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### Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 47: December 27, 1884

Holland City News

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WHOLE NO. 667.

Bishop Gilespie, of the western diocese of Michigan, was present at this church Christmas morning and administered the sacrament to the communicants of the Church. Christmas evening the Sunday School and their friends, in all about two hundred, were gathered in the church and an entertainment consisting of reading, recitations and music was indulged in. After the entertainment, the gifts which were hung on a Christmas tree beautifully lighted and decorated, were distributed among the scholars of the school.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

FIVE 1,600-barrel oil tanks were burned at Bradford, Pa., together with other valuable property. Heaps of human bones have been found in the loft of a New York house. No one knows how they got there. Boston dispatch: "Extreme cold weather and strong winds are reported from all parts of New England. At Mount Washington the weather is the most severe since 1876. The mercury is frozen, but the minimum registered by the spirit thermometer is 42 below zero, and still falling. A northwest hurricane, with an estimated velocity of over one hundred miles an hour, prevails."

A New York dispatch says that in the ruins of the burned Catholic orphan asylum at Brooklyn the charred bodies of eleven boys and two grown persons were discovered. Tons of rubbish and timbers are yet to be removed, and there are fears that other corpses will be found. The roster of the little ones shows about 120 as missing, but these are supposed to be housed in the neighborhood. Of the bodies found it is thought seven were those of children, one was a man and one a woman. Diggers are still at work. It is thought other bodies will be recovered. The property loss is estimated at \$250,000, as the building was valued at \$200,000.

### THE WEST.

JOHN B. HOFFMAN was executed at Cincinnati, for killing his son three years ago. Two men supported him while the handcuffs and noose were being adjusted, and he wept like a child at the reading of the death warrant.

THE farm-house of Perry Hamington, near Geneva, Ohio, was visited by a masked robber, who demanded money. Mrs. Hamington recognized him as a neighbor, whereupon he shot her through the shoulder and killed her husband. Lewis Webster has been arrested for the murder. To a circular sent out by the Railroad Commission of Iowa, asking if increased rates have been made, and the reason therefor, five railroads have answered that not only have freights not been raised, but, in fact, reductions have been made. The Sheriff of Athens County, Ohio, requested two companies of troops for the Hooking Valley, but the Governor thought the local officials could maintain order.

The brilliant young tragedienne, Miss Margaret Mather, opens this week at McVicker's Theater, her engagement covering the holidays. She will appear in "The Honey-moon," as Lady Macbeth, and in several other roles in which she has achieved fame.

THE County Poor House near Lapeer, Mich., was burned, the clothing and supplies being destroyed. The inmates, who were driven out in the intense cold, suffered severely. An insane woman perished in the flames, and another ran a long distance through the snow before being captured. The beautiful residence of Col. William B. McCreery, at Flint, Mich., which contained valuable works of art and bric-a-brac, was destroyed by fire. The house and furniture were valued at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. Plummer's planing mill at Jackson, Mich., was demolished by a boiler explosion. One man was instantly killed, and half a dozen others were seriously injured. It is claimed that the engineer was incompetent. The Central House, Opera House Block, and a saloon at Stanton, Mich., were destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$25,000. The Griffin House, at Youngstown, Ohio, was burned, and a number of the guests escaped by jumping out of the windows.

### THE SOUTH.

In the presence of the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, and prominent persons at the White House, on Dec. 16, President Arthur touched the electric button which set the machinery of the New Orleans Exposition revolving. The attendance at New Orleans was large, and addresses suitable to the occasion were made, the speech of President Arthur, opening the show, being telegraphed from the White House and read to the assemblage in the Exposition Building.

It is not considered likely that the proposition to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar will be favorably acted upon by the present Congress.

At a meeting exhibitors of in the Exposition building at New Orleans, it was unanimously resolved to demand the removal of Samuel Mullen, Chief of Installation, for certain unbusinesslike acts.

EDWARD GITTINGS was literally carried into the Criminal Court room at Baltimore to receive sentence of five years for arson, the Judge offering to sign a petition for pardon. The prisoner fainted, and became a corpse soon after leaving the jail.

### WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS has been recommended by the Controller of the Currency to appropriate the \$950,000 necessary to liquidate the claims of the depositors against the Freedmen's Bank. It is estimated that not more than one-tenth of the claims against the bank are still held by the original depositors.

An effort is to be made to secure the passage of a bill through Congress requiring the cattle trails of the West and Southwest to be kept open. Cattle-raisers complain that the fencing-in of large tracts of land has blocked the trails over which cattle are driven on their way to Eastern market. It is probable that no further attempt will be made to reconcile the differences between the two houses of Congress on the electoral count bill.

### POLITICAL.

JAMES G. BLAINE, writes to his counsel at Indianapolis to dismiss his libel-suit

against the *Sentinel* newspaper. The following is his letter:

Messrs. Harrison, Miller & Elam, Counselors at Law:  
GENTLEMEN: When I requested you in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* for libel, I did so in the belief that the wrong done me by that paper, being entirely a personal and domestic character, could be fairly tried without undue influence from political considerations. I confess I was profoundly amazed to find the matter at once taken up and the libel reproduced with all possible exaggeration in every Democratic paper in Indiana. Except from three members of the Democratic party of that State, I never heard that a word of disapproval was spoken, while the great mass of the Democratic speakers repeated the libel from every stump in Indiana with vituperative rancor, with glee and ribald jest. It was thus made, so far as any matter of the kind can be made, an issue in an exciting political campaign, and the Democrats of the State were thoroughly incensed in their minds in regard to the question to be decided at law. Under such conditions it is simply impossible that I can have a fair trial, or that I can expect any other result than that which uniformly attends a political suit growing out of an exciting campaign in this country. If I were unfairly enough to desire a jury composed of my own party, I could not have it. A properly constituted jury in Indiana would be composed of members of both political parties in about equal proportions. When I visited Indiana in October, I was repeatedly advised that six Democrats could not be found in the State who, in a political suit, would give a verdict against their leading party organ. This did not necessarily convey an imputation against their personal integrity as citizens, but simply that the blinding of party prejudice would utterly prevent an impartial consideration of the evidence submitted. I am perfectly able to fight the *Sentinel* newspaper in an Indiana court, but I would stand no chance whatever against the consolidated venom of the Democratic party of the State. With these surroundings, and with this prospect, it is idle for me to go through the trouble and annoyance of a trial. The questions propounded by the bill of disavowal have already been substantially and fully answered by me, and I am willing to leave my written statement and answers under oath to the judgment of the public. I do not choose to have the case indirectly concluded by a technicality or suffered to die in silence. I prefer to make this frank and open statement of the reason which induced me to believe the prosecution of the case would be utterly fruitless. Very respectfully,  
JAMES G. BLAINE.

A PROMINENT Ohio Democrat states that Judge Thurman has recently received from Daniel Manning a letter asking him to accept a Cabinet position. It is further averred that Mr. Thurman will decline, for fear of creating a hopeless division in the party in Ohio. Out in Montana much disappointment is felt concerning the nomination of Platt Carpenter to the Governorship of the Territory. Carpenter lives in New York State.

THREE Cabinet portfolios are said to have been already decided upon. Senator Bayard is to be Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Garland Attorney-General, and General McClellan Secretary of the Navy. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs that journal this bit of Cabinet gossip:  
A prominent Democrat says that three Cabinet positions have been settled. They are: Senator Bayard for the Treasury, Senator Garland, of Arkansas, for Attorney General, and Gen. McClellan, of New Jersey, for Secretary of the Navy. This gentleman says that Mr. Cleveland has decided that neither New York nor Indiana shall have a Cabinet place, as he considers that both those States are represented in the Cabinet through the President and Vice President. So confident are Democrats that Mr. Garland is to go into the Cabinet that an application has already been recorded on the diagram of the Senate chamber for the seat which Mr. Cleveland is not assigned to the War Department in that he has too many friends in the army to reward and too many enemies to punish. This partial state comes from a prominent Senator, and considerable importance is attached to it. Among Senators the impression is general that Judge Thurman will be one of the Cabinet, and that Senator Pendleton will be suitably recognized with one of the principal foreign missions.

### GENERAL.

AN arctic wave of unusual severity spread its evil over the country last week. The mercury was below zero on a line across the continent from Washington to Portland, Oregon. At Minnedosa, in the far Northwest, the mercury went down to 39 below, Fort Garry reported 33 degrees, St. Vincent 30 degrees, Berlin, Wis., 30 degrees, Milwaukee 23 degrees, Rockford, Ill., 25 degrees, and Fort Dodge, Ia., 28 degrees. At Davenport and Dubuque the Mississippi River was frozen over; at La Porte, Ind., there was a railroad blockade, and at Lynchburg, Va., a heavy snow-storm. Leadville, Colo., reports two feet of snow and all railroads blocked.

JUDGE TAYLOR, of Indianapolis, has decided that the Pullman Car Company is responsible for the goods and chattels of its passengers, and gave judgment for \$71.40, of which a patron was robbed on a sleeper. The Wabash Road has not only cut down wages and reduced the number of employees, but now runs "spotters" on all trains to watch the conductors.

It is reported that Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, has expressed himself in favor of the alliance of England, Canada, and Australia on terms of individual autonomy and mutual protection. Investigations by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency show that in twenty-one States there are at the present time 316,600 persons out of employment. Business failures for the week number 305, against 316 the previous week, and 280 in the corresponding period of 1883. Both of the Mackay-Bennett cables are now in running order, the second one having been successfully fished up and mended.

### FOREIGN.

A DECREE has been issued by the Governor-General of Little Russia expelling all Jewish traders in the Dnieper who cannot supply themselves with special permits. The decree places the Jews in the power of petty Russian officials. Among the goods arriving at Dover from the continent English detectives discovered a tin-can filled with dynamite cartridges weighing 200 pounds. The London municipal authorities offer £5,000 reward for the discovery of the authors of the bridge explosion. Henry M. Stanley urges that the Berlin Conference neutralize the Congo country and definitely determine its frontier if the development of the great basin be desired.

At the sale of the System Library in London, a book printed in 1459 by Faust & Schoeffer brought £4,950. It is rumored in England that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to succeed Minister Lowell at the Court of St. James. The *North German Gazette* intimates that Bismarck will soon retire from public duties. Jauner, the defaulting Vienna banker, committed suicide in a churchyard.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THREE of the Anarchists who attempted the life of the Emperor of Germany at Niederwald have been sentenced to death and two others to ten years' penal servitude.

A LITTLE ROCK (Ark.) dispatch says: The negro exodus to this State from South Carolina so far numbers 350. Of this number 200 have been secured by one planter in Conway County. The remainder are distributed among farmers in the northwest. They are mostly from the rice-fields of South Carolina, and all are field laborers, including men, women and children. The movement has no political significance.

REPRESENTATIVE EATON, of Connecticut, says that he will press his electoral-count bill to a vote at the earliest possible moment, and is confident that it will pass the House. He admits the necessity of legislation on this subject, but considers the Senate bill an invasion of the constitution and of the rights of the House. The Senate Committee on Public Lands has voted to report favorably the subcommittee's substitute for the bill introduced by Senator Hill providing for the forfeiture of the "Backbone" land grant. The President accepted the resignation of Henry D. Lyman as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

F. DELALIEZ became suddenly insane at Wausau, Wis., went to the residence of his brother, who was in bed ill, and hacked him to pieces with an ax. The patricide is in jail. The petrified bodies of a man and a woman, which had been discovered in a gypsum quarry, were brought into Santa Maria, Cal., by two miners. They were found close together, except that a boulder was wedged between them. A gas well of great force has developed on a farm near Metropolis, Ill.

CLEARING-HOUSE receipts at the principal cities of the United States last week show a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 23.7 per cent. The decrease in New York is 29.9 per cent. In Chicago the decrease is 0.4 per cent. The furniture factory of Graham & Schmitt, in Baltimore, was burned, the loss being \$59,000. Fire also swept away a woolen mill at Clayville, N. Y., causing a loss of \$100,000; and also the Eagle dye works at Milwaukee, the loss being \$50,000.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs that journal from Albany as follows:

The report that Senator Garland, of Arkansas, had visited Gov. Cleveland on Saturday by request of the Governor, and that the Senator had been requested to accept the office of Attorney General, has created much discussion and gossip. But there is the highest authority for saying that Gov. Cleveland did not invite the visit of Senator Garland, and that during his visit nothing was said about the Cabinet. Gov. Cleveland, who manifests considerable vexation over the manufactured reports of his conference with Senators Garland and Gorman, says that nothing was said during the visit of the Senators that might not have been heard by every citizen of the republic without exposing any secret. He says he has not yet determined upon even one of his constitutional advisers, and that the impressions he may have concerning the men he intends to call to his Cabinet are indefinite and likely to be modified and changed a dozen times before the 4th of March. It appears that Senator Gorman, knowing that Senator Garland had been mentioned as President Cleveland's probable Attorney General, arrived at Cleveland, and between the President-elect and the Senator, Gov. Cleveland was pleased with the Arkansas statesman, and the general impression is that Senator Garland will have a seat in the Cabinet as Attorney General; but he will have a formidable rival in Gov. Hoar, of Ohio, who has informed the President-elect, through correspondence with friends, that he desires the Attorney General's office.

THE bill providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the liquor question passed the Senate on Dec. 22, for the fifth time. The measure provides for a commission of seven members appointed by the President, not more than four of whom shall belong to the same political party or be advocates of prohibition. Their term of office is not to exceed two years. The duties are rather formidable, and consist of an investigation of the alcoholic-liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people, and also to inquire as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. Ten thousand dollars are provided for expenses. Mr. Hale reported the House bill making temporary provision for the naval service, which was so modified as to cover the remaining half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The House was not in session.

### THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK.                     |       |         |           |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| BEEVES                        | ..... | \$4.50  | @ 6.75    |
| HOGS                          | ..... | 4.25    | @ 4.75    |
| FLOUR—Extra                   | ..... | 4.50    | @ 5.00    |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring            | ..... | .80     | @ .81     |
| No. 2 Red                     | ..... | .82     | @ .84     |
| CORN—No. 2                    | ..... | .52     | @ .54     |
| OATS—White                    | ..... | .34     | @ .38     |
| PORK—New Mess.                | ..... | 12.25   | @ 12.75   |
| CHICAGO.                      |       |         |           |
| BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers | ..... | 6.50    | @ 8.00    |
| Good Shipping                 | ..... | 5.25    | @ 5.75    |
| Common to Fair                | ..... | 3.75    | @ 4.50    |
| HOGS                          | ..... | 4.00    | @ 6.50    |
| FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.  | ..... | 3.75    | @ 4.25    |
| Good to Choice Spring         | ..... | 3.25    | @ 3.75    |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring            | ..... | .71     | @ .72     |
| No. 2 Red Winter              | ..... | .72     | @ .74     |
| CORN—No. 2                    | ..... | .37     | @ .39     |
| OATS—No. 2                    | ..... | .26     | @ .28     |
| RYE—No. 2                     | ..... | .53     | @ .55     |
| BARLEY—No. 2                  | ..... | .51     | @ .53     |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery        | ..... | .26     | @ .28     |
| Fine Dairy                    | ..... | .20     | @ .23     |
| CHEESE—Full Cream             | ..... | .12     | @ .13     |
| Skimmed Flat                  | ..... | .08     | @ .09     |
| EGGS—Fresh                    | ..... | .23     | @ .25     |
| POTATOES—New, per bu.         | ..... | .38     | @ .40     |
| PORK—Mess.                    | ..... | 10.75   | @ 11.25   |
| LARD                          | ..... | .06 1/2 | @ .07     |
| TOLEDO.                       |       |         |           |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red               | ..... | .66     | @ .68     |
| CORN—No. 2                    | ..... | .38     | @ .39     |
| OATS—No. 2                    | ..... | .26     | @ .27     |
| MILWAUKEE.                    |       |         |           |
| WHEAT—No. 2                   | ..... | .70     | @ .72     |
| CORN—No. 2                    | ..... | .39     | @ .41     |
| OATS—No. 2                    | ..... | .27     | @ .29     |
| BARLEY—No. 2                  | ..... | .60     | @ .62     |
| PORK—Mess.                    | ..... | 10.50   | @ 11.00   |
| LARD                          | ..... | 6.25    | @ 6.75    |
| ST. LOUIS.                    |       |         |           |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red               | ..... | .76     | @ .78     |
| CORN—Mixed                    | ..... | .34     | @ .35     |
| OATS—Mixed                    | ..... | .25     | @ .27     |
| RYE                           | ..... | .47     | @ .48     |
| PORK—Mess.                    | ..... | 10.75   | @ 11.25   |
| CINCINNATI.                   |       |         |           |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red               | ..... | .74     | @ .75     |
| CORN                          | ..... | .40     | @ .42     |
| OATS                          | ..... | .27     | @ .28     |
| PORK—Mess.                    | ..... | 11.25   | @ 11.75   |
| LARD                          | ..... | .06 1/2 | @ .06 3/4 |
| DETROIT.                      |       |         |           |
| FLOUR                         | ..... | 4.75    | @ 5.25    |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White             | ..... | .76     | @ .78     |
| CORN—Mixed                    | ..... | .39     | @ .40     |
| OATS—No. 2 White              | ..... | .27     | @ .29     |
| PORK—Family                   | ..... | 12.00   | @ 12.50   |
| INDIANAPOLIS.                 |       |         |           |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New          | ..... | .72     | @ .74     |
| CORN—Mixed                    | ..... | .34     | @ .36     |
| OATS—Mixed                    | ..... | .25     | @ .26     |
| EAST LIBERTY.                 |       |         |           |
| CATTLE—Best                   | ..... | 5.75    | @ 6.25    |
| Fair                          | ..... | 4.75    | @ 5.25    |
| Common                        | ..... | 3.75    | @ 4.25    |
| HOGS                          | ..... | 4.25    | @ 4.75    |
| SHEEP                         | ..... | 4.50    | @ 5.00    |

### POLITICAL TOPICS.

#### THE OHIO ELECTION.

##### Investigation of Marshal Wright.

The special committee appointed by Congress to investigate the alleged misconduct of Marshal Lot Wright, in the Ohio election, has been taking testimony at Washington.  
Dr. R. B. Bradford, a resident of Cincinnati, but temporarily living at Washington, testified that he was in Cincinnati the day of election; saw the riot going on in the Plum street district, but did not know who were the aggressors; heard persons say that respectable people would not go into that district to vote; had heard that deputy marshals took part in the riot. There were a great many unemployed negroes standing around the streets, and he was told they were from Kentucky.

Frank P. Morgan, newspaper reporter, of Washington, testified to being in Cincinnati election day; he saw several men from Washington there, acting as deputy marshals and wearing metal badges. They were Moses Wright, John Wright and James Donnelly. Witness paid them a social call in the evening, and they produced bull-dog pistols, which were part of their equipment. They got their instructions from Lot Wright first, and were afterward drilled by Pension Detective Rathbone. Rathbone, it was generally understood, had charge of the imported talent, gentlemen who had been summoned by the Republican National Committee, as they said, to see a fair count. Witness visited a voting precinct in the Fourth Ward, and saw a good deal of fighting. The deputy marshals appeared to be overbearing, insolent, and insulting. They were hard-looking characters, and seemed to be selected from the worst classes. Colored men went around swinging pistols as a policeman would swing his "billy." The efforts of the Deputy Marshals tended rather to break the peace than to keep it. A week before election there had been a convention of colored Odd Fellows in Cincinnati, and the witness met a prominent colored man named Pledger, who told him that, while he was in the city ostensibly to attend the convention, his real object was to carry the election. Witness said he believed ninety-nine out of one hundred of these Deputy Marshals were roughs. They looked dissipated and capable of intimidating decent people.

Hiram T. Doyle, who was in Cincinnati election day as correspondent of the Washington *Sunday Herald*, testified to the bad appearance of the Deputy Marshals. He thought they kept a great many respectable men from the polls, and their presence gave rise to a feeling of hostility.

Dr. C. Clark, Commissioner of Pensions, was called and sworn, but as he had not had time to comply with the order of the committee to bring certain papers with him, his examination was postponed.

##### GEN. SHERMAN AND JEFF DAVIS.

The Former Makes Public a Letter Written by Aleeck Stephens.

Gen. Sherman has made public a letter signed by Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the late Confederacy, addressed to H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, and dated Crawfordsville, Ga., April 8, 1864. Gen. Sherman says it was loaned to him by Dr. H. C. Robbins, of Creston, Ill., who obtained it on Mr. Johnson's promise, Georgia, in 1864, while in the service of the One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry. Mr. Stephens' letter is in reply to one in which Mr. Johnson remonstrated with him for his supposed antipathy to President Davis. Mr. Stephens denies such a feeling, and says that in criticizing the act suspending habeas corpus he had been actuated by general principles. He goes on to say that his feelings toward Mr. Davis are more akin to suspicion and jealousy than of animosity or hate. "I have regarded him," he says, "as a man of good intentions, weak and vacillating. I am now beginning to doubt his good intentions. My reasons are these: Since his first elevation to power he has changed many of his former State-rights principles, as in the case of conscription. His whole policy—the organization and discipline of the army—is perfectly consistent with the hypothesis that he is aiming at absolute power. Not a word has come from him showing disapproval of the military usurpation in the orders for martial law. Bragg and Van Dorn." Again, it is well known that the subject of a dictatorship has been mooted, talked of, and discussed in private and in the public journals, and that the most earnest advocates of such a course have been editors near him, editors of journals recognized as organs of the administration. These are bad signs. They should put the country on its guard. Mr. Stephens goes on to say that his indignation is for the people, not for the man. He speaks of Mr. Davis' weakness and imbecility, and says he has no more feeling of resentment toward him for these defects than toward his poor, old, blind and deaf dog. He says not one-tenth of the people approve the acts of the administration.

Gen. Sherman says it was the Stephens letter he referred to when he said Davis was trying to establish a despotism instead of a confederacy of States. He said the letter was captured in the latter part of November, 1864, by a party of his men, and his immediate command. The forgers found the letter in a box with a number of other things while prodding the grounds of Johnson's residence with their bayonets for buried objects. Gen. Sherman said he had a dozen letters like Johnson's letter, but nowhere is proof presented in so substantial a form as in it. The other letters are from great men in the South and cover a portion of the ground mentioned in the Stephens letter.

##### SAM RANDALL.

A Southern Attack on the Pennsylvania Congressman.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently printed a special dispatch from Washington—a double-leader, with editorial approval—bitterly attacking ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall, who was booked for speeches in Louisville and several other Southern cities. It has created a general sensation in certain political circles. The following is an extract from the *Courier-Journal* dispatch:

The proposed visit of Sam Randall to Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama is well understood here to be a declaration of war by the protectionists upon the revenue reformers of the States in question. Joe Brown, of Georgia, is the Southern manager of this scheme. Mr. Randall's hope is to secure something like a demonstration at Louisville, which the protection newspapers can claim as a rebuke of Beck, Blackburn, Carlisle, and Willis; and another at Nashville to rebuke Isham G. Harris; and then a great uprising of iron workers at Birmingham, Ala., to tell the world that there is a revolution of opinion on the tariff in the South and a consuming fire for the Pennsylvania idea. Mr. Randall is expected to start out with the black flag in both hands. His friends say he has nothing to lose, and may make something by his expedition, while they hope to make a sensation. The general impression among politicians here is that Mr. Randall has lowered himself in the hands of a few cranks and soreheads who want to use him as a stick to beat his colleagues, whose only crimes are that they are honest revenue reformers who represent their people and would reduce war taxes. The idea of an ovation to a man who six months ago was acting with the Republicans to defeat a Democratic measure is scorned. Mr. Randall is not on speaking terms with the leaders of his own party, though on cordial terms with the Republicans. The story that he is a favorite with the new President is flatly contradicted by those who know it. It is even stated that the mention of Randall's name in connection with the Cabinet is offensive to Mr. Cleveland, who understands and believes that any suspicion of being Randall's friend would wreck his administration on the threshold.

##### POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

GEN. MORGAN B. MCCLLELLAN is only 58.

COL. INGERSOLL is said to have made \$25,000 from fifty lectures during the last two months.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is said to be enjoying more robust health and looking better than for years.

THE official vote of Dakota, just declared, is: Republican, 70,409; Democratic, 15,075; Republican majority, 55,334.

BEN BUTLER has repurchased his famous mansion just south of the Capitol at Washington, which he sold to John Cassells the other day.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MR. VAN WYCK, of Nebraska, introduced two bills in the Senate, on Dec. 17, which are of great importance to trans-Missouri interests and which are intended to correct evils that have long existed there. The first bill provides that no telegraph company shall charge more from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast than the average rate from the Missouri River to the seaboard. The second bill provides that all railroad companies that have received any assistance from the Government or any privileges from Congress shall not be allowed to receive for passengers or freight more than the average rate throughout the country for the trans-Missouri region. Mr. Slater, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide that no statute of limitation heretofore enacted shall be deemed to prohibit the adjudication of a claim for compensation for property lost in the military service of the United States when such loss is a matter of record in any official record of the War or Treasury Department. It is provided, however, that this shall not be construed to extend to any classes of property other than that which is the subject of such compensation has been authorized by existing laws. The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Navy stating that he had ordered two civil engineers and an ensign to visit Nicaragua and survey a route for the proposed canal. Mr. Dawes presented a petition for canceling the lease of grazing lands made by the Crow Indians to cattle-raisers. The Senate passed the naval appropriation bill. In the executive session Mr. Riddleberger again spent an hour in opposing the confirmation of Secretary McCulloch. In the House of Representatives there was a long debate on the interstate commerce bill, which referred chiefly to the color-line in the South. Mr. Mills offered an amendment, which was adopted, limiting railroad charges for transporting passengers from one State to another to 3 cents per mile. Mr. Goff moved the interpolation of the words "provided that no discrimination be made on account of race or color." This was also agreed to. A communication from the Attorney General in response to the resolution asking his opinion in regard to the application of the eight-hour law to letter carriers was read. The Attorney General said that he must decline to furnish the advice requested, on the ground that it was not consistent with law or precedent for him to give advice to Congress but only to the President and the heads of the executive departments.

AMONG the bills introduced in the Senate on the 18th were two by Mr. Van Wyck—one to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; the other to grant pensions to invalid and dependent soldiers who served three months during the war of the rebellion. The interstate commerce bill, reported by Mr. Oullom, was discussed, and Mr. Cullom spoke at length in its support. Mr. Slater offered an amendment embodying the provisions of the Reagan bill. A resolution directing an investigation into the methods by which copies of the treaties with San Domingo and Nicaragua were secured by the press was tabled after an amendment of Mr. Vest submitted a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to enforce his illegal order for a surveying expedition to Nicaragua. A bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for a statue of Lafayette. A resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of War to deliver to the Eighth New York Artillery veterans the regimental colors captured by the Confederates. The nomination of Secretary McCulloch was continued by a vote of 50 to 1. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles C. Waters, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; James Monroe, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan. Postmasters—Leo T. Goshorn, Piedmont, W. Va.; James Johnson, Sr., Springfield, Ohio; August Beades, Cresco, Iowa; Wallace G. Agnew, Osceola, Iowa; Nimrod Headington, Fort Wayne, Ind.; William H. Hart, Evansport, Ind.; Thomas J. Griggs, Griggsville, Ill.; John Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill. In the House of Representatives, the interstate commerce bill was amended to provide that the furnishing of passengers of separate accommodations with equal facilities and comforts shall not be deemed a discrimination. Mr. Curtin introduced a joint resolution to forward to the proposed American exhibition in London the Government exhibits now on view at New Orleans, for which purpose \$30,000 is to be appropriated.

