisoner's insanity is his devilish depravity." General applause followed this declaration, and a lad of 14 was expelled from the court-room as a scapegoat. After this the confusion was so great that adjournment was a relief to all concerned.

The assassin was quiet as he was led by policemen to his van.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Rev. Dr. McArthur resumed the witness stand, and continued to testify to the assassin's race and meanness. Scoville objected to this character of evidence, but the court ruled its admissibility, as tending to show the general character of the prisoner. The assassin at this point broke out into one of his noisy harangues.

Col. Corkhill desired the court to restrain the prisoner, when Guitau turned to him and said: "You go slow, Corkhill. You are spotted, and as soon as this business is over the President will remove you."

W. S. Caldwell, a physician, treated L. W. Guitau during his last illness. He never detected any evidence of mental unsoundness.

George W. Plummer, a Chicago lawyer, was called. Guitau immediately shouted: "I owe this man \$20, but it has cost the Government \$200 to get him here. I think the President's attention had better be called to the way you are squandering the Government's money."

Witness allowed the prisoner to occupy a desk in his law office at Chicago some months. He seemed to have a deal of collection business, and went in and out like any business man.

Guitau continually interrupted, and finally witness said to him: "It seems that your close relations with the duty of late have corrupted your manners."

The prisoner laughed heartily at this sally and said: "Well, that ain't so bad, Plummer, for a Western man."

"Did you ever see anything in his conduct that indicated unsoundness of mind?" was the next question.

"No, sir," replied witness, "nothing whatever. He seemed to be a man of ability, vain and conceited."

Stephen English, editor and proprietor of the Insurance Times, New York, took the stand.

Guitau called out: "This man was in Ludlow street jail, and I got him out for \$300."

Witness gave the circumstances under which he became acquainted with the prisoner. Witness was in jail under \$40,000 bonds, charged with libel. The prisoner acted as his attorney. Guitau frequently and noisily interrupted witness, calling him liar and perjurer. At one time he shouted: "There isn't an insurance man in New York that doesn't know what a fraud you are."

Witness continued: "The prisoner swindled me out of \$300, and also swindled many poor creatures in the jail by promising to help them and getting their money and then never raising a finger in their behalf."

Guitau shouted at witness: "Why, I would not spit on you on the street, you old scoundrel! I'll get some insurance men to show you up. You are lying all the way through, English, you old fraud."

Witness was asked if he ever detected any signs of insanity in the prisoner, and replied: "On the contrary, he was a remarkably clear-headed, shrewd lawyer. He completely outwitted me."

Warren G. Brown, attorney-at-law, New York, was called for Mrs. Guitau in obtaining a divorce from the prisoner. He believed the latter perfectly sane.

Guitau (excitedly)—"I want to know Corkhill, what all this kind of evidence has got to do with the real issue—what fired the shot that killed Garfield, the Deputy or I? I think it is devilish mean to rake up my character in all its details. The only issue here is, who fired that shot, the Deputy or I. Just take that home, Corkhill, and think it over till to-morrow morning. I want to know what all this has got to do with the question of my sanity or insanity on the 22d of July. As I told you before, I had time enough to go crazy a hundred times in the interval."

Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, was called, and testified to seeing the prisoner around Washington last spring, and saw nothing in his conduct to raise a question in his mind of the man's sanity.

D. McLean Shaw testified that Guitau told him he was bound to have notoriety some way or other. He might kill some big man and imitate Wilkes Booth.

The prisoner—I have not known anything about this man Shaw for eight years; but when he repeats this kind of testimony I say to him: "You are a liar! a low, dirty liar!" I never had a kind of conversation with you in my life, and you know it.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

The day was devoted to the examination of Dr. Edward Charles Spitzger, of New York, who claimed to have made the study of nervous and mental diseases a specialty. He had, on the preceding day, examined the prisoner in jail, and was satisfied of his insanity. He considered the main features of the prisoner's case to be a tendency to the formation of delusive opinions and morbid projects, and strong indication of imbecility of judgment. "And while," said witness, "I have no other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt that he is a moral imbecile or moral monstrosity."

Witness would not undertake to express a decided opinion as to the mental condition of the prisoner July 2.

Guitau—"There was no depravity about this business at all, and I think it is a burning shame for gentlemen of the prosecution to harp upon that word depravity. I have been a consistent Christian all my life, and because I committed adultery to get rid of a woman I did not love, and owe a few hundred dollars, it is a burning shame for the prosecution to blacken my character."

Despite cries of "Silence, silence," and "Order," Guitau continued to strike upon the table and shriek out at the top of his voice: "I am not afraid to go to the gallows if the Lord Almighty wishes me to go there. I expect an act of God that will blow this court and jury out that window to protect me, it is necessary. I want to thunder this in the ears of the American people."

David (with an air of disgust)—"Oh, this pantomime business is getting played out!" Guitau—"You are getting played out, and your theory of prosecution, too."

About this time some one in the audience, incensed at the assassin's impertinence, created a sensation by crying out, "Shoot him now!" The balcony restored order after a few moments, and the trial proceeded.

Col. Corkhill sharply questioned the witness in regard to an article he had contributed to a medical journal. A spicy colloquy followed, which Guitau interrupted by shouting: "It seems to cause you considerable trouble. You had better cool off, Corkhill. I haven't seen you heated so before. It's 3 o'clock. We had better go home."

The witness was asked if he had not appeared as an expert in a certain case, and, after taking a fee on one side, returned it, and taken a larger one from the other side.

The witness replied with some warmth, "You have no basis for such a question; and no man dares make the assertion upon which he could found it."

Guitau again interrupted in a great rage, and, in a voice which completely drowned the utterances of the counsel and witness, yelled out: "That's a very dirty question for you to ask, Corkhill. It just suits your brain. I'm going to ask Arthur to kick you out of this case. Why, this man is one of the first scientists of the country. Why, he would not condescend to spit on you, Corkhill. You are in bad repute, Corkhill, with every member of this bar. You are an unmitigated nuisance in this case."

The witness finally answered, "Most decidedly, no."

The court adjourned without concluding the examination.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Dr. Spitzger resumed the witness stand. Corkhill handed to witness a slip of paper upon which was drawn a diagram and human head, and said: "Now, supposing this to be the prisoner's head, will you please point out the inequalities to which you referred yesterday?"

Before any reply could be made Guitau raised a laugh by saying: "That accounts for it. A hatter came to see me this morning and offered me a hat if I would let him take my head. I got the hat, but you don't pay for it, Corkhill. Oh, no, the Government will have to do so."

Witness went on, giving his reasons for considering the prisoner insane.

Upon a question being asked by Corkhill, Guitau broke in with: "I have been looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up."

Subsequently, Guitau again interrupted the examination, and shouted: "I see that crank, Talmage, has been doing some sensationalism business in this case. He had better go slow. He has been before his synod several times for lying. I have got my eye on several of these cranks, and if they don't go slow I'll give some more of them some free advertising. The high-toned portion of the American people are beginning to take the right view of this case."

Witness thought the proper way to summon experts would be for the court to summon them, irrespective of the chances of what their testimony might be.

Corkhill insisted the witness had attacked the character and honesty of the experts who were supposed to entertain opposite opinions from himself on the prisoner's sanity.

Guitau interrupted in his most angry mood, and, shaking his head at Col. Corkhill, shouted: "It's the unanimous judgment of the American people that you are a consummate jackass, Corkhill. This gentleman is an honest man, and if your skull was not so thick you would see it."

Witness desired to explain his position, and said: "I do not hesitate to reiterate my opinion that the expert who will in this court testify that the prisoner is sane is, in my opinion, no expert, or a dishonest one."

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, was next examined. The audience listened intently as the distinguished physician defined insanity and the several phases thereof. Dr. Barker's comprehensive and positive conclusions were

all in accord with the theory of the prosecution. Judge Cox requested witness to explain to the jury what he meant by irresistible impulse, and the answer was: "Perversions of emotion to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individual's former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, constitute an irresistible impulse."

Guitau—"Doctor, I want to ask you, where a man is impelled to commit crime by an impulse he can't resist, is he sane or insane?"

Answer—"When that fact can be proved, sir, it is insanity."

Guitau—"That's just my case, sir," with an air of perfect satisfaction; then, turning to Scoville: "Come, that's the whole case. Now let's have recess. I'm getting hungry."

Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question.

Guitau (impatiently)—"Oh, you keep still; it's all they can do to put up with me."

Judge Cox assented, and Mrs. Scoville asked: "Can a man be born insane?"

Answer—"No, madame; he could be born an idiot or imbecile. Insanity is an acquired state after birth."

Dr. Barker, in answer to a question, declared positively that he thought Guitau responsible for his crime.

Mr. Gobell, in the insurance business, H. T. Ketchum, a lawyer, Mr. Wood, and Samuel D. Phelps, a broker, each testified to the perfect sanity of the assassin, whose bitterness of language increased as the insanity dodge was weakened by their evidence.

### Italics and Punctuation.

Reader! when you write an article or any periodical, or a letter to a friend, never use italics except in some very unusual emergency, for their employment implies that the sentence has been badly constructed and needs artificial emphasis before its meaning can be understood. A clause in italics always bears testimony to the writer's clumsiness. So of general punctuation. Punctuate as little as possible. Punctuation marks can usually be dispensed with if the reader be not too ignorant or too indolent to construct rightly in the first place the sentence in which they are employed. If the adverbial clauses of a sentence be properly distributed in relation to the chief statements of which they are modifications the parenthesis becomes a crooked folly and the comma a trifling superfluity. Of course some punctuation marks are needed: the period, to indicate the end of a sentence; the semicolon, to indicate where a sentence came very near ending and didn't; perhaps the exclamation point to tell the reader where to be astonished, though if he feels so disposed he may possibly learn to be shocked on his own hook; the interrogation point; now and then even a comma to prove the imperfection of language at the point of a mere human pen. But every comma is an apology offered by the writer to the reader. The parenthesis is never to be used; at most not more than once a week by a constant writer. The dash or comma is an effective substitute. Finally, let it be borne in mind that much punctuation is the infallible sign of poor writing.—American Queen.