A MEMORIAL from the New York Produce Exchange was laid before the Senate on the 19th urging immediate and definite action upon the Spanish treaty. The bill ratifying the treaty of 1880 with the Indians on Fort Hill and Lembi Reservations in Idaho, for the sale of a portion of their lands, was passed, as was also the bill granting the Lost Lake & Mount Hood Improvement Company right of way through Oregon. Mr. George addressed the Senate on the interstate commerce bill, severely criticizing the dishonest methods of railroads, particularly the pooling system. Mr. Hale reported that the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendment. The motion was unanimously carried. Bills were introduced for the erection of a public building at Stillwater, Minnesota, at a cost of \$100,000, and to donate the barracks at New Orleans to the Louisiana Agricultural College. The President sent to the Senate the name of Frank W. Palmer for reappointment as Postmaster at Chicago, his term having expired. In the House, the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island was passed. Consideration of the interstate commerce bill was resumed, and a long discussion ensued, which resulted in the passage of the section of the bill prohibiting pooling arrangements by railroad companies. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior was laid before the House asking an appropriation of \$10,000 for the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Blanchard introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the power vested in the Executive to make treaties be and with the consent of the Senate shall not be construed to embrace reciprocity treaties involving revenues. The speaker submitted a memorial from John G. Thompson, formerly sergeant-at-arms, asking an appropriation to pay the judgment secured against him by Hallet Kilbourne.

THE Senate, at its session on Dec. 20, refused concurrence in the House resolution for an adjournment to Jan. 5. The announcement that the House had passed a bill making temporary provision for the navy led to strong language, but no action was taken thereon. A secret session was held to consider the resolution opposing the expedition to Nicaragua. Frank W. Palmer was confirmed as Postmaster at Chicago. The House of Representatives passed a bill making provisions for the support of the navy during the month of January. After the debate on the interstate commerce bill, a motion to strike out the section prohibiting railroads from charging a greater compensation for short than for long freight hauls was defeated. An adjournment to Wednesday, Dec. 24, was ordered, with an understanding that consecutive adjournments for three days at a time would be taken until Jan. 5.

##### A Diffident Dramatist.

Mr. Sims is a most diffident man in his personal conduct. On the night when his "Crutch and Toothpick" was first brought out he could not be induced to go to the theater. But the place had an irresistible fascination for him, and he walked excitedly up and down the street just in sight of the door, and every now and then a friend came out to tell him how the play was going. When the "Romany Rye" was produced, Mr. Sims escaped to Scotland and could not be induced to return until repeatedly assured that his play had made a hit.—*Chicago Times.*



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, editor of the *Paris Pays*, has forewarned dueling, and at the same time found himself the inheritor of \$600,000 left him by the will of M. Julien, a retired merchant of Marseilles. The relatives of the latter will contest the will, however, on the grounds of insanity, some of them declaring that sufficient proof of M. Julien's mental aberration lies in the fact of his having been a subscriber to and reader of the *Pays*.

It gives one an impressive idea of the business of railroad building in the United States to be told that fewer miles have been laid this year than in any year since 1779, the total being only 2,880. It is a poor year for railroad building, because only enough rails were put down to build a bee-line railway from New York to San Francisco, or from London to the Persian gulf. If it had been as good a year for railroad building as 1882, rails enough would have been put down to reach one-third of the distance around the world.

The largest cattle ranch in America under one management is that of Captain Richard King, of Texas. It has 800,000 acres fenced, and nearly 200,000 head of cattle, horses, and sheep. It has been eagerly sought after by English, French, and Dutch capitalists, but the United States Land and Investment Company of New York have just purchased it for \$6,500,000. The company anticipates an annual income from this source of \$1,500,000, calculating that the increase of cattle is 85 per cent. It is encouraging to see this property remain in the hands of Americans.

A FACTORY has just been opened at Danbury, Connecticut, for the manufacture of wooden shoes. The proprietor is a German, and for some time has supplied the brewers in New York with wooden shoes for their employees, and the demand has now become so extensive as to require much greater facilities and the aid of steam power. The shoes have the approved curved round toe of the old Dutch style and are heelless. They are made wholly of the wood of the butternut tree, and, while impervious to water, are also very light. They have been introduced into all the hat shops for the protection of the feet of the operatives from the wet floors, while at the same time they are very easy and rest the feet.

THE royal family of England are all of literary or artistic fame. Queen Victoria has written several books. The published diary of the dead Princess Alice proves that had she been an author she would have taken a fair position in the world of letters. The Princess Beatrice draws and paints creditably, and now the two sons of the Prince of Wales, Albert Victor, and Prince George, are about to publish a book. When cadets on board the *Bacchante* they kept a daily note-book, wherein was recorded the strange things they encountered in the cruises of that vessel in distant seas. Of course the book has been touched up by the Rev. Dr. Dalton, who was their coach and companion on the voyage. Those who have seen the proof sheets say that the work will be an interesting one.

EMERSON'S son, Dr. Edward W. Emerson, who has charge of his father's literary and other effects, is seeking to obtain, as a fitting monument to be placed over the great philosopher's grave, a mass of hard white quartz, with large sea-green beryls imbedded in it. He has men at work in New Hampshire trying to find what he wants. To a friend in Brooklyn, Dr. Emerson writes: "This will be very difficult to do, and I may fail to get what I want; but I have good hopes. To have a beautiful natural formation, merely freed, not worked up, by man, seems to me the most fitting monument to my father and to harmonize best with the great pine tree for which he chose the lot where his body should be laid. We have not yet decided on the inscription. I mean to have it on a 'bronze plate, to be set into the quartz.'"

An artesian well at Brunswick, Georgia, is beating the national record. At a depth of 814 feet it began to flow at the rate of 400 gallons a minute, much the biggest artesian well flow in the United States, being far ahead of the famous Salem (Ala.) wells. And on top of this, the Brunswick folks are assuring themselves that the water has wonderful medical properties. The town will set up forthwith as a general-cure-all resort. Up in New Haven, Connecticut, I hear of another artesian

well enterprise that pans out in a widely different way. After months and months of boring and experimental work a depth of well of 2,000 feet has been reached by the Winchester Gun Company, and still not a drop of water arises. Several thousand dollars have been spent on this experiment, with no marked result beyond the fact that the atmosphere thereabout grows bluer and bluer daily.

BUCHANAN, the first bachelor President, had quite a brilliant administration socially. His niece, Harriet Lane, was in many respects a magnificent woman. Her appearance was striking and her manner winning. Intellectually she was very strong, and she presided over her uncle's household with a dignity and grace that has handed her name down to posterity as one of the best female characters ever in the White House. She has seen great sorrow since those days. Her uncle, whom she loved as a father, has passed away, and her two little boys, ten and fourteen, the fruit of her happy marriage, have both died within the last three years. Her husband also, departed this life suddenly within the last year, and the brilliant mistress of the White House of a little more than a quarter of a century ago is a childless widow.

THE wife of Eli Boling, a respectable colored man of Egg Harbor City, Pennsylvania, who began to turn white twenty years ago, is now, to all appearances, a white woman, the only traces of her African origin being found in her kinky hair and a small black speck upon her upper lip. Mrs. Boling's case was extensively written up in the newspapers some time ago. She was then far advanced in her curious transformation. Twenty years ago Mrs. Boling discovered small white specks breaking out upon her skin, and ever since they have spread gradually till they now cover her entire person. The change in the color of her skin was free from bodily discomfort or pain, and is not regarded as a disease. Mrs. Boling is 35 years old, and is an attractive-looking person. She is extremely sensitive concerning the wonderful act of nature, and, if she is aware of it, will hold no conversation with a newspaper man.

THE adoption by the people of West Virginia of the constitutional amendment doing away with October elections in that state leaves only Ohio clinging to that ancient practice. A few years ago, when Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Iowa voted in October the Presidential election was practically settled a month before the votes were cast. The party which could carry all of these states in October had an easy victory in November. This year's campaign in Ohio seems to have convinced the greater part of the people in that state that it is time to make a change there also, and a movement to that end is now on foot. The action of West Virginia, leaving Ohio the only October state, ought to make the desirability of the new departure more apparent than ever. With all these pestiferous state contests removed a Presidential election may be made less terrible in many respects, and it cannot fail to be fairer in every way. Ohio should be encouraged to take the proposed step without delay.

A NUMBER of years ago a farmer living in Burlington township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, received as a present from a friend in England a pair of blue rats. The farmer kept them in a large cage, where they raised a large litter of young ones. In a year not only the farmers place, but the entire neighborhood was overrun by them. Finally a pair of pet Norway rats belonging to another farmer escaped, with a large family of young from their cage. These began a warfare against the blue rats. In a short time the latter were entirely exterminated. About a year ago farmers in different parts of the township noticed now and then rats of an enormous size. They were of a bright gray color. These rats are now overrunning the neighborhood in immense numbers. Farmers say that damage to the amount of thousands of dollars has been done by these rats this season. The inhabitants of the neighborhood are so much alarmed by the bold and destructive incursions of these rats that they intend to hold meetings to devise some means to rid the community of their presence. Where the rats came from is a mystery. Some of the farmers believe that they are a cross between the Norway rats and the muskrats.

Women as Coupon Counters. The banking firm of Rothschild in London employs women exclusively as coupon counters, and experience shows that they are far more reliable and intelligent than male employees.—*Chicago Herald*.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A Corunna doctor has a horse that eats tobacco.  
—A butterine factory has been started at Grand Blanc.  
—Wolves are numerous in some parts of Alpena County.  
—A Flint man has a canary 18 years old, but it still sings like a young bird.  
—The Kalamazoo asylum is so full that more patients cannot be received.  
—The Baptist church at Whitehall has been recently repaired and improved to the extent of \$5,000.

—There are seven counties in the lower peninsula of Michigan where there are no railroad facilities.

—The Branch County Pioneer Society will build a log cabin on the Coldwater fair grounds in which to store relics of the early days.

—Kalamazoo county has the reputation of keeping the cleanest jail in the State, and the prisoners are furnished sheets and pillow-cases.

—A Yorkshire hog, owned by F. Durphy of Burlington, attacked two of Mr. Durphy's cows, and injured one of them so badly that it had to be killed.

—A Marengo girl bet thirty-eight kisses on the result of the election and lost. She declares there shall be a fair count, if she has to go over it a dozen times.—*Marshall Statesman*.

—"How does the new girl strike you?" asked a citizen of Detroit at dinner lately. "She hasn't struck me yet," answered his wife, meekly. "But she has done almost everything else."—*Ex*.

—Mr. Zouswinski, of Bay County, sent his name to the County Clerk's office for the writers there to wrestle with, says the *Detroit News*. The first fall was won by Mr. Zouswinski.—*etc*.

—Parties owning tax titles upon certain wild lands in Northern Michigan have been removing the timber in several townships, and are thereby laying out work for the officers. They will be prosecuted.

—Lester L. Butler, the wrestler, of Clio, claims to be the youngest man in America who fought in the war, of the rebellion, having enlisted in Company E, First New York Light Artillery, June 16, 1864, at the age of 13 years.

—A Genesee County man, living near Swartz Creek, has received a privilege of selling cigars, tobaccos and soda water upon the Exposition grounds at New Orleans. He paid \$1,900 for his franchise and expects to make \$20,000.—*Flint Globe*.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. Conrad, of Richfield, have been married nineteen years, and are the parents of seventeen children. Their surnames number thirty-four, including Mary Catharine, Catharine Tetetia, Barbara Rosena, Clara Rosa, Rosa Anna, Anna Martha, Anna Matilda, Jacob Eugene, and George Eugene.

—The New York *Sun* says: "It has been discovered that a Michigan teacher, by a misunderstanding of an anatomical model used in a public school, taught his hundreds of pupils during several years that the heart was the liver and vice versa, besides making other radical transpositions of internal organs." This is probably a mere slur on Michigan. Yet if it were true it would account for the number of cases in the State where young people believe themselves to be suffering from heartaches when they are only bilious.—*Free Press*.

Health in Michigan. Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers in different parts of the State show the diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Dec. 13, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 6:

| Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence. | Number of cases reported. | Percentage of total. |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rheumatism.....                                | 85                        | 81                   |
| 2. Neuralgia.....                                 | 73                        | 72                   |
| 3. Bronchitis.....                                | 71                        | 70                   |
| 4. Intermittent fever.....                        | 59                        | 63                   |
| 5. Tonsillitis.....                               | 59                        | 58                   |
| 6. Consumption of lungs.....                      | 57                        | 58                   |
| 7. Influenza.....                                 | 49                        | 53                   |
| 8. Diarrhea.....                                  | 47                        | 42                   |
| 9. Remittent fever.....                           | 45                        | 42                   |
| 10. Pneumonia.....                                | 35                        | 40                   |
| 11. Inflammation of kidney.....                   | 33                        | 36                   |
| 12. Typhoid fever.....                            | 24                        | 30                   |
| 13. Diphtheria.....                               | 22                        | 16                   |
| 14. Typhoid fever (enteric).....                  | 22                        | 14                   |
| 15. Erysipelas.....                               | 20                        | 28                   |
| 16. Membranous croup.....                         | 16                        | 7                    |
| 17. Inflammation of bowels.....                   | 16                        | 15                   |
| 18. Puerperal fever.....                          | 14                        | 5                    |
| 19. Whooping cough.....                           | 12                        | 9                    |
| 20. Scarlet fever.....                            | 10                        | 16                   |
| 21. Dysentery.....                                | 8                         | 5                    |
| 22. Cerebro spinal meningitis.....                | 8                         | 9                    |
| 23. Inflammation of brain.....                    | 6                         | 5                    |
| 24. Measles.....                                  | 6                         | 5                    |
| 25. Cholera morbus.....                           | 6                         | 14                   |
| 26. Cholera infantum.....                         | 4                         | 2                    |

For the week ending Dec. 13, 1884, the reports indicate that membranous croup, puerperal fever, typhoid fever (enteric), and inflammation of kidney increased, and that bronchitis, cholera morbus, and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending Dec. 13 were southwest; and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was lower, the absolute humidity was less, the relative humidity was the same, the day ozone was more, and the night ozone was less.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Dec. 13, and since, at 20 places, namely: Arden, Byron Center, Bruce, Constantine, Detroit, Hanover, Hudson, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Meridian, Orleans, Owosso, Kalamazoo, Richmond, St. Joseph, Venice, Vassar, Vernon, and Wyandotte; scarlet fever at 15 places—Arden, Albion, Cereson City, Detroit, Egan River, Green Oak, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Leavitt, Leonsaw, Northport, North Muskegon, Texas, Tnornville, and Westphalia; measles at 4 places—Detroit, East Saginaw, Grand Rapids, and Whitehall; 2 cases small-pox at South Boardman.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

## OPENING THE EXHIBITION.

One Electric Touch in the White House Thrills New Orleans with Delight.

The President Opens the World's Fair by Telegraph, and Makes a Fitting Address.

Speeches in the Exposition Building, and Official Welcome—The Ponderous Wheels in Motion.

[New Orleans special.]

The day for the opening of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition dawned clear and pleasant, and nothing was left undone to make the opening ceremonies brilliant and imposing. Never before have the streets of the city been crowded with people as to-day. Every incoming train is loaded down with visitors, and the bustle and turmoil as they hurry off in search of accommodations reminds one of the scenes during the Centennial in Philadelphia. Already the hotels are full, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining good quarters. The city presents a gala appearance. The buildings along the principal streets are profusely decorated. Flags, banners, bunting of all colors and decorative designs have been tastefully arranged along the house fronts, while at many of the more prominent street corners triumphal arches have been erected. In the vicinity of the Exposition Buildings the scene this morning was one of great activity. Men and boys were hurrying to and fro, while the exhibitors and their representatives were busily engaged in superintending the finishing touches for the formal opening. As early as 8 o'clock the military and civic bodies who were to take part in the procession of the day began to form at the armories, and several detachments of the visiting militia paraded the streets headed by their bands, who played stirring airs as they marched to the places which they propose to make their headquarters during their stay. It is estimated that fully 50,000 strangers are in the city.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession, composed of the officers of the Exposition, commissioners of foreign countries, the United States Government, and several States, and distinguished visitors and citizens, formed and began the march to the levee, where was moored the magnificent steamer *Fred A. Blanks*, draped in all the colors of the rainbow. The procession marched aboard the *Blanks*, which swung out into the stream and headed for the lower limits of the corporation so as to traverse the entire length of the city on the trip up the stream, giving those aboard a view of the entire shipping moored along the fifteen miles of river front. Reaching the lower end of the city the *Blanks* turned and sped up the stream, her course along the route being a signal for salutes from the war ships and ocean vessels, and the screaming whistles of the steamboats. Every vessel was tastefully decorated with flags, and the crews on the decks and in the rigging cheered as the *Blanks* passed.

The boat landed at the Exposition wharf at noon, and the party proceeded to the Music Hall, in the main building, where the opening ceremonies were held. When the procession reached the hall, the President of the Exposition, Mr. J. B. McHenry, then offered prayer, at the conclusion of which Governor McHenry began the opening address. The Governor referred to the magnitude of the Exposition and the benefit it would confer on the whole country, especially the South, to whom international exhibitions had hitherto been unknown, and expressed the belief that the intercourse of people from the different sections of the country would produce the States closer together, socially and politically, than they had been for a third of a century. The Exposition poem of Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend ("Karifa") was then read, at the conclusion of which Mayor J. V. Guillotte welcomed the visitors to the Crescent City, promising them courteous and fair treatment by her citizens.

Director General Major E. A. Burk then presented the Exposition buildings to President Ed Richardson in a brief address. Colonel Richardson in turn presented the buildings to President Arthur by telegraph. A telegraphic response was received and read from the President officially announcing the opening of the Exposition. The machinery began to move slowly, followed by the whirl of two miles of shafting. Governor McHenry then received the commissioners and distinguished visitors amid a burst of national airs from the orchestra, and the proceedings came to a close.

While the building is not entirely completed, and while half the exhibits are not yet arranged, still as much progress has already been made as at any international exposition on opening day. The management has used every endeavor to push the work as fast as possible, and the delay has been rather the fault of the exhibitors than of officials.

Everything was in readiness for the former, and they simply did not take advantage of the delay, however, was caused by a blockade of railroads. Many hundred cars of exhibits have not yet reached the grounds, the jam being especially heavy on the Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville. These cars will be brought in rapidly, and by the time the holidays are over everything will be in complete order. In the main building one third of the space is as yet unoccupied, but exhibitors are putting up their platforms rapidly. These displays complete represent every conceivable article of manufacture, from a needle to the mammoth Harris-Corless engine. All the displays are tasty, and many are elegant and rich.

The space for foreign exhibits in this building is almost entirely vacant. This is caused by the rigid enforcement of customs regulations. Over a thousand tons of goods of the loom are lying in bonded warehouses and aboard ships, although the management used every endeavor to secure a modification of the customs rules, and the usual formalities attending the entry of imports, and although they were seconded by customs officials here, and the Treasury Department at Washington seemed willing to make some concessions, only last night Collector Badger received an order from Secretary McCulloch to allow all articles intended for the exhibit to be sent to the grounds immediately without being disturbed in any way. Bond will be required on small articles of great value, which will be given by the Exposition management. Under the order all foreign exhibits will be immediately sent to the grounds in bonded barges and rapidly arranged in their departments. A large number of arrivals from Europe will not reach here until the arrival of the steamer *Great Eastern*, which sails from London on Friday. These latter are expected to be in position early in January. By far the largest and most interesting of foreign exhibits will be that of Mexico, and their building has just been completed, caused by a delay in the iron work at Pittsburgh.

In the Government Building there seems to have been unreasonable delay on the part of the commissioners and owners. The United States exhibit is a magnificent one, but is not yet completed. The Smithsonian Institution and geological department are well advanced, and very little can be added to them. Almost every arrival of prehistoric times and the present day is seen in the former's space, from the mammoth that occupies a large portion of the gallery to the smallest fish. The Patent Office is represented by thousands of models, some of which are novel and interesting. The State Department is constructing a large glass globe, which will represent the world in miniature, both from inside and exterior. It will be transparent, and one standing within will have a bird's-eye view of the entire globe, its commerce, its population, etc. The Navy Department has a very creditable exhibit, though not as yet completed. Here are seen models of every class of a vessel, and defensive and offensive armament. A large portion of this space is also filled by articles brought back from various remote regions by the Great relief party.

These attracted more attention than any other single exhibit. Among them were the suits worn by the men, sledges, sleeping bags, and canvas cases for provisions, with the sailboat of the party.

Some of the State exhibits are complete, some in an embryo state, and others not begun. In the second class is Illinois. Her display is being rapidly pressed, however, and will be complete in less than a week. Ohio is building a beautifully constructed skyline bobbinet, interspersed with stars, an exceedingly fine effect being produced, the domes being a picture of the heavens as mirrored in a sheet of water. The States presenting the finest displays are Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, all of New England, except Connecticut; Indiana, Nebraska, California, and Dakota and Wyoming Territories. All of these present every product of their soils, mines, and waters. Most of the other States are far behind, notably New York and Pennsylvania. Louisiana and Mississippi, perhaps, show the most resources, and surprised the best-informed of their citizens.

The mineral display from the Western and Pacific coast States could not be finer or more complete. Every product of mines in the shape of ores and metals is shown. The finest and most picturesque display in this building is that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In a large Swiss chalet built of shaves of grain, with ornaments of corn in the ears, is every vegetable raised in the vast section of country through which the road passes.

The art gallery was not completed in sufficient time to admit of the hanging of pictures, which, however, are at the grounds and will be put up in a week. The art collection is said to be exceedingly fine, containing gems of the best artists, and connoisseurs declare it will equal any ever exhibited.

Horticultural Hall is a Garden of Eden. Every flower, seed, and plant of the tropics and temperate zones is seen. Even in its present stage nothing can compare with it ever before presented.

Altogether, while the Exposition is not yet in as complete order as its management and its friends desired on opening day, it will fully repay a trip across the continent. One cannot see exhibits now presented in a day, or even in a week. The first day leaves the visitor's mind in a whirl, and he passes over so much space that he really does not know what he has seen. Booths that would hold the attention for an hour, if standing alone, are passed unnoted in a vain attempt to cover the mammoth buildings at a single visit. It was never expected that a stream of visitors would set in until after the holidays, and the attendance to-day was exceedingly gratifying. Fully 20,000 attended the ceremonies in the main building, and many thousands more were scattered about the grounds. Several lines of cars and steamboats conveyed the crowd to and from the grounds, with much less crush than was anticipated, the waiting at no time becoming tedious. It is generally admitted, however, that the accommodations are not yet sufficient, and by the middle of January a double-track road, with large passenger coaches, will be ready for the public.

Visitors to-day showed no disappointment at the incomplete state of the work, but, on the contrary, those who attended the opening of the Centennial expressed surprise at the progress made and the smoothness with which things were conducted.

They say in two weeks the Exposition will be what the management has claimed—the grandest international fair ever held. The greeting of Major Burke, the Director General, by the vast audience, was spontaneous, hearty and long continued. He had to raise his voice to make the applause subdued, and it was a fitting tribute to the man who had worked eighteen hours a day for six months to make the affair a success, attending to every detail of work. Subordinates did nothing that had not his supervision, and to his efforts are due the present advanced condition of affairs.

## STARTING THE MACHINERY.

President Arthur Opens the Exposition by Wire at the Executive Mansion.

At a few minutes past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 16, President Arthur touched an electric button which set in motion the machinery of the New Orleans Exposition. Soon after noon the members of the Cabinet, foreign representatives, and committees representing both houses of Congress assembled in the East Room of the Executive Mansion into which a telegraphic wire had previously been placed connecting with the Exposition Building in New Orleans. There was considerable delay at the New Orleans end of the wire, and it was after 3 o'clock when the President and members of the Cabinet ranged themselves behind the telegraph table.

At 2:45 the following telegram was received:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.

To the President of the United States:

The present occasion is the consummation of an enterprise inaugurated in conformity to an act of Congress passed less than two years, and authorizing the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition under the joint auspices of the United States, the National Cotton Planters' Association, and the city of its location. New Orleans was then selected as the site of this World's Exposition, and in June, 1883, the thirteen commissioners composing the board of management were appointed by the President of the United States, and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however, it became manifest that the liberality of individuals of the city and State would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever-increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly an application for aid was made to the United States, through Congress, resulting in obtaining that generous assistance which has so materially contributed to the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated. From the commencement it was determined that nothing should give to the Exposition character to this great work, but that it should be, as it truly is, a national or international exposition.

"How much of good shall result from the means of instruction here furnished," the telegram continued, "is beyond mortal power to measure." The telegram, which was quite long, closed by thanking the people of the United States for their generous assistance, and appealing to them to make the Exposition a success. It was signed by Edmund Richardson, President. Immediately after the telegram was read the President read the address formally opening the Exposition, and it was afterward telegraphed direct to the Exposition Building in New Orleans. It is as follows:

In the name of the people of the republic I congratulate the citizens of the Southwest in their advancing prosperity as manifested by the great International Exposition now about to open. The interest of the nation in this section of our commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi and by national loan to promote the present Exposition. Situated as it is at the gateway of trade between the United States and Central America and South America, it will attract the attention of the people of neighboring nations to the American systems, and they will learn the importance of enlarging themselves of the products as we will of their own. It is only good feeling but profitable intercourse between the United States and the States of Central and South America will be promoted. The people also of our country thus brought closer together, will find in this exposition of competitive industries, motives for strengthening the bonds of brotherhood. Railroads, telegraph lines, and submarine cables have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and assembly like this, of the people of so many different nations, is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the material welfare of all. The United States extends to those from foreign countries who may visit us on this occasion a cordial welcome, and now, at the Executive Mansion at Washington, in presence assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the President of the Senate, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, of the committee from each house of Congress and of the members of my Cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratulate the promoters of the Exposition upon the auspicious inauguration of the enterprise which promises such far-reaching results, and with my best wishes for a fulfillment of all its great purposes, I now declare the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition open.

## THE ART DEPARTMENT OF THE EXPOSITION.

THE transmission of the President's address was concluded at precisely 3 p. m., and at 3:10 the signal to formally open the Exposition was given, and the ceremonies concluded with music and general enthusiasm.

A joint congratulatory telegram from the Senate and House Committees was telegraphed to New Orleans over the wire used by the President.

THE Art Department of the Exposition promises to be most attractive and complete, and fully in keeping with the best features of the great enterprise.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884.

THE year 1885 approaches, and with it comes a desire on the part of each individual to make promises, and also expect promises from their friends. It may be expected by the friends of the News that we will make some pledges for it. To those we will say that not until the support of the paper will warrant can we make any change in our course. We should like to and would if our income would warrant it.

THE Council of Hope College at a recent session elected Rev. D. Van Pelt as Lecturer, to assist Prof. N. M. Steffens, D. D. in the Theological Seminary. Until a Lecturer assumes his office, Revs. H. E. Desker and P. Moerdyke will, by appointment, perform the duties of the office.

NEXT Thursday, New Year's Day, the Post Office will be open from 9 o'clock until 11 o'clock in the morning and from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. No money orders or postal notes issued or letters registered.

ACCIDENTLY we have been informed that Rev. Dr. Scott has been chosen as temporary president of Hope College in the place of Dr. De Baun resigned. The appointment was made last August. Our people have all known that Dr. Scott has acted as President of the Institution but have not known that it was by appointment. The official papers of the College and the Reformed Church have made no mention of the fact.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Dec 25, 1884: N. E. Baldwin, Almira Eldred, Hon. A. D. Griswold, Will. F. Morse, Dan O'Connor and Elmer E. Redner.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THREE unknown men called at the farm house of an old man named Smith, near Grandville, last Sunday night, and being refused admittance they broke down the door with a rail and entering, seized, bound, and gagged and blindfolded him. They then ransacked the house and got \$137 in cash. Smith is a bachelor and lived alone on the premises. The burglars misad \$50 in gold secreted in a straw tick. The old man was left tied and freezing, but gnawed himself free and followed the ruffians, who went away in a cutter. Sheriff Kinney, of Kent county, has arrested Dick Sigth, Bill Madden, and Thos. Jennings as the guilty parties. They are all tough citizens of Grand Rapids.