### Sure Cure for Small-Pox or Scarlet Fever.

The recipe given below was published by the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris. It is unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is perfectly harmless when taken by a well person.

Sulphate of zinc, one (1) grain;  
Foxglove (digitalis), one (1) grain;  
Half a teaspoonful of sugar;  
Mix with two (2) table-spoonfuls of water;

When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water.

Dose for an adult: One (1) teaspoonful every hour.

For children smaller doses, according to age.

Either disease will disappear in twelve hours.

BEFORE marriage she was dear, and he was her treasure; but afterwards she became dearer and he treasurer.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$7 50	@ 12 00
HOGS.....	5 30	@ 7 75
COTTON.....	11 1/4	@ 1 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 25	@ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 35	@ 1 36
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	1 42	@ 1 45
CORN—Ungraded.....	63	@ 72
OATS—Mixed Western.....	49	@ 52
PORK—Mess.....	18 00	@ 18 25
LARD.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00	@ 6 85
• Cows and Heifers.....	2 30	@ 3 75
• Medium to Fair.....	4 75	@ 5 25
HOGS.....	4 25	@ 6 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex. 4	7 50	@ 7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex. 6	6 00	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 24	@ 1 29
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2.....	60	@ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	47	@ 48
RYE—No. 2.....	97	@ 98
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 05	@ 1 06
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	32	@ 38
EGGS—Fresh.....	26	@ 27
PORK—Mess.....	16 25	@ 17 00
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 38	@ 1 40
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 31	@ 1 37
CORN—No. 2.....	61	@ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
RYE.....	94	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2.....	94	@ 95
PORK—Mess.....	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD.....	11	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 35	@ 1 36
CORN—Mixed.....	63	@ 64
OATS—No. 2.....	47	@ 48
RYE.....	97	@ 98
PORK—Mess.....	17 00	@ 17 25
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 37	@ 1 38
CORN.....	65	@ 66
OATS.....	48	@ 49
RYE.....	1 07	@ 1 08
Pork—Mess.....	17 25	@ 17 50
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 35	@ 1 36
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 37	@ 1 38
CORN.....	64	@ 66
OATS.....	44	@ 45
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.....	6 75	@ 9 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 37	@ 1 38
CORN—Mixed.....	65	@ 66
OATS.....	48	@ 48
BARLEY (per cental).....	2 00	@ 2 18
PORK—Mess.....	17 75	@ 18 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 38	@ 1 39
CORN—No. 2.....	60	@ 62
OATS.....	44	@ 47
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	6 00	@ 6 25
• Fair.....	5 25	@ 5 50
• Common.....	4 00	@ 5 00
HOGS.....	5 50	@ 6 35
BUFF.....	2 50	@ 4 00



# Holland City News.

## HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

HE number of postoffices in the country has increased in the past year 1,486.

MONTPELIER, the burial-place of President Madison, at Orange Court House, Va., was sold at auction for \$19,000.

At Edgerton, Mo., last September, Nathan Andrews was murdered by Clay Snell, since which date five members of the latter's family have died, three of them from shame and grief.

THE Japanese telegraph system, established ten years ago, has now over 3,000 miles of line and 9,345 miles of wire. Twenty words are sent fifty miles for less than 2 cents. Last year the number of messages transmitted was 1,272,756.

KRUPP, the great cannon manufacturer of Europe, a few weeks ago had in his employ 23,000 men, but new orders obliged him to hire an additional force of 8,000, which places him at the head of the population of a small city—more than 30,000 men.

THE Charleston News tells this for true: A lady in that city has a large Brahma cock. A few days ago she had a canary bird. The bird by accident got out of its cage and flew down into the yard, and as quick as thought the cock made a rush for the little songster, and swallowed it whole, feathers and all.

THEY have an original way in Venice of protesting against a bad tenor. A gentleman in the parterre of the Teatro Malibran recently opened his umbrella, and held it toward the stage, evidently to keep off the shower of false notes. The auditorium at once became a forest of open umbrellas. The tenor fled, the curtain fell, and art was avenged.

THE weaning of a baby elephant doesn't seem to be a very difficult task. The famous offspring of Hebe was taken from its mother the other day at Bridgeport, Ct., where both animals are in winter quarters, and is now living complacently on a diet of crackers and milk. The mother utters a sonorous protest occasionally, and looks fondly toward the little animal tethered at the other end of the apartment. But both are getting used to the separation, and no trouble is anticipated.

CALIFORNIA women can keep a secret. Mrs. Del Valle is an example. Twenty years ago Mrs. Blanco gave \$20,000 to Mrs. Del Valle, charging her solemnly to keep its possession a secret until Marie Blanco, then a baby, became 21. Mrs. Blanco had no faith in banks or wills, and died satisfied that her daughter would receive the treasure, which was in the form of diamonds. Miss Blanco was recently married on her 21st birthday, and among the wedding presents were the jewels. Mrs. Del Valle had kept the secret from even her husband.

A GENUINE African, claiming to be Dr. Delancy, of the Munding tribe, presented himself at the Health Office in Washington, recently, for the purpose of registering as a practicing physician. He had what pretended to be a diploma as an herb doctor, written in English on elephant skin, dated at Sierra Leone in 1806, and claims to have been born in 1780, which would make him 101 years old. He stated that his father, who is King of his tribe, is still living. He also claims to have been with Dr. Livingstone for four years. His credentials were not, however, deemed satisfactory to the Health Officer.

A WHIP of sole-leather, two feet long, burned in the center to make it hard, oiled at the extremities to make it pliable, and mounted on a hickory handle a foot and a half long, is the exquisite instrument with which an officer of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is said to have been in the habit of enforcing order and punishing offenses among the lads under his charge. His favorite plan, according to accounts given by the pupils, was to strip off a boy's outer clothing, tie him over a chair back, and lay on the lash until the blood flowed profusely. The charges have been denied by the officer, and a close examination into the matter has been instituted.

A WOMAN thus describes Patti: "She is not quite five feet in height, and has a slender, yet well-rounded figure. Her complexion, smooth and clear, is without the insinuation of a wrinkle to mark the faint coating of powder and rouge. Her eyes are the most wonderful I have ever seen in a human head—large and full as were Adelaide Neilson's, but

more beautiful in the rich and velvety darkness that is seldom seen except in the women of the South. Unlike most singers, she has a small mouth, red and ripe as a strawberry, and her teeth are white and glittering. Her hair is fine and glossy, and over her forehead a few short locks were curled."

MR. SETTLES, managing partner of the Madeley Coal and Iron Company, North Staffordshire, England, must be regarded as a peculiar man by his workmen. He voluntarily increased the wages of his men 10 per cent. recently, and now he has told them that they must contribute 5 per cent. of their increase to the funds of the other colliers in the neighborhood, who are on a strike for a similar advance, or else he will reduce their own wages 5 per cent. A colliery proprietor supporting a strike is, indeed, a novelty, and Mr. Settles must be a sharp and very long thorn in the side of his fellow-proprietor.

THE proprietor of a single hotel, the United States, at Saratoga, bought during the past summer, for the 61,000 persons whom he entertained, 87,000 pounds of beef, cost \$17,166; 19,000 pounds of mutton for \$3,172; 17,780 pounds of lamb for \$2,416; 51,877 pounds of chicken for \$10,458; 2,000 pounds of butter for \$4,718; 20,000 dozens of eggs for \$4,269, and 68,000 quarts of milk for \$2,387. The total cost of provisions for the season was \$99,479.43; the sum of \$70,000 was paid for rent, \$50,000 for help, and \$50,000 on the general-expense account, making an aggregate expenditure of nearly \$270,000 for a season that began June 4 and closed Oct. 1.

THE cheap buggy building, which has grown up in Cincinnati within a half-dozen years, makes Ohio the leading State of the Union in carriage manufacture. Advance sheets from the Census Department show that the value of her product in this direction, for the census year, was \$10,000,000, to \$8,000,000 in New York and about \$4,000,000 each in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts. The cheap buggy has scattered itself over the whole country, and Cincinnati, where the most are made, has become by far the largest manufacturing city. The increased use of machinery has made the change. As with wagons, the crossroad shop and that which was in so many small towns almost the single manufactory have been closed or reduced wholly to repairing. There are sixty-three establishments in Cincinnati, and they are able to make a buggy for \$75 because their machines, operated by unskilled labor, rapidly multiply the various parts, and no great skill as a wheelwright is needed to put them together. They give out quickly, and so do 20-cent stockings. The claim is they are worth what is paid for them.

TWO MEN engaged in a petty swindling trick have victimized numerous business houses in Chicago lately by going into the stores and purchasing a small article, valued probably at 75 cents. The salesman in attendance would make out a cash check for 75 cents, and a \$20 bill would be handed him. The package would generally be handed back to him with a \$10 bill and \$9.25 in change. The customer would seem not to like it, and would walk up to the desk, deposit the \$9.25, fumble in his pockets and ask the cashier to please give him a \$10 bill for the change. He would not find the 75 cents necessary to complete the \$10 in change, however, so he would call to his friend to loan him the sum, saying so much small change was a nuisance. The cashier would hand out the \$10 desired, the man would take it, and then in a modest, hesitating way ask, "Or would you just as soon give me the \$20 bill for this \$20 in change?" pushing the bill and change toward the cashier. The latter would probably think the man was a "crank" but would, through courtesy, indulge him by handing out the \$20. In the confusion the cashier would not see that he had been victimized out of his own \$10 just produced for the exchange of the small pieces.