CAPT. WM. A. GAVITT has been appointed Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, to succeed Mr. Carpenter. He assumes charge of that department January 1.

THE Michigan crop report for December 1, 1884, says: "For this report returns have been received from 817 correspondents, representing 628 townships. Five hundred and sixty-eight of these returns are from 401 townships in the southern four tiers of counties. Correspondents, with few exceptions, report condition of wheat as very satisfactory. The Hessian fly appears to have done slight damage in a few localities in the southern four tiers of counties. The yield per acre of clover seed is estimated to be 43 per cent greater than in 1883. Condition of live stock is fully up to the average. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, October, and November, is 4,408,425."

MARRIED:—By Rev. George, December 19, 1884, H. Peter Knutson to Miss Sophia C. Peterson, both of this city.

THE CENTURY for January presents a (literally) crowded table of contents, both the body and the departments showing a wide range of topics. Chief among these, in timeliness, is the status of the negro at the South, which Mr. George W. Cable treats with much plainness of speech and much suggestiveness in a paper entitled "The Freedman's Case in Equity," which is likely to attract attention and give rise to discussion North and South. The same theme is touched upon, less directly, in an editorial article, "A Grave Responsibility," and in an "Open Letter" from "A Southern Democrat." Another subject of wide interest is treated helpfully by Washington Gladden, under the head of "Christianity and Popular Amusements." The fiction consists of a short sketch by Mark Twain, "Jim's Investments, and King Solomon," illustrated by Kemble; "Orpiment & Gamboge," a one-part tale of staid life by "Ivory Black," with drawings by Rogers; the second third of Miss Litchfield's "Knight of the Black Forest," with a picture of one of her American girls by Mrs. Foote; and the third part of Mr. Howell's new novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Of the papers on the Civil War there are two, both dealing with the Western gun-boats; one by Captain James H. Bada, who built

them; and the other by Rear-Admiral Walke, descriptive of their operations at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, and Memphis—covering, in short, the opening of the upper Mississippi. Admiral Walke participated actively in all these engagements, and a number of the cuts are from his contemporaneous sketches. A large portrait of Admiral Foote is given, and smaller ones of Generals Tilgham and Mackall of the Confederate service. The February number will contain General Grant's paper on Shiloh, together with supplementary material describing the battle from the Confederate point of view.

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

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Preaching by Rev. N. M. Steffens, Subjects: Morning, "The wise men from the East." Afternoon, "Can faith without works save?"

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Morning, "The closing year." Evening, "The Savior's name—'Wonderful'" Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Afternoon, "A Christmas sermon."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Subjects: Morning, "The vine branch is either a precious fruit bearer or a fuel to the fire." Afternoon, "The Lord God our Rock of Ages."

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

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, "Simeon's exultation." Evening, "Christ Jesus the manifestation of the Creator."

A FIRE in "Slab Row" at Allegan, on Monday night burned Hartson's grocery store and Maentj's meat market.

THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS has made a vast improvement in its "make up." The locals now appear on the 1st page, and the paper is one of the brightest printed in Ottawa county. Rogers, the publisher, is a genius, and he knows the requirements of his readers. Success to the new "make up."—Fennville Dispatch.

#### An Editor's Tribute.

Thereon P. Keator, Editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette*, writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs, colds, etc." Call at H. Walsh's drug store and get a trial bottle. Large size \$1.00.

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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

#### Special Notices.

SCHOOL Books and school supplies a specialty. Anything not in stock will be supplied in from 6 to 24 hours.

YATES &amp; KANE.

Great 1-4 off Sale!—\$75,000 worth of Dry Goods at a Sacrifice.

Having more Winter Goods on hand than is usual with us at this time of the year, and not wishing to carry them over, we have resolved to make such a sweeping reduction as will assure a clear sale of the entire stock. In order to make this sale a grand success on our part, and more attractive to the customers. We will not confine the great reduction of 88 1/4 per cent to winter goods only but will include Black and Colored Silks, Broche and Persian Shawls, Carpets, Linoleum and Oil Cloths; our entire stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Curtain Nits; Domestic of all kinds, Ginghams, Prints, Laces, Embroideries, and Fancy Goods of every description. Remember, everything will be sold at the lowest market price and 1/4 of the amount deducted from the bill purchased. This is the best opportunity ever offered to the people of Grand Rapids and vicinity to purchase Dry Goods at less than wholesale prices. The sale commences Saturday, December 27th.

P. W. WURBURG, Cor. Canal and Bronson Streets.

CIGARS, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigar holders, and everything in smoking articles for the holidays at

PESSINK'S.

SMOKE the "Little Parthenia." The best 5 cent cigar in the market. For sale by

YATES &amp; KANE.

DIAMOND Dyes in all colors at the Central Drug Store, only 10 cents.

#### Ladies Medical Advisor.

A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment AT HOME. Worth its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 Cents. Postal Note or 2ct. Stamps. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., N. Y. 87-3m.

TRY "Margareta," Alfred Wright's new perfume. For Sale by

KREMERS &amp; BANGS.

Toys cheaper than ever at

PESSINK'S.

For Alabastine, Whiting and Colors in oil, go to Central Drug Store.

KREMERS &amp; BANGS.

OYSTERS in any quantity and also quality at

PESSINK'S.

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

KREMERS &amp; BANGS.

THE Sherwin-Williams prepared paint in large and small cans at

KREMERS &amp; BANGS.

#### P. H. WILMS

has put in his shop a large, new engine and boiler, and the latest improved pump machinery, and is prepared to furnish pumps, drive points, iron or wooden pipes, it wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices; also agricultural implements of all descriptions; the Esterly Twine Self Binder, the Rawson Reaper and Mower, the Howe Reaper and the Advance Mower, the Grand de Tours three-horse sulky plow, the Bissel, South Bend plow, best in the market, the Remington iron-beam steel plow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth drags, the best straight tooth harrow for finishing land made, containing 60 teeth, South Bend steel grain drills, 3 inches for every tooth, Dowagiac Wheel Spring Tooth Harrows, seeders and cultivators combined, Albion Wheel Spring Tooth seeders and harrows combined, Studebaker farm and freight wagons, Kalamazoo open and top buggies, new kind of walking cultivators, 5-tooth, 3-tooth, and 2-shovel, Detour sulky cultivators, Aultman and Russel & Co. steam threshers. Engines from one-horse to one thousand-horse power. Call and see my new goods before purchasing elsewhere.

River St., Holland, Mich., Apr. 10, '84. 10-1y.

If you wish a bargain in Paints, White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, Paint and White-wash Brushes, call at

KREMERS &amp; BANGS.

#### New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "HISTORY, ROMANCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF GREAT AMERICAN CRIMES AND CRIMINALS." The most startling book of recent years. BIOGRAPHICAL PICTORIAL. 161 superb engravings with personal portraits of the celebrated criminals. 639 royal octavo pages. Low retail price, \$2.50. It is a work of art as well as of thrilling historic interest. Is bound to produce a profound impression. Agents sell it by the thousands. A grand chance for canvassers.

AGENTS WANTED Send for full particulars, and be convinced that this is the most salable and profitable book published; or, to save time, send 75 cents at once for canvassing book and state your choice of townships. Address, N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pubs., St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

\$5.00 FOR 35 CENTS.

#### A Volume of Universal Reference.

THE B. M. &amp; CO. STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA.

This Cyclo-pedia is a new and valuable book for popular use, compiled by competent editors, after consultation of the best authorities, printed from new, large, clear type, and handsomely bound in leatherette in imitation of crocodile skin. It contains information on every conceivable subject, and its reliability has been assured by the most careful preparation. It is of the greatest use in answering the 10,000 questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, places, persons, etc. Complete in one volume. Finely illustrated. We want agents and canvassers, and in order that you may have a copy to exhibit and canvass with, we make this SPECIAL OFFER. To any one who will agree to show this book to their friends and assist us in making sales, we will, upon receipt of 35 one-cent stamps forward one copy by return mail.

CALL PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill.

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

#### YATES & KANE,

Successors to H. D. Post.

#### BOOKSELLERS

Stationers and Newsdealers.

SCHOOL BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

YATES &amp; KANE.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 12, 1884.

J. W. BOSMAN,

#### Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

Ready-Made Clothing,

#### GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

#### SUITINGS

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

#### GIVE ME A CALL.

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

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BOSMAN, 12-1y

HOLLAND, Mich., April 23, 1884.

#### FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvellous success. Insane Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 100 Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. 12-1y

\$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each Agent wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

#### Winter Goods

#### G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

Dry Goods, Flannels, Wool,

PRINTS.

COTTONS,

AND SHIRTINGS.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear

Hand-Made Hoods!

A full line of all kinds of

#### HOSIERY!

We have the best made and most complete line of

#### OVERALLS

In the city.

We have a large and varied variety of

Hats and Winter Caps!

of the latest styles.

A full stock of

Fresh Groceries!

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN &amp; SONS,

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1884.

#### BOOKBINDING!

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

34-t

#### DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

CURES Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and Aches. FOSTER, MILBURN & COMPANY, Proprietors, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

1884. FALL AND WINTER. 1884

#### Millinery and Fancy Goods.

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS.

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

INFANT'S TOAKS A SPECIALTY.

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

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND MICH

#### ATTENTION

#### Farmers and Woodsmen.

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

ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Putten &amp; Sons' store.

#### L. C. SEARS,

dealer in

#### Fresh and Salt Meats

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and LARD, always on hand.

#### Fish, Poultry and Game

in their season.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

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

#### GIVE ME A CALL!

L. C. SEARS,

HOLLAND, Apr. 2, '84. 1-1y

#### Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods &amp; Groceries,

at the store of

#### B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

#### CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

#### Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.







## BUSTED!

Oh Lorenzo, my true love,  
Lorenzo my sweet,  
Before I go further  
I think it is meet  
To tell you a fact  
You will take ill to heart;  
So, hubbly, dear hubbly,  
Pray, lend me your ear.

My affairs pecuniary,  
I would have you know,  
In gladness prosperity  
Right onward did go,  
Until my son Harry  
With rant and with tear  
His bottle-green breeches  
All thread bare did wear.

"Now, mother, see here,"  
Said that prudent young man,  
"I'll not have a new pair,  
Say not that I can,  
Let the poor old pants run  
As long as they will;  
That is better by half  
Than to empty the till."

"Fie upon you, you rascal,  
Said I then in a rage,  
"It is you, sir, whose rags  
Put your pa on the pace  
With pick-pockets, paupers,  
And all of that clan;  
Go, sir, march to the tailor—  
A far better plan."

So he straightway did fly  
As on a wing of the wind  
To the knight of the shears,  
Glad to welcome incited,  
And with fervor assured him,  
With hand on his heart,  
That no longer than Friday  
Need those rags do their part.

But, ah me! shall the rain cloud  
Shed its drops and be fell?  
Shall the flowers fill our borders,  
When the rose buds we pull?  
And I, when my purse  
Quite depleted I find,  
Have no thought to complain  
Tho' fate is unkind?

Yet, at worst, fate has for us,  
Some dernier resort—  
I, when all else fails,  
And my watch-box is short,  
Swoon my gaze at my true love  
And hold out my hand,  
Ever sure of a windfall  
At Cupid's command.

[With the irrelevant and altogether unnecessary remark that he never yet saw his wife when she was not "busted," he sent her an order on the house for \$50.]

## THE BELLE ISLE DUEL.

The four of us were having a game of euche— a quiet game of euche. Hartwell had called it when he invited us to sit down to the game; it turned out otherwise. I never knew to this day the particulars of the disaster, it all happened so suddenly. My recollection is about this:

"You reneged," cried Hartwell.  
"No such thing," answered West.  
"I say you did."

"Then you're a liar." There was a blank pause at this and both Simpkins and myself stood up, for knowing Hartwell and West as we did both of us expected a fight right there. Hartwell had flung down his cards and glared at West with his face as pale as paper. West on the other hand was flushed, his teeth were set and his fist clenched.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," I said "remember where you are. We can't have a row, you know."

"Certainly not," echoed Simpkins. Hartwell got up without a word and walked off. West seemed to be himself again till I went to look over the cards to see if my partner's charge had been true when with an impatient gesture he swept the whole pack to the floor.

"No man living can say I cheat at cards," he cried indignantly.  
"Well, you have certainly put it out of anybody's power to prove it," I answered, indignant at his high-handed way of carrying things.

"Do you say it?" he shouted.  
"Oh, see here, West, you can't get up a row with me. Better settle the one you have with Hartwell. He's an old army man, and I never knew any one have the courage to call him a liar before."

"Well, I call him that. I call anyone else that who says I cheat at cards. If Hartwell has anything to say to me, he can send his man to my friend Simpkins, who will act for me; eh, Simpkins?"

"I think you are both acting like a couple of schoolboys," answered Simpkins in a non-committal way.

I rose and left them together. As I passed by Hartwell's room he called to me, and I went in.

"I've been waiting for you," he said. "Have you any objection to acting for me in this matter?"

"What action do you wish me to take?"

"Can I depend on you as my friend?"

"Certainly."

"All right. Then I want you to take a challenge from me to that man. I ought to have knocked him down, but I hate a public brawl."

"Now, look here, Hartwell. You're both in the wrong in this affair. I looked over the cards and—"

"The cards have nothing to do with me. Everything dates from the moment he called me a liar. He shall apologize or fight."

"Oh, thunder! Fight! Think of the absurdity of the whole thing! I'll not flatter either of you by thinking there is any danger about the affair, but just imagine the papers getting hold of it. Think what a couple of fools they will make of you. A duel in Detroit! The idea is too absurd for thinking about."