M. ROMAN, a French engineer, states that the cultivation of the interesting plant, the *Soja* or *Soya* has been largely developed in Hungary and in various parts of France. He thinks that it may in the future become as important an article of food as the potato. It grows in any soil, even the driest; and the plant is an excellent fodder for cattle. The seeds are very nutritious, and have the form of small kidney beans. An agreeable soup may be made of them. The Chinese use them for various kinds of cheese, to make a condiment with oil, etc. In France, the seeds have been roasted like coffee, and M. Roman says the decoction of the *Soja* bean is very similar to that of average coffee.

## FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

### Burning of the Ring Theater, in Vienna.

The burning of the Ring Theater, at Vienna, and the loss of nearly 700 lives, is one of the most appalling calamities of modern times.

The fire originated on the stage. The curtain was still down at the time. The precise manner in which it started is not known. Some of those who were on the stage at the time, and who escaped, say that the fire was caused by the dropping of an oil-lamp among the scenery. Others assert that the fire came up from the engine-room, and was generated by the engine below the stage, which was supplying the theater with electric lights. However it was, when the flames made their appearance they did so so suddenly and were in such alarming proportions as to throw the stage people into an instantaneous and thorough panic. The stage had but one exit to the street, and for this narrow place of egress the entire 200 rushed. The flames were between the curtain and this door, and this fact was the cause which prevented any one trying to escape to the body of the house. No one on the stage was bold enough to face the flames in that direction, and so the great audience had no one to duly notify them of the terrible danger from which most of them might have escaped, had they been warned in time. At the stage exit the actors got jammed and the door was literally plugged up with human bodies, and it is believed that most of the number were burned to death.

During all this time the flames were having it all their own way among the timber on the stage. There was in the theater an iron curtain, which, when down, completely severed the stage from the audience. This iron curtain was up, and in the panic on the stage was forgotten or cut off from approach by the flames. When the fire behind the drop became great enough to be seen through the painted fabric by the audience, they naturally supposed it the result of the stage experiment with a calcium to be used during the ballet, and paid no further attention to it. The flames attacked the drop curtain from all points simultaneously, and it seemed to instantly disappear and the whole auditorium was in a thought's time in the complete grasp of the fire, which spread like one vast sheet of lightning in a hurricane.

What followed is indescribable. The people became demented and fell upon one another like wild beasts. Some few got into the passages, but the hall was dark. Both gas and the electric lights were cut off. In the midst of all this terror, the noise of a terrible explosion showed that the gas tank had burst, and this time the flames burst through the roof and through most of the windows, and the entire space between the walls of the large building was like a vast furnace in white heat, with living human bodies for coals.

The sight attracted the whole town to the scene, and thoughtful people took their clothes, rope, ladders and axes. The great Turners fire brigade was soon at the theater and assumed charge of the life-saving operations. By actual count it was ten minutes from the time the fire had possession of the auditorium before a single life was saved by outside assistance, and during all this time the people within the furnace were either burning up or trampling one another to death. Men and women, crazed with heat and demented with the prospect before them, destroyed themselves by leaping from the front seats of the galleries into the scorching abyss below. Up to this time none escaped except the few who got from the stage, the fewer who managed to stumble out through the darkened passage-ways from the pit to the street, and the few who dropped from the windows of the first floor above the pit into the street. The Turners began at once knocking in the walls around the exits and dragging out the bodies piled thereby. In this way they managed to save several lives, but the flames soon drove them away from the walls. The sturdy fellows then organized a blanket service, and invited these at the windows on the high first floor to jump. Fifty persons answered the invitations, and the Turners caught every one of the entire fifty in unstretched blankets and saved them without injury. There were no windows in the street walls higher than this first floor, and it is hardly a matter of doubt that every occupant of the galleries was burned to death.

When the fiftieth person had been rescued by the blanket service the whole building was a mass of white fire, so hot that no near approach was possible. After that no human being got outside the walls, and the assembled crowds, vast in number, were compelled to stand around and witness the most appalling and heart-rending scene of modern times. Bodies could be seen falling from the upper floors into the white fire below—some still and limp, as if lifeless, others in the wildest movements of agony. One was seen as if plunged from the highest part of the house. It was that of a man, and he fell headforemost, both arms crushed under the face.

A Vienna dispatch of the 9th inst. says: Researches show that the upper gallery must have fallen into the pit, where the only remains found are small fragments of bones. Beyond a doubt 500 gallery tickets had been issued. Only 100 of these are known to have jumped from windows, and competent judges fear the loss of life will be found to be fully 700.

### Additional Particulars—The Death-Roll Reaches Nearly a Thousand.

Vienna dispatches of the 12th state "the official list gives the number of the missing as 917. So far, 580 bodies have been recovered. The Hebrew dead were conveyed to the Jewish portion of the cemetery. The scenes at the graves were painful to witness. The ruins of the theater were surrounded by crowds of people to-day. The work of removal of the debris was resumed. It is feared hundreds more of bodies will be found in the blocked-up passages. The Captain of the fire brigade states that all the inside of the theater is a heap of human bones and charred remains. The attitude of the dead is of the strangest character. Some men were found grasping each other's throats, the nails of their fingers being imbedded in the flesh. Some show self-inflicted mortal wounds, while several children were found in the pit that had been thrown from the galleries by their frantic mothers. Further inquiries as to the origin of the fire establish the fact that the persons entrusted with the duties of firemen on the stage ran off affrighted at the first blaze. One even tumbled headlong from the 'flies' to the stage-floor, and another, who had charge of the gas, thinking that an explosion had occurred, or would occur, turned off the gas at the meter, plunging the theater into total darkness, until it became luminated with the blaze of the conflagration. There was a wire-gauze curtain ready to be let down in case of emergency, and supposed to be attended to by a special mechanic, well drilled in his duties. Had this curtain been lowered, it is probable every person in the theater would have escaped. But either the attendant could not find the key to the apparatus-box, or he was also seized with the panic. In one passage of the theater, without an outlet, forty persons lost their way, and, being unable to return, were suffocated. The Reichsrath has voted £50,000 for the sufferers by the fire. The general relief fund amounts to 50,000 florins, of which the Emperor subscribed one-half. Suicides caused by grief at the loss of relatives and friends in the fire are common. The number reported by the police as missing amounts to 1,156. The Government has ordered that two policemen shall go to each theater an hour before the commencement of the performance, to see that all proper precautions have been taken to guard against fire."

Mrs. DODDY—"Why, Mrs. Makesure, you are not looking well of late," Mrs. M.—"No (sighing deeply), I never look

so well after I've been buying butter." Mrs. D.—"After buying butter? How does that happen?" Mrs. M.—"Well, you see I have to taste all the butter before buying, and, as I have to taste fifteen or twenty kinds before getting suited, and swallow a good-sized lump every time for fear the grocery-keeper will be mad if I spit it out; and, as two-thirds of it is mixed with lard, and the other third with tallow, you can just imagine the state of my stomach."

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

On the meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Senators Sherman, Pendleton, Dawes, Lapham, Bayard and Morgan were appointed by the chair on the joint committee for the preparation of a memorial upon the death of the late President Garfield. A large number of bills of a private nature, mainly for individual relief, were introduced and referred. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: For the erection of a public building at Quincy, Ill.; to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State Government; to establish a Department of Agriculture and Commerce; making trade dollars legal tender at their nominal value for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contract; to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peorias and Miami of the Indian Territory; to procure and publish certain information relative to the demand and price of American agriculture and other products in foreign countries; granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, and to soldiers engaged in the Creek, Seminole and Blackhawk Indian wars; for a public building at Peoria, Ill.

The Senate passed the bill, on Thursday, the 8th inst., conferring on Mrs. Garfield the ranking privilege. Mr. Garland introduced a bill providing that, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be no Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be neither Secretary of State nor Secretary of the Treasury, then the Secretary of War, shall act as President until the disability be removed or a President be elected by the people. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill providing that certain lands heretofore granted to railroad companies be declared forfeited to the United States in cases where the lands were granted to aid in the construction of roads which have not been constructed within the specified time. Mr. Plumb also introduced a bill providing for the exemption from taxation of saving deposits in provident associations, savings banks and savings institutions, and on so much of their deposits as have been invested in United States securities. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill providing that Union soldiers or officers who served ninety days or over during the Rebellion, and who received honorable discharge, or in case of their death, their widows or orphans, shall be entitled to 160 acres of public land. Mr. Pendleton reintroduced his old bill providing that Cabinet officers may have seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. Merrill made a lengthy address on the Tariff Commission bill. Mr. Vest introduced bills for a bridge across the Missouri river at a point five miles above St. Louis, for recording marriages in the Territories, and for making a wife a competent witness in a trial for bigamy in the Territories. Mr. Groome presented a measure for the erection of a monument to Gen. De Kalb. The House was not in session.

Only the House of Representatives was in session on Friday, the 9th inst., and there was very little business done, the appointment of a committee on the death of President Garfield and on mileage by Speaker Keifer being the only matters which excited much comment. A. H. Smith, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mileage. An adjournment to Tuesday, the 13th, was taken.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 12th inst., for the payment of reasonable expenses incurred in behalf of the late President, not to exceed \$100,000. Among other bills introduced was one by Mr. Edmunds, providing that jurors in trials for polygamy and bigamy in the Territory of Utah may be challenged, and another for the scientific exploration of Alaska under the direction of the Secretary of War, and appropriating \$68,000 for the purpose; and a bill by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, granting the right of way through the State of Alabama to the Gulf and Chicago Air-Line railway. Mr. Call, of Florida, introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing Territorial government for Alaska. Mr. Garland addressed the Senate on the Tariff Commission bill. He alleged that the tendencies of a protective policy were that they were but a step to and led up to monopolies. Mr. Beck, on the same side, asserted that Mr. Morrill's bill was in favor of "Congressional pets," and that under a protective tariff the American mercantile marine had been driven from the sea, and that we are now paying foreigners \$190,000,000 a year, instead of receiving from them \$25,000,000 a year as in 1860, under the protective tariff of 18 per cent. F. T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was nominated for Secretary of State, and confirmed without an objection.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced resolutions in the Senate, on the 13th inst., instructing the Senate Committee on Pensions to inquire into the working of the Arrears-of-Pensions act. Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution calling for full copies of the correspondence between the State Department and Ministers of Chili and Peru. Mr. Vest introduced Eads' bill for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the projector to expend \$75,000 in preliminary work before any guarantees are given by Congress. Mr. Logan reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs his bill for placing Gen. Grant on the retired list. Mr. Pendleton spoke at great length on the bill to improve the civil service. The President nominated Jas. G. Wadsworth to be Paymaster General of the Navy and John H. Stevenson to be Inspector. The names of over 100 Postmasters were sent in. In the House, 781 bills were introduced. Of these bills 121 were introduced by the Kansas Congressmen, and the industrious Illinois legislators introduced 117, while Louisiana's representatives introduced eighty-nine, Kentucky's eighty-two, Indiana's sixty-seven and Iowa's forty-seven. The bills deal with a great variety of subjects, but principally with the tariff, the currency, national banks, inter-State commerce and transportation. Mr. Page offered a bill to restrict Chinese immigration; Mr. Springer, an act for the appraisement of telegraph lines, and Mr. Morrison, a measure to reduce all tariff duties 10 per cent. A select committee of eleven was ordered, to audit claims incident to the illness and burial of President Garfield and to consider what allowance should be granted the widow. The House adjourned to Friday, the 16th.

WE saw something while passing up Warburton avenue the other evening which reminded us of the story once told of two lovers which is sweetly applicable. He said: "Who's sweet?" and she said: "Be of us; let's 'tiss'!"—*Yonkers Gazette.*

If a two-wheeled vehicle is a bicycle, and a three-wheeled a tricycle, it does not follow that the one-wheeled is an icicle. It is a wheelbarrow.

## THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

PARASITIC diseases are communicated by imperfectly cooked meat, and especially the flesh of the pig, either fresh or cured.

SUNLIGHT has an important bearing upon health. Introduce it freely into the house, and particularly into your sleeping-rooms.

WHEN the joints are stiffened with rheumatism or a settled cold, the following applications are said to be capital, and enable the sufferer to move with ease: Cut into small bits (or grate) one ounce of castile soap. And a heaping table-spoonful of cayenne pepper. Have these in a small pitcher, and then pour on to them half a pint of boiling hot water. Stir until all is dissolved, and add a little cider, brandy or alcohol when bottling. An application of the above brings the blood in a glow to the joints, and on rubbing a little sweet oil to relax the muscles the patient will be enabled to walk with perfect ease.

THE majority of people are apt to neglect the feet. Frequent bathing of the feet in water in which a small quantity of borax has been placed is conducive to health and comfort. Ammonia and bay rum, though cleansing, have a tendency to dry the skin and close the pores. Hosiery should be frequently changed, and the feet, ankles and calves of the legs anointed with healing oil or salve. Never use cheap or highly-perfumed soap, as it has a tendency to dry and parch the skin, and so close the pores as to prove very injurious to health. Castile, olive-oil and other vegetable-oil soaps are the best for the flesh.

ACIDS and caustics should never be used to destroy moles. They always leave scars, which are often greater deformities than the moles themselves. Besides, the operation is tedious and painful. Warts can generally be driven away in a few days, by wetting a piece of sal ammoniac and rubbing the warts with it two or three times a day.

CABINET-MAKERS and wood-workers generally are familiar with the uses of glue in dressing tool cuts and other slight wounds incident to their calling. The gluepot is always handy in their shops, and a glued rag answers as well as the best adhesive plaster. In a paper read before the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, Dr. Hewson recommended the addition of acetic acid to the glue, and a little attar of roses to cover the odor of the glue and the acid. This compound spread on paper or muslin makes, he said, a good substitute for adhesive plaster for surgical use. It is easily and quickly prepared simply by putting into a vessel of boiling water a bottle containing one part of glue to four, by measure, of the acid. Common glue may be used, and official acid, to be had at any drug store. The mixture should be kept in a wide-mouthed bottle well stoppered by a long cork, which can always be removed by heating the neck of the bottle. Care should be taken to keep the mouth of the bottle clean by wiping it well with a cloth dipped in hot water. A bottle of this cheap and easily-prepared dressing would be a good thing to have at home as well as at the workshop.

MOLES AND WARTS.—We could never quite understand why any gentleman, and particularly any lady, should consent to remain conspicuous, by reason of an ugly mole on the face, when the defect may be easily and safely remedied. We have extirpated a "hat full"—"be the same more or less"—and have done our work so thoroughly that there is not the ghost of a chance that a single mole will return to torment its former possessor. Our plan is this: Where there is but one mole, not too large, we simply freeze it with a spray of ether, and then make a curved incision in the direction of the folds of the skin, from a quarter to half an inch in length, on each side of the mole, and close to it, so as to close it between the curved incisions; and then we remove the mole with the small portion of skin on either side of it. We then sponge the wound till it stops bleeding, and draw the edges of skin accurately together with several very narrow strips of court plaster. In three or four days it will heal; generally so that not the least scar or line can be seen. If there are two or more moles to be taken out, or one large one, we take our patients to a neighboring dentist who administers gas, and while under the influence we can dispose of three or four moles; and then apply the plasters afterward. Thus the whole operation is painless, and entirely safe.

## The Best Part of Man's Life.

[T. F. Bayard.]

It has been my lot for many years to assist in making laws for the government of this country, but the more I consider the problems of social and political arrangement, and the forces that most influence and control it, the less do I find the statute books have to do in the regulation of the actual lives and occupations of the people. I mean how few of these occupations which engross the greater portion of our time, cause our labor and anxious considerations, in which we are deeply interested, spend most of our money and bestow our powers in every way, are those to which any statute law or constitution compels us. The best part of man's life is in the world of his natural affections, and that realm has laws of its own that neither king nor heed king, kaiser nor president nor reichstags nor congress, and are deaf even to the voices of shouting popular majorities, but heed and obey rather the gentle voice of woman and the cry of helpless and feeble childhood.

A Yankee woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in three days thereafter the unhappy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop, and ordered his pigtail to be cut off, saying in explanation: "Too muchee yank."







## JOTTINGS.

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

ANY truth, faithfully faced, is strength in itself.

It is a fine thing in friendship to know when to be silent.

Mr. John B. Smith, of Roseland, Ill., was in town this week.

Mr. P. Kleis will please accept our thanks for a fine mess of venison steak.

OVER two thousand loggers were at work on the Muskegon, river, Mich., a week ago.

VIRGINIA has three female mail carriers on her routes, and postmasters report them on time and full of business.

At the village of Morita, in Echizen, Japan, a field of 900 yards square was swallowed up during an earthquake and turned into a deep lake.

THE steam barge Inter Ocean, which plies on Lake Michigan in the lumber carrying trade, is a double-decker, measures 1,068 tons capacity, and carries 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

Two Philadelphia mechanics claim to have discovered a device for running street cars by a series of powerful steel springs. At the end of each trip the car to be wound up like a clock.

Rev. L. Hekhuis left New York on Thursday, December 15th, in the steamer "City of Montreal," of the Inman Line, on a trip to Europe, from whence he will start to his field of labor near Arcot, Madras Presidency, India.

Mrs. C. A. Baker, wife of the miller of the City Mills, died on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, at the age of 37 years and 18 days. She leaves three beautiful young daughters to comfort the bereaved husband. The funeral service will be held to-day at 1 o'clock.

THERE is a larger and finer stock of jewelry and silverware at the jewelry store of O. Breyman than ever before. The stock of holiday goods has been selected with an eye to the popular tastes and demands, and the novelties and new articles designed for Christmas and New Year's presents are many and beautiful.

It is stated that the Goodrich Transportation Co. intends to put the fine iron steamer Milwaukee on the route between Chicago and Muskegon next summer, thus furnishing travelers between those ports a combination of speed and comfort never before obtained by them. Lumbermen will be particularly benefited by this arrangement.

At a regular session of the Star Hook and Ladder Company it was decided to give a Firemen's Ball on Monday evening, January 2, 1883. Tickets will be offered for sale in a few days, and whereas the object is to use the proceeds for new uniforms for the members of the company, it is confidently expected that a large number of tickets will be sold. The management is left in very efficient hands, and we predict for it a grand success and a "good old time."

SENATOR Ferry has introduced a bill in congress which is intended to present all such claimants as N. W. Green, of drive-well notoriety, from collecting royalties of innocent people who have used their patents (if patents they be) for a number of years without due notification within a certain specified time. We like the move, and ought to be thankful if it becomes a law, but we cannot see how it is going to have any back-action, and help us out of our present dilemma. On Friday last, Dec. 9th, however, a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, which sheds a little light on our present difficulties, and may be of some use, as follows: "In the patent case of Frances L. Egbert, executrix, vs. Philip Lippman and August Seligman, brought here by appeal from the Southern district of New York. The question involved is the alleged infringement by the appellees of a patent issued to Samuel H. Barnes for improvement in corset-springs. The court holds that the original inventor of the improvement, by allowing it to be generally used for two years before he made application for a patent, abandoned it to the public, and can not now complain of infringement. The decree of the circuit court dismissing the complaint is therefore affirmed. Opinion by Justice Woods, Justice Miller dissenting." It appears to us, that, if true as asserted in the New York papers, and elsewhere, that drive wells have been used for several years before Green ever applied for a patent, his case would be thrown out on the same principal. Therefore we repeat what we said before, "millions for defense, but not one cent for bribery."