"Absurd or not, the fact remains that that man called me a liar. Will you carry my message?"

"Oh, of course. I'd like to have the writing of it up."

I left Hartwell and rapped at Simpkins' door.

Simpkins was partially undressed and he opened the door with some degree of confusion.

"What's the matter?"

"Yes, I saw Simpkins. Hartwell is mad right through and there's blood in his eye. Can't you get West to apologize?"

"I don't believe it."

"Well, I wish you would kind of lead a snip to that point. We don't want

to be mixed up with any such nonsense, you know."

"Of course not. I'll see you to-morrow. What if he won't though?"

"Why, hang it, we challenge him—our side does. I suppose I ought to write out a formal warrant, but I haven't a blank. I'm retained by Hartwell."

Next morning Simpkins called on me with quite an air of importance.

"Our client," he said, gradually, "not only refuses to apologize, but he reiterates his original statement and adds several strong adjectives. Here you will find written out the plan of the campaign."

"Simpkins, you are taking a mean advantage of me in this matter. You are running in document in this case because you know I had neglected to give you a formal written challenge. Well, I accept the writ on behalf of my principal."

"You are right. They are principals, not men. I wish I were out of the scrape."

I sought Hartwell and we both went over the extraordinary document together. As the challenged party, West wrote—or Simpkins wrote it for him—I have certain rights of choosing weapons, etc. I choose Winchester repeating rifles. The seconds shall place their principals one on each side of Belle Isle at any point they may agree upon. The time will be 5 o'clock in the morning. As that hour strikes the principals shall advance into the woods until they meet and fire on each other without notice and on sight. The seconds shall toss up for choice of sides of the island.

"Why, that is an idiotic sort of fight," said Hartwell.

"Certainly it is. Just the sort of a fight a far westerner, like West, would want to be in. You know you termed him the Wild West, yourself, and he deserved the title. You are quite justified in refusing to have anything to do with such an unsportsmanlike—or, rather, ungentlemanly proposition."

"While I would have preferred the rapier or the pistol, yet I shall certainly accept the proposition. I will surprise him with my rifle marksmanship, I fancy."

"Just as I thought. Then you'll both take to the woods."

"You will see to all the preliminaries with Simpkins, will you?" And if you win the toss, take the Canada side of the island for me. That will put the morning light at my back. I wonder where a person can get the loan of a Winchester."

Next day Simpkins and I went up on the steamer to the island, and we walked up the center almost to the upper end.

"See here, Simpkins, have you thought that there is one chance in ten thousand that this quarrel might have a tragic end? Now, what do you propose to do in such a case?"

"Hang me if I know," said Simpkins. "On the contrary, Simpkins, they'll hang you if you don't know."

"Not in Michigan, old man. What do you propose to do?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I'd drop a note to each of the newspapers saying that at 5 a. m. such a day there is to be a duel on Belle Isle between two men from the fashionable boarding house, such a street. Send a note, also, to the chief of police—a sort of God's-sake despairing note from the mother of one of the heroes who is unable to prevent the slaughter. That would insure the presence of many enterprising reporters and a half a dozen policemen. Just think of the columns in the papers. 'Twould make both of 'em so ashamed at they wouldn't say the word duel for the next century.'"

"You'll have to propose something less treacherous than that. I couldn't consent to any such betrayal of friendship and the confidence reposed in me."

"Simpkins, you are a sniveling hypocrite."

"Sir!"

"Oh, I mean it; you know you are."

"I haven't come to bandy words. Will you toss up for position?"

"In a moment. How does this proposition strike you? You drive your stakes at the upper end of the island. I'll drive mine a mile further down on the opposite side, with that swamp between. We'll start our men in and they'll tramp around all the forenoon without finding each other. Think of the humor of that, will you? What I red idiots they would be by the time they got back to their respective stakes, each swearing the other had hid."

"You're a dishonorable villain."

"What's that?"

"I meant it, you know. Let's get to business. I shall act squarely by my principal, and I trust to your honor (if you have any) to do the same by yours. Heads or tails?"

"Heads."

"You have it."

"Well, I choose the Canada bank."

"Let us set out the stakes so that there will be no mistake."

"Simpkins, let us load the rifles with blank cartridges."

"I'll not listen to any more of those propositions. If your candidate is afraid to fight let him apologize."

After that we set out the stakes at a point where the island was about three quarters of a mile wide and densely wooded. Hartwell and I stayed on the Canada shore the night before that memorable 7th. We had engaged a small boat and had secreted it above Walkerville. In the gray morning we rowed across and I made fast to the stakes set up a few days before. Hartwell said nothing all the way across and did not reply to my recommendations for patching up the quarrel, even at that moment, early though it was. It lacked a few minutes of 5 when Hartwell sprang ashore and looked to

his rifle and the cartridges. The east was just beginning to reddens and the dull gray hue of the placid water that stretched in wide expanse behind us was being lightened up with the faint reflection from the sky, when, in the deep silence the strokes of the city hall bell, five miles away, were heard, measured and distinct. While the clamor of bells from every tower rose in the air—telling the hour in many tones—Hartwell strode into the woods and disappeared. I sat in the boat, almost breathless, listening to my heart beats. After the crackle of his steps among the underbrush died away, the stillness became painful. I watched the reddening eastern sky and tried to feel an interest in conjecturing at what point on the low Canadian shore the rim of the sun would appear.

Suddenly there rang out in the silence the sharp crack of a rifle and almost simultaneous with it a shriek of pain and death.

II.

In a very few moments Hartwell came rushing breathless to the boat with his rifle caught by the middle. He was very much agitated, and could hardly speak.

"My God," he gasped at last, "I have killed him."

"Well, that's what you started out to do, wasn't it?"

"Come, we must go back and help him."

"There can be no help for him if what you say is true. Besides that is Simpkins' affair." He obstinately refused to listen to any of my proposals. "Get in and let us go off."

"You don't mean to say that you will be so inhuman as to leave that man lying there?"

"Well, that's cool. You are the humane man who shot and killed him, and I am inhuman because I refuse to jeopardize myself by staying longer on this cursed spot. You forget the change of circumstances since this boat touched the beach. You are now a murderer and I am your accomplice—accessory both before and after the act. Self-preservation is the only thing now."

Hartwell stepped into the boat and I pulled out for the Canada shore.

"I suppose you think I've been most to blame in this affair."

"You're not going to fish for any consolation from me. I think you are altogether to blame. You invited West to the game, you charged him with cheating, you sent him the challenge and finally you shot him. It's a lovely record—an enviable record."

"Why didn't you talk like that before," cried Hartwell, stung by my untimely and ungenerous reproaches.

"I tried my best. It was no use. West was just as hot-headed and just as big a fool. I don't regret him in the least. I hoped you would break each other's legs. But the thing now is what are we to do?"

After a pause, Hartwell said, "I hate to speak of it now, but you know West and I were very good friends before—before—this happened."

"Hartwell, it's too late to think of West now. He has been murdered—well, killed, if you like the word better. Once again, what do you propose to do?"

"I was just going to tell you that West and I had a South American project, by which we expected to start a lucrative business in Rio. Now, you come with me. A boat sails from New York on the 11th, and this is the 7th. We can reach there easily and sail with that ship. You and I could carry on the business as well as West and I."

"We abandoned the boat on the Canada shore, walked down to the Great Western station, and then found we had a couple of hours' wait before the morning train left. I went back to our boarding house in Detroit, took what money I had, and what Hartwell had of his own, and joined him on the train, having bought a couple of tickets for New York."

On the 9th I went down to the Belle de Janeiro, lying at an east side wharf. There was but one state-room that could be had, and that had been spoken for by telegraph. However, as the moment of sailing was so near, the captain preferred letting me have it, for cash in hand was worth more than that promised by telegraph. When Hartwell and I brought our outfit to the Belle the captain gave me back the money, saying the other person had arrived, and he felt in duty bound to let him have the room.

"In fact he offered more than I did."

"The captain shrugged his shoulders. 'I'll give you \$20 more than his bid.'"

"He is in the cabin," said the captain, "I'll see him."

"I'll go with you."

We went down stairs and the captain spoke to the man in the state-room.

"I tell you I will not give up the room," it was the voice of Simpkins.

"Simpkins," I shouted, "come out."

He came out looking haggard and silently gasped me by the hand.

"This is a terrible affair," I whispered.

The captain walked to the other end of the cabin.

"Yes," said Simpkins, "Of course I never thought it would end in death."

"Well, you wouldn't listen to me."

"I know it. It has troubled me enough since."

"Hartwell is getting as thin as a ghost with worry and remorse."

"Hartwell? Why, West said he shot him, left him for dead. Where's Hartwell?"

"He's on deck in every sense of the word, and West—where's he?"

"In the cabin here—West, come out. There's been a mistake."

West came out looking ten years older. On starting to see Hartwell I

saw him half way down the companion way staring at West.

"It isn't a ghost," I said. "Come down." He came down.

"I am very glad to see you, West. I was in the wrong in this affair."

"So was I," replied West as he offered his hand. "Are you badly hurt?"

"Hurt? Never touched. I thought I had shot you."

West laughed, then sobered down. "I certainly shot some one."

"So did I."

We all left the boat, telling the Captain that his figures were so high we would not engage the state-room. Finally, however, Hartwell and West took it and Simpkins and I left for Detroit. The first Detroit paper we got hold of contained the following item:

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—A mysterious occurrence took place yesterday morning on Belle Isle. At an early hour Basin Le Pain, of Pike Creek, Canada, landed at the head of Belle Isle, and leaving his boat started to walk down to the ferry landing, taking the center of the island. He had his gun in his hand, and left his two comrades in the boat as they intended to fish until his return. As he walked along through the woods two miscreants simultaneously fired upon him and fled. Mr. Le Pain fell shot in the left leg and right arm, neither wound luckily being dangerous. He dragged himself to the river, where he succeeded in attracting the attention of Minus Smith, 849 Porter street, who was yachting around the island. Mr. Smith took him to Woodward avenue and the ambulance brought him to the hospital. The strange part of the affair is that Mr. Le Pain is an inoffensive man who has not an enemy in the world, and he is therefore at a loss to account for this evidently preconcerted attempt to murder him.—*Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.*

## Bar-Room Decoration.

With the flaunting bar-room and its pictorial nudities, theatrically lighted up under gorgeous satin canopies, the critic has nothing to do, except, perhaps, lament that art should be degraded by such surroundings. But another class than bar-room habitués may be expected to visit the restaurant, and one asks himself: Is it possible that any person of taste can more than once dine here, amid these gaudy surroundings and beneath that pretentious painted ceiling, with its flying (?) allegorical figures, which look as if at any moment they might drop upon the banqueters? There is nowhere repose for the eye. One might suppose that the veriest tyro would see that with the comparatively low walls of the room such a heavily colored ceiling decoration is absurdly out of place. Apparently the picture is not badly executed; but it is hard to say, for at no point in the room, or out of it, can it be seen as a whole. With such decorative nightmares as this as a warning, we shall probably find before long that a reaction has set in, and rich simplicity will characterize future decorations that may be made in the best hotels. There was a time in Europe when gentlemen wore gaily colored silks and satins and much gold lace; but when the sumptuary laws were repealed, and the common people affected similar costumes and made them ridiculous by their unconscious travesties on them, the gentlemen took to plain broadcloth and relegated their finery to their servants, who to this day wear it as a livery. Ladies have ceased to load their dresses with meaningless beadings, buttons, and upholstery fringe, since the cook and the house-maid, by imitating them in cheaper materials, have shown them how vulgar these silly gewgaws really were. In the same way, before long, it will become the fashion, I hope, for hotels and restaurants which do not cater for the custom of gamblers and the swell mob to so furnish and decorate their rooms that nothing shall offend the eye or the senses of a person of taste.—*The Art Amateur.*

## Mental Phenomena Reduced to Figures.

Any physician, we apprehend, will consider it quite within the bounds of probability that 1 per cent. of the population of the country is subject to remarkably vivid dreams, illusions, visions, etc. This will make half a million people in the United States. Each of these persons may be supposed to have fifty friends or relations, of whom 1 per annum dies. If they are subject to a dream or vision once a week, there is one chance out of seven that they have one on the same day that the friend dies. Let us suppose that it takes a combination of eight separate and independent points of resemblance, between the vision and the circumstance attending the death of the friend, to constitute a remarkable coincidence, and that each of these has a probability of one-half. We shall have, in one case out of 256, a remarkable combination of coincidences. Putting these results together, we may infer that, as a matter of fact, some extraordinary coincidence between the circumstances of death and the dream or vision by a friend of the dying person does occur somewhere in the country nearly every day in the year.—*Science.*

## Boiling the Water.

When Swindells, of Astoria, was in New York, he saw a steam fire engine for the first time.

"Don't you think it is a pretty good arrangement to put out a fire?"

"Yes, it does the work better than the old hand engines we have in Astoria, but what I can't understand is why they boil the water before they squirt it on the fire."—*Texas Siftings.*

THERE is nothing a man can do which will pay a larger interest upon the investment than to be a gentleman.

## PITH AND POINT.

THEY used to say "crazy as a bed-bug," but the revised version of hath it "crazy as a bedquilt."

LIFE is a full stocked game of cards; and a young man goes it blind when he marries an artful widow.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

"KEEP thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile," was rendered by a yonster as "keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from girls."

A INDIANA baby, born during a terrible storm, has been named Cyclonia. In the coming years her husband may think the name very appropriate.

A DRINKING man upon reading in a novel that the heroine's beautiful face "colored with pleasure," said: "Now I know what's the matter with my nose."

THERE are ninety-one "sure cures" for consumption, and of course very few cases of consumption now occur. They have given it a new name—new-monia.

"HUSKING bees are in order," says an exchange. We tried to husk a bee once, one of the "bumble" variety, but he got the best of us.—*Danville Breezes.*

A MIND-READER gave a seance to a batch of dudes the other day, and threw up the engagement in disgust because he hadn't sufficient material to work on.