THE shadows murmur, but the depths are dumb.

WOMAN's hopes are woven of sunbeams; shadows annihilate them.

THE Kate Howard, of Chicago, will be rebuilt at a cost of \$8,000.

THE railroad employees have rechristened the Grand Rapids junction, near this city as "Killgrubbin."

DON'T fail to go and get a Christmas Present in the shape of beautiful organs and pianos, at G. Rankan's Music Store.

THE dwelling of Mr. Frans Jonkman of North Holland, burned to the ground on Saturday last. The damage is estimated at about \$300.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 15, 1881: C. H. Strand, Martin Cavanaugh, N. H. H., 3.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

ONLY 15 names are yet lacking on the lecture list, but we are informed the course is to be given, as it is thought the sale of extra tickets at the door will nearly make up this number. The delivery of tickets already sold will begin to-day.

DR. R. B. Best will open an office in Grand Rapids to treat eye and ear diseases; however he will be in this city part of the time, of which future announcement will be made, as soon as permanent arrangements are completed. He still attends to his business in this city as usual.

ASTONISHING fertility is claimed for the soil of Colorado. A vegetable gardener, who owns twenty acres of land near Canon City, is reported by the *Denver Journal* to have raised 80,000 head of cabbages of the largest size upon his small tract. He shipped the greater part of this crop to Kansas City, and estimates his profits at over \$10,000.

WORK on the dredging of the channel of the Grand river is progressing rapidly. As heretofore stated, the government is now providing for a channel 40 feet wide, to be at least 8½ feet deep when the water is lowest in the river—which means that in ordinary stages of water it is to be ten feet deep, or more. Of course the channel is too narrow now for lake commerce, but the dredgings are taken to shore, and the channel can be widened later. It is reported that the government proposes to expend \$140,000 on this improvement at the outset.—*Grand Rapids Eagle*.

THE celebrated Voskamp case is ended, as far as the murderer is concerned. On Tuesday morning last Judge Hawes, of the Kalamazoo Circuit charged the jury, who, after being out only a few minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The Judge immediately sentenced Voskamp to imprisonment in the state prison at Jackson at hard labor for life, and before noon the prisoner was on his way to the scene of his future labors. We congratulate our prosecuting attorney on the success of his labor, and we should be very much pleased to see him and Judge Arnold agree on letting up on the would-be-lynchers, who, although trespassers of the law, were not actuated by a motive of brutality, lawlessness, or unsafety, but by a motive to deal swift and sure with such characters as Guiteau and Voskamp. At the same time, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not pleading for a lynch law or mob law, but acknowledge the efficacy and popular satisfaction in such peculiar and aggravated cases. Moreover, when the people of two townships rise in their indignation, it is vile to call them a mob.

### GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

WASHINGTON Street hill is being graded a couple of feet and the street is to be graveled from 3d to 7th street.

THE foundation for the Unitarian church on Washington street will be finished in a few days if the weather holds good. It will be a very handsome edifice with all modern improvements.

P. VAN WEELDEN broke ground on Wednesday morning, on Washington street, to lay an addition to the sewer which will be about 75 rods long. The sewerpipe is cylindrical, of 15 inch diameter, made with rings over the joints.

BRYCE, BLOKKER & Co.'s machine shop is drove to its utmost capacity. They have made a contract with parties in Benton Harbor to build an engine for a new propeller building there. Size of engine 28x32, to drive a 9 foot wheel. This will be the largest engine ever built by them. They are also building a large engine for the new Saugatuck steam-barge, and several others for smaller crafts.

THE new Independent Reformed Church, corner of Columbus and Fifth streets, is enclosed and shingled. It is a very large building, 42x76 feet, but looks squat and barn-like on account of the low walls. The work is being pushed forward with all possible speed, and the congregation expects to be able to hold their meetings in the new building before the winter is over.

Go and see the holiday goods in the store of J. Albers. His stock is fine.

A LARGE number of walnut logs are shipped from Auston county, Texas, to Liverpool, England.

FOR diseases of the nerves, brain, blood and lungs, a superior medicine to all others is Brown's Iron Bitters.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

A LINK of steamers next season will be run between Ashland and Duluth, connecting the Wisconsin Central railroad with the Northern Pacific.

OWING to a change of route of some of the lecturers, the course here is compelled to accept a change of date for the opening night, which is now set for early in January. The exact date we will publish soon as it can be obtained.

GUITEAU's trial drags its slow length along. The prosecution is examining medical experts, almost all of whom testify that they believe Guiteau a responsible sane man, and was so July 2. On Wednesday the court was obliged to adjourn on account of a sick juror.

LEON Schaap, a news and music dealer of Richmond, Va., shot and killed himself in his store Monday afternoon. Nothing is known that could have caused him to take his own life. He was a native of Holland, and aged about 50 years. He leaves a large family.—*Ex*. [We would not be at all surprised if this Schaap was related to the large Schaap family in this Colony]

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This work is before us, and those who send 10 cents to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for it, will be disappointed. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a handsome work of 130 pages, and perhaps 1,000 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calendered paper, and as a set off to the whole, two beautiful Colored Plates that are worth twice the price of the book.

### Deaths.

HARRINGTON, GEORGE at his home, in the Township of Fillmore, Allegan Co., Mich., on Monday, Dec. 12th, 1881, at the age of 74 years, 3 weeks and 3 days.

Thus another one of our earliest, best loved and most honored pioneer fathers is quietly laid away to rest. Mr. George Harrington was born in Onondago, Cuyahoga Co., N. Y., on November 17, 1807; was married to Margaret Van Alstine on October 13th, 1830, (she was born May 28, 1810.) They acquired, by their industry, a nice farm, near Oswego, Wayne Co., N. Y., of 80 acres, with orchard, barn, house, etc. This improved farm he traded off for 160 acres of land in Michigan. He started west with his family (as it was then called) on board of a propeller, from Oswego, about the middle of September, 1845, and landed at St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 6th, 1845. From there he started with a team of oxen for Gunn Plain, near Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich. It took them 10 days to make the journey. While on the road, a son of 4 months took sick and died. He left his family at Gunn Plain and went to see about his 160 acres of land. After an absence of three or four days he returned with the sad news that he had no land. The land his deed called for, 120 acres of it was in a lake, and the remainder other parties claimed. This was sad news for a large family, with but little money and winter near at hand, and among strangers. They remained at Gunn Plain that winter. Early in the spring of 1846 they moved on the Hackly farm, 2½ miles south of Allegan; in the fall they moved into the village of Allegan. In April, 1847, they moved in Town 4 N. R. 15 west, now known as the Township of Fillmore, Allegan Co., and remained with Isaac Fairbanks, Esq., three weeks, and then moved on the S. E. ¼ of Section 5, where he lived until he died. Every one of the early settlers remembers the Harrington farm. It was a haven of rest to the weary pioneer and foot-sore traveler of the pioneer days. He was ever willing to help with word and deed, and was a great friend and assistant of the late Dr. A. C. Van Raalte. (A large volume might be written of these early days.) He held several offices in the Township of Fillmore, such as Director in School Board, Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, Commissioner of Highways, and although he never sought office, he gave satisfaction in every capacity. He was a quiet Christian, was sick only a week, and passed away as calmly and quietly as a sleeping babe, leaving his aged wife, and five sons, who have all families of their own, and occupy honorable positions in society. The funeral was held at the old homestead on Tuesday, and the body was interred in the Fillmore cemetery. The ceremony was largely attended by old settlers and friends of the family, in spite of the wet weather and bad roads, Rev. Terwilliger officiating.

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

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

GRAND RAPIDS AND VICINITY.

### CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

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

### BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

We offer special bargains in this Department. A Full Line of the celebrated Guinet Silks at \$1.00 \$1.12½, \$1.25 and \$1.50—Positive Bargains. Elegant Line of Colored Dress Silks, in all the New Fall shades, at \$1.00 per yard, worth \$1.50. Also a great variety of Trimming Silks and Satins, in brocade, striped and plain.

### DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

STRICTLY ONE PRICE, Goods All Marked in Plain Figures.

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

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

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

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

**F. W. WURZBURG.**

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer

STEKETEE'S

## Neuralgia Drops,

The only medicines used without turning the stomach wrong side out. I warrant the cure of

## NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a line of SPECTACLES

—and a— FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

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

## GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

## JEWELRY STORE

OF J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Oct. 15, 1881.

37-1y

## Assignee Sale

We have opened an immense stock of

Boots, Shoes, DRY GOODS, Notions, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

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

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

I'll warrant to be the lowest in town.

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

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.  
HOLLAND, Nov. 19, 1881. 33-6m

## For Sale.

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

It was by Lettelt Bros. at Grand Rapids, and was only laid aside for lack of power to meet the requirements of the increased machinery of the 36-8w CITY MILLS, Holland, Mich.

To whom it may Concern.

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

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.  
HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 1881. 33-4w

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Agent in the World! Apply to Geo. W. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.



## THE BLUE-BOTTLE FLY.

Buzzing and gay in the early dawn,  
Fresh from a nap on the parlor wall,  
Out for a flight over garden and lawn,  
Fearing no trouble and dreading no fall,  
Came a fly—  
A lively, frolicsome, blue-bottle fly—  
And his feet  
Were as neat,  
And his style  
As complete  
As his brain  
Was replete  
With the mischief that laughed in his eye!