"THE New York market is extensively supplied with foreign eggs." We thought our fathers cast off the foreign yolk for good more than a hundred years ago.

IN the Faubourg Saint Honore: "Listen, baby, the good God has brought you a little brother." "Oh, I'm so glad. Does mamma know it?"—*French Paper.*

THEY were sitting on the porch of the Grand Union at Saratoga. "Are you fond of works of art, Mr. Browne?" she asked. "Very," he replied, gazing at her with undisguised admiration.

MOTHER (pathetically, to 3-year-old tease): "Now, Willie, if you do not stop worrying your poor mamma, she will get sick and die." Young tease (solemnly): "And then who will papa marry, mamma?"

"NOT Yet," is the title of a poem by Lilla Cushman. Now there's just this much about it, Lilla; we're getting pretty well advanced in years, and we don't feel as though we could afford to wait much longer.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

"PA," asked the small boy, "why do they call the first piece the organ plays in church the 'voluntary'?" "Because, my son," replied the old gentleman, "the organist runs his hands over the keys, and the organ goes wherever it pleases."

"THE smallest gnat could instruct our best aeronauts," says a religious writer. If this is true why do our ablest aeronauts, on going to bed in the mosquito season, bathe themselves in pennyroyal and coal-oil to keep off these useful insects?

"ARE you supporting anybody this year?" asked Farmer Furrow of Deacon Doogood. "Certainly, the same old party, as usual," replied the mild-faced man. "What party?" "Why, I thought everybody knew. My father-in-law, of course."—*New York Journal.*

AN English clergyman was rebuking his congregation for deserting him on a charity sermon Sunday. "Why is it?" he asked, "that to-day the church is full, and this day week, because there was a collection, it was simply empty?" "Cose yer don't give tick!" shouted a voice from the free seats.

EULALIA (sentimentally): "O, no! I have no desire for great wealth. I should be happy, very happy, as the wife of an noble bread-winner." George (practically): "And I should be happy, very happy, as the husband of a good bread-maker." She concluded to learn.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"DON'T you take a little sleep after dinner?" asked Jake Levy of Moose Schaumburg. "I takes a little rest vonce in a vile, but not every day." "Vy don't you take a rest every day?" "Because my life don't go to schleep every day. Vah she goes to sleep den I gets my rest, but not odervise."—*Texas Siftings.*

SELF-RAISED.  
A bright, and thoughtful boy, one summer day planted an acorn and went his way. Both grew, as boys and corn can. "All one was a tree, the other a man. Now mark the reward: Along comes the man A. d. the tree shelter him, as an oak tree can. Hu. why stays he there in the moonlight dim? Be stoic a fine horse and was hung to a limb!"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

ELUCIDATED.  
"Why am I sad?" the golden-rod blooms in the raper's track; The August breeze is sweet, although it stirs a coronach. Across the laden orchard comes The hint of ripening fruit, And surging vineyard add perfume, And sunbeams, never mute, Trill us thanksgiving to the year, The sun, the sky, the rain, For all the stars they give to us Of fruit age and of grain. "Why am I sad?" an awful dread Haunts me, and will not meet; I fear my garden girl will meet My other girl in town.

## An Awful Revenge.

He placed a soggy baked potato back in the dish, turned a dyspeptic cut of underdone veal disparagingly with his knife, shivered dismally over a cup of cold, muddy coffee, and then remarked:

"Do you know what I would do, my dear, if I had an enemy upon whom I wished to inflict a dreadful and irreparable injury?"

"Goodness, no," his wife exclaimed.

"What would you do?"

"I would invite him here to dinner."—*New York Sun.*

CHANCE is a word void of sense; nothing can exist without a cause.—*Voltaire.*



## CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Probable Effects of the Change on Office-Holders—Views of an Old-Timer.

[Correspondence Rochester Sunday Herald.] "Yes, the principal topic of conversation here at present is the probable action of the incoming administration."

The speaker was Mr. William M. Ashley, of 506 Maine avenue, a man whose large and intimate acquaintance with prominent public men here in Washington renders his opinion of unusual weight.

"The all-important question among the clerks of the various departments is, Who is to go? In my opinion there will be very few changes among the old-time employees who have been here year in and year out through several administrations. The removals will occur among the heads of departments."

"The sense of mistrust which must necessarily pervade the departments is, I suppose, detrimental to the proper transaction of business."

"Well, rather, I reckon. It unites the clerks for business. Some get very blue, for they have purchased little homes which they must sacrifice."

"Last summer it was reported that many were ill of malaria. How is it?"

"More likely ill of a fear of change. I don't think Washington is so very malarious. At the same time I admit that since residing here I have not always felt first-rate. At times I have been greatly troubled with sharp-shooting pains. One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, there would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts, and perhaps the next day the left arm and leg would be similarly affected. Then again it would locate in some particular part of my body and produce a tenderness which would well-nigh drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting kind of pain, that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours."

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?"

"Consulted them? Well, I should say I did. Some told me I had neuralgia; others that I had inflammatory rheumatism, for which there was no cure."

"But didn't they try to relieve your miseries?"

"Yes, they vomited and physicked me, blistered and bled me, plastered and oiled me, sweat, steamed and everything but froze me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?"

"I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a similar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery and advised me to try the remedy which cured him. I procured a bottle and commenced its use, taking a tablespoonful after each meal and at bed time. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decrease of the soreness of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without limping, when I told my friends that it was Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?"

"It was more than a year ago, the trouble has not returned, and I haven't been so well in years as I am now."

"Speaking of President-elect Cleveland, who, in your opinion, will comprise his Cabinet?"

"That is as difficult to determine as it is to say what office-holders will go. Many good men have been named for the positions—Bayard, Thurman, Bragg, McClellan, not to mention a lot of lesser lights. Every prominent politician has a slate made up which he is backing to win; but, then, as is always the case, some one will get left."

## Agricultural Life in Siberia.

Supplementing recently published extracts from the journal of the Russian Minister of Finance as to the agriculture of Siberia, M. Yermolaieff has written a very interesting description of the way in which the settlers from other parts of Russia who come to farm there live. The whole family lives in a small room decorated with copper images and colored engravings of the late war with Turkey. This room is at once a chapel, a bedroom, and a dining room. A second room is reserved for provisions, and the settlers, as a rule, live well, their staple dishes being fish prepared with butter and milk, though they occasionally have meat and game. There is always a bath, a cellar, and a stable attached to the house, and a kitchen garden around it. Taking a family with which he is acquainted, and which consists of a father and two grown-up sons, M. Yermolaieff says: "The mother has just died, and the two sons help their father—one in the house and the garden, the other upon the land. They make a considerable sum by gathering wild raspberries, currants, and cherries, which they dry and sell, in some years making as much as 30 rubles. One of the two brothers spends the winter shooting, and makes good prices for the game, while the fish which is caught in the summer is salted down for home consumption. The income of this family is about 250 rubles a year, and the total expenditure is certainly not more than 120 rubles." Each farm has at the least ten milch cows, with about fifteen or twenty sheep and pigs, the size of the farms varying very little. The poultry yard generally contains some Cochins-China fowls, together with a few ducks and geese of the ordinary breeds.

## What to Say.

Old Abner was a money lender, and the stingiest man in his county. Ab charged not only the legal rate of interest, but a good deal more when he had a chance for it. One evening he attended a revival meeting where the appeals of the preacher and the confessions of various members of the flock so worked upon his feelings that he concluded he must get up and give his testimony: "Brothers and sisters," old Abner commenced, rubbing his big, bony hands together in a hesitating sort of way, "I hardly know what to say this evening. A profound silence succeeded the sentence, when some one from the rear part of the house yelled out in thunder tones: "Say ten percent, Abner." Old Abner sank back into his seat for once completely crushed.

## A Lucid Explanation.

"What is that, lovey dovey?" asked newly married Mrs. Legalcap Demurker of her husband, as he laid a heavy volume on the mantel. "That is my brief in the Jones case, sweetie," he responded, with a kiss. "Why does lovey call it a brief?" "Because it contains 386 pages,"—The Hatchet.

## A Curious Fir Tree.

Switzerland has its old chestnut trees on the banks of Lake Leman, and the ancient linden of Fribourg, the history of which is said to go back to the time of the conflicts with Charles the Bold. M. Louis Pire, President of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium, has found a fir tree in the forest of Alliaz, Canton of Vaud, which he believes to be still older than the linden of Fribourg, and considers entitled to be regarded as the oldest and most remarkable tree in the canton, if not in the whole confederation. It is growing near the baths of Alliaz, at a height of about 1,300 feet above the hotel, and 4,500 feet above the sea, surrounded by a forest of firs, which it overtops by more than thirty feet. The trunk of this tree is ten meters, or a little more than thirty feet, in circumference at the base. At about a yard from the ground it puts out, on the south side, seven offshoots, which have grown into trunks as strong and vigorous as those of the other trees in the forest. Bent and gnarled at the bottom, these side-trunks soon straighten themselves up and rise perpendicularly and parallel to the main stem. This feature is not, perhaps, wholly unparalleled, but another most curious fact is that the two largest of the side-trunks are connected with the principal stem by sub-quadrangular braces resembling girders. These beams have probably been formed by an anastomosing of branches, which, common enough among angiosperms, is extremely rare among conifers; but it has been impossible to ascertain the manner in which the ingrowing of one branch into another has been effected. The adaptation by which a limb, originally destined to grow free and bear foliage, has been converted into a living stick of timber, is a strange one, and affords a new illustration of the power of nature to fit itself to circumstances. The space between the rough flooring formed by the growing together of the offshoots, at their point of departure, and the girder-limbs, is large enough to admit of building a comfortable hermit's hut within it.

## A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1885 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1885 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

## The Boy's Idea of It.

"Now, then," said a Sunday school teacher, who was trying to explain a miracle to her class, "how do you account for Peter being able to walk on the surface of the water?" "I know!" said a little bright-eyed boy, whose father lost a limb at the siege of Vicksburg. "Well, how do you account for Peter's walking on the water?" "He had cork legs and they wouldn't let him sink!" said the little fellow, triumphantly.—Paris Beacon.

MORE destruction. A Montana firm has contracted to deliver 1,000 pairs of buffalo horns.

## Best Goods Are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

CRYSTALLIZED sugar is the "rock" that has turned many a man a-rye.—Marathon Independent.

## Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stay at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 60 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan, Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad at all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

A BUTTON is one of those events that are always coming off.

## The Best Butter Color.

The great unanimity with which dairymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to anything else, the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless. Wise dairymen will use no other.

The person at the wedding is the right man in the right place.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

SPECIFIC VIRTUES IN DYSPEPSIA. Dr. A. Jenkins, Great Falls, N. H., says: "I can testify to its seemingly almost specific virtues in cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, and morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

By the will of nature, honey is the universal bee-quest.

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

SIMPLETONS in council never simplify matters.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is highly praised by those who are obliged to stand all day in stores, and is a genuine blessing in every such case, as well as to the tired-out housekeeper who must be on her feet all day.

## Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room, as a tender woman's face," asks George Elliott. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident sufferings of the dyspeptic, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

The glut that crams up with poultry is a choke-bore fowling piece.—Yonkers Gazette.

DELICATE diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY man has 240 bones, except the minstrel end-man, who has 244.

## In Luck.

A few days ago John Coughlin, of 214 Sixth street, accidentally picked up a copy of THE CHICAGO LEDGER. After reading a few of the interesting stories contained therein, he concluded he would subscribe for the paper, and forthwith sent his name and dollar to the office of publication in Chicago. Yesterday, much to his surprise, the American Express Co. called at his house with a package bearing his address, which contained an elegantly bound set of Dickens' Complete Works, fifteen volumes, and a note informing him that, he being a 25th subscriber to THE LEDGER, the books were the premium to which he was entitled. Mr. Coughlin considers his dollar well invested, and has great faith in THE LEDGER, which has given away a large amount of money in premiums during the past three months. Every twenty-fifth yearly subscriber receives a premium worth from five to one hundred dollars. THE LEDGER is a first-class story paper, and is fast becoming a Western favorite.—St. Louis City Journal.

## Abandoned Cases.

A comparatively large number of the cases which Dr. Starkey & Pilon, of 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, are so successfully treating with Compound Oxygen are what are known as abandoned or "desperate" cases—many of them a class which no physician of any school would undertake to cure. They are, in fact, such as have run the gamut of experiment within the regular schools of medicine and quackery without, until between diseases and drugs the patient is reduced to the saddest and most deplorable condition. No treatment can be subjected to a severer test. Write for information in regard to its nature and action.

## Young Men, Read This.

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

## Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: "I have been handling Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for coughs, colds, and even consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross."

## "Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$3 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class. H. W. HOTT, Proprietor.

## Tested by Time.

For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL THROAT has proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

The daughter of Rev. J. T. Walker, a clergyman of Norwich, Ill., was a victim of neuralgia rheumatism. All that loving care and attention could suggest was invoked, until Athlophorus, the conquering specific was tried with the most beneficial results. Price, \$1 per bottle. If your druggist hasn't it, send to Athlophorus Co., 112 Wall street, N. Y.

FROM Col. C. H. Mackey, 32d Iowa Infantry: "I have derived more benefit from Ely's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have now been using it for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—C. H. MACKAY, Sigourney, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1882."

SOLD men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention, by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

For three winters I have been afflicted with Catarrh and Cold in the Head. I used Ely's Cream Balm; it accomplished all that was represented. T. F. MCCORMICK (Judge Common Pleas), Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cts.

It is afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

LEARN Piano Tuning: little experience required with Tuner's Guide; outfit \$3. J. L. Fouch, Warren, Pa.

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

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

LEARN Telegraphy or Short-Hand and Type Writing Here. Situations furnished. Address VALENTINE 212-218, Jacksonville, Fla.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 Days to 20 Days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

BY SENDING YOUR ADDRESS, with name of Paper or Magazine to which you wish to subscribe, you can obtain lower rates than publishers'. W. F. McDONALD, Ammonk, Westchester Co., N. Y.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attys., Washington, D. C.

VIRGINIA FARMS GREAT BARGAINS in lands of all kinds. Catalogue free. New Map. Va. 10c. H. D. STAPLE, Richmond, Va.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Pure relief for Catarrh. Price 35c. ASTORIA, by mail, Bowtell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

Shot Guns. Revolvers, Rifles, Etc. Catalogue free. Address: Great Western, Chicago, Ill.

\$35.00 ORGAN, 7 stops, walnut case, fully warranted. 1000 notes. Red line notes, 50c. worth \$2.50. HOLIDAY BOOKS. Popular Biographies, 50c. worth \$2.00. Juveniles for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000. Catalogue free.

CHICAGO NEWS CO., C. R. Beckus, Mgr. (For Eight Years Manager for David G. Cook.)

137 Madison st., - - CHICAGO.

We beg to inform all persons suffering from

THROAT OR LUNG AFFECTIONS, Such as COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, That they will not fail to find relief and a Permanent Cure by using, according to directions,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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

NEW EVIDENCE.

Read the following:

ADDISON, Pa., April 12, 1883.—I took a violent cold, and it settled in my lungs. I was unable to breathe, and at times I spit blood. I tried many remedies, but nothing did me any good. I then tried ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, A. J. HULEMAN.

CONSUMPTION.

ADDISON, Pa., April 12, 1883.—Gents: I can cheerfully say your Allen's Lung Balsam, which I have sold for the past 15 years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. I frequently recommend it as the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used. H. C. MOONEY, Dr. & C.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE LAWS WHICH DETERMINE SEX

Researches by the German Acad. of Sciences. Invaluable to parents. Impo. Ask your bookseller, or send 15 cts. stamps to Dr. Hartwell, Pub. Colorado Sp'gs, Col.

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

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

New Piano Catalogue! New Organ Catalogue! Sent Free. REED & SONS, 136 State Street, CHICAGO.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS. WILL CURE Dyspepsia, Liver and KIDNEY Complaint. IT IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER And Health Restorer.

A perfect renovator and invigorator of the system, carrying away all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. As a cure for RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

## SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY

In all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Piles, Neuritis, Nervous disorders and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HOPS and MALT Bitters never fails to perfect a cure when properly taken.

## THOUSANDS OF CASES

Of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time perfectly cured by the use of HOPS and MALT Bitters. Do not get HOPS and MALT confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but HOPS and MALT. All druggists keep them. None genuine unless manufactured by HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!! AND A Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

THE publishers of the Chicago Post and Courier desire to secure 100,000 more subscribers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper six months on trial, and immediately send you a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

## PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

10 Cash presents of \$1.00 each; 10 U. S. Bonds, \$500 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, \$100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, \$10 each; 1,000 cash presents of \$1 each; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold watches, \$40 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, \$20 each; 100 Stem-winding Nickel-Case Watches, \$5 each; 30 Ladies' Gold-Chain Watches, \$10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, \$10 each; 500 Waltham Waterbury Watches, \$5.50 each; 500 Ladies' Gold Chains, \$15 each; 500 Gold Chains, \$25 each; 200 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, \$15 each; 10 Silver Dinner services, \$100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, \$50 each; 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, \$100 each; 500 Solid Gold Rings, \$3 each; 500 Sets Solid Silver Tea spoons, \$5 a set; 5 Bicycles, \$50 each; 1 matched pair Trotting Horses \$1,000; 500 Ladies' Roller Skates; 500 Boys' Roller Skates; and hundreds of other useful and valuable presents which we cannot enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to subscribers of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper is also privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as the borrower remains a subscriber, and keeps the interest paid. On the basis of 50,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) the business and perline, \$15 per line, 24 issues, \$360.00; total, \$610.00. Expenses: For paper and press work, 250,000 copies, 24 issues, \$200.00; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., \$25,000; 100,000 presents, \$40,000; total, \$735,000, leaving a net profit of \$345,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space the Chicago Post and Courier depends on its 250,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but 25,000 circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore as subscribers are doing us a favor when they send us their names, free, and all presents will be forwarded until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent.

## CONDITIONS:

Loans made pro rata, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. First year's interest at 4 per cent, to be deducted from amount loaned. Your individual note is all the security required, provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom you are well known, and who are worth but as to your good character. Every subscriber must positively agree to show the paper and present to his friends and neighbors. When a loan is made, the adjoining form of note will be sent with the money to the subscriber, nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent.

## 900 GOLD WATCHES FREE!

WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST? In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve \$9,000 to be divided equally among the first 900 subscribers received. If you send 50 cents you will be entitled to one receipt good for one present, and if your letter is among the first 900 received you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is one-third larger than the picture. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. A list of watch winners will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us is the regular price for six months, therefore you pay nothing for the present. Subscribe at once. Don't wait a day. We will send you the paper 9 months and 2 numbered receipts good for 2 presents, you send us 75 cents. Send \$1. The paper will be mailed you 1 year, and 3 receipts good for 3 presents. Get five friends to join you, and send \$2.50, and we will send the paper 6 months and 1 numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers with \$5, and we will send you 12 subscriptions and 12 receipts. This offer is good only until February 25. We have 150,000 subscribers already, and only require 100,000 more to have the desired number. Our old patrons and subscribers, whom we number by thousands, should go to work at once and help us increase our list by this grand and generous offer.

## ONLY 50 CENTS

Secure our paper 6 months on trial and one receipt good for one present. As to our reliability, we refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency. Remember these are presents to our subscribers, given to them absolutely free. This is a chance of a lifetime, the true pathway to your future fortune. Every subscriber's price. A fortune may be yours if you will stretch forth your hand to receive it. It costs only 50 cents to try—it is impossible you will let it pass! Postage stamps taken from places where a Postal Note cannot be obtained. Remit by Postal Note, plain envelope or express. Address: CHICAGO POST AND COURIER, - Harrison Building, Corner Clark Street and Calumet Place, Chicago, Ill.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints, and Weakness so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION. Price 60 Cts. per Bottle, or 10c. per Packet. Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of the female system, and it has been tried by thousands of the most eminent medical authorities. It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Changes of Life. It removes Pains, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach, Cures Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Impediments, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pains and backaches, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Frank, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale of druggists.

CATARRH CREAM BALM. Causes no Pain. Gives Relief at Once. Not a Liquid or Snuff. Apply into nostrils. Thorough Treatment will Cure. Give it a Trial. 50 cents at Druggists. 60 cents by mail, registered. Send for circular. Will send you 10 copies. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

Geo. E. Brown & Co. AURORA, ILL.

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

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

SILVER MOON THE WONDERFUL STOVE POLISH.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

DR. Wm. HALL'S FOR THE LUNGS. BALSAM. Cures Consumption, Colds, Facemelon, Indigestion, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c. A SURE THING! Send Free to Anybody—I manufacture and sell constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN in all games of chance. Send for my new circular. Address: J. A. EUDYAN, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Induced to try my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and add postage. DR. J. A. EUDYAN, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York.



This space is reserved for the Woman  
Christian Temperance Union.

## W. C. T. Union.

### A Very Sad Story.

John B. Gough tells the following: "A minister of the gospel told of one of the most thrilling incidents I have heard in my life. A member of his congregation came home for the first time in his life intoxicated, and his boy met him on the door-step, clapping his hands and exclaiming, 'Papa has come home!' He seized the boy by the shoulder, swung him around, staggered, and fell in the hall. That minister said to me, 'I spent the night in that house. I went out, bared my brow that the night air might fall upon it and cool it. I walked up and down the hill. There was the child dead! there was his wife in strong convulsions, and he asleep.' A man about thirty years of age asleep, with a dead child in the house, having a blue mark upon the temple where the corner of the marble steps had come in contact with the head as he swung him around, and a wife upon the brink of the grave! 'Mr. Gough,' said my friend, 'I cursed the drink. He had told me that I must remain until he awoke, and I did.' When he awoke he passed his hand over his face and exclaimed, 'What is the matter? where am I? where is my boy?' 'You cannot see him.' 'Stand out of my way. I will see my boy.' To prevent confusion I took him to the child's bed, and as I turned down the sheet and showed him the corpse he uttered a wild shriek, 'Oh, my child!' That minister said further to me: 'One year after that he was brought from a lunatic asylum to lie side by side with his wife in the grave, and I attended his funeral.' The minister of the gospel who told me that fact is to-day a drunken hostler in a stable in Boston. Now, tell me what rum will not do! It will debase, imbrute, and damn everything that is noble, bright, glorious, and godlike in a human being. There is nothing drink will not do that is vile, dastardly, cowardly, sneaking or hellish. Why are we not to fight it till the day of our death?"

### Very Remarkably Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely, according to conscience, above all liberties.—*Milton*.

### A NOTABLE BOOK.

Among the announcements of new publications for the present season is one embracing the tragedy of American history from the foundation of the republic to the present day.

American history has in every period been distinguished by startling phases. Boldness of conception, breadth of plan, energy of execution, tenacity and courage characterize her annals. These traits are illustrative not only of her laudable achievements, and of those who advance her civilization, her commerce, schools, churches, her material, moral, and intellectual prosperity, but they characterize as well those whose efforts have been to pull down and destroy. That the latter constitute a material portion of that history one of necessary instruction and interest to every thoughtful reader and student who would be informed in his country's annals, is a fact which all will recognize. "The proper study of mankind is man," wrote the poet and moralist, Alexander Pope. This work presents man, the most complex of all subjects, in his startling phases, and as a feature of American history, apt in its scope and design, it is of absorbing interest.

Gibbon picturing truly the crimes, effeminacy and lasciviousness of the later Roman empire—Gillis pointing out the terrible degeneracy of the demagogues of Athens, and Hume picturing the brutal crimes of England of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, performed the part of wise teachers in warning their countrymen against similar lapses from the straight and narrow paths of honor, honesty and truth. In a similar spirit has the author of "History, Romance and Philosophy of Great American Crimes and Criminals" portrayed the typical crimes and criminals of the various eras of our country.

The work is in the main Biographical and embraces among others the crimes and conspiracies of John A. Murrel, the great South-western land pirate; the gigantic schemes of Col. Monroe Edwards, the Napoleon of Forgers; the Mountain Meadow Massacre, murders and burglaries of Ruloff, the great philologist, the murder of Dr. Parkman by Prof. Webster, the Cunningham-Burdell mystery, the Lowery gang, the swamp angels of North Carolina, the Colt-Adams murder, Hill-Evans feud in Kentucky, career of Cullen Baker, the Arkansas desperado, the Helen Jewett-Frank Rivers murder, Ben Thompson, of Texas, the Man-Slayer, the Bender family, the Kansas fiends; James and Younger Brothers, etc.

Its pictorial feature is one of more than usual attraction—embracing 161 superb engravings including personal portraits of the celebrated criminals.

It is sold by subscription. The canvassing agent for such a work will find the latch string out, and a patronage that will make his business assuredly profitable. N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and New York City, are the enterprising publishers. We advertise them in another column.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

## City Meat Market.

VAN DUREN & CO., Proprietors.

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a call. We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

## LARD,

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

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

### Order of Publication.

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

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
County of Ottawa, }

ABBE S. ELWOOD, Complainant,

vs.  
MICHAEL ELWOOD, Defendant.

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

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

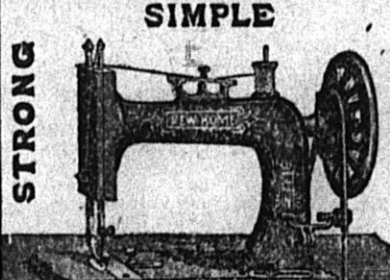
And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession,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

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

### THE LIGHT RUNNING

# NEW HOME

## SEWING MACHINE



### THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE

## PERFECT SATISFACTION

### HAS NO EQUAL

## PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

# NEW HOME

## SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE MASS.  
30 UNION SQ. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.  
ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.  
—FOR SALE—

## MEYER, BROUWER CO.,

dealers in  
FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL PAPER,

—and—  
BURIAL CASKETS.  
River St., Holland, Mich.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. BALLETT Book Co., Portland, Maine. 42 ly.

# A VERY RADICAL CHANGE.

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

## E. J. HARRINGTON, - HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and very fine stock of

## FALL CLOTHING

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

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of

## Winter Dress Goods, New Style Prints, and Dress Patterns.

HATS AND CAPS. Towelings, Table Linen, Hosiery, Lace, and Calicoes

in an endless number of styles and designs.

## A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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

## Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

## Jewelry, Watches,

## DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

## SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted  
to be just as represented.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

## E. HEROLD,

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

## BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

## GROVER HAND SEWED

## SHOES.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1884.

## FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

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

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

A complete assortment of  
TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

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

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST,  
HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1884.

# HARTER'S IRON TONIC

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

## CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer

## J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

## CUTTERS

made by the

## Northwestern Sleigh Company,

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

## Strength and Durability

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

I also have a lot of

## Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

## FARMERS and OTHERS

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

## Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

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

Call and examine and give me a trial.

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

## DO YOU KNOW

## LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

## PLUG TOBACCO.

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

Lorillard's Rose Leaf Fine Cut Tobacco is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing qualities is second to none.

Lorillard's Navy Cuttings, take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

Lorillard's Famous Snuffs, have been used for over 124 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.

27-ly

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the county of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, attested on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1884, to me directed and delivered in favor of Margda F. Wheeler, plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels and for want thereof, then of the real estate of Phoebe A. Fisher, defendant therein named, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale applicable auction to the highest bidder, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Phoebe A. Fisher, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Grand Haven, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of the county wherein said premises are situated, on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in and to the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, as follows, to-wit: Lot six (6), block forty-six (46) in the City of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan. Dated, Grand Haven, December 4, 1884.  
JOHN VAUPELL, Sheriff Ottawa Co. Mich.  
J. C. POST, Attorney. 43-6w

## H. BOONE,

## Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

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

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28, 1883.

## A PRIZE

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

## FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

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

## JAS. HUNTLEY,

## BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

## Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

## Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash

Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc., made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.