"What glorious fun I'll have to-day,  
When the baby's asleep and the nurse away;  
When Rover lies by the kitchen door;  
I'll waken them both and make them roar!  
Oh, what larks!"  
Cried the rollicking, reckless, blue-bottle fly;  
"What a cry!"  
Said the fly,  
"There will be  
After me  
When I've done  
With my fun!"  
And he wickedly winked his wee eye!

"Then I'll go and dance on grandpa's head,  
While he struggles to brush me away;  
And tickle his ear till he'll wish I was dead!  
And over the table at dinner I'll play  
Back and forth  
And feast on crumbs from a freshly-baked pie!"  
And I'll sip  
From the lip  
Of each glass  
That may pass  
All sweet things  
Dinner brings!"  
Quoth this riotous blue-bottle fly.

But, alas for the plans he had laid!  
And alas for the day just begun!  
For this fly soon lit in the grateful shade,  
To escape the hot rays of the sun,  
And to dream  
Of the sights that should soon greet his eye,  
When, unseen,  
From the green  
Of a limb  
Above him,  
On his head—  
By a thread—  
Fell a spider,  
Who coolly devoured that blue-bottle fly.  
—Christian Union.

## CHRISTINA.

She was the result of an experiment—a desperate experiment.  
Mother and I lived alone in the dear old homestead, just outside of a drowsy village in Delaware. Old Sanders worked the farm, and lived in the tenant house, as he had done for thirty years, but he was getting old and cranky, and threatened every month to leave us. But our great misery—"the messenger of Satan sent to buffet us"—was the "girl" who was not in the kitchen.

With all the neighborhood, we depended for servants on the free negroes, who invariably decamped in a body, to the fields or the great canning-houses, as soon as the peach crop came in.

We tried a wandering Irish woman; she drank. A genteel American who had seen better days; and she disappeared with my one silk dress.

During the whole spring and summer mother and I worked, cleaned, canned berries, milked and churned, and "tried" a succession of poor creatures who left us with our patience worn to the last thread.

One night mother announced, "I am going to try an experiment. It shall be with a foreigner who cannot speak a word of English; who never heard of 'privileges,' of canning-houses, of the fashions or the beer-shop. I will go to Philadelphia to-morrow, board an emigrant ship and carry off an untamed savage—a woman Friday."

I laughed at it as a joke, and was a good deal startled that night when mother at prayers asked that she "might be successful in her undertaking," adding, after a little pause:

"May the woman I shall bring be of help to us, in making our daily life more cheerful and peaceable, and may we help her upward in her way through life."

"Well, mother," I said, doubtfully, as we started up to bed, "I never knew you to ask the Lord before to control the kitchen affairs."

"Some people," she said, gravely, "think it an insult to the Almighty to suppose that He concerns Himself about our little worries. Perhaps He has His messengers for such small work in the upper world, just as He has in this. I don't know. But I do know that He does attend to all the things that I ask Him about."

Mother was as simple and direct as a child, even in her religion.

The next day she visited the city, went aboard a Bremen vessel and brought home—Christina. She was about 16, fat and round as a churn, with clear skin, blue eyes, a funny little knob of hair atop of her head, a white muslin waist, short gray woolen petticoat and heavy shoes.

"She cannot speak a word of English," said mother, looking half scared. "She is a Norwegian. The agent said she had a dreadful history. But her honest face tempted me. I seemed to hear a voice saying, 'Take this one.'"

"She is an escaped convict, no doubt," I said. "That guiding voice of yours, little mother, induced you to bring Blue Peter out of the almshouse, who set fire to the barn. Well, I'll show her about the supper."

Christina followed me—dumb and watchful—from kitchen to dining-room, while I laid the table, prepared the muffins, fried chicken and made coffee.

She did not offer to touch anything or to help me. But the next morning, when I went down to make ready the breakfast, there was the table laid, and the chicken, muffins and coffee, precisely as she had seen them the night before.

She was faithful and imitative as a Chinaman, and she was already a good cook and dairy maid. She learned a few words of English, and with them she showed her gratitude for any simple kindness shown her. We fancied, too, that she took pleasure in the beautiful country about her.

It never looked more beautiful than it did that summer. The great orchards were red with fruit, constant showers kept the forests pure in tint, the wild rose and sweetbriar covered every field and roadside.

But the poor Norwegian was wretchedly unhappy. Her unsimiling face and wide, sad eyes seemed to carry misery

into the barnyard and dairy, and leavened the very bread we ate. When she was safely in her own room I heard her stifled sobs until late in the night.

"One is almost tempted to remember your convict theory," said mother, anxiously, one day.

"It doesn't matter. We'll keep her if she were Lucretia Borgia herself," I said, luxuriously leaning back in the rocking-chair on the porch. "The idea of being free from pots, pans and brooms at last!"

We tasted our comfort at leisure; brought out some fancy work and books which we had never hoped to find time to read.

Then came a letter from Julia Webb. It was a thunder clap in our clear sky. Julia was a cousin only by the sheerest courtesy; a beauty; a spoiled heiress; a belle with a dozen lovers. She was coming en route to Newport, to spend a week with us.

"Very likely some of these troublesome men will follow to find how your hermitage suits poor little butterfly me," she wrote. "But you will make them welcome, darling auntie? There is a Count Pasco who is my chief nuisance just now. Such a charming, ridiculous creature! I shall be delighted to give him a peep into an American middle-class interior. And it will be a good opportunity for you and Cousin Martha to have a glimpse of a foreign nobleman. Your gloomy life needs a little cheering."

I tore the letter up, a little viciously, I confess, and mother laughed.

"Never mind, Mattie," she said. "It is true; we are middle-class people."

"It isn't that. But you know, mother, even if potatoes turn out well, we shall not have a dollar over when the year is out. How are we going to meet this high tide of company and fashion and foreign nobility? Julia is quite capable of staying a month if the whim for 'hermitage' life seizes her."

"We can do without our winter dresses," said mother, thoughtfully. "But even with that the table must be very plain."

I wondered secretly if the blessed woman had put this calamity in the care of the angels. Afterward I believed she had.

Julia came; so did the lovers; so did Count Pasco.

There was a regiment of them at the village inn, but they took our house by storm all day.

There were charade parties, picnics, excursions. Julia trailed her magnificent silks or gauzy lawns up and down the wet meadows; she called the old homestead "a charming old rookery;" pointed out the magnificent sweep of hill and valley to the east, with the great, glittering plane of the bay beyond, as a "nice little effect;" and told Count Pasco that mother and I were "queer bits of human bric-a-brac."

But she was so pretty and brilliant and willful that nobody could be angry with her.

One day I found her in the kitchen with a blue silk wrapper perched on a flour barrel, while Christina, standing before her, poured out a flood of words, sobbing and wringing her hands. Tears, too, had wet Julia's rose-leaf cheeks.

"What is the matter? Can you understand her?" I asked.

"Pretty well. You know I passed a summer in Norway, and picked up a good deal of the language. Poor thing! She was brought here by mistake."

"By mistake?"

"Yes. It seems they were frightfully poor—her mother and brother and herself—and she went as nurse with some tradesman's wife to Bremen. When her time of service was out she was sent home, but by some mistake, at night, was put aboard the steamer for Philadelphia instead of for Christiana."

"Why! We ought to send her back again!" I cried, feeling as if I had been concerned in a case of kidnapping.

"No. Better bring her family out here. She says it is so beautiful; so plenty to eat; it is like the Garden of Eden. If her mother and Jan could come, she would have nothing more to ask."

"She might save her money and bring them."

"It costs a good deal. It would take her years to earn so much. Beside, Jan is under bonds to pay a debt of his father's. I don't know how much—\$1,000 or \$2,000. No; she'll have to carry her burden like the rest of us. Where's the Count?" and she skipped out of the kitchen humming a song, while Christina turned hopelessly to her work.

The few stammering words in her own tongue, however, had made the poor girl a slave to Julia. She followed her around from that day, waited on her, told her her story a hundred times.

"I am horribly bored by this unending talk of 'mutter, mutter,' and 'Jan, Jan,'" said Julia, stretching her tiny mouth in a yawn.

"It is the only thing she knows," said mother, gently.

"Do keep her away from me to-day, then," impatiently.

To-day was to be signalized by an oyster-bake on the shore of the bay. The Count and four other worshippers were supposed to act as cooks and servitors, but Christina did all the work.

She built the fire of driftwood; cut the bread; made coffee and baked the oysters, running incessantly to Julia with the biggest, her round face red as a peony.

It was a gray, gusty day, too gusty for us to use the little sail boat which was drawn up on the beach. This disappointment offered Julia a chance for petty, willful pettishness.

"Too provoking! I had set my heart on a sail!" she cried, pouting. "I will wager a rose against a pair of gloves that I have it yet, Count!" her eyes suddenly sparkling.

The bet was taken. Half an hour afterward we missed Julia, and the next moment saw her in the cockleshell of a boat drifting out of the little cove, the sail half raised, flapping in the wind. She stood on the bow, her red ribbons fluttering, kissing her hand, saucily.

"I have won! I have won the bet!" she cried.

"Put about!" shouted the Count. "You are going out to sea!"

We rushed down to the edge of the water, all shouting orders at once. Julia, terrified by the sudden consciousness of her danger, sprang on the bow. A heavy flaw came just then, and the boat was capsized instantly.

"Mon Dieu! I cannot swim," cried the Count. The other men were in the same case. Two of them, however, threw themselves into the water manfully, but were washed back. A solid body leaped into the surf with a splash! It was Christina, divested of shoes, stockings and outer petticoat, striking out boldly for the place where the girl went down.

"Hurrah for Old Norje!" cried the Count. "She swims like a frog!"

She came back with Julia, a very wet and drabbed butterfly, in her arms.

There was no justice, to my mind, in the end of the accident. Julia, when dry again, was rosy and pert and charming as ever; but poor Christina had been thrown against the hull of the boat. She was quite badly injured, and was laid up in bed for a month. Mother and I had her work to do, while Julia took wing to Newport.

"Things are strangely ordered in this world," I said, as I laid down a half-read letter from her one day in October, full of her gayeties and successes, and glanced at Christina, beginning to limp heavily about in the kitchen.

"They always come out right," said mother, quietly. "What is that on the other side?"

I turned the letter and read:

Oh, by the way, I thought I owed "Old Norje" some reparation for her injuries in my behalf. So I wrote to our Consul in Christiana to pay Jan's debt for me, and to send him and his mother out by the next steamer. You told me that Old Sanders had finally grumbled himself into his grave. Why not take Jan as a farm hand and put him and his mother into the tenant house? I have ordered from New York a few odds and ends to make it comfortable for them. They will arrive in Philadelphia on next Monday.

I could hardly finish; the tears choked me. "I have been very unjust to Julia," I said.

We agreed not to tell Christina, but to surprise her. We had grown very fond of the patient, affectionate creature with her everlasting chatter of "mutter and Jan."

The "odds and ends" proved to be a very complete, though plain, plenishing for a house. Christina helped to clean the house for "the new farmer," and to arrange the pretty furniture.

On Monday, mother went up to Philadelphia to meet the steamer. She was to come down in the morning train next day. I watched it pass on to the little station.

A handkerchief waved out of the car window the signal that all was well. I saw from the porch three figures alight on the platform and take their way across the field.

When they had time to reach the tenant house, I said carelessly:

"Come, Christina. There is something yet to be done for the new farmer."

"I hope," she said, in her pleasant broken English, "he will be good neighbor. It is nice house. It is as good as our pastor lives in at home. This is fine country for the poor, Mammel Martha."

I nodded. I was too excited to speak. When we reached the steps, mother came out, her face all in a glow.

"They are inside. They are all we could wish," she whispered, eagerly. "One minute, Christina," and she ran to the astonished girl, smoothing her fair hair, retying the gay handkerchief about her neck, while I hurried into the room.

A heavily-built man in the Norwegian dress, with honest, blue eyes, stood waiting, and beside him a tall, erect old woman, with a peculiarly gentle, kindly countenance. They were both greatly agitated, and scarcely noticed me, their eyes being on the door.

It opened. I heard mother say, with a half sob: "Go in, child. God bless you," and Christina came in.

She stood one moment dumb and still, her hands stretched out in amazement. Then came the cry: "O, Mutter! Mutter! O, Jan!"

It was the pent-up love and longing of years forcing its way into speech.

We came out and left them alone together.

Mother and I had prepared a little feast for them; a good, substantial supper as foundation, and frosted cakes, flowers and grapes as embellishments.

After awhile we brought them out to it, but they only ate to please us. They were too deeply moved for such little pleasures.

After supper we went into the kitchen, and the old mother, looking at the fire upon the hearth that had been kindled for them in a strange land, said a few words in a low voice, and they all sank reverently upon their knees while she prayed.

Mother and I knelt with them. What did it matter that the words were in a strange tongue. We understood her, and the Great Father of us all heard us as we knelt side by side.

"I think, dear little mother," I said, as we went home that night, "God heard your prayer when you went out to find your savage that day."

"He always hears," she said quietly. —Youth's Companion.

The Schoolmaster.

The curiosity I have to show you to-day, children, is perhaps the most wonderful in the collection. He beats all. The schoolmaster, it is said, trains the young ideas how to shoot. He is not himself given to shooting, however. He takes more delight in the rod than the gun.

The schoolmaster is supposed to know everything. This is a mistake. There is one thing he does not know. He does not know how soon the school committee will find a man who controls more votes, to take his place.

The schoolmaster is not a military man, but his principal assistant is. The name of this assistant is Corporal Punishment. It is to be hoped the corporal will soon be remanded to private life.

The schoolmaster is sometimes called a tutor, and occasionally he is called an ass. On the whole, an astuter man is seldom found.

The schoolmaster thoroughly understands the rule of three, but always insists upon the rule of one. So you see his understanding is out of all proportion to his rule.

Although the schoolmaster is a ruler of the boys, he has his own ruler. If he be no stick himself, his ruler always is.

The schoolmaster is a very inquisitive person. He is always asking questions. His is a question-able calling.

The schoolmaster can be found in all classes. He is also given to classifying knowledge. I sometimes think I would be in his classifying could.

The schoolmaster is good at figures. He would cut a pretty figure if he were not. He is the figure-head of the school, or should be; but sometimes a boy gets ahead of him.

He is also good at spelling. He can stand a long spell in a good situation without finching.

He is always correcting the errors of his pupils, and consequently has but little time to attend to his own.

The schoolmaster is not a man of war, but he often employs a monitor. He would be all at sea without his monitor. He gets the monitor to see in his place.

O shun misbehaving, children, or the see of the monitor shall overwhelm you.

The schoolmaster teaches the A B C, but he cannot make a bee see.

Every sort of clog is taught by the schoolmaster, but tautology is no better coming from him than from anybody else.

In a school of young rascals the schoolmaster is always the principal.

Some schoolmasters are actuated entirely by the law of love—love for their situations. Some entirely by hate—hate to give them up.

The schoolmaster loves to have callers at his school; but habit has so possessed him, that he not only collars his scholars, but he also scholars his callers.

I used to wonder at the schoolmaster during my school days, but my school days will never return.—Boston Transcript.

A Lawyer's Kuse.

Thursday's proceedings in the police court, says the San Francisco Chronicle, were enlivened by an intellectual contest between a witness, who claimed to be deaf, and one of the most experienced legal lanterns that aided the court in its search for justice.

"You are deaf, are you?" shouted the attorney.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

"Can't hear at all?" continued the attorney, casting his well-known see-me-at-him look upon the prosecuting attorney.

"I can hear a little," replied the witness.

"Can you hear a watch tick?" asked the lawyer, in a lower tone.

"I can, when I hold it close to my ear," came the answer.

Thereupon the legal gentleman took a ponderous six-ounce silver time-engine from his fob, and, handing it to the witness, directed him to hold it to his ear.

"Do you hear it tick?" came the question, in a tone a little louder than the ordinary.

"No, sir," promptly responded the witness.

"Can't hear it at all?" persisted the lawyer, speaking now almost in an undertone.

"I can't, sir," promptly answered the witness.

The lawyer's face began to shine like Solomon's Temple in a sunset, as he reached for his watch, remarking to the witness, "But you can understand me quite readily, can't you?"

"What's that, sir?" gasped the witness, suddenly recovering himself.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "it is evident that this man can hear well. He is imposing on the court."

The lawyer was about to return his watch to his pocket, having previously opened it to note the time, when he suddenly started. He held his watch to his ear, looked at it, and shook it.

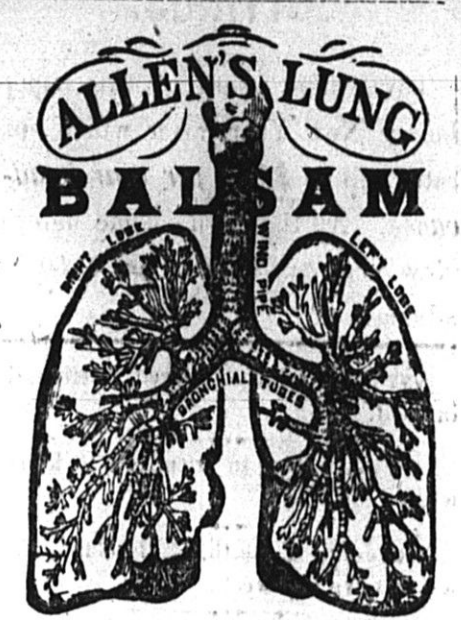
"Your Honor," he remarked, with an apologetic glance at the witness, "I was mistaken; the man is deaf. My watch has stopped because it is not wound."

A few moments later the examination of the witness was taken up by the attorney, who almost burst his diaphragm in his efforts to make himself understood by the now consistently deaf witness.

There is only one woman we know of who can let other women pass her by without looking after them to see whether their polonaises were shirred in the elbow and cut bias on the watch-pocket. The woman in question is a tobacco sign on Pine Street, says the Williamsport Breakfast Table.

A Springfield dairyman furnished butter to a circus company recently, and wanted to get in on the strength of it. The ticket agent examined the butter and granted the request.

He that is not aware of his own ignorance will only be misled by his knowledge.



(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

## A STANDARD REMEDY IN MANY HOMES.

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

## IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## Holman's Pads.



Holman's Ague, Liver & Stomach Pad, For Malaria, Ague and Stomach troubles. PRICE, \$2.00

Holman's Special Pad. Adapted to old chronic cases. \$3.00.

Holman's Spleen Belt. For stubborn cases of enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. \$5.00.

Holman's Infant's Pad. For ailments of Infants and Children. \$1.50.

Holman's Abdominal Pad. For Uterine, Ovarian and Bladder troubles. \$5.00.

Holman's Renal or Kidney Pad. For Kidney Complaints. \$2.00.

Holman's Pectoral Pad. For affections of the Chest and Lungs. \$3.00.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster. The best Plaster in the world. Porous on Rubber basis. 25c.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters. For Cold Feet, Headaches and Sluggish Circulation. (per pair) 25c.

Absorption Salt for Medicated Baths. For Colds, Rheumatism and all cases where a medicated Bath is needed, also an excellent foot bath. (per 1/4 lb. package) 25c.

## FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The ABSORPTION SALT is not "mailable," and must be sent by Express at Purchaser's expense.

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the true HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are just the same," etc.

Beware of all bogus Pads only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine.

See that each Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, with above Trade Mark printed in green.

Dr. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatment sent free on application. Address,

HOLMAN PAD CO., P. O. Box 1121, 744 Broadway, N. Y.

## The Best Field FOR EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 200 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation and good markets both East and West. The opening of this new overland line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW AN AVERAGE YIELD OF 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of \$2.50 an Acre.

## CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, route of travel, rates and full information, address

A. L. STOKES, Gen'l Eastern States Agent, 52 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

## AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

## CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD

Macaulay's History of England, 12mo. 10s. 6d. bound, for only 50 cents.



return for a very small sum of money. Think of it! a splendid  
ul premiums free! We offer no cheap trash, but only articles of  
ers filled promptly, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or money  
rk, likewise to the Commercial Agencies, as we have been long in  
will show this advertisement and get up a club of four, we will  
nd at once for this unprecedented bargain. Address,  
**LUPTON, Publisher, 37 Park Place, New York.**



Now is the chance  
for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

**J. FLIEMAN,**

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

Better wagon in every way

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

**TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES**

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

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

ALSO AGENT FOR

**BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON  
WORKS.**

J. FLIEMAN,  
Holland, Mich.

14-17

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

**JOSLIN & BEST,**



AND DEALERS IN

Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold  
and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

Repairing neatly and promptly done, and war-  
ranted.

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

No. 132 MONROE ST.

Near the Cor. of South Division St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

A Large and Fine

**NEW STOCK**

—OF—

**BOOTS & SHOES**

—Just received at—

**E. HEROLD,**

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

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



A Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY  
IS THE LOSS OF

**MANHOOD**

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands  
and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any ad-  
dress on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.  
Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,  
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box 450.  
8-1y

TAKE THE



THE GREAT  
BURLINGTON ROUTE.

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

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfort-  
able Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison,  
Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galves-  
ton and all points in Texas.

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

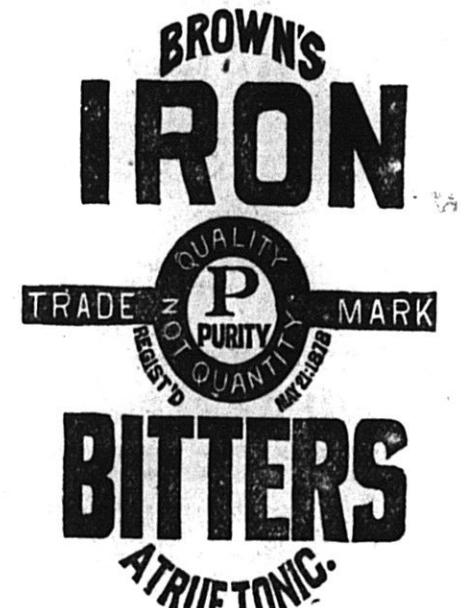
Steel Track and Superior Equipment, com-  
bined with their Great Through Car Arrange-  
ment, makes this, above all others, the favorite  
Route to the South, South-West, and the Far  
West.

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

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

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

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



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

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

**EARS FOR THE MILLION!**

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

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

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

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative  
character absolute, as the writer can personally  
testify, both from experience and observation.  
Among the many readers of the Review in one  
part and another of the country, it is probable that  
numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it  
may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7  
Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1, and you will  
receive by return mail a remedy that will enable  
you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative  
effects will be permanent. You will never regret  
doing so."—Editor Mercantile Review. 21-4m.

ATTENTION  
Farmers and  
Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading  
Bolts you can make and deliver the year  
round, viz:  
Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.  
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Black Ash Heading Bolts 35 inches long.  
Basswood Heading Bolts, 33 inches long.  
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further in-  
formation apply to Fichter's Stave Factory.  
JAS. KONING, Supt.

JUST RECEIVED

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS !!**

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

**Ladies' & Gents' Buckled & Buttoned Shoes**

**Boys' and Young Men's WINTER SUITS of CLOTHING**

**BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.**

**NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.**

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

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT BASKETS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

—AT—

**E. J. HARRINGTON,**  
HOLLAND, MICH.

JUST RECEIVED

A very large stock of

**FALL AND WINTER  
DRY GOODS,**

NOTIONS,

**Hats and Caps,**

At the store of

**G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.**

**BLANKETS,**

DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

DELAINEES,

GINGHAMES,

CALICOES,

TABLE LINEN,

**HANDKERCHIEFS**

From the finest Silk to the cheapest.

**HOSIERY, &C., &C.,**

Also a Full Line of

**Fresh Groceries**

ALWAYS ON HAND.

**G. Van Putten & Sons.**

HOLLAND, Mar 15 25th, 1881.



**Cathartic Pills**

Combine the choicest cathartic principles  
in medicine, in proportions accurately ad-  
justed to secure activity, certainty, and  
uniformity of effect. They are the result  
of years of careful study and practical ex-  
periment, and are the most effectual reme-  
dy yet discovered for diseases caused by  
derangement of the stomach, liver, and  
bowels, which require prompt and effectual  
treatment. Ayer's Pills are especially  
applicable to this class of diseases. They  
act directly on the digestive and assimila-  
tive processes, and restore regular  
healthy action. Their extensive use by  
physicians in their practice, and by all  
civilized nations, is one of the many  
proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and  
perfectly reliable purgative medicine.  
Being compounded of the concentrated  
virtues of purely vegetable substances,  
they are positively free from calomel or  
any injurious properties, and can be admin-  
istered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for  
Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion,  
Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite,  
Pain Stomach and Breath, Dizziness,  
Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness,  
Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism,  
Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy,  
Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic,  
Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout,  
Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all  
other diseases resulting from a disordered  
state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS  
are the most thorough and searching cathar-  
tic that can be employed, and never give  
pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and  
then their influence is healing. They stimu-  
late the appetite and digestive organs; they  
operate to purify and enrich the blood, and  
impart renewed health and vigor to the  
whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

TEAMING

AND DRAYING.

**E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.**

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

Heavy or Light Draying

at any time both

**EARLY AND LATE.**

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

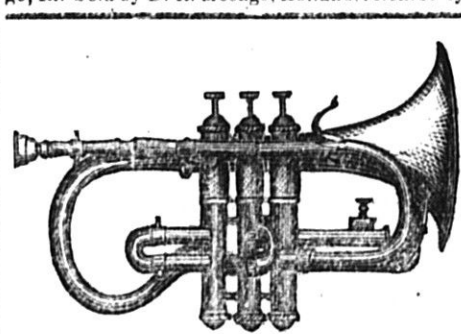
ED. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

HOLLAND, June 25, 1881. 50-6m

**Nervous Debility:**

A Cure Guaranteed.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a  
specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Ner-  
vous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Mem-  
ory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary  
Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-  
exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads  
to misery, decay and death. One box will cure re-  
cent cases. Each box contains one month's treat-  
ment. One dollar a box, six boxes for five dollars;  
sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.  
We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With  
each order received by us for six boxes, accom-  
panied with five dollars, we will send the pur-  
chaser our written guarantee to return the money  
if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees  
issued only when the treatment is ordered  
direct from us. Address JOHN N. WEST & CO.,  
Sole Proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago,  
Ill. Sold by D. R. Meenges, Holland, Mich. 33-1y



**DETROIT MUSIC CO.**

254 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

CUB. BERDAN. HARRY R. WILLIAMS.

Send for our Catalogue. The following hands  
use our instruments:—Owosso, Lapeer, Otisville,  
Mt. Morris, Chester, Groveland, Capac, Frankford,  
St. Louis, Carlton, Memphis, New Haven, Rich-  
mond, Grand Trunk Junction, Springwells, Tus-  
cola, Mayville, Big Rapids, Chase, Reed City,  
Golden Theatre Co., J. M. Rodi, Lander, Denison,  
Texas; Whitney Family, Imlay City, Washington,  
Flat Rock, etc., etc. 29-26w

IN THE NEW

**GROCERY**

—AND—

**DRY GOODS STORE**

—OF—

**C. STEKETEE & BOS,**

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock  
of Groceries,—always of the Freshest and Purest,  
but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisions,  
Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

**DRY GOODS**

Which we intend to keep as complete as possi-  
ble embracing all the latest and best made fabrics

**Crockery, Stone & Glassware.**

**FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN  
EXCHANGE.**

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1880. 30-1y

Watches, Stem winders \$2.50. White metal Hunting Case  
\$5. Imitation gold \$4. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best  
for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable cat-  
alogues free. THOMPSON & CO., 122 Nassau St., New York

**B. WYNHOFF,**

SUCCESSOR TO

**M. Huizenga & Co.,**

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

GENTS' URBISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

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

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

**FLOUR AND FEE@,**

is also kept constantly on hand.

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

Call and see our New Goods.

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

M. HUIZENGA,

B. WYNHOFF.

HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1881. 33-6m.

A fine assortment of all kinds of

**FALL AND WINTER**

**DRESS GOODS.**

—A full line of—

**NEW AND BEAUTIFUL  
SHAWLS,**

A full line of Hosiery, Skirts and a nice assort-  
ment of white shirts, etc.

—A full line of—

**BOOTS and SHOES**

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

**Eastern Salt at Bottom Prices**

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

**GROCERIES**

Always on hand at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, May, 18th, 1881.

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.  
lish Remedy.  
an unfailing cure  
for seminal weak-  
ness, Sperma-  
torrhoea, Impo-  
tency, and all  
Diseases that fol-  
low as a consequence  
of Self Abuse; as  
Loss of Memory, After Taking.

BEFORE TAKING. Universal Lassitu-  
tude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Pre-  
mature Old Age, and many other Diseases that  
lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Prema-  
ture Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we  
desire to send free by mail to every one. The  
Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists; let at \$1 per  
package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent  
free by mail on receipt of the money, by ad-  
dressing  
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,  
No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 52-1y

**J. Van Landegend**

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